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INTERIM REPORT FOR NATIONAL PROJECT IMPLEMENTED BY THE HARARE REGIONAL
OFFICE

COUNTRY: LESOTHO
**PROJECT TITLE: PRODUCTION STUDIO AND SUSTAINABILITY TRAINING FOR MOELING
COMMUNITY RADIO IN LESOTHO**
BUDGET CODE: 354GLO5004.6
US\$: \$11,818.18
STATUS: ONGOING

INTRODUCTION / RATIONALE

IPDC Priority: **COMMUNITY MEDIA**

Media can be seen as one of the possible drivers of development in Lesotho. However, the major setback about media landscape in Lesotho is that it is still in its infancy stages. From Lesotho's independence gained in 1966, there was only one state owned radio station until in 1999, when the government opened the airwaves to other commercial radio stations. Until, 2011, there were two government owned radio stations and seven private radio stations which mostly broadcast around the capital town Maseru. It was only in 2012, that the first community owned radio station in the Mafeteng district was established by UNESCO/IPDC. Three years down the line, another UNESCO/IPDC funded radio station was established in the Northern region of the country- thus bringing news and information to the rural and disadvantaged communities who had no access to any media except the state owned radio prior to its take off.

This radio station- known as Moeling radio was officially launched on May 8th, 2015 in conjunction with the commemoration of the World Press Freedom Day- with support from the UNESCO Harare Regional Office.

It is a well-known fact that many community radios across the African continent usually fail to generate enough revenue to sustain themselves. There are myriad factors that can be attributed to this scenario. Inadequate income generation strategies and limited coverage are just but some of a few contributing factors. It is in view of the above, that the Moeling Community radio located in the Botha- Bothe region of Lesotho sought support to install a production studio and organize training for board members, management staff and reporters. It is expected that at the end of the project, there will be increased knowledge among radio staff and board members about financial planning, income generation, community radio management, gender sensitive reporting and use of ICT's for improved programming.

Lesotho has recently established a new ministry of local government whose main task is to decentralize services. Community radio is used as a channel of communication by the government and Nongovernmental organizations in disseminating information about these initiatives to the communities. It therefore suffices to argue that production studio equipment will enable the station to pre-record programmes for government and civil society initiatives, which should enable the radio to generate more revenue collection for its sustainability.

The project will contribute positively towards promoting good governance and programming that can lead to the sustainability of Moeling community radio as the second model community radio in Lesotho.

IMPLEMENTATION

• **DESCRIPTION OF ACTIVITIES IMPLEMENTED / OUTPUTS:**

- ✓ The production studio equipment procured and now installed at the radio station include: Broadcasting mixer, monitor speakers, microphones, voice recorders and station logger, among others. In order to reach a wider audience through live streaming and marketing purposes, a website for the radio is being developed and hopefully it should be accessible to the public in general by January 2017.
- ✓ A training workshop was held for presenters and news correspondents of Moeling Community Radio Station at the Department of Education in Botha-Bothe town from 9th to 11th November, 2016. Fifteen (15) participants took part in the training which covered the basic principles of news, ethics, developmental news, investigative reporting and the use of ICTs in reporting news.

- ✓ The objective of the training was to equip MCR presenters and news correspondents with news reporting and news gathering skills, identifying and understanding Botha-Bothe community news sources as well as incorporating ICT skills in reporting news and enhancing community participation in their news programming.
- ✓ A Moeling Community Radio Volunteers was organized which used both theoretical presentations and practical sessions and field work in attaining the desired results for the training. The participants were first re-introduced to the basic principles of gathering and writing news, identifying community news and its sources, the ethics of news reporting and skills of interviewing, using ICTs and their applications in news coverage and broadcasting.
- ✓ Daily assignments were given to individual participants to cover news as a way of learning while at the same time providing content for the daily news bulletins and news programmes at the radio.
- ✓ As one of the practical sessions, the participants applied the skills they learned in the production of a live radio news reporting where they made live contributions on air, with interviews from the community members. Participants also send audio clips practicing with their newly acquired recorders and send audio using their cellphones to the presenter on air.
- ✓ During the training, the radio station was also advised to have regular news coverage during normal programming as a way of attracting listenership and beefing up the coverage of Botha-Bothe community.
- ✓ The participants were also encouraged to use their cellphones, as a primary ICT tool, to gather and report news and on how to use different social platforms available through their cellphones to get news tips and information that can be used in their news programming.
- ✓ The Moeling Community Radio management was further encouraged to engage the participants (presenters and news correspondence) in regular diary meetings in order to improve the content of their news programming and for the management to know exactly what to expect in their programming and news bulletins.
- ✓ The Second Workshop on community media ownership, management and sustainability was held from 15th 17th November, 2016. The main objective of the training was to equip radio managers and the board on how to effectively run a community radio.
- ✓ Topics that were covered in the three day session were: guiding principles on establishing community radio; creation of the mission, vision, values and objectives of the radio, structure of the board, code of conduct, formalization of engagement of volunteers and other staff as well as exploring marketing strategies for MCR. The workshop was attended by 11 Board members and three managers from the radio.

- **Analytical reflection:**

The procurement and instalment of the production studio equipment should improve the capacity of Moeling Community Radio to attract advertising and sponsored programme revenue for self-sustenance. The training workshops have equipped the station staff adequate skills to immediately put the equipment to full use.

SUPPORTING DOCUMENTATION



Photo 1: Part of the newly installed production and logging equipment



Photo 2: Moeling Community Radio Volunteers during the workshop



Photo 3: A newly trained presenter interviewing primary school kids visiting the radio station (using new recorders)

COUNTRY: ZIMBABWE PROJECT TITLE: CAPACITY BUILDING FOR THE ZIMBABWE ASSOCIATION OF COMMUNITY RADIO STATIONS (ZACRAS) BUDGET CODE: 354GLO5003.10 US\$: \$7,425 STATUS: COMPLETED
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INTRODUCTION / RATIONALE

IPDC Priority: **HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT**

The Zimbabwe Association of Community Radio Stations (ZACRAS) is the only voice of community broadcasting in the country. ZACRAS is a membership based, independent and non-profit making association founded in 2003. ZACRAS' mission is to empower communities in Zimbabwe through building and sustaining strong, vibrant, autonomous community driven radio stations. However, there are no licensed community radios, but there are a number of community radio initiatives set up by various communities around Zimbabwe currently doing content production and distribution as well as community engagement activities in their areas. Zimbabwe's Government is on record for promising to start licensing community radios before the end of 2014. However, instead the Government licensed 8 provincial commercial radio stations.

The project's objective was to strengthen the capacity of community radio advocacy and skill-base for community content production.

The training focused on the UNESCO produced toolkit on "Linking Generations through Radio". This training provided essential skills to ZACRAS members that are already producing content from their communities, which they package in CDs for distribution. The managers and content producers require skills in enhancing youth voices in their programs with gender balance.

IMPLEMENTATION

• Description of activities implemented / outputs:

This project provided training workshop to managers and content producers from 5 community radio members of ZACRAS. The training was informed by a UNESCO toolkit on "Linking Generations Through Radio". The trained participants came from the following community radio Initiatives: Berina from Kadoma, Hwange FM from Hwange, Ntepe FM from Gwanda, Y-Star FM from Bulawayo and Getjenge FM from Plumtree.

The workshop objectives included:

- To acquaint participants with strategies of amplifying youth participation and voices in community radio programming as informed by the UNESCO Toolkit.
- To increase the qualitative and quantitative coverage of youth issues in community radio programmes.
- To enhance the youth radio production skills of the 5 ZACRAS member radio stations representatives.

The training programme covered topics related to: basic techniques of broadcasting; unpacking the UNESCO toolkit – Linking Generations Through Radio; social media as a tool to enhance youth radio programming; ethics on interviewing young people; and a practical session of pre-production, production, broadcasting and feedback, mentoring young people on youth radio production; partnering for youth radio programming and an open floor interaction was held in which participants exchanged ideas on issues of enhancing participation of young people in radio production.

• Analytical reflection:

Although ZACRAS members are not licensed community radio stations, some of the ZACRAS members have partnerships with regional commercial stations to broadcast the community programmes they produce. For instance Getjenge produces community radio programmes which are aired by S-FM, a regional commercial station.

In the absence of licensed community media in Zimbabwe, ZACRAS and its member community radio initiatives constitute a critical pressure and advocacy group that lobbies the Government on a continuous basis on licensing community radio. In the complex Zimbabwe media context, the role of ZACRAS ensures that Zimbabwe's community radio development is never off the agenda.

Following the training workshop, ZACRAS members were encouraged to send their community programmes for airing on YA-FM, a local commercial station based in the Zvishavane region of the country.

CHALLENGES AND KEY LESSONS

The main challenge is that community radio are not licensed in Zimbabwe, hence UNESCO's support for ZACRAS is sometimes unwelcomed by government. Advocacy for community radio development in Zimbabwe requires external support because it is often associated with mainstream civil society political agendas, which are linked to opposition party politics.

SUPPORTING DOCUMENTATION





INTERIM REPORT FOR REGIONAL PROJECT IMPLEMENTED BY THE HARARE REGIONAL
OFFICE

COUNTRY: SOUTH AFRICA
PROJECT TITLE: DEVELOPMENT OF A COMMUNITY MEDIA ADVERTISING DIRECTORY FOR SOUTHERN AFRICA
BUDGET CODE: 354GLO5003.8
US\$: \$19,325
STATUS: ONGOING

INTRODUCTION / RATIONALE

IPDC Priority: COMMUNITY MEDIA

Advertising is the lifeblood of the print and broadcast media. A recent publication by the Association of Independent Publishers (AIP) states that “newspapers always sell information, but to become financially viable, they sell space for advertising for consumer goods. This can lead to two challenges. Firstly, newspapers are dependent on their “market value” to increase readership and become more attractive to advertisers. This is more challenging when news and information seeks to address the issues of the marginalized or poor, since they are not attractive consumers for advertising (AIP, 2014:9).” Community media struggle to receive advertising because the perception held by advertising procurement agencies is that community media cater to the lower LSM (living standard measures) 1-6 with very low market value

Community media in the SADC region is developing at a slower pace in comparison to South Africa and the advertising landscape may be faced with similar issues and more different challenges. Hence, it is critical to investigate advertising trends in other SADC countries with community media such as in Malawi, Namibia and Zambia and these countries are included in the study.

The already initiated research looks into advertising practices at community media organizations in the Southern African Development Community (SADC) with the purpose of developing a publication that captures real advertising trends within community media.

The findings of the study will be published as a resource for community media that community media organizations can use while planning and implementing their advertising, distribution and marketing strategies. The data that this research plans to gather is not easily available and some of it comes at a cost to community media organizations that have very little resources to afford it.

The project’s objective is to produce an offline and online publication on community media advertising and sustainability trends, which includes a Community Media Business Directory for the region.

IMPLEMENTATION

• Description of activities implemented / outputs:

Rhodes University has commenced the literature review and initial interviews with some of the key players in the community media in Southern Africa, it is clear that information on community media in the region is very sparse, if at all available in a documented fashion, which underscores the importance of this research.

Contact has been made with regional media organizations such as the Media Institute for Southern Africa and the Open Society Initiative for Southern Africa, as well as leaders of some of the regional community media and advertising agencies, to gain an understanding of the state of the community media and how it is impacted by the practices of advertising procurement agencies. The focus of this research is on community media and advertising procurement agencies in Malawi, Zambia and Namibia, plus South Africa. It should result in the production of a book on “Community Media Advertising”, an “Adspend data report for 2016”, a community media advertising directory for 2016, among other deliverables.

• Analytical reflection:

The research and publication will avail ground breaking data and information to community media in SADC on advertising trends. Even if the data comes predominantly from 1 country it will be important for community media in the other countries, because it will inform negotiations for reforms in advertising policies in the region. It is vital that public sector advertising reserves a quota to community media and this is already policy in South Africa but not in the other countries.

CHALLENGES AND KEY LESSONS

At the time of writing this brief report, the above research project sponsored by UNESCO and implemented by the Sol Plaatje Institute (SPI) for Media Leadership at Rhodes University in South Africa had finally begun after failing to take off on time for several reasons, including the need to agree copyright on the research outputs between Rhodes University and UNESCO, and the fact that payment of UNESCO's first tranche for the project was made to an incorrect bank account.

Both issues were resolved and the research eventually started in September 2016, almost four months late from its initial planned launch, which was already delayed given that the project was approved in March 2015.

The other delay was occasioned by the resignation of the initial lead researcher from the SPI a few months after UNESCO's contract for the research project. Consequently a new researcher was recruited.

SUPPORTING DOCUMENTATION

SOL PLAATJE INSTITUTE FOR MEDIA LEADERSHIP

Tel: +27 46-603-8781 · Fax: +27 46-603-7527

Website: www.ru.ac.za/spi/

Research Project: Development of a Community Media Advertising Directory for Southern Africa

Report Submitted by: Francis Mdlongwa, Director of the Sol Plaatje Institute for Media Leadership, Rhodes University, South Africa

Date of Submission: 13 November 2016

Date of delivery of first report: 15 November 2016

At the time of writing this brief report, the above research project sponsored by UNESCO and implemented by the Sol Plaatje Institute (SPI) for Media Leadership at Rhodes University in South Africa had finally begun after failing to take off on time for several reasons, including the need to agree copyright on the research outputs between Rhodes University and UNESCO, and the fact that payment of UNESCO's first tranche for the project was made to an incorrect bank account.

Both issues were resolved and the research eventually started in September, almost four months late from its initial planned launch.

There were other issues that complicated the research project as well. One of the key ones was the resignation from the SPI of Ms Johanna Mavhungu, who had initiated the research, a few months before UNESCO's approval of the research project. Ms Mavhungu left the SPI to take up a research position at another university in South Africa.

A freelance researcher, Mr Meli Ncube, who holds an MA in Journalism and Media Studies from Rhodes University, was eventually hired by the SPI to carry out the research. As per the UNESCO contract on the research project, Mr Ncube's Literature Review on the "Development of a Community Media Advertising Directory for Southern Africa" is attached here and is marked as "Literature Review_UNESCO_08_11_2016".

From Mr Ncube's Review and initial interviews with some of the key players in the community media in Southern Africa, it is clear that information on community media in the region is very sparse, if at all available in a documented fashion, which underscores the importance of this research.

However, Mr Ncube has made contact with regional media organizations such as the Media Institute for Southern Africa and the Open Society Initiative for Southern Africa, as well as leaders of some of the regional community media and advertising agencies to gain an understanding of the state of the community media and how it is impacted by the practices of advertising procurement agencies.

The focus of this research is on community media and advertising procurement agencies in Malawi, Zambia and Namibia, plus South Africa. It should result in the production of a book on "Community Media Advertising", an "Adspend data report for 2016", a community media advertising directory for 2016, among other deliverables.

It is expected that the project should be completed by 31 March 2017, and the SPI plans to submit an interim report on the progress of the research by the end of January next year.

END OF THE SPI'S NOVEMBER 2016 REPORT FOR UNESCO



UNESCO's first
narrative report on c

INTERIM REPORT FOR NATIONAL PROJECT IMPLEMENTED BY THE HARARE REGIONAL
OFFICE

COUNTRY: SWAZILAND
PROJECT TITLE: DEVELOPMENT OF DISTANCE LEARNING PROGRAMME FOR SWAZI MEDIA PRACTITIONERS
BUDGET CODE: 354GLO5004.4
US\$: \$18,181.82
STATUS: ONGOING

INTRODUCTION / RATIONALE

IPDC Priority: HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

The media environment in Swaziland is characterized by limited freedom of the press and lack of pluralism. Adoption of a Constitution in 2005, which guarantees human rights for Swazis, has not resulted in the attainment of press freedom. A major constraint noted by media experts is the legal or regulatory framework, which has various restrictive and outdated laws that curtail access to information and free speech.

Employment opportunities for Swazi media practitioners are also limited by the small number of media institutions. Many print journalists work in two newspapers, The Times of Swaziland Group of Newspapers and The Observer Group of Newspapers, which publish daily and weekend varieties; The Times of Swaziland, Swazi News and Times of Swaziland Sunday, and Swazi Observer, and Weekend Observer, respectively. There are also two weekly tabloids: Swazi Mirror and Ingwazi News as well as a broadsheet Business Sunday. Others like include a two monthly magazines; the socio-economic and political The Nation and agriculture-focused Agribusiness.

Those qualified in broadcasting are absorbed into state-owned radio and television institutions; the Swaziland Broadcasting and Information Service (radio) and the Swaziland Television Authority (television). Community radio broadcasters join Voice of the Church (VOC), which offers religious-based programmes. Although some community radio initiatives exist; Lubombo, Matsanjeni, Ngwempisi, University of Swaziland and Seventh Day Adventist Church, they are unlicensed and not fully operational, which limits employment opportunities for journalists. A few get absorbed into a private television station, Channel S, which has also been unable to maintain consistent broadcasts over the years due to financial constraints. Yet others join the private and public organisations such as public relations practitioners, graphic or layout artists and advertising personnel.

Limited training opportunities for practicing journalists in-country are a major challenge, which stifles career growth and development. Journalism training is mainly provided by the University of Swaziland (UNISWA), which offers a four-year degree programme. A newer establishment, the Limkokwing University of Creative Technology, also offers media-related training at undergraduate level. With limited credible academic institutions available locally, working journalists often rely on in-house and external training to broaden their journalistic skills and knowledge base. This inadequate response to working journalists' training needs contributes to restricting freedom of expression and media pluralism.

UNISWA has developed academic programmes to address gaps in skills of local media practitioners. Its Department of Journalism and Mass Communication (JMC) recently phased out a three-year diploma programme and upgraded it to a four-year Bachelor of Arts degree. The diploma programme produced 170 graduates, the majority of whom are expected to further their studies to degree level under the new programme. However, since the degree programme's introduction, less than 10 diploma-holders have graduated from it. A mini-survey by the JMC Department found that media practitioners are not willing to study under a structured full-time academic programme, mainly due to work and personal commitments. Women journalists, especially, struggle to prioritize career development over the demands of family and home life. The majority said they would benefit from a Distance Learning programme cognizant of their needs, interests and the local context.

Therefore, in-depth research is required to understand the background and training needs of media practitioners. This project entails an essential media research study to investigate the educational background, skills level, and experience and training needs of Swazi media practitioners. It also updates the skills of UNISWA journalism trainers to capacitate them to develop a new part-time or distance learning programme and launch it, after consulting stakeholders. In addition, digital broadcasting equipment/ tools will be procured to advance the techniques imparted when upgrading the skills of media practitioners enrolled in the programme. This is due to the fact that the JMC Department still uses analogue broadcast equipment, which is now obsolete. As a result, it needs to be upgraded and new ICT

tools and software procured for imparting advanced skills in layout/graphic design, production and online editing for the part-time learners, now commonly used in media practice.

The immediate objective is to build the capacity of UNISWA's Department of JMC to introduce a Distance Learning programme for working media practitioners adapted from the UNESCO model curricula for Journalism Education.

IMPLEMENTATION

- **Description of activities implemented / outputs:**
 - ✓ The Department has been able to develop the research tool, a survey questionnaire, targeted at journalists and other media practitioners. Since the targeted respondents work in media institutions, the first step involved meeting with human resource personnel and senior management of key media institutions such as the Times of Swaziland, Swaziland Broadcasting and Information Service (SBIS), Swazi TV, Swazi Observer and other private media – who are generally agreeable and welcoming to the project.
 - ✓ The Department has engaged in-house trainers from the Institute of Distance Education (IDE) for materials development. Meetings have been held with the Director (IDE) and the IDE Coordinator (materials design and development) to find out the modalities of training JMC lecturers on module development. Agreements have been made regarding the planned training workshop in module development scheduled for January 2017 just before the commencement of the second semester lectures at UNISWA.
- **Analytical reflection:**
 - ✓ The project has carried out consultations with a media houses which is a limited group of media stakeholders and did not include media owners. Broader consultations would have possibly helped to come up with more buy-in from stakeholders so that there is critical support from media newsrooms.
 - ✓ Swaziland does not have a diverse media landscape which means that each media house is a law unto itself (i.e. is not influenced by the action of others in the industry). Hence a project like this requires close consultations with each media house to get tangible support to journalists who want to subscribe to the planned programme.
- **Challenges and key lessons**
 - ✓ Needed buy-in from all major media house so that subscribed journalists can effectively participate in the programme.
 - ✓ It may not be easy to access all the targeted 170 JMC Diploma holders who graduated from the institution for research purposes as some may be unemployed or working in organisations other than media institutions and even in non-media related professions. To ensure this, the Department will rely on questionnaire dissemination through the mail using contact details obtained from UNISWA's database. Data gathering will commence in December 2016 and analysis conducted in January 2017.

SUPPORTING DOCUMENTATION

In response to the proposal submitted by the Department of Journalism and Mass Communication (JMC) at the University of Swaziland (UNISWA) in July 2015, UNESCO/IPDC awarded funding amounting to US\$18,181 to the institution. In October 2016, about US\$16,000 was deposited by UNESCO/IPDC to the UNISWA bank account to enable project initiation and implementation. This report aims to outline the activities implemented to date in operationalizing the project.

Project Aim, Objectives and Activities

The main aim of the project is to develop a Distance Learning programme for Swazi media practitioners, which is in line with IPDC's priority area of capacity development for journalists and media managers. Its immediate objective is to build the capacity of UNISWA's Department of JMC to introduce a Distance Learning programme for working media practitioners, which would be adapted from the UNESCO model curricula for journalism education.

Project activities include carrying out research to ascertain training needs of Swazi media practitioners; training 10 JMC lecturers on module development; drafting 24 modules for a new JMC distance learning

programme; organising a stakeholder seminar for 50 media practitioners; enrolling 40 media practitioners to upgrade their skills and; upgrading equipment at the JMC studio.

Implementation

At project inception, the Department of JMC signed a Memorandum of Understanding with UNESCO/IPDC, received Terms of Reference and developed a work plan detailing activities covering the project period beginning from September 2017 to August 2017. The activities implemented thus far are as follows:

- Research project – the Department has been able to develop the research tool, a survey questionnaire, targeted at journalists and other media practitioners. Since the targeted respondents work in media institutions, the first step involved meeting with human resource personnel and senior management of key media institutions such as the Times of Swaziland, Swaziland Broadcasting and Information Service (SBIS), Swazi TV, Swazi Observer and other private media – who are generally agreeable and welcoming of the project.
- Selection/contracting of instructor(s) or trainer(s) – the Department has the advantage of relying on in-house trainers from the Institute of Distance Education (IDE) for materials development. Meetings have been held with the Director (IDE) and the IDE Coordinator (materials design and development) to find out the modalities of training JMC lecturers on module development. We have agreed that this workshop would have to be in January 2017 just before the commencement of the second semester lectures at UNISWA.

Challenges and Key Lessons

There have been no major challenges so far. The only challenge noted is accessing all the targeted 170 JMC Diploma holders who graduated from the institution for research purposes as some may be unemployed or working in organisations other than media institutions and even in non-media related professions. To ensure this, the Department will rely on questionnaire dissemination through the mail using contact details obtained from UNISWA's database. Data gathering will commence in December 2016 and analysis conducted in January 2017.

INTERIM REPORT FOR NATIONAL PROJECT IMPLEMENTED BY THE HARARE REGIONAL
OFFICE

COUNTRY: SWAZILAND
PROJECT TITLE: STRENGTHENING OF JOURNALISTS' SAFETY NETWORK IN SWAZILAND
BUDGET CODE: 354GLO5003.9
US\$: \$8,425
STATUS: ONGOING

INTRODUCTION / RATIONALE

IPDC Priority: **FREEDOM OF EXPRESSION & MEDIA PLURALISM**

The Swaziland print media industry is dominated by two players - Times of Swaziland Group of Newspapers and Observer Group of Newspapers. The former publishes the Times of Swaziland, Swazi News, Times of Swaziland Sunday and What's Happening. The latter publishes the Swazi Observer, Observer Saturday and Observer Sunday. Smaller publications such as the Independent News, Ingwazi News and Swazi Mirror cannot attract advertising to keep them afloat. Swaziland has just two periodicals: The Nation and Agribusiness. The broadcast media is dominated by two state broadcasters namely, the Swaziland Broadcasting and Information Service (radio) and Swaziland Television and Broadcasting Corporation (TV). Channel Swazi, which is the only private television station, is struggling to make ends meet.

Besides the growing interest in community broadcasting, Swaziland still does not have a piece of legislation licensing both commercial and community radio stations. However, a few upcoming community radio initiatives: Lubombo, Matsanjeni, Ngwempisi, University of Swaziland (Kwaluseni) and Seventh Adventist Church, have formed the Swaziland Community Radio Network (SCRN) to push for the necessary legal recognition and proper establishment in the country.

Media practitioners are represented by the Swaziland Media Workers' Union, Swaziland National Association of Journalists (SNAJ), Swaziland Editors' Forum (SEF), Swaziland Press Club (SPC) and the Swaziland Chapter of the Media Institute of Southern Africa (MISA Swaziland). A self-regulatory body, the Media Complaints Commission (MCC) exists to protect the interests of the citizens. The Constitution guarantees freedom of expression and the press and other media

Despite the guarantee of freedom of expression in the Swazi Constitution, the prevailing environment is not conducive to media development. This has resulted in the media practitioners walking a tightrope, thus posing a serious threat to the safety of journalists and existence of the free, independent and pluralistic media. In July 2014 an editor and a human rights lawyer were jailed for 2 years without the option of a fine for articles they had written questioning the actions of the country's judiciary. These problems are further compounded by the lack of professional capacities of media workers and capabilities of the media associations.

The purpose of this project is to promote local capacity building in safety and protection of journalists by reinforcing the existing monitoring network of the Swaziland Union of Journalists and Swaziland Editors' Forum with a national seminar and creating social media tools for online safety monitoring and reporting. The training uses the UNESCO produced "Model Curricula for Journalism Education: A Compendium of New Syllabi", which incorporates a module on safety and journalism. Under this module, the workshop content draws from "Unit 1" - Rights and legal context as well as from "Unit 3"-Threats against journalists. The project's objective is to empower journalists and communicators with knowledge of their legislative context as well as safety standards and protocols as well as to strengthen the safety monitoring and reporting network of journalists in danger.

IMPLEMENTATION

- **Description of activities implemented / outputs:**
MISA-Swaziland conducted a training of 14 media practitioners (5 women) on —The Safety of journalists in Swaziland. The majority of the participants were editors, heads of news and reporters.
The content consisted of two segments: the first was the legal environment in which journalists operate. This segment specifically examined laws that guide, regulate and impact on the media

in Swaziland; it also examined international conventions and protocols that provide for media freedoms. The other segment focused on evaluation of the legal media environment and also discussed the current safety, monitoring and reporting systems. The presentations and discussions which ensued were informative and engaging to the extent that they unearthed serious issues on the fears which journalist have as they do their work.

As an outcome of the workshop, participants resolved to setup a reporting network for journalists. This network will be coordinated by the Swaziland Journalists Union. It is intended that the network will provide a platform for journalists to alert colleagues and seek support in case of threats. MISA-Swaziland and the Swaziland Journalists' Union will engage media owners to assist in establishing an easily accessible, functional support network of media institutions/organizations for journalists to revert to in time of danger or trouble.

- **Analytical reflection:**

It is important that the safety of journalists is improved through training on the media environment in which they practice. This training included familiarizing one-self with the legal provisions and ethical conduct that come into play when faced with potentially dangerous situations. In the Swaziland, previous cases of journalists' attacks and harassment were reported to have come from politicians and judges who object to media reports. The safety of journalists in Swaziland can be significantly improved with media laws reform.

Like in other African countries, Swazi journalists also have to live with sexual harassment in news rooms and in the field. Institutional policies need to be updated with gender lens in order to address this problem.. That is why the safety of journalists should involve all stakeholders, such as media owners, editors, reporters, etc.

Another important aspect to improving journalists' safety is improving monitoring and reporting of cases journalists' exposure to threats and intimidation. It is encouraging that the workshop participants recognized this and proposed to develop a reporting network. This network is expected to use all communication technologies and channels to provide a platform for journalists to alert colleagues and seek support in case of threats.

CHALLENGES AND KEY LESSONS

The training did not succeed in involving senior representatives of the police, the army, judges, and media owners. Broader consultations are needed to come up with some institutional safety policies and standards for the newsroom and field reporting.

INTERIM REPORT FOR NATIONAL PROJECT IMPLEMENTED BY THE HARARE REGIONAL
OFFICE

COUNTRY: MALAWI
PROJECT TITLE: ESTABLISHING CHIRUNDU COMMUNITY RADIO IN MALAWI
BUDGET CODE: 354GLO5004.5
US\$: \$12,727.27
STATUS: ONGOING

INTRODUCTION / RATIONALE

IPDC Priority: **COMMUNITY MEDIA**

80% of Malawi's population resides in rural areas. Malawi's presence on the internet is one of the lowest in the world (just over 4%) according to International Telecommunications Union. Mobile phone penetration is at 28% against an average of 76% across Africa. There are only 12 operational community radio stations in Malawi, 1 national broadcaster and 16 operational private sound broadcasters. There are also 20 church based radio stations that mainly focus on a specific group of people. Only 2 daily newspapers circulate mainly in urban centres.

The Nkhatabay to Kapita area is a vast and mostly mountainous lakeshore area in the northern region of Malawi with villages stretching far from each other as far as 200kms. The biggest challenge in these 2 areas is communication and access to information. In Kapita for example, mobile phone reception is sketchy and nonexistent in 70% of the area. Such an area seems isolated from the 'world'. This affects civic participation in development and democratic decision making. There is a strong case to think that a community radio would be very crucial to the continued growth and development of the people of Nkhatabay and Kapita as well as sustainability of development projects. The purpose of the project therefore is to establish and operationalize a sustainable community radio serving Nkhatabay district and Kapita in Mzimba South, reaching out to an estimated 500,000 people thereby not only increasing the diversity of media choice in the area but also giving the people an opportunity to participate in democracy by engaging in public debates.

IMPLEMENTATION

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

- ✓ The community radio building has been renovated through community support.
- ✓ The community radio governing committee of 14 members (5 women) has been established with a broad representation of the community
- ✓ The radio management staff has been recruited, comprising: the manager, administrator and 2 presenters.
- ✓ The suppliers of the broadcasting equipment have been identified and the equipment have been ordered.

• **Analytical reflection:**

The establishment of the Chirundu Community Radio should strengthen the community broadcasting sector in Malawi. Efforts have been made to secure high community involvement from the onset. Although the targeted areas are underserved in terms of access to radio broadcast, there is still a concern about the long term sustainability of the radio station. The governing committee is being encouraged to reach out to local businesses and institutions.

CHALLENGES AND KEY LESSONS

The delivery of the broadcasting equipment is taking longer than expected.

PROJECT TITLE: ENHANCING SAFETY OF JOURNALISTS USING UNESCO'S JOURNALISTS SAFETY INDICATORS IN KENYA, RWANDA AND SOMALIA.
BUDGET CODE: 354GLO5004.10
VENDOR: ARTICLE 19 EAST AFRICA
BUDGET: USD 21,818.18
STATUS: ONGOING

INTRODUCTION/RATIONALE:

The purpose of the project is to conduct a comprehensive baseline survey using *UNESCOs Journalists Safety Indicators* to enhance, promote and raise awareness of the UN Plan of Action on the safety of journalists and issue of impunity to journalists and media workers in Somalia, Rwanda and Kenya. Emerging trends in the three countries indicate that investigations into most of the killings, attacks and physical harassments have been carried out with sloppiness and no real culprits are caught. In addition, many journalists and media workers are neither aware of how to assess threats and risks inherent in their operating environment nor how to mitigate their likely effects and the situation has increasingly become untenable especially for those who cover politics, governance and human rights issues.

IMPLEMENTATION

The project implementation commenced on time with discussions on the expected results, methodologies and terms of reference with the partnering institution. Submissions of the revised work plan, methodology to be used for the survey and CVs for the researchers to conduct the comprehensive national survey on journalists' safety using UNESCOs Journalists Safety Indicators and the current practice for safety guidelines and protocols in Kenya, Rwanda and Somalia was also carried out on time. However, there have been delays in delivering as per the time line and in respecting the terms of reference in the contract. So far, the implementing partners have submitted the draft reports for Rwanda, Kenya and a regional one focusing on Freedom of Expression in Kenya, Rwanda and Somalia which have been reviewed and sent back with request for additional information to meet the expected outputs. The assessment report on safety of journalists in Somalia has not been submitted yet. The activities carried out so far require substantive revisions to enable them meet the expected results and impact.

CHALLENGES AND KEY LESSONS

Partially delivered in terms of timelines and in respect to terms of reference. In particular, the submitted reports have not fully focused on the JSI indicators and will require further research and inputs by the implementing partner.

Follow-up with the implementers and further guidance has been provided to ensure this activity is carried out as expected. This might require some further discussions no cost contract extension if the expected revisions are not submitted before end of this month.

SUPPORTING DOCUMENTS

The final documents have not been submitted yet. In the meantime, attached are the initial deliverables including the revived work plan, methodology used for the survey and the CVs for the researchers

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

**PROJECT: UGANDA: ENHANCING PROFESSIONAL MEDIA IN THE ELECTORAL PROCESS IN
THE RUWENZORI REGION
BUDGET CODE: 354GLO5004.11
AMOUNT: USD 7,272.73**

INTRODUCTION/RATIONALE

Human capacity development of community radio practitioners to enhance media professionalism in electoral process in the Ruwenzori region was carried out by Governance Media Initiative (GMI). 15 community radio journalists from 15 community radios in Ruwenzori region were trained on the role of media in elections, basic media and electoral laws, peace journalism, how to design effective media campaigns during elections, how to cover elections and on how to conduct electoral talk-shows in Uganda.

IMPLEMENTATION

A 5 days training comprising of 1-day seminar on the role of media in elections and basic media and electoral laws; 2 days training workshop on peace journalism; 1-day workshop on designing effective voter education media campaigns during elections; and 1-day workshop on how to cover elections and conduct electoral talk-shows; for 15 journalists (8 men and 7 female) from 15 community radios took place on 19 to 23 July 2016 in Ruwenzori in Uganda. This activity was successfully completed by the contractor.

The activities implemented and outputs achieved by Governance Media Initiative has enabled the 15 journalists from the 15 community radios in Ruwenzori region to deepen their knowledge and skills on the role of media in elections, basic media and electoral laws, peace journalism, designing effective media electoral campaigns, covering elections and how to conduct electoral talk-shows in Uganda.

CHALLENGES AND KEY LESSONS

The established partnerships and mutual collaborations between Governance Media Initiative (GMI) with other stakeholders working in the media industry in Uganda provided a good mixture of expertise needed for this activity. Also, GMI being a non-governmental organization that aims at enhancing media research and dissemination of public policy matters in Uganda provided the necessary expertise and depth of knowledge for capacity building of the community radio journalists in this activity. There was no major challenge was experienced during the implementation of this activity.

SUPPORTING DOCUMENTATION

Photos



Chief of Rwenzori Journalists Forum Mr. Bamanyisa Patrick Black taking participants through Uganda's Electoral History at the Seminar in Uganda



Daily Monitor's Felix Basiime taking participants through the role of media in the electoral process during the training.



Participants undertaking a group discussion as part of knowledge and experience sharing during the training workshop in Uganda

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

PROJECT: SOMALIA: STRENGTHENING THE SAFETY OF MEDIA HOUSES AND THAT OF MEDIA WORKERS IN MOGADISHU, SOMALIA
BUDGET CODE: 354GLO5004.9
AMOUNT: USD 7,272.73

INTRODUCTION/RATIONALE

Human capacity and organization development to strengthen the safety of media houses and that of its workers in Mogadishu was carried out by Network 2013 in Mogadishu, Somalia. 10 media practitioners were trained on generic safety protocols for media owners and managers and 25 members of the network also trained on how to develop media monitoring systems for media houses in Mogadishu, Somalia.

IMPLEMENTATION

A 3 days training comprising of 1-day training workshop for 10 media owners and managers (5 men and 5 women) to impart knowledge and skills on generic safety protocols and a 2-day training workshop for 25 members (20 men and 5 women) of Network 2013 on how to develop media monitoring systems took place on 25 August 2016 and from 08 to 09 October 2016 respectively in Mogadishu, Somalia. This activity was successfully completed by the contractor.

The activities implemented and outputs achieved by Network 2013 has enabled the 10 media owners and managers to gain knowledge and skills on the generic safety protocols for media and also allow the 25 journalists to gain knowledge and skills on how to develop media monitoring systems for Network 2013 in Mogadishu, Somalia.

CHALLENGES AND KEY LESSONS

The established partnerships and mutual collaborations between Network 2013, IMS-Fojo and with other stakeholders working in the media industry in Somalia provided a good blend of expertise needed for this activity. Also, Network 2013 is an organization that promotes strengthening of capacities of media as public service provided the necessary expertise and depth of knowledge for strengthening capacity of the media houses and media workers in this activity. There was no major challenge experienced except for delays in submission of the final deliverables by Network 2013. It is proposed that in future activities, Network 2013 should strictly adhere to established project timelines and in case there is need to extend contract timelines, this should be communicated to UNESCO on time for planning purposes.

SUPPORTING DOCUMENTATION



Group photo of participants at the training workshop on comprehensive safety protocol for media managers in Mogadishu, Somalia.



Group photo of participants at the training workshop on development of media monitoring systems in Mogadishu, Somalia

SUPPORTING THE REVISION OF THE CODE OF ETHICS AND ITS ADOPTION BY JOURNALISTS

COUNTRY: MADAGASCAR
BUDGET CODE: 354GLO5003.18
VENDOR: ORDRE DES JOURNALISTES
BUDGET: USD 15,000
STATUS: ONGOING

INTRODUCTION/RATIONALE:

The reality of the media landscape in Madagascar is such that practicing journalists who lack training are very often the source of unacceptable practices leading to conflictual relations between various stakeholders in society. The need to develop a sense of responsibility and accountability among media organs, and indeed in each and every journalist, is now critical. Although there has been considerable support for the technical aspects of journalism, ethical aspects are generally disregarded. Yet these are fundamental to the practice of journalism to ensure the effective functioning of the media in society.

As a first step towards achieving this, the Ordre des Journalistes finds it important to look at international experience on self-regulation in order to heighten awareness among members on self-regulatory issues. A seminar on the revision of the current Code of Ethics in Journalism will also be organized in each province.

IMPLEMENTATION

The project implementation did not start on time as there was a delay in the final approval of the Media Law. Journalists are still in the process of lobbying for changes to the Media law and – only the training on ethical aspects and the media's Charter of Commitment can take place. Training on the media law itself has not yet started.

CHALLENGES AND KEY LESSONS

The Media Law (*Code de la Communication*) has been approved quite late and delayed implementation. Furthermore, it was difficult for the Ordre des Journalistes to associate themselves with the new Media Law and its code of ethics (included in the law) before all venues of possible changes have not been explored.

SUPPORTING DOCUMENTS

The final documents have not been submitted yet.

INTERIM REPORT FOR NATIONAL PROJECT IMPLEMENTED BY THE HAVANA CLUSTER OFFICE

COUNTRY: DOMINICAN REPUBLIC
PROJECT TITLE: TAINOS CYBER-JOURNALISTS: BUILDING PROFESSIONAL CAPACITIES FOR LOCAL JOURNALISTS
BUDGET CODE: 354GLO5003.50.62
AMOUNT APPROVED (IN US): 19 225
STATUS: ONGOING

INTRODUCTION / RATIONALE

IPDC priority: Capacity building for journalists and media managers, including improving journalism education (using UNESCO's Model Curricula for Journalism Education).

Multimedia and hypermedia communications have had a strong impact in the field of local communication, but even more with the diffusion of Web 2.0.

In the Dominican Republic, these practices have a critical communicational value, especially regarding the on-growing local and community media. Relying on the strong national technology platform it is relatively easy to establish productive networks that facilitate the sharing of knowledge as well as the production and wide distribution of local contents, in particular those produced by the alternative local media.

The project aims at enhancing the professional capacities of 120 local journalists for the production and distribution of multimedia products through local and community media using ICTs. Four training workshops will be organized (one workshop in each Dominican region) covering general principles and techniques for creating digital content for the Web 2.0.

Gender equality will be fostered by encouraging women journalist to apply for the training sessions.

IMPLEMENTATION

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

A project management team was first established to coordinate overall implementation, including adjusting project activities to the funds allocated by IPDC. Following, the project team identified new partners to cover the budgetary gap and to provide technical support to project implementation as well (e.g., the Dominican Institute of Telecommunications (INDOTEL). As a result of these actions, an adjusted work plan was established, which included the implementation of four regional workshops from September-December 2016 aimed at strengthening local journalists' capacities for digital content production.

The communication strategy was launched and an online application form was developed.

To the moment, 30 local journalists have already been trained for producing digital and hypermedia content for the local media in the East Region. The workshop covered the production of multimedia content and social media management, among other topics.

Due to unforeseen climatic disasters suffered by the country, project work plan has been adjusted to accommodate the remaining three workshops in the first trimester of 2017.

Analytical reflection:

Activities implemented to present are contributing to project outputs. Participants are being trained to produce digital audio, text and video and publishing the stories on the web using their personal computers and mobile phones.

After the training, participants are encouraged to use the newly acquired skills to produce media content on communities and municipalities affairs, and use the platform MunicipiosalDía.com to continue publishing their stories.

CHALLENGES AND KEY LESSONS

As noted above, the flooding events suffered by the Dominican Republic during October and November 2016 and the subsequent recovery efforts have halted the workshops schedule. This has implied reprogramming the remaining three workshops for January-February 2017 and spread workshops' call more intensively using other means of information than the current online form (e.g: the use of internal communication channels of professional associations like the Dominican College of Journalists, among others).

Logistics arrangements for implementing the workshops in the new timeline are currently ongoing.

SUPPORT DOCUMENTATION:

ANNEX 1: PICTURES OF PROJECT LAUNCHING



ANNEX 2: PICTURES OF THE FIRST WORKSHOP







ANNEX 3: PRESS CLIPPING OF PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION

Capacitarán 120 periodistas municipales en nuevos medios digitales

Diario Hoy digital, 21 de noviembre de 2016

La Fundación Municipios al Día, el Colegio Dominicano de Periodistas (CDP) y el Sindicato Nacional de Trabajadores de la Prensa (SNTP) con el apoyo del Programa Internacional para el Desarrollo de la Comunicación (PIDC) y de la Organización de las Naciones Unidas para la Educación, la Ciencia y la Cultura (UNESCO) capacitarán a 120 periodistas municipales de República Dominicana.

El proyecto que lleva por nombre “**Táinos Ciberperiodistas: Formación de capacidades profesionales para periodistas locales**” se desarrollará en cuatro talleres macro-regionales: uno en el Sur, uno en el Cibao, uno en el Este y otro en la provincia Santo Domingo.

Augusto Valdivia, presidente de la fundación Municipios al Día dijo que “con esta capacitación se busca que los periodistas digitales locales no solo mejoren sus habilidades en el uso de las nuevas tecnologías, sino que también puedan contribuir a que los ciudadanos se empoderen de las leyes que han sido creadas para la participación y fiscalización comunitaria, y los periodistas se conviertan en un aliado para el desarrollo municipal de forma ágil aprovechando el internet”.

Para lograr esos propósitos los organizadores han hecho una alianza con la Federación Dominicana de Municipios y el proyecto Pascal (Fedomu-Pascal) y el Instituto Dominicano de las Telecomunicaciones (**Indotel**) quienes **contribuirán con las herramientas y contenidos que permitan una exitosa capacitación.**

Los periodistas de todos los municipios del país podrán inscribirse entrando al sitio web FundacionMunicipiosalDia.org y seleccionando el proyecto **Táinos Ciberperiodistas**, donde encontrarán los requisitos que se exigen para participar. Una vez allí podrán aplicar llenando un formulario con sus datos para ser contactado si es seleccionado en el primer grupo de 120 periodistas de todo el país.

Olivo de León, presidente del CDP dijo que “el Colegio de Periodistas ha desarrollado varios proyectos con el apoyo de Unesco y movilizaremos todas las filiales a nivel nacional para garantizar la participación de los mejores periodistas que se sientan identificados con las causas sociales de sus comunidades”.

De León estuvo acompañado de **Millizen Uribe**, encargada de Educación del CDP; José Beato, presidente del SNTP; Augusto Valdivia, presidente de la fundación Municipios al Día; y Rafael Clase, encargado de prensa y relaciones públicas de Fedomu.

El periodismo en las redes, fuerza para el cambio

- Domingo, 20 Noviembre 2016 12:02
- Escrito por Danny Castillo , MunicipiosAlDia.com



Parte de los ciberperiodistas que se capacitaron en técnicas para mejorar las noticias a través de internet. Foto: Augusto Valdivia

El Ciberperiodismo es una herramienta de empoderamiento ciudadano que usada con inteligencia puede y debe constituirse en una fuerza que propenda al cambio para bien del todo social.

En el mundo de hoy, la interconexión es la norma, la regla y en muchos casos la insalvable necesidad. El ciudadano del presente pasa una buena parte de su día navegando en la Internet, la mayor proporción de ese tiempo es invertido en conocer las actualizaciones hechas en sus perfiles por los que forman parte de su red particular.

Mucha de la información que nos sirve para tomar decisiones y mantener conversaciones la obtenes de estos medios electrónicos que gozan de nuestro favor, aun cuando la ausencia de un filtro adecuado nos pueda conducir a dar valor de verdad cuasi tautológico al pareceres que podrían ser producto de la creatividad de algunos y no necesariamente una referencia a hechos ciertos.

De lo anterior podemos establecer el gran poder de las redes como medio de inducción de acciones que impactan directamente en el diario vivir de los ciudadanos, los ejemplos mundiales son abundantes. Los comunicadores municipalistas tienen en estos medios un recurso para provocar ciudadanía consciente y responsable, que pueda compeler a los administradores de la cosa pública a ajustarse a responder a las necesidades de sus representados, no con las fórmulas particulares de cada uno, sino, ajustados a lo establecido en la legislación.

MunicipiosAlDia.com integra más de 20 ciberperiodistas de la Región Este de RD

- Sábado, 19 Noviembre 2016 12:05
- Escrito por Cesarin Febles



Cristal Acevedo explica a los participantes del taller Taínos Ciberperiodistas, algunas cifras de la realidad del internet hoy día en República Dominicana. Foto: Danny Castillo.

La facilitadoa en temas digitales, Yarha Disla de la empresa Pluio, que ofrece el soporte técnico a este medio mismo, dio las orientaciones pertinentes a cada uno de los periodistas a los cuales les creó sus usuarios y ofreció una capacitación técnica sobre el uso de la plataforma Joomla.

MunicipiosAlDia.com recoge las incidencias de los municipios de República Dominicana y realiza este taller en virtud de capacitar y formar los periodistas del Este a nivel de ciberperiodismo.

El periódico digital MunicipiosAlDia.com integró este sábado más de 20 periodistas de la región este a su plataforma en el marco del Taller Taínos Ciberperiodistas que la Unesco y la Federación Dominicana de Municipios (Fedomu) con el auspicio del Colegio Dominicano de Periodistas y el Sindicato Nacional de Trabajadores de la Prensa (SNTP).

Augusto Valdivia presidente de la Fundación Municipios Al Día dió inicio a la segunda jornada del taller donde orientó sobre la oportunidad que tendrán los periodistas de la Región Este, de publicar en este medio digital.

Realizan taller sobre “Tainos Ciberperiodistas” en San Pedro de Macorís

Por: Iván Santana-Diarionoticia.com.do

Lunes 21 de Noviembre de 2016

SAN PEDRO DE MACORIS, R.D.-La Fundación Municipios Al día y el Colegio Dominicano de Periodistas (CDP), efectuaron un taller sobre “Tainos Ciberperiodistas” con la asistencia de comunicadores de las provincias de la región Este.

Estuvieron como expositores Genrry González Molina, encargado de capacitación de la Federación Dominicana de Municipios (FEDOMU), Yarha Disla, de la Fundación Municipios Aldía, Reina Luna Combe, invitada internacional, desde los Estados Unidos y Cristal Acevedo, presidenta del Observatorio de Medios Digitales y presidenta del Circulo Dominicano de Periodistas de Medios Digitales.

Entre los temas tratados en el taller que se llevó a cabo por tres días en el Hotel Coop Marena de Juan Dolio, están “Silencio en los Medios, Ruidos en Redes y Elaboración de Contenido para las Redes Sociales (web).

El evento contó con el apoyo de la UNESCO y la alianza del Sindicato Nacional de Trabajadores de la Prensa (SNTP).

José Beato, secretario nacional del SNTP, dijo que la actividad se enmarca dentro de las estrategias de capacitación a los miembros de esa entidad conforme al avance de la tecnología.

Consideró que ante los cambios que se están dando en el mundo, y la formación análoga que tienen los trabajadores de la prensa, se hace necesario que se pongan a tono para entender esas herramientas y puedan manejar y mejorar el ejercicio de trabajo.

De su lado, Augusto Valdivia, presidente de la Fundación Municipios Aldía, dijo que la importancia de estos talleres de ciberperiodismo, es que hay muchos periodistas profesionales que adolecen de tener conocimiento de primera línea y por esta vía pueden ser capacitados en esa área.

Señaló que la fundación que dirige se ha apoyado del SNTP, del CDP y otras instituciones para poder conglomerar a esos profesionales que están haciendo comunicación desde sus demarcaciones y, capacitarlos en los temas de las nuevas herramientas y los nuevos medios.

Entiende que los pedios tradicionales poco a poco se van desplazando y esos profesionales necesitan un acompañamiento para que esas herramientas le sean útiles, ya que esto va a contribuir a que se desarrolle la comunidad.

En el taller participaron también el presidente nacional del CDP Oliva De León, y los secretarios generales de las filiales del CDP y SNTP en San Pedro de Macorís, Jesús Sánchez e Iván Santana.

ANNEX 4: WORKSHOPS AGENDA.

Proyecto del Programa Internacional para el Desarrollo de la comunicación (PIDC):
"Tainos Ciberperiodistas: creando capacidades profesionales en periodistas locales"

Taller de formación de capacidades "Internet para Ciberperiodistas" .

Módulos del Taller

1. Participación y periodismo comunitario (3 horas)
 - Presupuesto participativo
 - Veedurías de compra
 - Constitución de la República
 - Leyes que protegen la participación ciudadana
2. Redacción y Ciberperiodismo (4 horas)
 - Técnica de redacción
 - Técnica de titulación
 - Web semántica
 - Hipertextos (html)

Finalidad del módulo 1

- Simplificar la redacción

3. Manejador de contenidos (4 horas)

- Como aprovechar administrador de contenidos y protocolos web
- Características generales del administrador
- Manejador de contenidos:
 - ✓ Funciones principales
 - ✓ Edición de fotos
 - ✓ Edición de videos

Finalidad del módulo 2

- Escoja su layout
 - ✓ Tarea:
 - Seleccionar sus fotos y contenidos
 - Opcional: Fotógrafo/periodista

4. Cargando contenidos. Puesta en práctica (4 horas)

- Pasos para la carga de contenidos y redes sociales
 - ✓ Titulación
 - ✓ URL
 - ✓ Etiquetas y su importancia
 - ✓ Limpiar de formato el contenido
 - ✓ Imágenes
 - Formatos y tamaños
 - Adjuntar imágenes en el contenido
 - Adjuntar videos en el contenido
 - Publicación de contenidos

Finalidad del módulo 3:

- ✓ Publicar noticias poniendo como ejemplo Municipiosaldia.com
- ✓ Facebook
- ✓ Twitter

- ✓ Instagram
- ✓ Otras
 - Tarea:
Seguir desde equipo mejorando contenido
Visitar redes sociales

INTERIM REPORT FOR NATIONAL PROJECT IMPLEMENTED BY THE HAVANA CLUSTER OFFICE

COUNTRY: DOMINICAN REPUBLIC
PROJECT TITLE: SUPPORTING LAW REFORM TO PROMOTE MEDIA DEVELOPMENT IN THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC
BUDGET CODE: 354GLO5004.40
AMOUNT APPROVED (IN US): 13 636
STATUS: ONGOING

INTRODUCTION / RATIONALE

IPDC priority: To strengthen the environment for press freedom, journalistic safety and/or self-regulation, for on-line and/or off-line media, through favorable policies and/or practices.

The Dominican Republic has about 12 laws and legal provisions governing the media and public communication. However, a recent MID-based assessment on the Dominican media environment supported by the IPDC found that those provisions are not sufficiently meeting the demands of a modern communication system and are in fact facing several difficulties in their practical implementation.

Drawing from these general recommendations deriving from the previous study, this project aims to facilitate discussion between journalists, scholars and senators to prepare a draft bill setting out the provisions to modernize the regulatory environment of communication in the country.

A report containing the key recommendations formulated by journalists/media managers and legislators from three regions of the Dominican Republic about possible amendments and additions to be incorporated to the current media legislation in the Dominican Republic will be produced.

Also, a draft policy on media, communication and information aimed at fostering more independent, pluralistic and socially responsible media will be prepared and presented to relevant legislators, civil society members and other relevant stakeholders to ensure the further preparation of a draft media Law to be discussed at the Congress.

IMPLEMENTATION

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

Following project approval, a Skype meeting took place to provide technical assistance on project initial steps. A project team coordinated by the Dominican College of Journalists was established.

In the second semester of 2016, several consultation workshops have been organized across the country to build consensus on the content of the laws to be produced, including a Law of Freedom of Expression and the media, whose first draft has been already produced. These activities have been conducted by partnering with other institutions such as the Dominican Society of Newspapers (Sociedad Dominicana de Diarios) and the Press and Law Foundation (Fundación Prensa y Derechos) in an attempt to enlarge the scope of original stakeholders as well as to fill budgetary gaps¹.

- **Analytical reflection:**

The first phase has produced several important results, namely, a larger understanding of regulatory challenges of the current media environment, especially among decision makers, and the further commitment of senators and other stakeholders to get involve in media reform. Also, the recommendations outlined in the consultation workshop have been integrated into a first draft, that will be further developed during 2017.

These activities are consistent to project expected results and pave the way for the upcoming phase, which will be developed with IPDC funding. This involves recruiting an international expert to review the first draft of the Law on Freedom of Expression and the media, in order to facilitate its alignment with

¹ Project allocations count for have the requested budget.

international standards. Also, two workshops will be organized to share the proposal with relevant stakeholders and agree upon next steps for its submission to the legislative.

CHALLENGES AND KEY LESSONS

- This project constitutes a relevant follow up activity of the MDI-based assessment of the Dominican media landscape, supported by IPDC and the Havana Office. Together, these projects cover the assessment-intervention continuum that is critical to foster media development.
- In light of the budgetary constraints, project proponents have developed the necessary partnerships to support the implementation of the first phase while IPDC funds have been reserved for activities demanding higher levels of technical assistance.

SUPPORT DOCUMENTATION:

ANNEX 1: PICTURES OF THE INCEPTION ACTIVITIES DEVELOPED DURING 2016.



On June 2016, the Dominican Society of Newspapers (Sociedad Dominicana de Diarios), the Press and Law Foundation (Fundación Prensa y Derechos) and the Dominican College of Journalists (Colegio Dominicano de Periodistas) announced a national debate on media law reform. (Photo: El Nacional, 21 June 2016)

**INTERIM REPORT FOR NATIONAL PROJECT IMPLEMENTED BY THE HAVANA CLUSTER
OFFICE**

COUNTRY: CUBA
PROJECT TITLE: CAPACITY BUILDING FOR THE INTRODUCTION OF A MEDIA LAW IN CUBA
BUDGET CODE: 354GLO5004.41
AMOUNT APPROVED (IN US): 7 273
STATUS: ONGOING

INTRODUCTION / RATIONALE

IPDC priority: To strengthen the environment for press freedom, journalistic safety and/or self-regulation, for on-line and/or off-line media, through favorable policies and/or practices.

Cuba is currently undertaking the designing of a policy conducive to the development of media and communication in the country. The policy, which is the baseline for a forthcoming Law of Communication, provides greater editorial autonomy for the media and encourages the diversification of the management mechanisms of these institutions, all of which is expected to foster a more pluralistic and sustainable media environment.

Given this is the first media regulation initiative in decades, it is necessary to build capacities in media managers, legislators and journalists to participate more actively in the design and effective implementation of the aforementioned regulatory framework.

Resulting from the project, fifty legislators, media managers and journalists from national and local media acquire the knowledge and skills to effectively design and furtherly implement a regulatory framework conducive to more independent, pluralistic and sustainable media in Cuba.

Moreover, one digital publication comprising a guidelines and other documents on public communication policies design and implementation is prepared for study and consultation by journalists, legislators and other communicators.

IMPLEMENTATION

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

After project approval, a first introductory meeting took place to explain IPDC project implementation requirements and agree upon following steps. A project coordination team was established, integrated by Board members of Cuban Union of Journalists, the Institute of Journalism José Martí and the School of Communication of the University of Havana.

During the meeting, it was also decided to schedule the workshop for March 2017, to allow some time for the communication policy to be approved, so the workshop agenda could cover relevant topics addressed in the national regulation proposal.

In light that the communication policy has not been approved as of yet, a second meeting took place in early December to discuss potential adjustments to the original workshop proposal.

July 2017 was set as the date for workshop implementation and a new preliminary agenda was outlined. This focuses on:

- International trends in the implementation of communication policies, including the designing of a Communication or a Press Law
- Monitoring mechanisms in place to assess policy implementation.

Analytical reflection:

Redesigning workshop's agenda to accommodate topics that would be relevant to discuss even if the policy is not approved during 2017 has been critical to ensure successful project implementation.

The focus on policy implementation trends attempts to provide participants with a deeper understanding of the paths followed by other countries in designing and implementing media legislation (e.g: stakeholder’s participation, major provisions covered by policies or acts, process organization, capacity development activities organized to support implementation, outreach activities developed to foster wider understanding of policy/law content, among others.)

On the other hand, the emphasis in monitoring mechanisms is placed to strengthen participant’s understanding on the need to systematically assess the way policy/law is being implemented and the benefits the monitoring exercise brings in terms of developing further enforcement strategies.

CHALLENGES AND KEY LESSONS

Project team has adjusted the proposal to meet the requirements of the changing scenario of media and communications in the country. The emphasis has moved to policy implementation and monitoring, two areas where the debate has been less comprehensive. Since the workshop keeps the original interest in targeting decision makers and representatives of the legislative body, along with journalists and media managers, this approach is highly important.

SUPPORT DOCUMENTATION:

ADJUSTED PROJECT WORKPLAN

Activity	Start	End
Developing workshop training materials, drawing from previous assessments on media law enforcement in Cuba conducted by the Journalists Union and relevant academic and civil society bodies as well as international best practices in media regulation	January 2017	March 2017
Production of promotion materials	February 2017	February 2017
Call to participate in the workshop	February 2017	February 2017
Selection of workshop participants, ensuring that candidates may further serve as trainers of other fellow policy makers, journalists and media managers.	April 2017	April 2017
Selection of trainer;	February 2017	February 2017
Logistic arrangements	January 2017	July 2017
4-day training workshop on designing and enforcing media and communication law reform.	July 2017	July 2017
Producing and delivering a comprehensive manual with guidelines and best practices highlighted in the training course.	August 2017	October 2017
Interim implementation report	June 2017	June 2017
Final report and evaluation	November 2017	November 2017

INTERIM REPORT FOR NATIONAL PROJECT IMPLEMENTED BY THE HAVANA CLUSTER OFFICE

COUNTRY: CUBA
PROJECT TITLE: LAS TUNAS: WOMEN AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN LOCAL MEDIA CONTENTS.
BUDGET CODE: 354GLO5003.49
AMOUNT APPROVED (IN US): 15 165
STATUS: ONGOING

INTRODUCTION / RATIONALE

IPDC priority: Promotion of freedom of expression and press freedom, pluralism (particularly community media) and independence.

Drawing from Media Development Indicators' Category 3 (indicators 3.2 and 3.11) and from all indicators included in Category B1 of the Gender-Sensitive Indicators for Media, the project aims to study the prevailing approach to gender and social diversity in the discourse on local development broadcasted by provincial and municipal radios stations in Las Tunas province. It also intends to characterize the participation of women and disadvantaged groups in communicative production and to describe the main perceptions showed by audiences regarding the portrayal of this topic on radio contents, all with the goal to make recommendations to overcome the identified limitations or extending good practices, thus to foster diversity in the local media, particularly as acknowledged by gender dimensions.

IMPLEMENTATION

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

A project team was established to adjust project expected results and coordinate overall implementation. A first workshop took place on April 2016 to present the project to other relevant stakeholders –media managers, journalists, members of the academic community and representative of Cuba's women Federation in the province-, and agree upon the work plan, the distribution of responsibilities, and major methodological strategies.

The two-days workshop was attended by 40 participants.

After the workshop, the research team developed the final methodological strategy, GSIM and MDI indicators were adjusted to the local context, research instruments were designed and approved.

Empirical work involved, among others:

- Content analysis of a sample of 2500 minutes of radio broadcasting from 26 April to May 3 (one week)
- Interviews with Human Resource Specialists, media Managers, journalists, general Secretaries and officials of the Federation of Cuban Women in the municipalities, members of the Presidency of the Union of Journalists in the province of Las Tunas, among other local actors.
- Analytical review of documents containing provisions for fostering gender equality in media content and operational procedures as well as in decision making at professional associations (eg: collective work agreements, documents emanating from the Ministry of Work and Social Security, guidelines emanated from the national radio system for the implementation of CEDAW, among others)
- Focus groups.

A first draft of the document was produced and shared with stakeholders at a validation workshop held in Las Tunas on November 25. Recommendations are currently being integrated to the report to produce a final version.

In parallel, communication products for the dissemination of project results are being designed. This is being done to ensure that municipal radios and other local institutions understand the major challenges being faced in the field of gender equality in the media and take the necessary measures to improve the situation.

The report acknowledges local radio efforts for integrating gender equality at operational level but stresses several challenges in this sense like the lack of institutional written policies to ensure full equality and training gaps in decision makers. Regarding the gender sensitivity of media content, the report concludes that the prevalence of stereotypes and the insufficient use of female sources are among the issues already contributing to the misrepresentation of women and gender equality.

The report also stresses that local development issues require to be addressed from a more inclusive perspective, taking into consideration the diverse impacts that local policies pose to both men and women.

Analytical reflection:

The first introductory workshop marked a positive breaking point for project implementation. Once project rationale was shared with major stakeholders –media managers, journalists, members of the academic community and representative of Cuba’s women Federation in the province-, participants suggested to focus on issues that not had not been covered before by other studies and demanded immediate action, namely, women participation in media production as well gender equality in decision making at media and professional organizations level. As a result of the thorough debates, it was collectively decided that UNESCO GSIM should be adapted to the local context and fully applied, along with Media Development Indicators’ Category 3, indicators 3.2 and 3.11

These recommendations were accepted to ensure project ownership.

CHALLENGES AND KEY LESSONS

The major challenges encountered during project implementation have been the excessive workload of project team members in their respective media institutions during the period and the economic measures implemented in the country during the summer to reduce fuel consumption that played against researcher’s ability to move to the different municipalities to develop fieldwork as expected. Corrective actions include the reassignment of tasks for each member of the research team, reallocation of resources when needed and, reinforcement of technical support from the Havana Office.

Project ownership has led to a collective commitment with the successful finalization of the report. The investigation is understood as a collective effort to foster gender equality and media pluralism and so major stakeholders have provided all the necessary support to successfully complete the activities.

SUPPORT DOCUMENTATION:

ANNEX 1: PICTURES OF INTRODUCTORY AND VALIDATION WORKSHOPS WORKSHOP



Group picture of the participants in the first methodological Workshop, April 2016



Group work during the first methodological Workshop



Group work during the first methodological Workshop



The research team included Journalism students (center) to ensure that perspectives of future local journalists are taken into consideration



Methodological meetings took place systematically during project implementation



The validation workshop allowed for further discussion among relevant stakeholders

ANNEX 2: PRESS CLIPPING ON PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION

Granma
www.granma.cu

Director Felipe Herrero Cordero
Subdirectores César Sánchez Guerra, María Mercedes González y Gustavo Recena Estévez (a cargo de Granma Internacional).
Subdirector administrativo Claudio A. Adams Gómez

Institución y Administración General
Núcleo y Territorio, Plaza de la Revolución, La Habana, Cuba.
Código Postal 10699, Zona Postal La Habana 6, Apartado Postal 6187

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hoy en la historia 4 de abril

1961 Fundación del Ejército Central, en las antiguas provincias de Camagüey, Las Villas y parte de Matanzas.
1961 Constitución de la Unión de Pioneros Rebeldes de Cuba (actual Organización de Pioneros José Martí) >>>
1962 Constitución de la Unión de Jóvenes Comunistas (UJC).

La Unesco y radios tuneras por la igualdad de género

Leidy María Labrador

LAS TUNAS.—La igualdad de género constituye uno de los objetivos que alrededor del mundo promueve la Organización de Naciones Unidas para la Educación, la Ciencia y la Cultura, Unesco. Con ese fin, son disímiles las estrategias trazadas en función de la equidad entre hombres y mujeres, y el reconocimiento del papel de las féminas en el avance de toda sociedad.

Los medios de comunicación, sea cual sea su naturaleza, pueden desempeñar un papel indispensable en materia de visibilizar las problemáticas que hoy afectan a mujeres y niñas en todo el planeta. Sin embargo, no siempre existe una conciencia plena de esos fenómenos entre los profesionales de la palabra y, en otros casos, el trabajo se realiza de forma empírica, sin un bagaje teórico y un conocimiento pleno de cómo tratar el tema.

Es por ello que la Unesco se propuso la elaboración de un grupo de Indicadores de Género para los medios de comunicación que permitan evaluar en la radio, la televisión, la prensa impresa o digital, el tratamiento a esta temática. Aunque esos indicadores se han aplicado ya en otras naciones, la experiencia piloto cubana tiene por sede a esta oriental provincia. El proyecto, bajo el nombre de Las Tunas: mujer y desarrollo en el contenido de los medios locales, comenzó con un taller metodológico en el que participaron periodistas y directivos de las cinco radios municipales del territorio.

Para conocer las interioridades del proyecto y la esencia de la aplicación de estos indicadores, Granma conversó con Elena Nápoles Rodríguez, Oficial del programa de comunicación e información de la Oficina Regional de Cultura para América Latina y el Caribe, de la Unesco.

—¿Cuál fue el camino que llevó a la elaboración de estos indicadores?

—Lo primero que debemos señalar es que estos indicadores son relativamente jóvenes. Su estructuración partió de los Indicadores de Desarrollo Mediático, donde se incluía precisamente el género. Por lo tanto, pueden considerarse como un esfuerzo global, que ha sido acompañado por el Programa Internacional para el Desarrollo de la Comunicación de la Unesco.

transitamos un camino importante con los medios locales por su relevancia en materia de desarrollo sostenible. Entonces, esta es la oportunidad de llevar a cabo por primera vez en Cuba un estudio con estas radios, cuya influencia en el entorno donde se encuentran ubicadas es notable.

“Escogimos a Las Tunas porque tiene varios elementos a su favor. Primero, una concepción más clara de la necesidad de transversalizar la perspectiva de género; segundo, una creciente presencia de proyectos y programas de desarrollo con caminos que necesitan de los medios de comunicación, pero lo más importante, es que existe un grupo de profesionales en estas emisoras que se han superado en materia de género.

“Una vez aprobado ese informe, haremos también un taller de presentación de los resultados. La aspiración es que ya en ese momento participen no solo los periodistas y directivos de la radio, sino sectores de toda la provincia para que conozcan hasta dónde se ha llegado y difundan su propia visión. Esas observaciones pueden añadirse al documento, cuya versión final será enviada a nuestra sede en París.”

—¿Podría esta investigación piloto generar otras similares en el resto de las provincias y en otros medios cubanos?

—Eso sería lo ideal, sobre todo porque hay un creciente nivel de interés de investigadores, profesionales y hasta de estudiantes en temas de género. Yo creo que nosotros podemos ayudar desde esta experiencia a mostrar cómo se puede investigar el tema, cómo la herramienta puede ser útil y cómo se puede adaptar su nivel de flexibilidad para que se utilice en otros medios y provincias. Pero, sobre todo, para que repercuta en el diseño de mejores políticas, porque en este sentido Cuba tiene un camino recorrido, la idea es mostrar ese camino y al mismo tiempo, proponer un salto positivo en una sociedad que se ha convertido en pilar de la igualdad de género y del empoderamiento de las mujeres.

—¿Considera usted que este tipo de estudios en nuestro país pudieran trazar la ruta hacia una estrategia específica para el tratamiento mediático de los temas de género?

—Puede dar lugar a eso y a mucho más. Por ejemplo, permitiría que lo que está normado encuentre ya un cauce específicamente en el interior de las instituciones. Diseñar mejores políticas quiere decir darles mayor flexibilidad para el trabajo de mujeres y hombres, hacer estrategias de comunicación y sensibilización, y muchas otras perspectivas a nivel de procedimiento.

“A nivel de contenido de los medios, contaríamos con directrices para abordar mejor estos temas, para visibilizar todas las aristas del fenómeno. Todo va a depender de la evidencia encontrada, de la capacidad de los investigadores de imaginar un escenario, donde se lleve a un nivel superior el trabajo en función de la igualdad de género.”



Al taller inicial asistieron profesionales de las cinco emisoras locales de la provincia. FOTO: ANGEL LUIS BATISTA SANTIESTEBAN

Cuba's leading national newspaper, Granma, published a half-page story on the project (April 4, 2016)

Validan proyecto Las Tunas mujer y desarrollo en el contenido de los medios locales

Yami Montoya

Fotos: Angeluis

Las Tunas.- Con la validación del reporte de resultados de la investigación realizada en las cinco emisoras municipales de la provincia finalizó una etapa importante del proyecto **«Las Tunas: mujer y desarrollo en el contenido de los medios locales»**, que auspician la Oficina Regional para América Latina y el Caribe de la Organización de las Naciones Unidas para la Educación, la Ciencia y la Cultura (UNESCO) y la Unión de Periodistas de Cuba (UPEC).

El encuentro efectuado en el Hotel Tunas, fue dedicado al Día Internacional de la Eliminación de la Violencia contra las Mujeres y las Niñas que se celebra el 25 de noviembre.

Contó con la presencia de periodistas, investigadores y directivos de las emisoras Radio Libertad, Chaparra, Manatí, Maboas y Cabaniguán, y estudiantes de Periodismo de la Universidad de Camagüey, quienes apoyaron la aplicación por primera vez en Cuba de los indicadores de género propuestos por el Programa Internacional para el Desarrollo de la Comunicación (PIDC), de la UNESCO.

Este estudio, que se concentra en las políticas de género, analizó el discurso mediático sobre la participación de mujeres y hombres en la construcción del desarrollo local, cómo se emplea el tema género en los mensajes radiales y dentro de la organización.

Adalys Ray Haynes, presidenta de la UPEC en Las Tunas refirió que la investigación científica analizó el enfoque sobre género y diversidad social prevaleciente en la producción informativa de las radios municipales en Las Tunas con una muestra de más de dos mil 500 minutos de transmisión.

Las emisoras municipales tuneras hoy están en condiciones de transversalizar las perspectivas de género en toda la programación de este medio de prensa, el de mayor representación en el territorio,

pues la radio resulta uno de los órganos de prensa con mayor cobertura informativa, destacó Ray Haynes.

Liliana Gómez Ramos, Máster en Estudios de Género, durante la presentación significó que este proyecto permite establecer pautas de cómo lograr que el género sea una prioridad para los medios de comunicación en Cuba y validar la investigación que ha tomado varios meses de forma participativa en las emisoras y hoy quedan patentizadas.

La radio en Las Tunas hoy apuesta por una mirada más inclusiva y este proyecto posibilita encauzar esta investigación hacia otros propósitos, uno de ellos es diseñar otras políticas y estrategias de comunicación para visibilizar todas las aristas del tema en función de la igualdad de género, subrayó la presidenta de la UPEC en el territorio.

Durante la presentación de los resultados de la investigación Aliek Méndez Bordón, Máster en Ciencias Desarrollo Social y Comunitario, destacó la trascendencia de la investigación y la posibilidad de la UPEC de comenzar en Cuba este tipo de estudio.

Mientras el Doctor en Ciencias Aramis Rivas Diegues, asesor y especialista en proyectos de desarrollo local, refirió que este proyecto posibilita mirar desde la universidad futuras investigaciones que tributen al desarrollo de los medios de comunicación.

Presidieron la presentación del informe de validación Aida Rosa Rodríguez Núñez, Jefa del Departamento Ideológico del Comité Provincial del Partido, en Las Tunas, María Romero, funcionaria del PCC, y Aliuska Barrios Leyva, directora del Sistema Provincial de la Radio.

Tras la presentación de un informe de validación del proyecto «Las Tunas: mujer y desarrollo en el contenido de los medios locales», la radio en la provincia de Las Tunas tiene la oportunidad de mostrar con basamentos científicos el nivel de desarrollo de la perspectiva de género en este medio.

INTERIM REPORT FOR NATIONAL PROJECT IMPLEMENTED BY MEXICO FIELD OFFICE

COUNTRY: MEXICO
PROJECT TITLE: MEXICO: HANDBOOK FOR SCHOOLS OF JOURNALISM ON THE APPLICATION OF INDICATORS REGARDING WOMEN IN THE MEDIA
BUDGET CODE: WBS ELEMENT N°13154: 354GLO5004.44
AMOUNT APPROVED: 16,000 USD
STATUS: ONGOING

INTRODUCTION / RATIONALE

IPDC Priority: Conducting media assessments and research based on UNESCO's Media Development Indicators (MDIs), the Gender Sensitive Indicators for the Media (GSIM) or the Journalists' Safety Indicators.

Rational:

In Mexico, the discussion on media and gender equality still needs further debate and development. In order to encourage this discussion and the formation of more aware professionals on these gender matters and the way they affect woman's image and presence in the media and, hence, on the public scene, the UNESCO Office in Mexico proposed the Handbook for journalism schools on the application of indicators regarding women in the media, so it can be proposed to the main communication schools in the country where currently there aren't any subjects that address the topic.

The main objectives of this project are:

- To communicate and disseminate gender media indicators in Mexico
- To train communication and journalism students, teachers and professionals on how to apply these indicators and their importance on the achievement of sustainable development.
- To draw attention to the gender issue in Mexico and specifically that generated by the Mexican media and among of the Mexican media industry.
- To raise awareness on the importance of conducting gender media studies in Mexico
- To promote future projects that include the study of gender media indicators in Mexican and Latin American media
- To promote the creation of content that stimulate gender equality in Mexico

IMPLEMENTATION

On 31st October, the UNESCO Office in Mexico summoned 12 experts to present the project, to analyze the dimension, relevance and opportunity of the challenge and to start the Manual.

The experts that attended are:

1. Carlos Adolfo Gutiérrez Vidal, Director of the Communication College at University of El Claustro de Sor Juana
2. Jesús Estévez, General Director for College Extension at University of El Claustro de Sor Juana
3. Víctor Hugo Villalva Jiménez, General Director at Journalism School Carlos Septién García
4. Lorena Umaña, researcher at the Sociological Center of Studies from the Political Sciences Faculty at Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México (UNAM)
5. Carola García, Director of the Center of Studies on Communication Sciences at Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México (UNAM)
6. Aimée Vega Montiel, researcher and academic at Interdisciplinary Research Center for Sciences and Humanities, at Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México (UNAM) and UNESCO's expert on gender and media
7. Mariana Padilla, press attaché for Women in Cinema and TV Association
8. Fernando Huerta, professor at Universidad de la Ciudad de México (UCM) and president of the Mexican Academy of Gender Studies of Men A.C.
9. Martha Ramos, General Director of Organización Editorial Mexicana (with over 30 national, regional and local newspapers and over 30 websites in Mexico).
10. Lucía Lagunes, President of Communication and Information for Women (CIMAC A.C)
11. Elvira Hernández Carballido, President of the Mexican Association of Communication Researchers A.C. (AMIC).
12. Julia Palacios, teacher and Coordinator and Liaison for the Communication Department at Universidad Iberoamericana

This first meeting allowed the creation of work groups among the experts in order to propose the topics the manual should include, as well as a selection of the Indicators to be included, a first proposal of historiography, documentation and previous works on the subject, and finally, a first draft of Ethic and legal framework.

The experts will submit their work in the next meeting to be held on 27 January 2017.

Also, during the first meeting held at Universidad de El Claustro de Sor Juana, some of the students attending the reunion proposed to take in to account their point of view in to the Manual. Therefore, tree students of each university will participate in the next work reunion.

Analytical reflection: Analyze how the stipulated activities and outputs contributed / are contributing towards achieving the immediate and developmental objectives envisaged. (including the expected impact of any changes mentioned)].

1. By summoning teachers, researchers and professionals, the project is enriched by its experience and collects the works that already exist in the field.
2. Likewise, the project takes on a broader dimension since it calls for consensus so that the Manual can serve as a basis for the study of gender and media issues in Mexican schools

CHALLENGES AND KEY LESSONS

1. Take in to account, since the first meeting, the voice and opinion of the objective public (students) for which the manual is intended
2. Involve in the discussions to some key government officials in charge of designing and supervising gender media related policies in Mexico
3. Up to date, there haven't been any problems that prevent the completion of the project.

SUPPORTING DOCUMENTATION



<https://www.flickr.com/photos/142810306@N07/albums/72157677836901045>

**FINAL REPORT FOR NATIONAL PROJECT IMPLEMENTED
BY THE MONTEVIDEO REGIONAL OFFICE**

COUNTRY: URUGUAY
**PROJECT TITLE: BUILDING CIVIL SOCIETY'S CAPACITY FOR INCIDENCE TOWARDS THE
POST-2015 AGENDA AND THE WSIS +10**
BUDGET CODE: 354GLO5003.55
AMOUNT APPROVED: USD 15,325
STATUS: FINAL

INTRODUCTION / RATIONALE

To disseminate and expand the WTEMD Regional Report in order to allow it to become a tool that strengthens Latin American civil society's capacity to participate, develop proposals and have an impact in order to promote the exercise of freedom of expression, pluralism and media diversity.

IMPLEMENTATION

Description of activities implemented / outputs:

Activities undertaken - On April 5, 2016, a public presentation was made of the digital map with indicators on concentration and pluralism in relation to the transition processes to digital TV. This event was held in Washington D.C. before the InterAmerican Commission on Human Rights (see attached document).

- The organization undertook a survey, updating and analysis of information on the current situation, implementation processes, regulatory frameworks and public policies on pluralism and concentration of television (especially digital TV) in countries in the region, which served as input for the present report and which was systematically published on the OBSERVACOM website.

- Dissemination of the report: "World Trends of Expression and Media Development" (WTEMD) through our newsletter (in English, Portuguese and Spanish), and various media news pieces distributed via our mailing list, Facebook and Twitter: <http://www.observacom.org/special-edition-unescoreports-on-freedom-of-expression/>).

- Implementation of the first Virtual Forum, plus personal video conferences with experts, activists and researchers located in the Southern Cone. - Implementation of a Virtual Forum with experts, activists and researchers in the countries of Mesoamerica.

Analytical reflection:

- Presentation of the digital map on concentration and digital TV was carried out before the IACHR and the Special Rapporteur on Freedom of Expression, in the presence of media observers from around the region (about 50 representatives in total).

- The IACHR voiced its appreciation for the contribution and the Rapporteur has agreed to include these inputs in their next reports on this issue.

- The presentation was transmitted via streaming on the IACHR website, and had a broad impact throughout the region.

Examples:

<https://knightcenter.utexas.edu/es/blog/00-16912-transicion-tv-digital-abiertoportunidad-para-crear-regulaciones-que-promuevan-el-plu> <http://www.observacom.org/clipping/transicion-a-tv-digital-abiertoportunidadpara-crear-regulaciones-que-promuevan-el-pluralismo-audiencia-cidh/>
<http://www.observacom.org/observacom-presentara-ante-la-cidh-informeregional-sobre-los-procesos-de-transicion-a-la-tv-digital-y-su-impacto-en-ladiversidad-de-medios/>

- The news pieces, survey of information and the digital map were sent to 1,064 email contacts, 642 followers on Twitter and another 4,316 on Facebook.

- In the two following virtual forums and videoconferences, a total of 20 experts, activists and researchers from around the region took part.

Upcoming activities - The latest activities planned for the project will be completed by early July: o A virtual forum and videoconferences with experts from Andean countries. o A report on the transition to digital TV in Latin America and the impact of this process on concentration and pluralism. Gustavo Gómez Executive Director OBSERVACOM

CHALLENGES AND KEY LESSONS

In some countries the information is limited and poor, like Guatemala, El Salvador, Bolivia, Ecuador and Nicaragua, this is because the governments no decisions yet about the policies in the digital TV, as well as because the information about the issue is not public and transparent. Other challenge is to find researches or organizations that have knowledge on the subject, in this sense we believe that should be made training processes in this countries with organizations, academics, journalist and even with regulators. It could be thought develop a training plan for to fill this gap.

SUPPORTING DOCUMENTATION

News articles:

UNESCO presentó su informe sobre libertad de expresión en el entorno digital en: <http://observacom.org/unesco-presento-su-informe-sobre-libertad-de-expresion-en-el-entorno-digital/>

Analysis of information (in Spanish, English an Portuguese).
Genera preocupación en Paraguay adquisición de medios de comunicación por empresa del presidente Cartes en: <http://observacom.org/genera-preocupacion-en-paraguay-adquisicion-de-medios-de-comunicacion-por-empresa-del-presidente-cartes/>

La concentración mediática afecta la libertad de expresión y la calidad la democracia en Centroamérica en: http://observacom.org/la-concentracion-mediatica-afecta-la-libertad-de-expresion-y-la-calidad-la-democracia-en-centroamerica/#post_content

El futuro de las políticas de comunicación en la Argentina: claves para pensar el escenario post-electoral en: <http://observacom.org/el-futuro-de-las-politicas-de-comunicacion-en-la-argentina-claves-para-pensar-el-escenario-post-electoral/>

¿Y qué hay de la comunicación en los Objetivos de Desarrollo Sostenible? En: <http://observacom.org/y-que-hay-de-la-comunicacion-en-los-objetivos-de-desarrollo-sostenible/>

2010-2014. Normativa y política pública desarrollada para la Radiodifusión Comunitaria en el Uruguay en: <http://observacom.org/2010-2014-normativa-y-politica-publica-desarrollada-para-la-radiodifusion-comunitaria-en-el-uruguay/>

Regulación de los medios de comunicación: ¿cuál es el mínimo necesario? En: http://observacom.org/regulacion-de-los-medios-de-comunicacion-cual-es-el-minimo-necesario/#post_content

Clipping news.

Ecuador firmó acuerdo con Japón para el desarrollo de TDT: <http://observacom.org/clipping/ecuador-firmo-acuerdo-con-japon-para-el-desarrollo-de-tdt/>

Televisión Digital tendrá penetración del 94,5% para 2020 en Latinoamérica: <http://observacom.org/clipping/television-digital-tendra-penetracion-del-945-para-2020-en-latinoamerica/>

Venezuela. Avanza implementación de la Televisión Digital en la Región: <http://observacom.org/clipping/venezuela-avanza-implementacion-de-la-television-digital-en-la-region/>

México. Prórroga del apagón beneficiará a estaciones públicas y privadas: IFT
<http://observacom.org/clipping/mexico-prorroga-del-apagon-beneficiara-a-estaciones-publicas-y-privadas-ift/>

Argentina. La Afsca recibió siete ofertas para concursar frecuencias de Televisión Digital Abierta:
<http://observacom.org/clipping/argentina-la-afsca-recibio-siete-ofertas-para-concursar-frecuencias-de-television-digital-abierta/>

FINAL REPORT FOR NATIONAL PROJECT IMPLEMENTED BY MONTEVIDEO OFFICE

COUNTRY: PARAGUAY
PROJECT TITLE: "DIALOGUES WITH JOURNALISTS ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE NEW LAW ON ACCESS TO PUBLIC INFORMATION IN PARAGUAY"
BUDGET CODE: 354GLO5003.58
AMOUNT APPROVED: 15,325 USD
STATUS: FINAL

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 and 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.

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.

This project has trained 100 journalists in total (60 men, 40 women) on how to use the freedom of information law in Paraguay.

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)
Jajui entre 15 de Agosto y O'Heary

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! ¡Ingresá al link y completá con tus datos para participar de este taller!
<http://goo.gl/forms/5tcKCLbL9>

Me gusta
Comentar
Compartir

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

2 veces compartido

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.

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.informacionpublica.pa.raguay.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.

WORKSHOP NOVEMBER 27TH 2015 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>

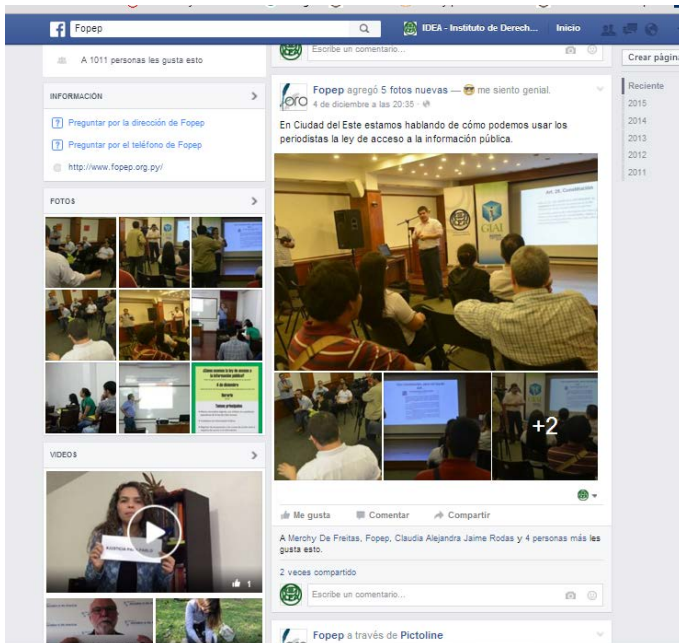
The screenshot shows a Facebook post from the page 'Focep'. The post is dated '24 de noviembre a las 9:51'. The text of the post reads: '¡Coronel Oviedo! Para participar del taller ¿Cómo usamos la ley de acceso a la información pública? Podés anotarte acá: <http://goo.gl/forms/ivNglucu7X...> Ver más'. Below the text is a green and white flyer for the workshop. The flyer title is '¿Cómo usamos la ley de acceso a la información pública?' and it is for a 'Taller dirigido a periodistas y comunicadores en general' on '27 de noviembre' at the 'Campus de la Universidad Católica en Coronel Oviedo'. The 'Horario' is '18:30'. The 'Temas principales' include: 'Marco normativo vigente, con énfasis en cuestiones operativas de la ley de Libre Acceso', 'Ciudadano de Información Pública', and 'Régimen de excepciones y los cursos de acción ante la negativa de acceso a la información.'. At the bottom of the flyer, it says '¡Acceso libre y gratuito!' and lists logos for 'Organiza: FOCEO' and 'Apoya: UNIA, CSAT, etc.'. The Facebook interface shows 'Me gusta' and 'Comentar' buttons below the post.

This screenshot shows a Facebook post from 'Focep' dated '3 de diciembre a las 14:38'. The text says: '¡Continuamos con los talleres! Este fue en Coronel Oviedo, el viernes pasado en la Universidad Católica. Los participantes concluyeron mejor acerca del Acceso a la Información Pública para poder aplicarlo. ¡Mañana estaremos en Ciudad del Este!, ¡Nos vemos! Fotos: Ezequiel Santagada.' The post features a grid of photos showing people in a classroom setting. Below the photos, there are 'Me gusta' and 'Comentar' buttons. A comment from 'A Magali Otto, Claudia Alejandra Jaime Rodas y Ezequiel Santagada' is visible, stating 'les gusta esto' and '1 vez compartido'. The left sidebar of the Facebook page shows 'INFORMACION' with links to 'Preguntar por la dirección de Focep' and 'Preguntar por el teléfono de Focep', and 'FOTOS' with a grid of images. The right sidebar shows a 'Reciente' list with years from 2015 to 2011.

WORKSHOP DECEMBER 4TH 2015 IN CIUDAD DEL ESTE

<http://www.vanguardia.com.py/v1/index.php/puenteguype/item/38447-taller-sobre-acceso-a-la-informaci%C3%B3n-p%C3%BAblica-ma%C3%B1ana-en-la-une>

<http://diariolajornada.com.py/v6/ley-de-acceso-a-la-informacion-publica-fue-debatida-durante-un-taller-en-la-une/>



ACTIVITIES CARRIED OUT SINCE OCTOBER 2015

October 2015 – Dialogue in **Asunción** – Universidad Autónoma de Asuncion.

<https://www.facebook.com/Fopep/photos/a.971508582863346.1073741825.194659127214966/1191119650902237/?type=3&theater>

<https://www.facebook.com/Fopep/photos/a.971508582863346.1073741825.194659127214966/1192431810771021/?type=3&theater>

<https://www.facebook.com/Fopep/photos/a.971508582863346.1073741825.194659127214966/1192466560767546/?type=3&theater>



November 2015 – Dialogue in Coronel Oviedo - Universidad Católica **Coronel Oviedo**.

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

December 2015 – First Dialogue in Ciudad del Este –Rectorate Universidad Nacional del Este.

<https://www.facebook.com/Fopep/photos/a.194701973877348.54897.194659127214966/1211550242192511/?type=3&theater>

<https://www.facebook.com/Fopep/photos/pcb.1212351562112379/1212351328779069/?type=3&theater>



April 2016 – Second Dialogue in Ciudad del Este - Faculty of Philosophy (FAFI) of the Universidad Nacional del Este (UNE).

<http://www.vanguardia.com.py/v1/index.php/edicion-impresa/artes-y-espectaculos/item/43462-serie-de-charlas-en-cde-para-celebrar-el-d%C3%ADa-del-periodista>

<https://www.facebook.com/Fopep/photos/pcb.1312015028812698/1312014948812706/?type=3&theater>



NEXT ACTIVITIES

There is one more Dialogue left, to be carried out during July 2016. After that, the net phase will start, with training of 30 judges, under the new contract to be signed by IDEA / UNESCO.

During the activities already carried out, and the ones to be implemented in the near future, there is always good media coverage, and a satisfactory impact in society, even not directly related to media forums.

**FINAL REPORT FOR NATIONAL PROJECT IMPLEMENTED
BY THE MONTEVIDEO REGIONAL OFFICE**

COUNTRY: URUGUAY
**PROJECT TITLE: JUSTICE, ACCESS TO PUBLIC INFORMATION AND FREEDOM OF
EXPRESSION**
BUDGET CODE: 354GLO5003.59
AMOUNT APPROVED: USD 14,825
STATUS: FINAL

INTRODUCTION / RATIONALE

Uruguay has taken important steps in the last decade towards the harmonization of its internal legislation about freedom of Expression and the right of public information with international standards. This process set up the depenalization of media crimes, the radio diffusion community regulation, the approval of the Access to Public Information Law (LAIP) and the approval of Access to Public Information Law (LSCA). However progress reports in the normative level have been frequently threatened by different institutional practices in the different Government branches.

The different national and international organisms of protection of human rights have been recently issued recommendations that underline the need to strengthen the training in human rights of the public officials (included judges and prosecutors) as a main component of the positive obligations undertaken by the State in the subject. It has been pointed among others, by the Human Rights Committee when it made final comments to the fifth regular report presented by the Uruguayan State (2013)*, UN Human Rights Council in the framework of the second round of Uruguay in the Universal Regular Exam (2014)* and the National Institutional of Human Rights in its report presentation * (2013).

Also, in the report 2013 of the Special Rapporteur for Freedom of Expression of the Inter- American Commission of Humans Rights pointed that in order to move forward in the implementation of the actions that ensure the right of the access to the information the states members should "promote the effective and efficient implementation of the rules to access to information, training the staff properly and educating the citizens so as to eradicate the secrecy culture in order to provide tools to do an effective monitoring of the state functioning, public management and the corruption control, essentials in the democratic process".

That is why CAinfo and UNESCO have decided to carry out two events that would support to generate tools and possibilities to update and to form the judicial system operators in these themes: Strengthening the intervention of the judiciary in the protection and promotion of the right to freedom of expression in Uruguay Judicial Branch, access to Public Information and Freedom of Expression.

1 Available in: <http://acnudh.org/2013/10/comite-de-derechos-humanos-%E2%80%93-uruguay-2013/>

1 Available in http://www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/HRC/RegularSessions/Session26/Documents/A_HRC_26_7_SPA.DOC

1 Available in: <http://inddhh.gub.uy/wp-content/uploads/2013/10/Informe-INDDHH-de-Uruguay-a-la-2da.-ronda-del-EPU.pdf>

IMPLEMENTATION

Description of activities done:

- 1- Workshop of awareness for the judicial system operators: Judges, Prosecutors, Lawyers, with priority to those who practise in the provinces (interior) of the country. It generates a suitable and permanent interaction between them, the journalists and the representatives of the civil societies specialized in themes of freedom of expression. 45 participants attended the activity.
- 2- Workshop- seminar for students and professors from the Law Faculty from the University of the Republic where experts in the theme of freedom of expression and freedom of information exposed about the regulatory advances that took place in Uruguay in the last years in these subjects, analysing the different laws and the jurisprudence news with the international standards .90 students and teachers attended the event.

It was also published the Data Base of the Faculty " Access Center "as a tool to study and to be permanent update in these themes as well as for the grade level and the post grade.

Workshop to different judicial operators

The seminar organized by CAinfo and UNESCO on "Strengthening the intervention of the judiciary in the protection and promotion of the right to freedom of expression in Uruguay" was held on 11 and 12 May at the Training Center of the Spanish Cooperation Montevideo. In form of participatory workshop to different judicial operators in the country were invited to discuss about key issues in the defense of freedom of expression, such as the relationship with the media, crimes communication and privacy.

The activity was attended a total of 45 participants including Ministers of Courts of Appeal, Judges of First Instance , Tax Lawyers and journalists from various print media found. It was also attended from Washington via streaming of the Special Rapporteur for Freedom of Expression of the OEA, Dr Edison Lanza.

2.The seminar between the Uruguayan judicial system operators and journalists on freedom of expression had different communication products by CAinfo.

After the event CAinfo issued a statement with the main statements of the authorities that attended the seminar. The statement was released on social networks and mailing list. [Read statement.](#)

Article in "Sociedad Uruguaya" based on statement issued by CAinfo. [Read](#)

During the two-day seminar CAinfo posted on social networks Facebook and Twitter pictures with news of the event.

.Event schedule.



1- Access Center

During the seminar it was presented the website Access Center (www.centrodeacceso.org.uy). They were created different graphics products for release of the website.

2- Faculty of Law

An agreement was signed with the Faculty Law, and it will operate this virtual tool and will spread this data base between the students and professors, generated by Cainfo and Unesco.

Besides, this agreement of cooperation will allow in the future the realization of joint activities and constant updates in freedom of expression and information, and the incorporation to CAINFO of faculty students as interns.

The agreement also allows the cooperation between CAINFO and different institutes from the Faculty (Human Rights, Public Rights, among others) for future achievements in different research and extension projects.

3- Campaign on the social networks

Beside it was made an important campaign: Awareness campaign of "Access Center" on social networks and web (specializing in legal documentation, following the Seminar made web). There were made six videos of about one minute length that are going to be spread in Facebook, Twitter and YouTube. Moreover google advertisements are going to be promote that link "centroacceso.org.uy" as a way of visualize and of use the access center.

4- Seminar- workshop in Faculty of Law

It was presented Public Presentation of Access Center as a tool for future lawyers, judges and prosecutors, Faculty of Law, University of the Republic.

It was attended by 70 students and 20 professors of the different subjects from the Faculty of Law.

Experts in the theme of freedom of expression and freedom of information exposed about the regulatory advances that took place in Uruguay in the last years in these subjects, analysing de different laws and the jurisprudence news with the international standards.

It was also published the Data Base of the Faculty " Access Center "as a tool to study and to be permanent update in these themes as well as for the grade level and the post grade.

5- Update of the base of Access

Update the legal database in 20 cases and 15 more documents and website will remain online for two years. (It is attached the appendix with the added laws)

All in all, the execution of this project allowed:

- 1- The training and updating in themes of freedom of expression to different actors (judges, prosecutors, law students, journalists, actors of civil societies)
- 2- The opening of lines of dialogues and cooperation among them.
- 3- The construction of a tool of work concrete as the Access Center that allows continuing in the line of permanent formation and normative, jurisprudence and doctrinal interpretation updating.
- 4- The confirmation for CAINFO of being in its position, in Uruguay, an institution of civil society referent in freedom of expression and a privileged interlocutor with the Judicial Branch, Appeals Court , the Faculty of Law of the Republic University and de Press Association.

STAGE II: ACCESS CENTER UPDATE

On the occasion of continue to expand de bibliographic record of the Access Center Data Base (www.centrodeacceso.org.uy) some documents have been incorporated.

National Jurisprudence

- Sentencia N° 39/2013 del Juzgado Letrado en lo Contencioso Administrativo de 2º Turno que hace lugar a la solicitud de información contra el Ministerio de Defensa por extradición de militares a Chile.
- Sentencia N° 98/2011 del Juzgado Letrado en lo Contencioso Administrativo de 2º Turno que desestima la acción de acceso a expedientes contra Presidencia de la República y el Ministerio de Economía y Finanzas.
- Sentencia N° 849/2016 de la Suprema Corte de Justicia que se pronuncia acerca de la competencia de Juzgados en materia de acceso a la información pública.
- Sentencia No 79/2016 de la Suprema Corte de Justicia sobre acción de inconstitucionalidad de Ley de Medios (DirecTV)
http://www.poderjudicial.gub.uy/images/resoluciones/2016/sent_scj_05-04-16_inconstituc_ley_de_medios_19307.pdf
- Sentencia N° 253/2016 de la Suprema Corte de Justicia sobre acción de inconstitucionalidad de la Ley de Medios (Nuevo Siglo)
- Sentencia N° 1/2016 del Tribunal de Apelaciones en lo Civil de 3º Turno por la cual se rechaza solicitud de acceso a la información pública sobre documentos referentes a propuestas de oferentes en licitación pública ante la Agencia Nacional de Viviendas por tratarse de información confidencial.

- Sentencia N° 9/2013 del Tribunal de Apelaciones en lo Civil de 4º Turno acerca del rechazo *in limine* de solicitud de acceso a la información pública.
- Sentencia No 10/2016 del Tribunal de Apelaciones en lo Penal de 1º Turno sobre Denuncia de difamación en Seminario e Internet.
- Sentencia del Juzgado Letrado en lo Contencioso Administrativo de 2º Turno N° 36 del 18 de agosto de 2016.- Se hace lugar a la solicitud de acceso a la información pública contra ANCAP por contratos de exploración y explotación de hidrocarburos.

ANALYTICAL REFLECTION

The activities carried out so far, have driven their development and have achieved the acceptance and cooperation of the authorities of the agencies involved in its success and the Supreme Court and the Office of Court as well.

This cooperation can already be assured with the support of the main actors to whom the project is targeted to (Judges, Prosecutors.)

CHALLENGES AND KEY LESSONS

Some of the challenges they faced on this project is to have a good attendance at the seminars that allows an awareness of selected issues and act as multipliers participants of these issues in the areas where they work. And they can also spread the web as a tool for broadcast and professional consultation.

SUPPORTING DOCUMENTATION

Foreign Jurisprudence

- Jurisprudencia de mayor relevancia de la Sala Constitucional de Costa Rica en materia de Acceso a la Información Pública (http://www.oas.org/es/sla/ddi/docs/acceso_informacion_base_dc_jurisprudencia_pais_CR_1.pdf)
- Recopilación de Sentencias sobre Radiodifusión y Libertad de Expresión, México (http://www.cirt.com.mx/portal/images/stories/legislacion/JURISPRUDENCIAS_MATERIA_RA_DIODIFUSION.pdf)
- Sentencia BVerfGE 102, 347 [*Benetton* - Publicidad ofensiva], Alemania (<http://www.palermo.edu/cele/libertad-de-expresion/jurisprudencia/pdf/benetton.pdf>)
- Sentencia BVerfGE 12, 205 [1a Sentencia sobre Radiodifusión], Alemania (<http://www.palermo.edu/cele/libertad-de-expresion/jurisprudencia/pdf/radiodifusion.pdf>)
- Sentencia T-040/13. Caso Martínez vs. Google, Derecho al Olvido. Colombia. (<http://www.corteconstitucional.gov.co/relatoria/2013/t-040-13.htm>)
- Sentencia T-1037/2010 sobre el uso de megáfono y libertad de expresión. Colombia. (<http://www.corteconstitucional.gov.co/relatoria/2010/T-1037-10.htm>)
- Sentencia Center for Investigative Journalism v. Governor of Puerto Rico, Puerto Rico. Acceso a la Información. (<https://globalfreedomofexpression.columbia.edu/cases/center-investigative-journalism-v-governor-puerto-rico/>)

International Tribunals

- Sentencia ECLI:EU:C:2014:317 del Tribunal de Justicia de la Unión Europea. Google Spain, S.L., Google Inc. Y Agencia Española de Protección de Datos (AEPD), Mario Costeja González, Derecho al Olvido (http://curia.europa.eu/juris/document/document_print.jsf?doclang=ES&text=&pageIndex=0&docid=152065&cid=626264)
- Sentencia ECLI:EU:C:2011:631 del Tribunal de Justicia de la Unión Europea sobre el uso de decodificadores extranjeros para la difusión de imágenes deportivas. (http://curia.europa.eu/juris/document/document_print.jsf?doclang=ES&text=&pageIndex=0&part=1&mode=lst&docid=110361&occ=first&dir=&cid=961959)

- Sentencia ECLI:EU:C:2011:771 del Tribunal de Justicia de la Unión Europea sobre la responsabilidad de los ISP, Caso Scarlet. http://curia.europa.eu/juris/document/document_print.jsf?doclang=ES&text=&pageIndex=0&part=1&mode=lst&docid=115202&occ=first&dir=&cid=963062
- Sentencia ECLI:EU:C:2011:474 del Tribunal de Justicia de la Unión Europa sobre la comercialización de productos falsificados a través de Internet. Caso L'oreal c/ eBay. http://curia.europa.eu/juris/document/document_print.jsf?doclang=ES&text=&pageIndex=0&part=1&mode=lst&docid=107261&occ=first&dir=&cid=964310
- Sentencia Caso Cepeda Vargas c/ Colombia, Corte Interamericana de DDHH. (<http://www.palermo.edu/cele/pdf/CASO-MANUEL-CEPEDA-VARGAS-VS-COLOMBIA.pdf>)

Regulation

- Convención Sobre Los Derechos De Las Personas Con Discapacidad (<http://www.un.org/esa/socdev/enable/documents/tccconvs.pdf>)
- Ley 18.501 de Creación del Archivo Audiovisual dependiente del SODRE, (<http://www.impo.com.uy/bases/leyes/18501-2009>)
- Ley Federal de Transparencia y Acceso a la Información Pública (México) (<http://inicio.ifai.org.mx/Publicaciones/Ley%20Federal%20de%20Transparencia.pdf>)

International reports

- OEA, Orientaciones Sobre Políticas PARA LA Elaboración Y Promoción DE Información Oficial de dominio público (http://www.oas.org/es/sla/ddi/docs/acceso_informacion_desarrollos_otros_UNESCO_orientacion.pdf)
- Stewart, David, Privacidad y Protección de Datos OEA, 2014. (http://www.oas.org/es/sla/ddi/docs/proteccion_datos_personales_documentos_referencia_CJI_doc_450-14.pdf)
- Taller de Alto Nivel Acceso Equitativo a la Información Pública, Guatemala, 2014 http://www.oas.org/es/sla/ddi/docs/acceso_informacion_taller_alto_nivel_guatemala_2014_publicacion.pdf

Doctrine

- Faraone, Roque, La prensa de Montevideo, FCU, 1960 (http://www.periodicas.edu.uy/Libros%20sobre%20pp/Faraone_La_prensa_de_Montevideo.pdf)
- Fernández, María Luisa, Limitaciones constitucionales e inconstitucionales a la Libertad de expresión en Internet, (<https://dialnet.unirioja.es/descarga/articulo/79613.pdf>)
- Guerrero, Eduardo, Transparencia y seguridad nacional, INAI México (<http://inicio.ifai.org.mx/Publicaciones/Cuadernillo%2018%20B.pdf>)
- Moretón, Arancha, Los límites del derecho de acceso a la información pública, Universidad de Valladolid, (http://www.jcyl.es/web/jcyl/binarios/456/748/5.-%20Arancha%20Moretón%20digital.pdf?blobheader=application%2Fpdf%3Bcharset%3DUTF-8&blobheadername1=Cache-Control&blobheadername2=Expires&blobheadername3=Site&blobheadervalue1=no-store%2Cno-cache%2Cmust-revalidate&blobheadervalue2=0&blobheadervalue3=JCYL_delaPresidencia&blobnocache=true)
- Nahabetián, Laura, Protección De Datos Personales Vs Acceso A La Información Pública ¿Derechos Fundamentales En Conflicto? (http://www4.congreso.gob.pe/dgp/didp/boletines/01_2014/imagenes/estado/4.eBook-Proteccion-de-Datos-Personales.pdf)
- Piñeiro, R. Y Rossel, C., "Del dicho al hecho: derecho de acceso a la información pública en Uruguay", FESUR, (<http://library.fes.de/pdf-files/bueros/uruguay/11587.pdf>)
- Romero, Graciela, "Implicaciones jurídicas del desarrollo del derecho de acceso a la información pública en el marco del derecho a la libertad de expresión y los derechos humanos", (<http://digitalcommons.wcl.american.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1699&context=auilr>)
- Teruel Lozano, Manuel, Apuntes generales sobre la Libertad de expresión en Internet, (revistas.um.es/analesderecho/article/download/119011/127351)

- Yoo, Christopher, Libertad de expresión y el mito de Internet como una experiencia no intermediada, (www.rchdt.uchile.cl/index.php/RCHDT/article/download/27128/28934)

Miscellaneous

- A 10 años del Derecho de acceso a la Información en México: Nuevos paradigmas para su garantía (<http://inicio.ifai.org.mx/Publicaciones/A%2010%20AÑOS%20DEL%20DERECHO%20DE%20ACCESO%20A%20LA%20INFORMACIÓN%20EN%20MÉXICO.pdf>)
- La Transparencia y el Acceso a la Información en los Expedientes Judiciales, México (<http://inicio.ifai.org.mx/Publicaciones/Transparencia%20y%20Acceso%20a%20la%20Información%20en%20los%20Expedientes%20Judiciales.pdf>)
- Legislación sobre Radiodifusión sonora comunitaria, UNESCO LEGISLACIÓN SOBRE RADIODIFUSIÓN SONORA COMUNITARIA *Estudio comparativo de legislaciones de trece países* <http://unesdoc.unesco.org/images/0013/001309/130970s.pdf>



Operadores del sistema judicial y periodistas debatieron sobre libertad de expresión

15 MAY '10

ASOCIACIONES Y OTROS ONGS:

Periodistas y actores del sistema judicial se reunieron en un seminario organizado por el Centro de Archivos y Acceso a la Información Pública (CAinfo) y Unesco para intercambiar y debatir sobre los derechos de libertad expresión y acceso a la información pública.

La actividad fue apoyada y se desarrolló en el Centro de Formación de la Cooperación Española en Montevideo, los días 11 y 12 de mayo.

La mesa de apertura contó con la participación del Sr. Embajador de España en Uruguay, Roberto Varela, el Presidente de la Suprema Corte de Justicia, Ricardo Pérez Manrique; el fiscal de Corte y Procurador General de la Nación, Jorge Díaz; el consejero de comunicación e información de la Unesco para el Mercosur, Guilherme Canela, y el Presidente del Consejo Directivo de CAinfo, Martín Prats.

CAinfo
Centro de Archivos y Acceso a la Información Pública



CAinfo Centro de Archivo y Acceso a la Información Pública
hace aproximadamente 2 semanas

Guilherme Canela: importancia de un sitio como Centro de Acceso

Guilherme Canela
consejero de comunicación e información de la Unesco para el Mercosur

22 reacciones 3 comentarios 13 975 reproducciones



FIC - UdelAR compartió la foto de CAinfo Centro de Archivo y Acceso a la Información Pública.

24 de mayo a las 19:08 · 🌐

CAinfo Centro de Archivo y Acceso a la Información Pública lanzó Centro de Acceso, una base de datos con documentos sobre libertad de expresión, internet y acceso a la información pública.

www.centrodeacceso.org.uy

Es una iniciativa de CAinfo con el apoyo de UNESCO en español



CAinfo Centro de Archivo y Acceso a la Información Pública

Publicado por Javier Pérez Seveso [?] · 12 de mayo a las 14:30 · 🌐

Hoy lanzamos el sitio Centro de Acceso, una base de datos con documentos sobre libertad de expresión, internet y acceso a la información pública.

Los invitamos a visitarlo en www.centrodeacceso.org.uy

Es una iniciativa de CAinfo con el apoyo de UNESCO en español.



CAinfo Centro de Archivo y Acceso a la Información Pública

Publicado por Javier Pérez Seveso [?] · 5 de septiembre a las 13:00 · 🌐

La mejor forma de encontrar documentos sobre #LibertadDeExpresión, Acceso a la información Pública e #Internet: www.centrodeacceso.org.uy

Es una iniciativa de CAinfo con el apoyo de UNESCO en español



FINAL REPORT FOR NATIONAL PROJECT IMPLEMENTED
BY THE MONTEVIDEO REGIONAL OFFICE

COUNTRY: ARGENTINA
PROJECT TITLE: IMPROVING RELATIONS BETWEEN THE JUDICIARY AND THE PRESS IN ARGENTINA
BUDGET CODE: 354GLO5003.56
AMOUNT APPROVED: USD 14,325
STATUS: FINAL

INTRODUCTION / RATIONALE

The relationship between the press and the judiciary in Argentina, as elsewhere, has historically been marked by tension. In most cases this tension lends itself neither to the bolstering of freedom of the press nor to the strengthening of the judicial system. Given the centrality of these two entities' to the democratic landscape of Argentina, conflicts between them adversely affect the institutions, their ability to fulfill their mandates, and the people, at the center of both the press' and judiciary's work.

This project sought to strengthen the working relationship between the press and the judiciary in an effort to better serve the people, natural constituencies for both groups. Building on shared principles of ethics, professionalism and independence, and on prior initiatives devoted precisely to this topic (including research, training, etc), CELE sought to identify outstanding challenges and best practices on how to address issues that particularly affect and/or depend upon both actors. The project was conceived following UNESCO's traditional approach, fostering reciprocal learning and furthering dialogue among the different parties involved, with the overarching goal of making judicial decisions and practices more accessible and transparent to the people and the press and making the press more aware of the nature, timeframes, scope and limitations of the judiciary's work.

IMPLEMENTATION

A. Identifying consultants and designing strategy

Implementing consultant: After a series of consultations between CELE and UNESCO key personnel, CELE identified and contracted consultant Elisa Trotta to serve as the main point person in this Project. Ms. Trotta has extensive experience as an international lawyer and has relevant expertise organizing international events.

International Keynote speaker: Because of the relevance of the work conducted by the New York Times in reviewing the jurisprudence of the U.S. Supreme Court and the uniqueness of their work worldwide, CELE identified two potential speakers including Linda Greenhouse, Yale law professor and former Supreme Court correspondent for the New York Times and Mr. Adam Liptak, current Supreme Court correspondent for the New York Times. Mr. Liptak accepted our proposal to join us for a conference in Buenos Aires on May 19 and participate in a workshop to follow the conference on May 20th 2016.

Final Strategy for the project: Late 2015 and early 2016 CELE defined the strategy for the project and focused on the organization of a conference featuring consultant Adam Liptak to present their work with the New York Times, a local newsperson and a representative from the judiciary that could faithfully and critically present current challenges in reporting judicial processes. The workshop was conceived to bring key actors within the judiciary and the press together to discuss ways forward in addressing pending challenges in their working relationship.

B. Conference "Prensa y Poder Judicial, avances y desafíos":

CELE, with the support and aid of Guilherme Canela at UNESCO, organized an open conference on May 19th 2016 featuring Adam Liptak, current NY Times Supreme Court Correspondent as keynote speaker, Romina Manguel, Argentinean journalist with extensive experience covering judicial proceedings, and María Bourdin, current director of the Argentinean Supreme Court Center for Judicial Information (CIJ). The conference was moderated by Guilherme Canela, UNESCO's Adviser in Communication and Information for Mercosur.

In organizing the event, CELE secured the co-sponsorship of ADEPA (Asociación de Entidades Periodísticas Argentinas) and FOPEA (Foro de Periodismo Argentino), and held four meetings with representatives from these organizations to coordinate advertisement, select participants for the workshop and secure relevant speakers for the conference. Additionally, emails were exchanged with the office of the President of the Supreme Court, the Judiciary Council (Consejo de la Magistratura) and their section on continuing legal education for judges.

The conference was useful in identifying best practices in reporting on Supreme Court cases in the US, pending challenges and structural as well as cultural differences that account for much of the difference in transparency rules regarding judicial proceedings in the US and in Argentina. One main difference that transpired lies on the value of privacy and victims' rights in judicial proceedings in Latin America, following inter-American standards on the issue, and the lack thereof in proceedings in the US where privacy and victims' do not seem to be *a priori* barriers for the publicity of all kinds of proceedings. Liptak also referred to how the column of the New York Times was created, at the request or suggestion of a Supreme Court Justice who emphasized the need for a specialized press that could interpret the decisions arising from the Court in their multiple and very rich dimensions, and translate them to the public citizenry. Finally, Liptak raised a number of pending issues in transparency before the Courts and the Supreme Court's understanding of the 1st Amendment which were picked up by local commentators Romina Manguel and Maria Bourdin.

While Liptak's presentation emphasized the rules and pending challenges in terms of their interpretation, both Romina Manguel and Maria Bourdin anticipated that the issue in Argentina, as in other countries in the region, is not entirely an issue of law but rather culture and practice. Both speakers emphasized an increasing popular demand for judicial information, particularly within the past two years but specially over the past six months of 2016 when news of corruption cases and indictments escalated to unforeseen numbers; the lack of specific training among journalists covering judicial decisions; and the lack of effective communication between judges and journalists, apparently due to fear of manipulation and ridiculization.

The open conference was attended by around 45 people although over 90 people registered for it.² Among the audience there were members of the judiciary, including some provincial ones, journalists, the Executive Secretary of ADEPA (Association of Argentinean News Entities) and FOPEA (Argentine Journalism Forum), the Finland ambassador, Jukka Siukosaari, students and other stakeholders, including the press advisor to the Paraguayan Supreme Court, Mr. Costa. Participants showed great interest during the conference, which was reflected on the questions and discussion that followed the presentations the speakers made. Furthermore, the participants encouraged CELE to keep working on these issues.

C. Workshop “Prensa y Poder Judicial: hacia una agenda consensuada”:

On May 20th 2016 CELE held a workshop at Universidad de Palermo with key members of the judiciary and the press. The workshop was moderated by Agustina Del Campo, director of CELE, and Elisa Trotta, facilitator of the project.

The sought to get key members of the judiciary and the press together to discuss ways forward, best practices and challenges in the relationship between the judiciary and the press. CELE's draft guidelines were sent to the participants beforehand in an effort to facilitate the discussion of certain particularly important aspects in the relationship between the two actors. The debate was goal-oriented towards identifying concrete proposals that could further impact ongoing practices and protocols in problematic areas. Three main topics were proposed for debate including together, the groups identified a series of issues, strategies and recommendations to guide press coverage of the judiciary to ensure a more mutually beneficial relationship between journalists and judges

² As the numbers clearly indicate, the event was not as well attended as we had expected and there may be a number of reasons that conspired towards this result, including a massive protest in the province of Bs. As. that led to important damage to the provincial legislature, a national scandal breaking out on the lack of compliance of federal judges and Supreme Court Justices with the publication of their sworn financial statements. In thinking about future events it may make sense to heavily invest in arranging the co-sponsorship of an association of judges or lawyers as well as the different associations of journalists.

Participation: The workshop was attended by Argentina’s attorney general to the Supreme Court, Victor Abramovich, Deputy attorney general for the City of Buenos Aires, Juan Corvalan, the head of the human rights program at the Public Defender’s Office of the City of Bs As, Demian Zayat, as well as judges and top aids from the National Public Prosecutor’s and Defense’s office and journalists dedicated to judicial issues. Even though the turnout was heavily judicial, journalists invited, who cover the political section of some of the main newspapers and TV stations in the country, and who due mainly to the political turmoil happening in Argentina during the time, asked for further information and were interested in receiving both the guidelines and information on other relevant events to discuss these topics.

D. Final Guide of Recommendations:

CELE consultant Elisa Trotta conducted an extensive review and compilation of relevant documents in preparation for the workshop in an effort to identify existing best practices and guidelines, assess whether existing guidelines had an impact over practices since their creation, and existing space for updating and creative thinking. After reviewing the guidelines, CELE created a new set of guidelines that better reflect the current situation, existing and pending challenges and changes since the last set of guidelines and recommendations were conducted (FOPEA 2008). The new set of guidelines was presented to the participants and discussion within the workshop fed into the process of completing and correcting the draft document that we are submitting as Attachment C. The guidelines synthesize CELE’s diagnose and findings arising from this project and propose recommendations capable of improving the judiciary-press relationship in the short and long term. We believe the guidelines are specific enough to contribute to ongoing problematic situations and broad enough that may be applicable in Argentina and elsewhere, particularly considering the underlying factors that characterize both the judiciary and the press in our Latin American region. It also details best practices for journalists and judges, specifically with regard to freedom of expression and access to information. The guide will be sent to workshop participants by email. Further distribution will be coordinated with UNESCO.

Analytical reflection:

FUTURE PLANS:

- a) CELE will work with UNESCO to coordinate a strategy to disseminate the guidelines and recommendations through CELE and UNESCO’s network.
- b) Once finalized CELE will encourage other organizations that participated in the project as ADEPA, FOPEA and CIJ to do the same.

Since the conference in May, Agustina Del Campo, director of CELE, has engaged in conversations with different key actors within the judiciary and received important input on their needs and interests for further training, particularly on

PENDING CHALLENGES AND CONCLUSIONS

The relationship between the media and the press has been the subject of extensive debate, discussion and writing. This project re-affirmed that despite the large bibliography on the issue, some old challenges remain and new ones arise that require adjustment, evaluation and continued support if the relationship is to work at its best for democracy and the people.

Participants in both the open conference and the workshop, including speakers and other stakeholders expressed a need to further work on clearly defining and ascertaining best practices, crafting and implementing structural and cultural reforms, and creatively contribute to a new and more open era for judicial action and press reporting.

On the judicial front, pending issues identified by workshop participants include internet and its impact not only in redefining journalism, but also in redefining transparency and participation. From a substantive viewpoint, internet poses new opportunities for expression, for criticism and dissent, and the overall consensus among workshop participants was that judges still refuse to consider themselves as public figures subject to public scrutiny and fear of ridiculization to the point that it becomes an important communication barrier. From an access to information standpoint and institutionally, as Argentina moves towards the adoption of an access to information law incorporating the judiciary to the subjects obligated by the law, much needs to be done to adjust existing practices and processes to create effective capabilities for its implementation.

On the journalists' front, pending issues include awareness raising, capacity building and training, particularly at the editors' and owners level. Training and specialization is key among journalists covering judicial processes to foster effective communication between them and judicial actors; however this training may only yield results if they don't have the support or infrastructure to do so. Most journalists complained of their inability to specialize due to the diversity of the issues they cover.

In conclusion, new and old barriers and difficulties are created and dealt with daily in the relationship between the press and the judiciary. There is no one solution for all issues pending but rather an evolution in the way the issues are dealt with, fostering better understanding, more transparency, more and better information, and more participation. Initiatives like CELE's conference and workshop, conducted under this project, contributed to reevaluate the paradigms ruling this relationship, reassess and diagnose current, pending and new challenges, and contribute to the overall articulation of a better dialogue between actors that have a common goal.

SUPPORTING DOCUMENTATION

- a) Conference attendees. Find as ATTACHMENT A.
- b) Workshop attendees. Find as ATTACHMENT B.
- c) Guidelines. Find as ATTACHMENT C

**INTERIM REPORT FOR NATIONAL PROJECT IMPLEMENTED
BY THE MONTEVIDEO REGIONAL OFFICE**

COUNTRY: ARGENTINA

PROJECT TITLE: SUSTAINABLE COMMUNITY RADIOS: STRENGTHENING THE TRAINING OF JUDGES AND OTHER LEGAL PROFESSIONALS IN THE AMERICAS ON FREEDOM OF EXPRESSION AND ACCESS TO INFORMATION.

BUDGET CODE: 354GLO5004.48

AMOUNT APPROVED: USD 12, 727

STATUS: INTERIM

INTRODUCTION / RATIONALE

To Investigate, analyse and systematize information about sustainable models of community radio stations, and public policies in this area. Create opportunities for communication and exchange of information between stations.

IMPLEMENTATION

To date, we have carried out the following activities and stages of the project:

- Bibliographic research for the construction of the theoretical framework.
- Written the theoretical framework. The concepts of community radio, their characteristics, their dimensions, the differences and characterizations between sustainability and sustainability, and the definition of public policies.
- An analysis of UNESCO media development indicators and the development of questions for radios and specialists based on them.
- Elaboration of sample list of radios chosen to interview
- Made contact with the radios.
- Interviews with La Tribu FM, La Colectiva FM, Radio Ahijuna
- Interviews with specialists Martin Becerra, Agustín Espada, Claudio Vívori and Project Radio x Radio (Deep America).
- Tracking of development policies, legislation and related bills, highlighting the FOMECA (national) plan, the Neighborhood Media Registry (City of Buenos Aires), the OECD Advertising bill, the Social Advertising and Community Media Bill .
- Preparation and submission of requests for public information on related issues (amounts and forms of allocation of guidelines regarding community radio, number and characteristics of community radios registered in Argentina, amounts and forms of allocation of FOMECA development plans) . They replied that they were in process. Waiting for information.
- Dissemination of the project in interviews on Alas de El Bolsón FM, Citizen Radio of IMER (Mexico City).
- Presentation article: <https://cpr.org.ar/article/proyecto-de-investigacion-sostenibilidad-de-medios/>
- We have written the Methodological framework for why we have chosen community radio, why selected the specific radio stations how we developed the interviews.

Analytical reflection:

The main activity of the project is the elaboration of in-depth interviews with community radio experiences chosen for their diversity. From this point on, the choice by the qualitative method and the open interview has contributed, on the one hand, to the broadcasters providing rich information to the research objectives; and, on the other hand, that in these spaces of dialogue generated, they could reflect, process and systematize their own practice around issues of sustainability. The spaces of the interviews, to which we add those made to specialists in the field of communications, have also functioned as a moment of generating ideas for the future, self-criticism and reevaluation about the fact and the Argentine context. As for the results, that is to say, the information provided in the research, it is allowing us to draw regularities to conclude some habitual behaviors in the sector, to identify gaps or slopes, to project possibilities, to understand processes of growth and modification of the projects, to think about the linkage Of their realities with the responsibility of the State under themes such as official publicity or funding, among other key issues for the development of community radio. The main changes to which the research aims are, on the one hand, to inspire other community radio experiences that, when reading the forms used by the selected radios, can replicate or improve some of the ways to obtain funds. Also, install the importance of economically strengthening this sector, as a condition for the media system to be more democratic. This notion of the need to think about sustaining this sector is useful both for state decision-makers, for academics, researchers, different bodies, the market, national and international cooperation, and the stations themselves. In this sense, the research is considered as a tool of incidence and a photograph from which to start to think about future research, public policies and the work of the radios around these issues.

CHALLENGES AND KEY LESSONS

In the course of the research carried out to implement the project, we discovered, almost from the first steps, that in order to study specifically the realities of community radios in Argentina we could use UNESCO's viability indicators, but not in an application Direct but as inputs to trigger the analyzes and reflections of the stations themselves, based on their historical experiences. In general, community radios do not feel part of the labor market, they do not feel like a productive undertaking, and in that sense some concepts of the media economy, collide with the experiences and conceptions of the sector. In our country, community media, with particular emphasis on radios (alternative, community, popular), often have forms of financing and support very diverse and varied, in most cases alternating between levels of formality and informality on a daily basis. From licensed radios, and all legal paperwork, which have a significant part of their accounts outside the banking system, funding agencies and even the tax system, nor within the limits of wage agreements in the insurance sector. Means. Even radios in which their entire structural economy is at levels of informality ("black") and precariousness, which have nothing to do with UNESCO indicators that, in those cases, seem designed for another type of media, another Type of region, perhaps other cultural experiences, or the three preceding points combined. The main problem during the development of this project was to leave the quantitative logic to understand that the qualitative analysis would be the one indicated and that would allow us not to reach definitive conclusions, but to draw regularities of the sector that contribute to the inquiry about their forms of Sustainability and to understand how the research tools and indicators of UNESCO can contribute in this scenario.

SUPPORTING DOCUMENTATION

N/A

INTERIM REPORT FOR NATIONAL PROJECT IMPLEMENTED BY MONTEVIDEO OFFICE

COUNTRY: PARAGUAY
PROJECT TITLE: TRAINING PARAGUAYAN JUDGES IN ACCESS TO INFORMATION AND THE ISSUE OF IMPUNITY
BUDGET CODE: 354GLO5004.46
AMOUNT APPROVED: USD 6 364
STATUS: INTERIM

INTRODUCTION/RATIONALE:

Training exercises for Paraguayan judges on two key freedom of expression issues: the application of the new Freedom of Information Law and the impunity regarding concrete cases of violence against journalists

- 1 two-day workshop with judges based in Asunción (Capital City)
- 1 two-day workshop with judge's base in the countryside

Paraguayan judges selected in partnership with the Supreme Court of Justice and the National Council of the Judiciary System.

IMPLEMENTATION

Description of activities implemented / outputs:

The Institute of Environmental Law and Economics (IDEA) has developed the following activities within the framework of Project "Training Paraguayan judges in access to information and the issue of impunity"

1. International Day of the Right to Information. Asunción.

Event organized jointly by the Supreme Court of Justice, the Ministry of Justice, the Public Ministry of Paraguay, UNESCO, the IACHR Rapporteur on Freedom of Expression, USAID-CEAMSO, the Inter-American Institute of Human Rights.

Date: September 28, 2016

Premises: Hotel Crowne Plaza, Asunción

A celebration of International Day for the Right of Universal Access to Information was held at the Latin American level.

Funding from the project contributed to the organization, and the trip and participation of Dr. Edison Lanza, Special Rapporteur for Freedom of Expression of the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights as guest speaker.

The training / awareness-creating event on Freedom of Expression, Access to Information and Security for Journalists was attended by magistrates and judicial actuaries, prosecutors, public officials, representatives of civil society organizations and universities.

The International event took place from 9 am to 7 pm. The opening event had the presence of about 200 people, among which following authorities:

- Dr Alicia Pucheta de Correa, President of the Supreme Court of Justice of Paraguay
- Dr Antonio Fretes, Minister of the Supreme Court of Justice, Responsible for Transparency and Access to Public Information
- Dr Gladys Bareiro de Modica, Minister of the Supreme Court of Justice.

- Dr Ever Martinez, Minister of Justice
- Dr Javier Díaz Verón, Attorney General of the State.
- Dr Edison Lanza, Special Rapporteur for Freedom of Expression of the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights
- Dr Guilherme Canela, UNESCO Communication and Information Advisor

Edison Lanza, Special Rapporteur, and Guilherme Canela, UNESCO Advisor, participated both as keynote speakers and as panelists of the event.

Thematic panels were attended by 4 national and 10 foreign panelists (from Argentina, Chile, Uruguay, Brazil, USA, Panama and Switzerland). In the pre-registration system via the internet, 303 people were registered. The list of attendees (in forms prepared and administered by one of the co-organizers) includes (INCOMPLETE IN THE ORIGINAL DOCUMENT).

The event was transmitted live by TV channel JUSTICIA, through its internet signal.

It was supported by the following institutions: Embassy of Sweden - Embassy of Switzerland - Embassy of Finland - Ministry of Internal Affairs, Public Works and Housing (Republic of Argentina) - Open Government Partnership - UNDP - Transparency International - Transparency and Information Access Network (RTA) - Grupo Impulsor del Acceso a la Información Pública (GIAI) – Paraguayan Journalists Forum (FOPEP) - Center for Studies on Freedom of Expression and Access to Information (CELE) - Inter American Press Society - Article 19 - Regional Alliance for Freedom of Expression

Attached:

List of attendees.

Document with the broadcast / publication links to media news about the event, as well as interviews to the Rapporteur Edison Lanza.

Images of the event:

2. Forum on the legal framework for access to public information. San Lorenzo, Central Department.

Organized jointly with the Judicial District of the Central Department, with the participation of judges, actuaries and judicial officials of the courts of San Lorenzo and other cities of the Department. It had the support of the Grupo Impulsor del Acceso a la Información Pública (GIAI) and the Regional Alliance for Freedom of Expression.

114 participants attended the event

Date: September 23, 2016

Premises: Palace of Justice, San Lorenzo, Central.

Attached:

List of participants.

Images of the event:

3. Forum on the legal framework for access to Public Information.

Villarrica, Department of Guairá.

Organized jointly with the Judicial District of the Department of Guairá, with the participation of judges, actuaries and judicial officials of the Courts of Villarrica, departmental capital.

It had the support of the Grupo Impulsor del Acceso a la Información Pública (GIAI) and the Regional Alliance for Freedom of Expression.

Date: September 26, 2016 Place: Postgraduate Hall, National University of Villarrica, Villarrica

Attached:

- List of participants.

Images of the event:

Analytical reflection:

- In all events, magistrates, actuaries and judicial officials were involved. The event carried out in Asunción had national and international impact (which can be seen in the report of publications)
- In the case of the activity in Asuncion, in addition, prosecutors and other state institutions officials participated, from the Executive and Legislative branches, as well as representatives of civil society organizations. This interaction of agents of the judicial system and other institutions, as well as with civil society, made it possible to deal more broadly with topics of interest, both regarding international standards concerning freedom of expression, access to information and transparency, as well as with regards to the situation of investigations of attacks and / or crimes against journalists.
- The information shared by the speakers in each of the activities, was key and significant in terms of casuistry and good practices regarding legislation and / or promotion of these rights, as well as mechanisms adopted for the protection of journalists and communicators.
- The participation of judges and actuaries from different jurisdictions - criminal, civil and others – allowed for a greater breadth of views on the problem.
- The implementation and challenges of the new national regulations on access to public information was analyzed in a participative way, especially in terms of the contribution from the jurisdictional scope to the promotion and defense of the validity of this right.

CHALLENGES AND KEY LESSONS

- The focus of activities on magistrates and judicial officials was seen as an enriching experience, as well as their interaction with members of civil society.
- The range of casuistry and "good practices" was expanded by the participation of national and foreign speakers.
- Cooperation with other national, regional and international institutions promoted a better outreach of activities and their dissemination, as well as contributed to the level of contents discussed in the forums. This cooperation was also a good practice for the integration of resources and the consolidation of common objectives around the focal themes: freedom of expression, right to information, journalists' security.
- Very innovative proposals emerged from the reflections and debates, such as the projection towards an interinstitutional cooperation framework for journalists' security. In fact, the Judiciary led the dialogue with the Executive and Legislative Branches to sign a letter of intent for the adoption of the United Nations Plan on the Security of Journalists, which later was concluded at a public event in Asunción in November, with the presence of Frank La Rue, Deputy Secretary of UNESCO for Freedom of Expression.
- The contribution made to the training of judicial magistrates by the On Line Course on Freedom of Expression, implemented by UNESCO in cooperation with the Supreme Court of Justice and the Ibero-American Judicial Summit (two editions, between 2015 and 2016) was evident: The magistrates who have taken these courses made the most interesting contributions in the forums and were "natural" promoters of this tool, which, if possible, should be made available again in other editions.
- Among the recommendations, it is suggested to strengthen and expand this type of training for judges and prosecutors. Also to promote interactive training workshops for the investigation of punishable acts against journalists and communicators.
- It is also recommended to accompany the process of incorporating the Security Plan for journalists, through a Protection Mechanism, which should include representatives of both the Judiciary and the Public Ministry.

- Finally, training mechanisms and permanent interaction between civil society and the judicial sector are considered convenient.

SUPPORTING DOCUMENTATION

Actividad: Universal Access to Public Information Day, in the framework of the IPDC Project for Paraguay:

Televisión

Medio de Comunicación	Programa	Difusión/Enlace
Paraguay TV HD Digital	Paraguay Noticias Primera Edición	Cobertura en vivo del acto de apertura
ABC TV Digital	Noticias locales	http://www.abc.com.py/abc-tv/locales/debaten-avances-y-desafios-en-acceso-a-la-informacion-1523073.html

Medios impresos nacionales

Medio de Comunicación	Titular	
Diario La Nación	Debatirán sobre acceso a la información en Latinoamérica	http://www.lanacion.com.py/2016/09/22/debatiran-acceso-la-informacion-publica-latinoamerica/
ABC Color	Urge fortalecer las leyes de información	http://www.abc.com.py/edicion-impresa/notas/urge-fortalecer-las-leyes-de-informacion-1523221.html

Agencias de noticias

Agencia	Título	Enlace
EFE	Unesco: "el ADN del Estado fue históricamente más de secreto que de acceso"	http://www.efe.com/efe/america/portada/unesco-el-adn-del-estado-fue-historicamente-mas-de-secreto-que-acceso/20000064-3055491
IP Paraguay	Con una jornada recuerdan Día del Acceso Universal a la Información	http://www.ip.gov.py/ip/?p=119824

Medios digitales nacionales

Medio de Comunicación	Título	Enlace
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www.lanacion.com.py	Debatirán sobre acceso a la información en Latinoamérica	http://www.lanacion.com.py/2016/09/22/debatiran-acceso-la-informacion-publica-latinoamerica/
www.780am.com.py	Conmemorarán 250 años de la primera ley de acceso a la información pública	http://www.780am.com.py/conmemoraran-250-anos-la-primera-ley-acceso-la-informacion/
www.radio1000.com.py	Destacan avances y desafíos tras primer año de vigencia de Ley de Acceso a la Información	http://www.radio1000.com.py/show/35327
www.judiciales.net	Fiscal General disertará sobre acceso a la información	http://www.judiciales.net/intervenciones/80-fiscalia/805-fiscal-general-disertara-sobre-acceso-a-la-informacion
www.moopio.com	Realizarán jornada sobre acceso a la información	http://www.moopio.com/realizaran-jornada-sobre-acceso-a-la-informacion-la-nacion.html
www.infogalaxia.blogspot.com	Debatirán sobre acceso a la información en Latinoamérica	http://infogalaxia.blogspot.com/2016/09/debatiran-sobre-acceso-la-informacion.html

Sitios web institucionales - Paraguay

Sitio web	Título	Enlace
Ministerio de Justicia	América Latina se congrega en Paraguay para celebrar el Día Internacional por el Derecho de Acceso a la Información	http://www.ministeriodejusticia.gov.py/index.php/noticias/america-latina-se-congrega-en-paraguay-para-celebrar-el-dia-internacional-por-el-derecho-de-acceso-la-informacion
Ministerio de Justicia	Conmemoración de los hitos que marcaron el avance del derecho al acceso a la información pública	http://www.ministeriodejusticia.gov.py/index.php/noticias/video-conmemoracion-de-los-hitos-que-marcaron-el-avance-del-derecho-al-acceso-la-informacion-publica
Ministerio de Justicia	Ministro de justicia afirma que uno de los mayores legados del Gobierno es la ley de transparencia	http://www.ministeriodejusticia.gov.py/index.php/noticias/ministro-de-justicia-afirma-que-uno-de-los-mayores-legados-del-gobierno-es-la-ley-de-transparencia

Presidencia de la República	Destacan Ley de Transparencia como uno de los mayores legados del Gobierno del presidente Cartes	http://www.presidencia.gov.py/noticia/22632-destacan-ley-de-transparencia-como-uno-de-los-mayores-legados-del-gobierno-del-presidente-cartes.html#.V_KetvDhDIU
Secretaría de Acción Social	La SAS con actividades simultáneas en jornadas por el Día Internacional del Derecho al Acceso Universal a la Información	http://www.sas.gov.py/noticia/1918-la-sas-con-actividades-simultaneas-en-jornadas-por-el-dia-internacional-del-derecho-al-acceso-universal-a-la-informacion.html#.V_KePDhDIU
Centro de Estudios Ambientales y Sociales CEAMSO	Debatirán avances y desafíos del acceso a la información en Latinoamérica	http://www.ceamso.org.py/noticia/253-debatiran-avances-y-desafios-del-acceso-a-la-informacion-publica-en-latinoamerica-
Centro de Estudios Ambientales y Sociales CEAMSO	Destacan avances y desafíos tras primer año de vigencia de ley de acceso a información	http://www.ceamso.org.py/noticia/258-destacan-avances-y-desafios-tras-primer-ano-de-vigencia-de-ley-de-acceso-a-informacion

Medios digitales regionales

Medio de Comunicación	Título	Enlace
www.laprensa.hn	La CIDH celebra que 23 países latinoamericanos posean leyes de transparencia	http://www.laprensa.hn/mundo/1004035-410/la-cidh-celebra-que-23-pa%C3%ADses-latinoamericanos-posean-leyes-de-transparencia
www.diariolibre.com	CIDH celebra que 23 países latinoamericanos posean leyes de transparencia	http://www.diariolibre.com/mundo/latinoamerica/cidh-celebra-que-23-paises-latinoamericanos-posean-leyes-de-transparencia-NX5055179
www.sexenio.com.mx	Latinoamérica, con mayor transparencia: CIDH	http://www.sexenio.com.mx/articulo.php?id=81086

Sitios webs institucionales internacionales

Medio de Comunicación	Título	Enlace
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Comisión Económica para América Latina y el Caribe	CEPAL participa en la celebración del Día Internacional por el Derecho de Acceso Universal de Información en América Latina	http://www.cepal.org/es/notas/cepal-participa-la-celebracion-dia-internacional-derecho-acceso-universal-informacion-america
www.cepal.org		
UNESCO	América Latina celebra el primer Día Internacional por el Derecho de Acceso Universal a la Información en Asunción	http://www.unesco.org/new/es/office-in-montevideo/about-this-office/singview/news/latin-america-celebrates-the-first-international-day-for-the-0L8fnhDIW
Relatoría Especial para la Libertad de Expresión	La Relatoría Especial se une a la celebración del primer Día Internacional por el Derecho de Acceso Universal a la Información en América	http://www.oas.org/es/cidh/expresion/showarticle.asp?artID=1040&IID=2

Publicaciones en el sitio web del Poder Judicial

Fecha	Titular de la noticia	Enlace
26/09/2016	Realizarán Jornada sobre Acceso a la Información Pública	http://www.pj.gov.py/notas/12899-realizaran-jornada-sobre-acceso-a-la-informacion-publica
27/09/2016	Mañana se inicia jornada sobre información pública	http://www.pj.gov.py/notas/12905-manana-se-inicia-jornada-sobre-informacion-publica
28/09/2016	Se inició Jornada de Acceso a la Información Pública	http://www.pj.gov.py/notas/12915-se-inicio-jornada-de-acceso-a-la-informacion-publica

28/09/2016	Debaten sobre Derecho a la Información en el Siglo XXI	http://www.pj.gov.py/notas/12917-debaten-sobre-derecho-a-la-informacion-en-el-siglo-xxi
28/09/2016	Derecho a la información y recursos para su efectividad	http://www.pj.gov.py/notas/12921-derecho-a-la-informacion-y-recursos-para-su-efectividad
29/09/2016	Destacan valor del Derecho a la Información para la democracia	http://www.pj.gov.py/notas/12925-destacan-valor-del-derecho-a-la-informacion-para-la-democracia

Links:

<http://www.pj.gov.py/notas/12917-debaten-sobre-derecho-a-la-informacion-en-el-siglo-xxi>

Actividad: Presencia de Edison Lanza y Guilherme Canela en medios de comunicación social

SEGUNDA EDICIÓN DE “JUSTICIA ABIERTA”

Edison Lanza en entrevista con TV Justicia

En su segunda edición, el programa “Justicia Abierta”, que se transmite los viernes de 12:30 a 13:00 por TV Justicia, ofrecerá hoy una entrevista exclusiva con el Dr. Edison Lanza, relator especial de Libertad de Expresión de la Comisión Interamericana de Derechos Humanos (CIDH).

Enlace a la noticia:

<http://www.pj.gov.py/notas/13031-edison-lanca-en-entrevista-con-tv-justicia>

Enlaces al programa emitido:

<http://www.tvjusticia.gov.py/justicia-abierta/>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=gXW4QaDpujo>

27 DE SEPTIEMBRE DE 2016

REUNIRÁ A EXPONENTES DE DIVERSOS PAÍSES

Mañana se inicia jornada sobre información pública

En el Hotel Crowne Plaza de Asunción arrancará mañana miércoles, a las 9:00, la jornada “Acceso a la Información Pública: Más ciudadanía, más democracia, más desarrollo”. Es una actividad abierta y participativa que tiene como objetivo reflexionar y conmemorar los hitos que marcan el avance del derecho de acceso a la información pública por parte de los ciudadanos.

<http://www.pj.gov.py/notas/12905-manana-se-inicia-jornada-sobre-informacion-publica>

ENTREVISTA CON GUILHERME CANELA, CONSEJERO DE UNESCO, EN TV JUSTICIA

Garantías para el periodismo y la libertad de expresión, hoy

El papel del sistema judicial para garantizar la libertad de expresión, el ejercicio del periodismo y el acceso a la información en la sociedad es uno de los puntos focales de la entrevista que se difundirá en el programa Justicia Abierta, que se emite los viernes de 12:30 a 13:00 por www.tvjusticia.gov.py. Guilherme Canela de Souza, consejero regional de Unesco para el sector Comunicación, es el invitado para esta edición.

Enlace a la noticia:

<http://www.pj.gov.py/notas/13171-garantias-para-el-periodismo-y-la-libertad-de-expresion-hoy>

COUNTRY: HAITI
PROJECT TITLE: MEDIA ASSESSMENT IN HAITI USING THE MEDIA DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS
BUDGET CODE: 354GLO5003.51
AMOUNT APPROVED: 14 325 USD
STATUS: ONGOING

Sub-headings: To produce a set of evidence-based recommendations to strengthen the development of free, independent and pluralistic media, through a comprehensive analysis of the national media landscape based on UNESCO's MDIs and GSIM.

INTRODUCTION / RATIONALE

Dans le cadre du projet du Programme international pour le développement de la communication (PIDC), le département de communication de la Faculté des Sciences Humaines (FASCH) de l'Université d'Etat d'Haiti (UEH) s'engage à produire un ensemble de données fondées sur des faits et recommandations visant à renforcer le développement de libres, indépendants et pluralistes médias, à travers un analyse complète du paysage médiatique national sur la base des indicateurs de développement des médias (IDM) de l'UNESCO.

Après la collecte des données et la rédaction du rapport, une table ronde nationale de validation sera organisée pour les représentants des médias, les partenaires, les intervenants en vue de présenter le rapport final de la recherche et des recommandations qui en découlent, partager des connaissances et la sensibilisation sur les résultats aux fins de renforcer l'indépendance et le pluralisme des médias en Haïti.

La démarche méthodologique consiste à réaliser des actions de consultation documentaire, d'entrevue auprès des acteurs du secteur des médias, d'enquête auprès de l'auditoire et d'observation des programmations, des organisations de la société dont le secteur des droits humains et les trois pouvoirs de l'Etat (l'Exécutif, le Parlement et le pouvoir judiciaire). La méthodologie comportera quatre grandes phases : 1) Phase préparatoire ou Phase de Planification ; 2) Phase de collecte des données proprement dite ; 3) Phase de Traitement et d'Analyse 4) Phase de rédaction de rapport 5) Phase de validation par le secrétariat du PIDC 6) Phase de diffusion des résultats.

IMPLEMENTATION

Description of activities implemented / outputs:

- Dans le but d'accompagner l'équipe de recherche et assurer la fiabilité des résultats de l'étude, la faculté a entrepris de mettre sur pied un comité de lecture et d'éthique, chargé de la révision des livrables et du respect des normes par les chercheurs. Le comité de lecture constitué au sein de la Faculté des Sciences Humaines (FASCH) a pour tâche de procéder à la relecture des documents produits par les chercheurs. Il doit s'assurer de l'application de la méthodologie du travail.
- Le comité des Conseillers, chargé de suivre le déroulement de la recherche est mis sur pied dans le but de prodiguer des conseils à l'équipe de recherche.
- La formation des superviseurs a eu lieu pour introduire le personnel de recherche dans les objectifs de la recherche et à les instruire sur les instruments de recherche, faire des exercices de simulation pour évaluer la capacité des enquêteurs et superviseurs ainsi que la performance des instruments. Les enquêteurs sont sur le terrain pendant tout le mois de décembre dans les dix départements géographiques du pays.
- Le pays est divisé en 10 départements géographiques. L'enquête doit se dérouler à travers tout le pays avec une emphase à Port-au-Prince. Un premier groupe d'enquêteurs a été déployé du 12 au 16 décembre dans six départements pour réaliser la recherche documentaire et réaliser des interviews. A Port-au-Prince où le gros du travail va se réaliser, on procède d'abord à la

recherche documentaire. Après le traitement des données recueillies, le questionnaire sera révisé, puis réaliser les interviews à Port-au-Prince et dans les trois autres départements.

Analytical reflection:

- Les différents membres du comité de conseillers ont intervenu individuellement ou collectivement à divers moments de l'étude, tant sur la forme que sur le fond. L'idée d'instituer une équipe pour accompagner les chercheurs est important dans le cas d'Haiti où des divergences sont constatées dans le secteur entre journalistes et patrons de médias, agences de publicités, radio communautaires et radios commerciales, médias public et privés. Les institutions retenues pour faire partie du comité de conseillers sont : Le Conseil national des Télécommunications (CONATEL), l'Association des journalistes haïtiens (AJH), l'Association nationale des Médias haïtiens (ANMH), les commissions Communication du Sénat et de la Chambre des Députés, l'Association des Médias indépendants (AMI), le Réseau national de défense des droits humains (RNDDH), le Barreau de Port-au-Prince, Panos Caraïbes, le Rectorat de l'UEH, MediaCom et Groupe Média Alternatif.
- Les chercheurs et le comité de relecture se réunissent régulièrement à la Faculté des Sciences Humaines (FASCH) une ou deux fois par semaine et sont en contact permanent avec les enquêteurs qui sont sur le terrain. Il est question de statuer sur le respect des indicateurs clairement définis pour la recherche.

CHALLENGES AND KEY LESSONS

Mention the key lessons which have emerged as a result of the project's implementation and the challenges faced during the process. With regard to the problems/challenges, state what could have been done differently and provide recommendations to improve effectiveness / efficiency in the future.

- La mise en place du comité de conseillers composé de différents membres du secteur a été une occasion de discuter préalablement des indicateurs avec ces acteurs.
- L'activité de lancement a permis à tout le territoire national d'être informé du déroulement de la recherche, d'avoir des informations pertinentes à savoir ce qu'on cherche, quelle méthodologie qu'on va utiliser et quelles sont les données que nous cherchons.
- Cela a aussi créé une grande attente de la population par rapport à l'étude. Les résultats de l'étude sont très attendus car c'est pour la première qu'une recherche à l'échelle nationale se réalise sur le secteur des médias.

SUPPORTING DOCUMENTATION



Fasch et UNESCO étudient le développement des médias en Haïti

Aider à l'amélioration du travail de la presse, faire en sorte que son travail soit valorisé et permettre à tout un chacun d'avoir des éléments pertinents sur le développement des médias de façon objective », constitue une priorité pour les chercheurs, les enquêteurs de la Faculté des sciences humaines et le comité de conseillers, membres de différents secteurs de la presse, pour mener une étude sur le développement des médias en Haïti.

Une nouvelle étude sur le développement des médias en Haïti, basée sur des Indicateurs de développement des médias (IDM) par l'UNESCO, sera menée dans tous les départements géographiques du pays, du 8 décembre 2016 au 31 mars 2017. Le lancement a eu lieu, le mardi 6 décembre, à la salle polyvalente de la Fondation Konesans ak Libète (Fokal). Une dynamique qui, dans

une large mesure, vise à outiller le secteur médiatique haïtien de données objectives et susceptibles de renforcer leur travail. Lesquelles données faciliteront également le développement du secteur et le pays en ce qui a trait à la vision et à l'aboutissement de la démocratie haïtienne.

Pour mener cette étude, l'une des entités de l'Université d'État d'Haïti, la Faculté des sciences humaines (FASCH), en partenariat



Ary Régis, responsable du département de communication sociale de la Faculté des sciences humaines, le 6 décembre 2016.

avec l'UNESCO, coordonnera les informations recueillies avec l'assistance de deux chercheurs et des superviseurs. 24 enquêteurs seront éparpillés dans les différents départements du pays. Ils auront pour mission de rencontrer tous les acteurs de la chaîne médiatique, collecteront des données qu'ils confronteront à des documentations consultées. Ainsi, ce sera l'occasion pour tous les enquêteurs, les membres du comité de conseillers et tous les autres acteurs impliqués dans le cadre de cette étude, de produire un document utile qui renforcera le fonctionnement des médias dans le pays.

Financée par l'UNESCO à hauteur de 800 000 gourdes, cette étude sur le développement des médias en Haïti « n'aura pas la finalité des autorités qui parlent avec des intentions qui ne sont pas nécessairement louables. Elle répond à un désir d'aider à une amélioration de la presse », a fait savoir le professeur Ary Régis. Elle vise également à « valoriser le travail des acteurs du secteur médiatique autant par des acteurs externes à la presse que par ceux qui sont dans la presse ».

« En quels sens le système de régulation en Haïti est favorable à la liberté d'expression, au pluralisme et à la diversité des médias ; voir comment le cadre économique dans lequel s'exercent les médias permet qu'il y ait une certaine équité dans le pluralisme et la diversité ; faire en

sorte qu'au niveau de la concurrence, qu'on respecte les autres, qu'on respecte la loi », constituent entre autres indicateurs clés, les points sur lesquels les enquêteurs entendent agir pour produire cette recherche.

Par ailleurs, d'autres indicateurs sont nécessaires à la dimension objective de l'étude. Chercheurs et enquêteurs feront en sorte « qu'il y ait une certaine transparence au niveau de la propriété des médias et essaieront de voir comment les médias jouent leur rôle comme plateforme pour un débat démocratique.

« Comment ces institutions auront suffisamment d'appui pouvant promouvoir la liberté d'expression à l'intérieur de la formation, de promouvoir le pluralisme et la diversité ; et voir dans quelle mesure il existe des capacités infrastructurelles suffisantes pour soutenir les médias indépendants » sont autant d'aspects liés aux indicateurs qui les concernent dans ce travail. Le responsable du département de communication sociale de la Faculté des sciences humaines, Ary Régis, au côté de plusieurs personnalités du secteur, croit que cette recherche va permettre à tout un chacun d'avoir des éléments pertinents sur le développement des médias de façon objective. « Il y a nécessité de réfléchir sur le travail de la presse en Haïti. C'est une étude d'autocritique de la formation », a-t-il avancé. ●


Joe Antoine Jn Baptiste

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Date limite de dépôt de candidature :
15 décembre 2016

SCOPE: NATIONAL
COUNTRY: SURINAME,
PROJECT TITLE: INTRODUCTION OF ONE YEAR TRAINING PROGRAMME
BUDGET CODE: 354 GLO 5003.54
AMOUNT APPROVED US\$14,325
STATUS (COMPLETED)

INTRODUCTION / RATIONALE

IPDC Priority: Capacity building for journalists and media managers, including improving journalism education (using UNESCO's Model Curricula for Journalism Education)

Suriname has 19 television stations, 34 radio stations, 4 newspapers, 9 community radio stations, approximately 10 journals and about 9 new media news sites. The State owns 1 radio station 1 one television station. The rest of the media is privately owned. About 150 journalists are working at the media. The media sector employs mostly 'self-made' media workers who largely need to be educated and trained. This need also originates from a strong increase in the number of news media in the previous years and consequently also the number of required journalists. The purpose of the media in Suriname is first to make profit and second to inform people. The news is seen as a profit center, but the media are not competitive, and all stations broadcast similar stories. Television news broadcasts are sponsored by companies, and therefore no negative news is reported about those companies.

The media lack objectivity. The country has so many political parties (20) and ethnic groups that it is difficult for media outlets to be objective, because they are afraid of offending interest groups. In general, media owners are more loyal than objective, because they have their own political policy. Some journalists are unable to obtain interviews from certain authorities because they work for a media organization opposed to the government.

IMPLEMENTATION

The one-year journalism training organized by de Foundation for the Advancement of Journalism Suriname (SBJs) and funded by UNESCO (IPDC) started in April 2016 after a thorough preparation of approximately 1 year. The purpose of this training is to create opportunities for journalist to do a better job, based on curriculum that connects with the needs of workers in the media field.

The course is being implemented on schedule with courses such as Introduction to Journalism Media Writing, Investigative Journalism taking place so far. Twenty-two journalists are participating in the training programme.

Recruitment

Journalists were recruited through press announcements and advertisements. In addition, the SBJs held several interviews on radio and television with time donated by the media. Teachers and lecturers were also recruited through advertisements.

The program started with an opening ceremony in which keynote speaker, senior-journalist and former Editor-in-chief for varies mediahouse Desi Truideman focused on the quality of journalism in general and the language as a base for journalism. He concluded that news is generally versatile and objectively.

Since then the courses: Media Writing, Investigative journalism have been concluded.

ANALYTICAL REFLECTION:

The project is going well and is on track to finish on time. With 22 journalists participating in this training programme, it should result in improvement in the quality of reporting in the future.

In Suriname there are different sub-cultures, like Hindustani, Javanese, Indigenous people, Maroons, Chinese. One of the main task of a journalist in Suriname is to help all these people to understand what is happening around them; in their village, in their country and in the world. At the moment Suriname is dealing with a financial crisis and the people need all the information, despite the complexity of it, in simple words.

This training programme is addressing reporting and investigative journalism gap which was identified in Suriname and we expect better quality reporting in the future from those trained.

CHALLENGES AND KEY LESSONS

There was challenge in the hiring of quality persons to train the journalists. In Suriname many teachers do not have specific media experience, therefore the SBJS had to hire two teachers from the Netherlands, one for radio journalism and the other for print media. This was more expensive than hiring local teachers.

There was also the challenge of numbers. Over 40 journalists applied to participate in the training course and because of a lack of resources only 22 were accepted.

THE KEY LESSONS LEARNT

More partnerships have to be developed with the media and other organizations to help provide training for journalists in order to maximize the seed funding provided by UNESCO's International Programme for the Development of Communication.

INTERIM REPORT FOR NATIONAL PROJECT IMPLEMENTED BY THE KINGSTON CLUSTER OFFICE

SCOPE: NATIONAL
COUNTRY: JAMAICA
PROJECT TITLE: CAPACITY BUILDING IN INVESTIGATIVE JOURNALISM
BUDGET CODE: 354GLO5004.43
AMOUNT APPROVED (US\$13,636)
STATUS (ONGOING)

INTRODUCTION / RATIONALE

IPDC Priority: Capacity building for journalists and media managers, including improving journalism education (using UNESCO's Model Curricula for Journalism Education)

Despite this diversity of media and relative press freedom, most Jamaican journalists seem to shy away from or put little effort into the area of investigative journalism. Some do have the appetite to do more but complain that when it comes to investigative reporting they don't feel supported by their media house. This could stem from opposition to their actual idea, limited skillset of the journalist, lack of will on the part of editors, or more practically, because of limited time, financial and human resources, and a need to feed the daily news cycle.

Our news organization, Global Reporters for the Caribbean (GRC), is hoping to change that by offering three journalists a 3-month fellowship in investigative reporting where they can get know-how, guidance and a platform on which to publish their work.

The first part will be two weekends of intense training in the second half of 2016, overseen by international and local trainers with years of experience. The training days will be open to 10-15 journalists, but the three fellows enrolled in this programme will be required to attend. In addition, these fellows will work one-on-one with seasoned investigative journalists at Global Reporters for the Caribbean for a period of at least three months where they will be guided in how to take an investigative story idea from concept to execution and publication in both print and electronic format.

Courses will include researching, on-the-ground reporting and data-mining, writing and producing, with particular emphasis on writing and producing. Experience has taught us that it's easier for local journalists to get information than it is for them to parse through it all and put clear, succinct, accurate thoughts on paper.

IMPLEMENTATION

The two-day training workshop on investigative journalism workshop went on as scheduled with 30 journalists being trained. The main trainer was Kimberly Kindy of the Washington Posts.

The focus of the training was establishing a culture of investigative journalism in Jamaica by managing sources, creating and managing databases, finding the hidden stories, using online resources such as Twitter, Facebook to create news, using government resources to find the news, Writing and editing the news.

Two fellowships have been taken up:

- Fellowship 1: The focus of this fellowship is investigating the heritage of the indigenous Maroons. The story is not yet completed.
- Fellowship 2: The focus of this fellowship is on investigating illegal migration in the Caribbean. The story is not yet completed

This project is on track. The two-day workshop on investigative journalism has taken place and it was well received by the journalists who participated. Many of these journalists have indicated that they would appreciate more training workshops for journalists, as it to help them to produce better quality work.

The fellows have started working and have been doing the research and writing and video production necessary to complete their investigative stories. The skills of these two journalist have also been improved with the intensity of the programme.

CHALLENGES AND KEY LESSONS

Inadequate resources have been the main challenge for this project. This is especially evident in relation to the fellowships. Extensive travel is required to do the investigative work for the two focus areas (The Indigenous Maroons of Jamaica and Illegal Migration in the Caribbean). The budget allocated to the project has not been able to cover all these expenses.

However, GRC has been partnering with other organizations and NGOs to supplement the budget. This is working well.

The key lessons learnt on this project is to manage budgetary expectations especially as it relates to travel in the Caribbean. Investigative journalism is very necessary but it is very expensive and whenever air travel is to be considered it multiplies the costs very quickly.

We must continue to build and maintain key partnerships for future projects. Additional funding should be sourced early so as to improve efficiency.

SCOPE: NATIONAL (JAMAICA)
PROJECT TITLE: PROGRAMME DEVELOPMENT AND SUSTAINABILITY TRAINING FOR COMMUNITY RADIO IN JAMAICA
BUDGET CODE: 354GLO5003.52
AMOUNT APPROVED (US\$16,485)
STATUS (COMPLETED)

INTRODUCTION / RATIONALE

IPDC Priority: Capacity building for journalists and media managers, including improving journalism education (using UNESCO's Model Curricula for Journalism Education)

This project aims to increase the national capacity of local community radio stations in Jamaica to produce and sustain participatory communication programmers in at least two priority areas of national development: a) crime and violence within or against vulnerable groups; b) teen sexuality/maternal and child care

Informal research tells us that at least 90% of current volunteers in the community radio sector in Jamaica have never received either formal or informal training in broadcast journalism. The overarching success of the project will be its ability to increase the numbers of community media volunteers able to produce quality radio programmers. Quality is assessed by its technical quality, relevance of content, collaboration with stakeholders and "edutainment" appeal. Outputs will be assessed based on a) measuring human capacity before and after training, b) measuring the number of consistent programmes on a development theme, aired before and after training, c) response to programmes from citizens.

Under this project, selected members of vulnerable groups who reside in the project communities will receive training alongside community broadcast journalists. This will enable both groups to collaborate on producing participatory media content to effectively engage the targeted communities of interest. The activity is expected to primarily benefit 60 community broadcast journalists (both men and women) and content providers in four parishes in Jamaica.

Because all these radio stations selected are in poor communities, the project will satisfy a dual objective. Young community members will themselves become engaged in the creation of media. In developing their own content they are forced to confront their own issues by looking at negative behaviours and probable consequences, and begin processing alternative behaviours and positive and appealing outcomes. In this process they will be using media and journalism as tools for community based learning.

IMPLEMENTATION

The project was implemented at three community radio stations: Abeng Radio, (the first radio stations of the indigenous Maroons of Jamaica); Roots FM and Alpha Boys School Radio (School for poor and at-risk Boys in the inner city of Kingston).

Over 173 hours of training was delivered at Abeng Radio and Alpha Boys School Radio (a School for poor and at-risk Boys in Kingston), and ROOTS FM to make this project very successful.

The main objective of the training was to enable participants to:

1. Operate their start up radio station; develop and present talk and music programmes
2. Understand radio broadcast etiquette and Jamaica's regulatory framework
3. Coordinate the daily activities of the radio station
4. Start a children's Programme hosted by children under the supervision of an adult

Sixty (60) persons including 22 children were trained in basic broadcast skills, that is conducting interviews, basic principles of field recordings; basic radio formats such as drama and understanding broadcast etiquette.

The participants also worked on a weekly 1-hour health programme; weekly 1- hour heritage programme and a weekly 1- hour children's programme

The objectives of this project were met as the training workshops and presentations from local experts in the media industry provided participants with basic journalism skills and knowledge. The training workshops also encouraged the development of sustainable content at ABENG Radio, ROOTS FM and Alpha Boys School Radio.

The benefits of this workshop will be felt in these communities for many years to come especially as the children and young adults that were trained become leaders in these communities.

CHALLENGES AND KEY LESSONS

Three of the initial intended beneficiaries (JET FM, MORE FM and WAVS FM) declined to participate in the training programme because of other commitments. This caused a minor set back at the start of the project however in consultations with the UNESCO Cluster Office for the Caribbean contractors (TCP Caribbean), the decision was taken to substitute those community radio stations with ABENG Radio and Alpha Boys School Radio, who joined ROOTS FM to make this project very successful.

The key lessons learnt was that partnerships have to be built and maintained before during and after a project such as this one. The importance of flexibility was also highlighted.

We have to continue to build and maintain good relationships with our partners even outside of the implementation period of our projects.

FINAL REPORT FOR REGIONAL PROJECT IMPLEMENTED BY THE KINGSTON CLUSTER OFFICE

SCOPE: REGIONAL
PROJECT TITLE: INVESTIGATIVE JOURNALISM IN A DIGITAL AGE
BUDGET CODE:354GLO5003.53
AMOUNT APPROVED (US\$ 18,025)
STATUS (COMPLETED)

INTRODUCTION / RATIONALE

The quality of the investigative journalism being practiced across the region has, however, been negatively affected by the expense, labour intensiveness and legal risks associated with this form of journalism. The dangers that journalists face when attempting to reveal information that is in the public interest are also of concern, particularly in the context of small island nations. These challenges are compounded by the financial pressures caused by declining advertising revenues in recent years. As a result, many of the broadcast media outlets in the target countries do not prioritise their training budgets in a way that focuses on improving the technical skills necessary for high quality investigative journalism. The Caribbean Institute of Media and Communication (CARIMAC), the leading regional body on media studies, does not currently offer professional development courses that could fill this void specifically relating to investigative journalism.

Consequently, there has been a regional decline in the use of high quality investigative journalism as a means of informing the public of fundamental matters of governance. This has resulted in reduced participation of broader civil society in matters of governance and a lessening of public demand and advocacy for greater accountability and transparency in governance. Another result has been a heightened public sense of increased corruption at the state level. This perception is evident in the repeated low scores of a majority of Caribbean countries over the years, and as recently as 2013, in Transparency International's Corruption Perception Index.

Many of the challenges posed by the traditional practice of investigative journalism have, however, been significantly minimized in recent times. With the advent of new digital technologies such as social media, journalists now have access to cost-effective ways of contacting sources and accessing information from around the globe. In addition, 6 of the 15 member states of CARICOM have passed Freedom of Information laws which now enable affordable, enforceable access to information held by those governments which have them. A more effective use of these laws would enhance journalists' ability to access first-hand, accurate information critical to investigative journalism research.

IMPLEMENTATION

Twenty-four Caribbean journalists were trained in Kingston Jamaica in advanced investigative journalism. The journalists represented 11 countries across the Caribbean. The training covered investigative journalism in the digital age and covered issues of digital literacy that will assist them in cultivating online sources and new methods of message delivery on social media networks. It was supported by UNESCO's IPDC in partnership with one of the largest Global association of Public Service Broadcasters, the Public Media Alliance. The workshop took place over three days and was conducted by Knight Foundation Chair in Investigative and Enterprise Reporting at the University of Illinois, Professor Brant Houston, and Steffon Campbell, lecturer at the Caribbean Institute of Media and Communication (CARIMAC) at the University of the West Indies.

The focus of the workshop was on best practices in the use of data and digital tools to uncover stories that can be a catalyst for social change. The workshop also covered topics such as environmental databases, use of spreadsheets and numbers, Freedom of Information Acts and data analysis. It was followed by a five-week online course, which Professor Houston delivered.

- **Analytical reflection:**

This workshop was very successful. It reached 24 journalists from over 11 countries and we expect that the quality of journalism throughout the Caribbean will be improved in the near future. Journalists were

exposed to advanced training in investigative journalism it is expected that the participants' investigative skills will improve. This will help journalists to defend the democratic principles of their various Caribbean countries. It will also enhance the capacity of Caribbean journalists to function as effective investigative journalists in the digital age through a sustained training course and via network building.

This project promotes the role of the media as a platform for democratic discourse through professional capacity building and supporting media institutions. It also seeks to promote a more informed public, and consequently greater governmental transparency and accountability, by improving the degree and quality of the investigative journalism currently being practiced by journalists.

CHALLENGES AND KEY LESSONS

It was challenging to get all the journalists who applied for the fellowship to attend the workshop in Jamaica because air fare to travel in the Caribbean is expensive.

Planning of travel in the Caribbean for a workshop that require air travel must be done was in advance to benefit from the best airfares possible

INTERIM REPORT FOR REGIONAL PROJECT IMPLEMENTED BY THE KINGSTON CLUSTER
OFFICE

SCOPE: REGIONAL
PROJECT TITLE: STRATEGIES FOR SELF-REGULATION
BUDGET CODE: 354GLO5004.42
AMOUNT APPROVED (US\$ 10,000)
STATUS (ONGOING)

INTRODUCTION / RATIONALE

IPDC Priority: Supporting Media Pluralism (particularly community Media) and independence improving self-regulation and professional standards

The Association of Caribbean Media workers (ACM), which is a network of media professionals and their associations across the region, continues to pioneer initiatives that address the existing situation of weak/absent self-regulatory systems in each media market.

The ACM has developed a conceptual framework for the institutionalizing of media self-regulation in a selection of Caribbean countries and proposed guidelines for adoption of a Code of Practice for Media Practitioners, during the course of our 2014 project executed with support from UNESCO (Contract # 4500247859).

This project seeks to lay bare the internal and external dynamics of two case study national scenarios to better understand the possible evolution of self-regulation and to provide a basis for elaboration of the concept of media self-regulation in two selected countries – Trinidad and Tobago, where there exists a Media Complaints Council, currently in transition, and in Saint Lucia where no such mechanism exists. This project will help strengthen capacity in the case of Trinidad and Tobago and lead to a working model for adoption in Saint Lucia.

It will in turn serve as a best practice model for development of media self-regulatory practices in cases where there exist the conditions for such development through existing mechanisms and in cases where such an approach is not very well developed.

This project is a natural progression from the successfully executed baseline research conducted in 2014.

IMPLEMENTATION

Twenty- five stakeholders including eighteen (18) journalists participated in the first workshop on Self-Regulation which was held in St Lucia. The focus of the one-day workshop was building professional standards and accountability, ethics and management in the Media. The one-day workshop was delivered by the Association of Caribbean Media Workers in partnership with the Media Association of Trinidad and Tobago and the Trinidad and Tobago Publishers and Broadcasting.

Analytical reflection:

This first of two planned workshops in St. Lucia focusing on Media Self-Regulation has been held. The journalists' association in St. Lucia is not as established as that in the neighbouring country of Trinidad and Tobago, where the ACM is based. Therefore, the ACM sought the support of Media Association of Trinidad and Tobago (MATT) and the Trinidad and Tobago Publishers and Broadcasting Association (TTPBA) to help build capacity in self-regulation in St. Lucia. This partnership was a success as since the workshop was held, the journalists in St. Lucia have initiated proceedings to form a Media Complaints Council of St. Lucia. This Media Complaints Council would be responsible for supervising Media self-regulations efforts in St. Lucia.

CHALLENGES AND KEY LESSONS

The planned start of this project was delayed due to a natural hazard. Hurricane Matthew passed over St Lucia on the day before the workshop was scheduled to be held in September 2016. That postponement of the first has caused the dates of the two remaining workshops to be pushed forward.

As a result, the next workshop which is now scheduled take place in Trinidad and Tobago will be held in January 2017.

The passage of the Hurricane also had a negative impact on the budget because funds were already spent in preparation for the first workshop, which were lost because of the postponement due to Hurricane Mathew.

Hurricanes are a part of the reality of the Caribbean and maybe next time the workshops such as these could be planned for a time outside of the prime Hurricane Season of August and September. Avoiding disasters such as a hurricane saves money and time.

INTERIM REPORT FOR NATIONAL PROJECT IMPLEMENTED BY THE ALMATY CLUSTER OFFICE

SCOPE: NATIONAL PROJECT

PROJECT TITLE: KAZAKHSTAN: SAFETY OF PRINT AND ONLINE JOURNALISTS IN THE ACCESS TO INFORMATION PROCESS

BUDGET CODE: 354GLO5004.23

AMOUNT APPROVED: US\$ 10.000 (Allocated to ATA: 9,091.91)

INTRODUCTION / RATIONALE

The project addressed IPDC Priority Area on Promoting the safety of journalists; Capacity building for journalists and media managers, including improving journalism education. Implemented by NGO North Kazakhstan Legal Media Center. The immediate objective: To ensure the skills and knowledge on legal security of access to the information of at least 50 journalists from Kyzylorda, Semey regions through two-day training sessions.

The project built the capacity of journalists, reduce depending on the circumstances, as well as lead to better search and handling of information in accordance with applicable law and established practice. Professional work of journalists reduced the number of lawsuits and claims on unreliability of information. The training module developed at the first stage of the project with the participation of Media Centre's experts and Kazakh-language trainer.

IMPLEMENTATION

This training is devoted to the International Day to End Impunity for Crimes against Journalists (2 November).

On 4-5 November Legal Media Center with the support of UNESCO Almaty and the International Programme for the Development of Communication organized a two-day training in Kazakh language, aimed at the effective use of the right of journalists to access information in Kyzylorda city. Journalists from the city of Semipalatinsk, Ust-Kamenogorsk, Pavlodar and other nearby towns and districts, as well as bloggers and representatives of NGOs took part in the training. Training aimed at strengthen the environment for press freedom, journalistic safety and self-regulation for on-line and off-line media.

During the training North Kazakhstan Legal Media Center used the following UNESCO publications: Model curricula for journalism education: a compendium of new syllabi *Safety and journalism*; UNESCO model curricula for journalism education in the Kazakh language; UN Plan of Action on The Safety of Journalists and the Issue of Impunity; The Report of UNESCO's Director-General on the Safety of Journalists and the Danger of Impunity and the related graphics.

The next two-day training will organize on January 2017 in Semipalatinsk city, Kazakhstan. A total of 50 journalists from Kyzylorda participated in training to study legal aspects of security while accessing information. Gender participation were as follows: 70% of women and 30% of men.

CHALLENGES AND KEY LESSONS

During the first training there were not any problems regarding organisation and implementation the project. The second training will be organise on January 2017 and report will be done in 2017.

SUPPORTING DOCUMENTATION

Final report including photos and multimedia materials of IPDC/ATA workshops on IPDC and Almaty UNESTEAMS:

IPDC:

<https://teams.unesco.org/ORG/CI/ipdc/Lists/IPDC%20Submissions%20%20Final/DispForm.aspx?ID=119&Source=https%3A%2F%2Fteams%2Eunesco%2Eorg%2FORG%2FCI%2Fipdc%2FSitePages%2FMy%2520Submissions%2520%2D%2520Mes%2520soumissions%2Easpx&ContentTypeId=0x0100A22B8690FC555C4FAEBE375991D68612>

Almaty

<https://teams.unesco.org/ORG/fu/almaty/Shared%20Documents/Forms/AllItems.aspx?RootFolder=%2FORG%2Ffu%2Falmaty%2FShared%20Documents%2FProgrammeExecution%2FCI%2F2017%2FRe>

ports&FolderCTID=0x0120004C6E8FEBAA71414CA263B8384A572E69&View=%7B2A50B951%2D70C8%2D4842%2DABFA%2DC593CA21FFCE%7D

Photos

<https://teams.unesco.org/ORG/fu/almaty/Shared%20Documents/Forms/AllItems.aspx?RootFolder=%2FORG%2Ffu%2Falmaty%2FShared%20Documents%2FProgrammeExecution%2FCI%2F2017%2FReports%2FIPDC%2FPhotos%2DIPDC%2DNorth%2DKazakhstan%2DMedia%2DCenter&FolderCTID=0x0120004C6E8FEBAA71414CA263B8384A572E69&View=%7B2A50B951%2D70C8%2D4842%2DABFA%2DC593CA21FFCE%7D>

CONCLUSION

The project is ongoing. To be completed in February 2017

POLICY REFORM FOR ENSURING INCLUSION OF MARGINALIZED COMMUNITIES IN NEPALI MEDIA IMPLEMENTED BY UNESCO KATHMANDU OFFICE

The IPDC project Policy Reform for Ensuring Inclusion of Marginalized Communities in Nepali Media is a national project. The project was implemented by the UNESCO Office in Kathmandu in partnership with Dignity Initiative. This is a final report of the project. Nepal, Policy Reform for Ensuring Inclusion of Marginalized Communities in Nepali Media

COUNTRY: NEPAL
POLICY REFORM FOR ENSURING INCLUSION OF MARGINALIZED COMMUNITIES IN NEPALI MEDIA IMPLEMENTED BY UNESCO FIELD OFFICE IN KATHMANDU
BUDGET CODE: 35GLO5004
AMOUNT APPROVED: 7,164.48 USD
STATUS: COMPLETED (payment on the process)

INTRODUCTION / RATIONALE

The project has supported to media pluralism and independence which is a priority area of the IPDC. Nepal is a multicultural, multi-lingual, multi ethnic country with 125 caste/ethnic and 123 linguistic groups. The issue of inclusion which has been accepted politically and constitutionally has become an important national agenda for strengthening democracy in Nepal. However, the provisions of inclusive representative have not been raised effectively by media which has slowed down the implementation of the provisions from policy levels.

In the diverse country like Nepal where majority of ethnic caste groups are Indigenous Nationalities, Madheshi, Dalit, Muslim and Differently-able people, the role of media is crucial for creating public discourse for promoting pluralism. Nepali mainstream media is often criticized by marginalized communities for their reluctance to give deserving space to the issues of inclusion. Therefore, the intellectuals of the disadvantaged group address their aspiration and been demanding for inclusive media policies. Therefore this project has initiated with the objective to review the media policies, and provide appropriate, practical and concrete recommendations to the stakeholders for reforming media policies to ensure inclusion of marginalized community in both content and participation in Nepali media.

Hence, forming an expert group of senior journalists, academics and the media organizations, this project has reviewed media policies and has provided realistic recommendations to reform the existing media policies for ensuring inclusion of marginalized groups in the Nepali media.

IMPLEMENTATION

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

There are more than three dozens of policies which are either directly or indirectly related to freedom of expression and media issues. Some of them are directly related to the issues of inclusion. The expert group has identified the major policies such as; Press and Publication Act 1991, National Broadcasting Act 1993, Right to Information Act 2007, Press and Publication Regulation 1991, National Broadcasting Regulation 1995, Working journalist act 1993, Press Council Act, its regulations/directives/code of ethics. Likewise, the Government Media Law (Gorkhapatra Corporation Act, National News Agency Act, Nepal television Regulation/ Radio Nepal Regulation, Radio Act, Radio Communication (License) Regulation, Right to Information Regulation, Libel and Slander Act, Public Security Act and Electronic Transaction Regulation Act were among others under review.

An expert team on media was selected to review the media policies from the inclusive perspective. The expert group designed research in triangular approach (qualitative plus quantitative). The researcher team also designed the indicators to look after media policies from the perspective of their inclusiveness. The team reviewed the policies and prepared agendas for consultation among the journalists and advocacy group from marginalized communities.

The research team conducted five different consultations with journalists and media experts from Dalit, Indigenous Nationalists, Madhesi, Women and other marginalized groups along with Muslims and differently-abled people. It was further followed by a national seminar where the findings of the research was presented among the media academics, advocacy groups, chairperson of Federation of Nepali

Journalists, chairperson of Press Council Nepal During the seminar, senior journalists had given feedbacks on prepared policy reviews.

The approach applied in the research was effective. The consultations were organized within the particular group such as Indigenous Nationalities, Dalit, Madhesi, Women and Other marginalized groups where they could share their opinions very openly which provided the insides and aspiration of the particular community. Critical thoughts were also discussed in the national seminar from various aspects which are included in the policy review document.

- **Analytical reflection:**

The in-depth analysis and discussion has produced a policy review document which would be useful for media policy reform for ensuring inclusive media in Nepal. The policy review document has given ideas for ensuring inclusion in media that could be helpful in the federal set-up of the nation as well. The document will contribute in the process of media policy formulation in Nepal as well as the media advocacy groups also can use it as an important resource material for advocating inclusive media policy.

CHALLENGES AND KEY LESSONS

The project gave a distinct platform for different socially excluded groups where they can shared their observations and aspiration with convenience. The highly marginalized groups were bold enough to share their critical views regarding the drawbacks of the existing media policies and their experience with media.

There has been some important learning from this project which was city-centralized. The project could not reach out of the country's capital. Thus it still lacks the voices of excluded group from other part of the country. It has been realized that such consultations should not be city centralized and the journalists must be from various regions.

Although the state has prepared various policies, they are not implemented properly. During the national seminar, the concerned government authorities also expressed commitment that the issue of inclusiveness would be gradually mainstreamed. But, there is not clear assurance that recommendations made in this report will be adopted by the state in the process of improvising the media policies. However, it will be an important reference document to those who are interested in inclusive media policies in Nepal.

SUPPORTING DOCUMENTATION



Participants at National Seminar held at Kathmandu on 13 December 2016

Dignity Initiative: Policy Discourse Series

**National Consultation on
Policy Reform for Ensuring Inclusion for Marginalized
Communities in Nepali Media**

**13 December, 2016
Kathmandu, Nepal**

Organizer

 **DIGNITY
INITIATIVE**

Partnership with

 **Kathmandu Office**
United Nations
Educational, Scientific and
Cultural Organization

Sample of Banner for National Seminar



Participants discussing on Media policies in one of five consultation meeting.

INDIA & EAST AFRICA: CAPACITY BUILDING FOR CONTINUOUS IMPROVEMENT & SUSTAINABILITY OF COMMUNITY RADIO IN EAST AFRICA: AN INTER-REGIONAL INITIATIVE
BUDGET CODE: 354GLO5003.45
AMOUNT APPROVED: USD \$9,325
STATUS: COMPLETED
IMPLEMENTING PARTNER: UNESCO CHAIR, UNIVERSITY OF HYDERABAD, REGIONAL, INDIA

1. INTRODUCTION / RATIONALE

The UNESCO Chair on Community Media, University of Hyderabad was granted an inter-regional capacity-building project by the International Programme on Development Communication (IPDC), UNESCO that involved its engagement with the community radio networks in East Africa. This project sought to build the capacities of the community radio sector in East Africa to carry out periodic, participatory self-assessment of the performance of community radio stations by, as a first step, equipping them with a contextualized toolkit for self-assessment and peer review.

The capacity-building activity was aimed at 30 grassroots practitioners from 25 CR stations in five countries of East Africa – Kenya, Tanzania, Rwanda, Burundi, and Uganda (members of the East African Community Media Network, EACOMNET). The project, in the long run, aims to contribute to the sustainability of community media as an independent, democratic voice in East Africa and, thereby, strengthen the plurality and diversity of media in the region.

By understanding the question of sustainability as a multifaceted one that encompasses not only the financial aspects, but also institutional, technological, and social sustainability, this workshop sought to empower community radio stations to undertake periodic self-evaluation of their work by using the Community Radio Continuous Improvement Toolkit (CR-CIT) developed through a participatory process by the UNESCO Chair on Community Media with support from Commonwealth Educational Media Centre for Asia (CEMCA).

2. IMPLEMENTATION

The workshop built the capacities of 30 grassroots CR practitioners by engaging them in a participatory process of adapting and validating the CR-CIT for East Africa. The overarching aim sought to contribute to the sustainability of community media as an independent, democratic voice in East Africa and, thereby, strengthen the plurality and diversity of media in the region. The objective focused on empowering community radio practitioners in East Africa to work towards sustaining a robust CR sector in the region, which will be enhanced by integrating them and their stations into a Community of Practice, which the Chair has been developing. Three members of the UNESCO Chair team served as resource persons, ensuring effective hands-on learning.

Specifically, over the duration of the project, the following were accomplished:

- A detailed desk review was carried out by the UNESCO Chair team, in consultation with EACOMNET, on CR in East Africa which included an analysis of the policies/guidelines under which community radio stations in Kenya, Tanzania, Rwanda, Burundi and Uganda operate. This report became the basis of a first draft of the adapted CR-CIT toolkit to be used for final adaptation and validation by the CR stations in East Africa.
- A familiarization visit was organized for the UNESCO Chair team to the *Orkonerei Radio Station (ORS)* – the first community radio station in Tanzania located in Terrat Village.
- A 3-day Capacity-Building and Validation Workshop was conducted in Arusha, Tanzania in collaboration with the EACOMNET from October 5-7, 2015.

- CR-CIT was adapted and validated for Kenya, Tanzania, Rwanda, Burundi and Uganda based on the feedback from the 3-day workshop and reflected corresponding changes in the User Guide and other sections of the toolkit.
- A Community of Practice for the East African context was formed and members are currently being incorporated into the CRux (Community Radio User Experience) virtual network administered by the Chair.

2.1. Challenges

The key resource persons from the UNESCO Chair on Community Media did not have prior field-level experience of East Africa. Their work was considerably eased with the capable facilitation of UNESCO Tanzania office and the excellent coordination of Community Media Network of Tanzania (COMNETA). Finding a suitable venue for organizing the workshop could be considered a challenge. UNESCO Tanzania and COMNETA secured the support of the East African Community (EAC)'s Secretariat, which generously provided more than adequate space in their office premises. Some translation challenges with the few francophone participants were addressed very efficiently with the presence of Ambassador Christopher Liunde, former Tanzanian ambassador in France, who stayed all through the workshop.

2.2. Achievements

- A draft CR-CIT for East Africa was developed by the Chair team for use in the workshop.
- Five country specific versions of the CR-CIT toolkit were developed and adapted for the CR stations in Kenya, Tanzania, Rwanda, Burundi, and Uganda, respectively.
- Capacities of 30 representatives from 25 community radio stations in five countries in East Africa built for carrying out a process of self-assessment and peer review.
- With a common understanding of the non-negotiable principles of community radio and of best practices in the sector, a Community of Practice was forged.

2.3. Changes after approval from IPDC

- The initial documentation referred to three countries of East Africa (Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda). However, Rwanda and Burundi were later added.
- The initial documentation mentioned 20 CR practitioners, but with the inclusion of representatives from Rwanda and Burundi in the workshop, the total number of participants increased to 30, of whom 25 were from CR stations in the region.
- As the policy environment in which CR operates in each country had some key differences, it was decided to have five specific toolkits instead of one generic version.

2.3. Sustainability

The UNESCO Chair on Community Media envisages the entire activity in East Africa as consisting of two phases:

- Phase One was supported by the IPDC funds. It relied on a partnership between the national and regional networks of CR in East Africa with the UNESCO Chair. Translations (where necessary) of CR-CIT into local languages will be facilitated by EACOMNET for better understanding of the toolkit and smoother adoption by CR stations. The UNESCO Chair will incorporate the East African CR stations into a Community of Practice, which is currently under development (CRux, Community Radio User Experience – (<http://crcitcop.uccommedia.in/>)).
- Phase Two anticipates the networks ensuring further field-testing and application of CR-CIT using the self-assessment and peer review (SA&PR) process across select stations in the region. In this phase, the Chair team will initially evaluate the field-testing experiences through an online system, and based on those insights, it will undertake training of CR representatives in East Africa to be effective peer reviewers. As periodic reviews are undertaken, a culture of self-evaluation could take root and enhance the overall governance and programming of the stations.

2.4. Equipment

None purchased

- **Analytical reflection:**

Radio plays a prominent role in East Africa, supporting its developmental goals and contributing to a more pluralistic media landscape. In the past two decades, community radio has evolved in the countries of the region somewhat unevenly, with a more dynamic sector in some while it's a non-starter in some others. Where there is a reasonably active community radio sector, the CRCIT through its methodology of self-assessment and peer review would contribute to strengthening the capacity of stations and help in making them a more participatory medium. The 9-parameter toolkit would enable stations to keep their attention focused on principles of equity, access, and participation, the non-negotiable bedrocks of community radio. The pragmatic challenge of sustaining a community radio station would also be considerably aided by the toolkit's parameters that are related to technology management, audience feedback, and financial sustainability.

3. CHALLENGES AND KEY LESSONS

1. The implementation of this IPDC project by UNESCO Chair on Community media for adapting and validating the Community Radio Continuous Improvement Toolkit (CR-CIT) for East Africa Community radio sector would not have been possible without the active cooperation extended by Joseph Sekiku of Community Media Network of Tanzania (COMNETA) who worked closely with fellow network partners, including Jimmy Okello of Community Media Network of Uganda (COMNETU) and Njuki Githethwa of Kenya Community Media Network (KCOMNET). The support extended by UNESCO Tanzania, especially Zulmira Rodrigues and Al-Amin Yusuph; the East African Community (EAC) Secretariat; and the UNESCO Delhi office to put together the intensive workshop in Arusha was crucial. For any inter-regional project to be successful and effective, it is important that all partners and stakeholders come on board and work together consistently over the duration of the project.

Also important is the follow-up on the terms agreed upon to sustain the benefits and effectiveness of the outputs. This is becoming a bit of a challenge. A validated and adapted CR-CIT version for each of the five countries in East Africa is ready now but field-testing of CR-CIT in each country using the Self-Assessment & Peer Review (SA&PR) process described in the toolkit has not been carried out after the Arusha workshop. A Phase II of the project to facilitate this process may be useful.

2. The ease with which various stakeholders at these stations waded into the self-assessment process using CR-CIT reinforced our confidence about the value of the toolkit. It is a confirmation that CR stations everywhere have faith in the non-negotiable principles of community radio and share the basic values of co-learning and continuous improvement that characterize the CR-CIT.

The intensity and zeal with which each indicator within every parameter was visited, revisited and discussed to contextualise them was praise worthy. Nothing was taken for granted – language, structure, content, order of the questions, relevance and comprehensiveness – were all examined. We must give full credit to the participants of the workshop from five different countries in the region, Kenya, Tanzania, Rwanda, Burundi, and Uganda, who saw merit in the toolkit, and worked hard to adapt it to their respective realities.

With a common understanding of the non-negotiable principles of community radio and of best practices in the sector, all the participating East African CR stations were incorporated into a discussion platform, (CRux, Community Radio User Experience – (<http://crcitcop.uccommedia.in/>), developed by the Chair. However, sharing of experiences of using the CR-CIT and an active engagement by the members has not been witnessed on this platform. If a workshop for all 25 radio stations could be conducted to discuss how they could share the experiences of on CRux it will strengthen the Community of Practice.

3. The preparation for the workshop at the UNESCO Chair on Community Media began with a detailed desk review of the CR in East Africa carried in consultation with EACOMNET, which included an analysis of the policies and guidelines under which the community radio stations operate in East Africa. In all the five countries we worked with, there is no separate policy for community radio, but a clear recognition of the community broadcasting as non-profit entity within the Broadcast Act in most. This information and more from the desk-review report became the basis of our first draft of the adapted toolkit (CR-CIT) to be used for final adaptation and validation

by CR stations in East Africa and this familiarization with the EA context proved extremely useful for the workshop.

In the group work, facilitated and moderated by a member of the Chair team, the participants incorporated country-specific observations and changes in the toolkit.

A French version of CR-CIT for Burundi/ Rwanda might have been useful. However, the Chair does not have the capacities to translate it.

4. The Chair team felt that some of the changes made to the toolkit especially the filter questions introduced by the Kenya group enhanced the clarity quotient of the toolkit and would be useful in the Indian context too. Also the fact that news and current affairs are permitted on CR in East Africa and that in Tanzania, CR licensees are obliged to broadcast news briefs or news headlines at regular reasonable intervals is something that Indian policy could endeavour to contemplate and adopt.

4. SUPPORTING DOCUMENTATION

1. Desk Review
2. Workshop Schedule
3. Workshop Participants
4. Interim Report
5. CR-CIT Adapted for Burundi
6. CR-CIT Adapted for Kenya
7. CR-CIT Adapted for Rwanda
8. CR-CIT Adapted for Tanzania
9. CR-CIT Adapted for Uganda

INTERIM REPORT FOR REGIONAL PROJECT IMPLEMENTED BY THE TEHRAN CLUSTER OFFICE

PROJECT TITLE: CAPACITY BUILDING OF JOURNALIST EDUCATORS ON CLIMATE CHANGE & WATER MANAGEMENT USING UNESCO MODEL CURRICULA
BUDGET CODE: 354GLO5004.39
AMOUNT APPROVED: 17,000 (TOTAL AMOUNT APPROVED)/ APPROVED AMOUNT: 15,454.55
STATUS: COMPLETED

Sub-headings:

INTRODUCTION / RATIONALE

IPDC Priority Area: Capacity building for journalists and media managers, including improving journalism education (Using UNESCO's model curricula for journalism education)

Climate change and water scarcity, globally and in particular in this region are among the most challenging issues that governments face. Media has the potential to raise public awareness on aforementioned issues. However, at present, its capacity is not being fully exercised due to a lack of understanding of the subject matter on the part of media professionals, resulting in reports which are laden with technical terms and lacking explanation of how the issue of climate change impacts on people's daily lives.

This training will promote water awareness through bridging communication gaps between the media and water related authorities and building the technical capacity of journalists to report on water issues as well as enhancing interaction and sharing of best practices among journalists and water and media experts attending the workshop from different countries in the region.

IMPLEMENTATION

UNESCO Tehran Cluster Office in partnership with the Regional Centre for Urban Water Management, (RCUWM) which is a UNESCO Category II center, implemented this project (other partners involved were the Iranian National Commission for UNESCO and the International Center on Qanats and Historic Hydraulic Structure (ICQHS), a Category II center under the auspices of UNESCO). The training workshop was organized from 4 to 6 December including two days training and exercise in Tehran and a field trip to the city of Yazd to visit Qanats and historic hydraulic structure. Over 30 experts from UNESCO Tehran Cluster countries (Afghanistan, Iran, Pakistan and Turkmenistan) were trained at the workshop plus additional representatives from Malaysia and Oman also attended the event. The training material which was used in this training was prepared by two renowned water and media International experts (from the US and Canada) based on the UNESCO publication entitled "Teaching Journalism for sustainable development". All training materials and documents were translated into Farsi as well. The workshop consisted of five technical sessions where trainees did some practical exercises on article development, crafting a story and etc.

ANALYTICAL REFLECTION:

The training workshop equipped the participants with valuable knowledge on water journalism. They acquired the updated skills and techniques to train journalists and media professionals on new media competencies to report on Climate Change and water issues. The diversity among the participants and the presence of water experts in the workshop, provided the opportunity for them to share their best practices. Careful preparation of the training modules together with experienced trainers led to the success of the training sessions. This training was a very good example to foster and promote the closer collaboration between water and media experts which will result in a better coverage of the water and climate issues that will subsequently raise awareness on water sustainability and also the impacts of climate change on water resources. Longer duration of the workshop would have enabled participants to do more practices and case studies. Holding similar workshops in the future can help further train knowledgeable journalists and journalism educators.

CHALLENGES AND KEY LESSONS

Mention the key lessons which have emerged as a result of the project's implementation and the challenges faced during the process. With regard to the problems/challenges, state what could have been done differently and provide recommendations to improve effectiveness / efficiency in the future.

One of the challenges to start the project was identifying trainers who were experienced media/communication and have worked in the water field. Once the trainers were selected, the preparations advanced smoothly. The participants overall were satisfied with the training and workshop content.

SUPPORTING DOCUMENTATION

Please provide any relevant supporting documentation (NB - *photos in particular are strongly recommended*. Other examples: Reports from beneficiaries/project implementers, CI field professionals' mission reports to visit project activities, press cutting, etc).

1. Web Article: http://www.unesco.org/new/en/tehran/about-this-office/single-view/news/unesco_organizes_three_day_international_training_workshop_f/
2. Photos of the "Capacity Building of Journalist Educators on Climate Change & Water Management Using UNESCO Model Curricula, 4-6 December 2016 in Tehran and Yazd"

Technical sessions in Tehran:





Field visit of Water museum in Yazd:



