UNESCO
United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

IPDC
THE INTERNATIONAL PROGRAMME FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF COMMUNICATION

Agenda item for discussion
Overview of Implementation Reports on IPDC-supported Projects

INFORMATION NOTE

SUMMARY CONTENT OF DOCUMENT
This document presents an overview of the implementation reports submitted as part of the implementation of IPDC projects approved by the 59th IPDC Bureau Meeting. Its aim is to continue recording actionable knowledge within the framework of the Knowledge-Driven Media Development initiative.

Overview of Implementation Reports on IPDC-supported Projects
(March 17, 2016)

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1. BACKGROUND

As a reminder, a total of 201 project proposals were submitted by media organizations worldwide for the Bureau's consideration in 2014-2015. During this period, the IPDC Bureau approved 151 projects for a total amount of **US$ 2,468,392.**

Distribution of IPDC financial support in 2014-2015 BY REGION			
REGIONS	**NUMBER OF PROJECTS**	**TOTAL FUNDS (IN US$)**	**% BY REGION**
AFRICA	64	1,031,070	42%
ASIA AND THE PACIFIC	31	562,364	23%
LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN	36	564,543	23%
ARAB REGION	15	216,685	9%
EUROPE/INTERREGIONAL	5	93,730	3%
GRAND TOTAL	151	2,468,392	100%

Out of this, a total of 53 implementation reports were analysed and form the basis of this implementation overview. The analysis is primarily aimed at highlighting key achievements measured in terms of the expected results of a random sample of each of the implementation reports.

2. KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

The achievements, as noted above, are presented in terms of the expected results of the implementation reports analysed for this purpose. In general terms, each of the key achievements listed below highlights the varying degrees to which each project contributed towards the realisation of the IPDC priority areas, as articulated by the IPDC Bureau in 2015. As a reminder, these priorities include:

a) Supporting media pluralism (particularly community media) and independence (improving self-regulation and professional standards).
b) Promoting the safety of journalists.
c) Countering hate speech in media and social media, promoting conflict-sensitive journalism practice and/or promoting cross-cultural/cross-religious dialogue among journalists.
d) Supporting law reform fostering media independence.
e) 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.
f) Capacity building for journalists and media managers, including improving journalism education (using UNESCO´s Model Curricula for Journalism Education).

Table 1: **Key achievements by IPDC priority**

IPDC Priority	Key achievements	Geographical scope
Supporting media pluralism through community radio	▪ Over 15 indigenous community media were supported, enabling them to produce content reflecting their own cultural identities. ▪ 65 potential Bangladesh news reporters, programme producers and presenters from 16 community radio stations were trained on the Right-To-Information (RTI) issues, producing 64 news and radio magazine programmes on the subject. ▪ In East Africa, 25 grassroots practitioners received training on community radio sustainability by engaging in a participatory process of adapting and validating the Community Radio Continuous Improvement Toolkit (CR-CIT). ▪ 15 female journalists from 10 community radio stations received training on effective radio production on issues affecting women, as part of the Rwanda Community Radio Network (RCRN). ▪ Khorixas Youth Community Radio in Namibia was successfully set up and 6 volunteers recruited and trained for initial broadcasting. Similarly, Moeling Community Radio in Lesotho was successfully installed and went on air.	Nicaragua; Bangladesh; Kenya; Tanzania; Rwanda; Burundi; Uganda; Namibia; Lesotho
Promoting the safety of journalists	▪ Despite political unrest in Nepal, a national seminar brought together security and judicial officials, lawyers and journalists to address journalistic safety and the issue of impunity, along with the publication of a study report on "Impunity in Nepal with Special Reference to Freedom of Expression and Journalist's Safety". ▪ 10 journalists from Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and	Nepal; Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan; Tajikistan; Viet Nam.

	Tajikistan received training on, among other things, awareness and understanding of security, analysis of occupational risks and measures for their reduction, etc. ▪ 31 Vietnamese journalists, including 10 women, received training to be better able to protect themselves, as part of the Media Rights Advisory Network.	
Countering hate speech	▪ 23 Tunisian participants (54% women), including journalists, were trained on ethical journalism against the backdrop of the media coverage of the terrorist attack on the Bardo Museum. ▪ In Myanmar, 30 Facebook accounts, 30 Facebook pages, 4 Facebook groups and over 100 posts were monitored and analysed for hate speech, with appropriate actions recommended to counter the practices. ▪ 60 Uganda journalists, along with citizen journalists, received training on peace journalism, with the workshop symbolically held in northern Uganda – the site of conflict with the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA).	Tunisia; Myanmar; Uganda.
Supporting law reform	▪ Over 20 Moroccans were trained on effective monitoring of violations of freedom of expression and the right to information. ▪ A legal defence fund was set up for Somali journalists, along with training for 21 journalists to enable them uphold freedom of expression through ethical journalism, as part of the Somaliland Journalists Association (SOLJA).	Morocco; Somalia.
Conducting media assessments	▪ 4 MDI & GSIM assessments were carried out in Uruguay, Paraguay and Mongolia.	Uruguay; Paraguay; Mongolia.
Capacity building	▪ 45 Palestinian journalists were trained in professional reporting. ▪ 56 Costa Rican participants, including journalists and responders, were trained on disaster preparedness and response capacity. ▪ 31 community radio journalists (including 14 women) sharpened their skills on the right to access to public information in El Salvador. ▪ 15 young Chilean journalists (10 of whom were women) received training on media and information literacy (MIL) as potential trainers-of-trainers. ▪ 74 Bhutanese media professionals received training on media sustainability which presented the issue as a skills composite of gender, management, advertising, sales, marketing, circulation, etc.	Palestine, Costa Rica; El Salvador; Chile; Bhutan.

3. CONCLUSION

This overview represents some 35% of the implementation picture of IPDC's 2014-2015 projects. Individual implementation reports are available online and they give a fuller, more individualized assessment of each project reported on, including pictorial and audio-visual anecdotes of impact. More importantly, they demonstrate how IPDC support is making a difference in the communities in which the projects are undertaken.

Four key observations and lessons arising from this analysis include:

- While there is increasing focus on gender disaggregation in reporting in some projects, such reporting still remains absent in other projects, suggesting that submitters should, through the IPDC project reporting template, be compelled to include the aspect of gender disaggregation more explicitly.

- While political unrest in a country may derail the implementation of a particular project, it can also provide an opportunity to implement activities in response to such political unrest, as was the case in Tunisia, where the implementer used the media coverage of the terrorist attack on the Bardo Museum to effectively undertake training on ethical reporting. By way of a lesson, this could be used as an example of how threats to project implementation could, in fact, be innovatively turned into opportunities for effective implementation.

- Given the fact that several projects on community radio focused on the issue of sustainability, an important lesson would be to encourage collaboration among project submitters working in this field, with the possibility that they might develop a joint multi-country/regional project that the IPDC could support as part of its continued engagement in this area of work. This could also feed into work on IPDC's Media Viability Indicators.

- Several projects, particularly those focused on training for reporting specialized issues (e.g. disaster preparedness) implicitly benefitted from UNESCO's publications on specialized journalism syllabi (in some cases, project proposals included references to such publications). However, many reports do not explicitly make the link between such projects and the publications, suggesting the need for the IPDC to emphasize to project submitters that they should include this aspect in their reporting. This would help demonstrate the impact of such UNESCO publications on project implementation in particular and on the larger society in general.

4. BUREAU ACTION

The Bureau, having discussed this document, may wish to:

- Note the key achievements recorded in the implementation reports as forming an important knowledge base that can inform ongoing and future decision-making regarding the IPDC's media support.