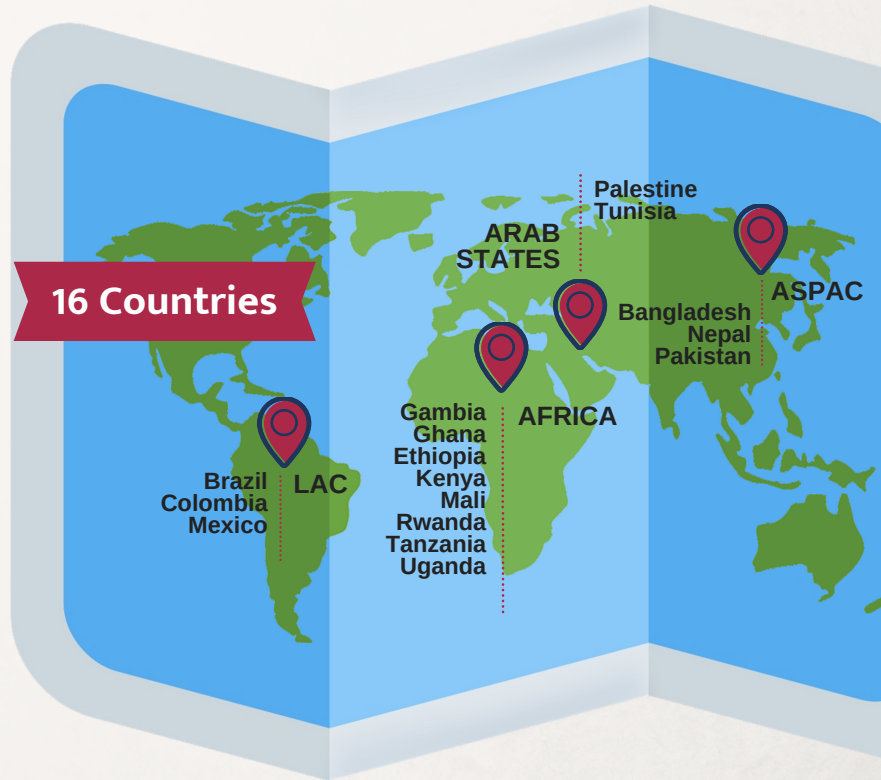




The International Programme for the Development of Communication (IPDC): Strengthening the contribution of media for a future of sustainable development

Donor: Sweden (Sida)
Timeline: 4 years
Amount for IPDC: SEK13,500,000 (US\$1,501,501*)

*based on exchange rate of 1 July 2018



Outcome

Member States are integrating evidence-based, human-rights centred recommendations on media and Internet policy into national development priorities and are effectively monitoring progress towards SDG 16.

Output 1: Capacity Reinforcement

Governments, civil society, media and Internet actors (including Internet intermediaries, service providers) are mobilized and empowered to jointly produce nationally-owned, evidence-based, gender-disaggregated human-rights centred recommendations on media and Internet policy, and to monitor progress towards SDG 16.

Output 2: Advocacy

Advocacy on media/Internet policy reform and SDG progress is conducted with duty bearers and key stakeholders (NGOs, academia, media representatives and Internet intermediaries) at national, regional and international levels.



Impact

Member States protect and promote freedom of expression, including freedom of press, access to information and journalists' safety through achieving SDG 16.

Activities



Global: Monitoring and reporting on SDG 16.10.2 on Access to Information



SDG 16.10.1 on Safety of Journalists: Empowering governments to monitor and report killings of journalists
 Year 1: Colombia, Mexico, Tanzania, Bangladesh, Pakistan, Rwanda



Media Development Indicators (MDI)
 Year 1: Gambia
 Year 2: Colombia, Ethiopia, Kenya, Mali
 Year 3: Bangladesh, Pakistan



Journalists' Safety Indicators (JSI)
 Year 1: Colombia, Mali, Uganda
 Year 3: Palestine



Internet Universality Indicators (IUI)
 Year 1: Brazil, Tunisia, Kenya
 Year 2: Ghana, Nepal
 Partial support: Benin, Ecuador, Panama, Paraguay, Senegal, Tunisia, Uruguay.

Target groups



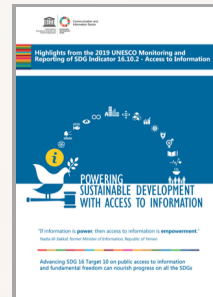
Main: Duty bearers (governments; policy-makers; and law enforcement forces)
Secondary: Right holders (journalists and media actors and associations; academia; and CSOs)
End beneficiaries: groups benefiting most from achieving the SDGs, particularly youth and women in rural and poor communities



Global: Monitoring and reporting on SDG 16.10.2 on Access to Information

- Develop standardised monitoring and reporting instruments for SDG indicator 16.10.2 to assist countries in tracking their ATI progress.
- Pilot global data collection in collaboration with UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS) on the implementation of ATI guarantees in 43 developing and least developed countries that submit Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs) to the UN High-Level Political Forum (UNHLPF) in 2019.
- Produce global reports on progress in the field of access to information, including in the context of SDGs.

Sources



Highlights from the 2019 UNESCO Monitoring and Reporting of SDG Indicator 16.10.2

<http://bit.ly/ATIReport2019>



Analysis on SDG Indicator 16.10.2 in 2019 Voluntary National Reviews

<http://bit.ly/VNR19>



SDG 16.10.1 on Safety of Journalists: Empowering governments to monitor and report killings of journalists

Establish national monitoring and reporting mechanisms on safety of journalists in **Bangladesh, Colombia, Mexico, Pakistan, Tanzania and Uganda.**

Examples

Tanzania

Support provided in the establishment of a national safety mechanism following the high-level regional meeting in Addis Ababa in 2018.

Uganda

- Support provided to the Uganda National Coordination Committee for Safety of Journalists to develop a national safety mechanism.
- Capacities of the Committee strengthened to build a robust national mechanism and an action plan for the future.

Pakistan:

- Support provided in the establishment of the joint government-CSO Pakistan Coalition on Media Safety
- Technical assistance provided to government (in particular the Ministry of Interior and the Ministry of Human Rights) to report on safety of journalists, in particular in the framework of the Voluntary National Reviews.



Media Development Indicators (MDI)

Assess the overall environment for media development in **Bangladesh, Colombia, Ethiopia, Gambia, Kenya, Mali and Pakistan** in order to help identify and address development gaps through evidence-based recommendations. The report of the assessment in each country can serve as a roadmap for government and as an advocacy tool for local stakeholders and donors in targeting development assistance in the media sector.



Journalists' Safety Indicators (JSI)

Assess the extent to which relevant actors are enabling journalists in **Colombia, Mali, Palestine, and Uganda** to work without fear of attack. JSI assessments help identify actions taken by various relevant stakeholders in promoting journalists' safety and fighting impunity; and can serve as an advocacy tool for local stakeholders and donors in targeting development assistance in the area of safety of journalists.



Internet Universality Indicators (IUI)

Assess national Internet policies and environments as the new context of journalism and media development. In **Brazil, Ghana, Kenya, Nepal, and Tunisia**, IUI assessments will help foster evidence-based policy dialogue and improvements to promote Internet Universality R-O-A-M principles (Rights, Openness, Accessibility, Multi-stakeholder) as endorsed by UNESCO's General Conference in 2015.



Read more:
Sweden commits \$48 million to UNESCO becoming the Organization's largest donor: <http://bit.ly/Sida3>



<https://en.unesco.org/programme/ipdc/>

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