

Draft version submitted to the IPDC Bureau on 26-27 March 2015



United Nations
Educational, Scientific and
Cultural Organization

IPDC THE INTERNATIONAL PROGRAMME
FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF COMMUNICATION

**INTERGOVERNMENTAL COUNCIL OF THE
INTERNATIONAL PROGRAMME FOR THE
DEVELOPMENT OF COMMUNICATION
(IPDC)**

DRAFT FINAL REPORT

(Twenty-ninth session)

UNESCO HQ, PARIS
21-22 NOVEMBER 2014

**REPORT OF INTERGOVERNMENTAL COUNCIL OF THE IPDC
(Twenty-ninth session)**

UNESCO HEADQUARTERS, PARIS
20 – 21 NOVEMBER 2014

Contents

		Page
1.	Opening of the session and adoption of the agenda	4
2.	Report by the outgoing Chairperson on the activities of the Bureau since the 28th Council session	4
3.	Election and speech of new Chairperson of the IPDC Intergovernmental Council	5
4.	Election of the IPDC Bureau Members	5
5.	Report by the Deputy Director-General for Communication and Information on IPDC activities since the 28th session, followed by discussion	5
6.	Presentations and discussion on the IPDC activities, part I:	7
	6.1 IPDC and Post-2015 Development Agenda	8
	6.2 IPDC and Knowledge-Driven Media Development	9
	6.3 Global Initiative for Excellence in Journalism Education	9
	6.4 Discussion on IPDC activities, part I (6.1-6.3)	9
	6.5 Member States' and additional comments on IPDC and the Post-2015 Development Agenda	10
	6.6 Member States' comments on IPDC and the Global Initiative for Excellence in Journalism Education	11
	6.7 Member States' comments on IPDC and Knowledge-Driven Media Development	12
7.	Council decision on IPDC activities, part I	12
	7.1 Council decision on IPDC's contribution to the Post-2015 Development Agenda	12
	7.2 Council decision on IPDC and Knowledge-Driven Media Development	12
	7.3 Council decision on IPDC and the Global Initiative for Excellence in Journalism Education	12
8.	Presentations and discussion on the IPDC activities (PART II)	12
	8.1 IPDC indicators for media development, sustainability, gender and media, safety of journalists, media and information literacy, and internet development	13
	8.1.1 Member States' comments on IPDC indicators	14
	8.1.2 Council decision on IPDC indicators	16
	8.2 The UNESCO-IPDC Prize for Rural Communication	16
	8.2.1 Member States' comments on UNESCO-IPDC Prize for Rural Communication	16
	8.2.2 Council decision on the UNESCO-IPDC Prize for Rural Communication	17

	8.3 IPDC evaluations and self-assessment	17
	8.3.1 Member States' comments of the IPDC evaluations and self-assessment	17
	8.3.2 Council decision on IPDC evaluation and self-assessment	18
9.	Thematic Debate: “Online privacy and freedom of expression”	18
	9.1 Presentation of Online Privacy and Freedom of Expression	18
	9.2 Member States comments on Online Privacy and Freedom of Expression	20
	9.3 Observers comments	22
	9.4 Experts comments	23
10.	Director-General’s Report on “The Safety of Journalists and the Issue of Impunity”, including the UNESCO Work Plan on the Safety of Journalists and the Issue of Impunity and the United Nations Plan of Action on the Safety of Journalists and the Issue of Impunity, followed by discussion	23
	10.1 Discussion on the Director-General’s report	24
11.	The 2014 IPDC Decision on the safety of journalists and the issue of Impunity	28
12.	Dates of the 58th meeting of the Bureau and of the 30th Session of the Intergovernmental Council	29
13.	Presentation regarding the latest on Ebola	30
14.	Council decision on IPDC’s emergency assistance for media development in Ebola-affected countries	31
15.	Closure of the session	31
	Annexes	
	<i>Annex 1: Agenda</i>	32
	<i>Annex 2: Report of the International Programme for the Development of Communication (IPDC) on its activities (2012-2014)</i>	34
	<i>Annex 3: List of participants</i>	41

1. Opening of the session and adoption of the Agenda

The 29th session of the Intergovernmental Council of the International Programme for the Development of Communication (IPDC) took place at UNESCO Headquarters in Paris on 20 and 21 November 2014. Representatives of the 39 Member States that form the Council attended the meeting (Appendix 3), along with observers from various Intergovernmental and Non-Governmental Organizations (IGOs & NGOs), and United Nations agencies, programmes and funds. Ms Albana Shala from the Netherlands was elected as the Chairperson of the IPDC Council, becoming its eight Chairperson since the Programme's inception in 1980 and the first ever female to preside over the programme's proceedings.

The outgoing Chairperson, Mr Jyrki Pulkkinen from Finland, opened the session by welcoming the participants. He said that the Secretariat had proposed to add a late item to the final session of the agenda: IPDC's Emergency Assistance For Media Development In Ebola-Affected Countries – Liberia, Guinea and Sierra Leone (Agenda item 12) and that a number of the Council had prepared a draft Decision, concerning the Director-General's Report on the Safety of Journalists and the Danger of Impunity (document reference: CI-14/CONF.202/4 Rev.2¹). The document was to be submitted for Member States consideration the following day. Mr Pulkkinen further gave notice that the Report had been revised to reflect necessary updates in the statistics.

No objections were made to the proposed modification to which the amended agenda was adopted (see Appendix 1; document reference: CI-14/CONF.202/1 Rev.1.)

2. Report by the outgoing Chairperson on the activities of the Bureau since the 28th Council session

The outgoing chairman, Mr. Pulkkinen provided an overview of IPDC's activities in 2013 and 2014 (Appendix 2; document reference: CI-14/CONF.202/2:). A total of 219 project proposals were submitted for the Bureau's consideration during the past two years, of which 143 were finally approved to benefit to the benefit of 77 countries.

In emphasizing the need for the work of IPDC, Mr Pulkkinen drew attention to the overall resource and funding situation. He stressed the essence of increasing the programme's donor base to secure a higher level of contributions. He briefed on his own efforts in this field during his chairmanship and encouraged a strategic approach to reaching out to more potential donors, he also called for more Member States to come forward and financially support the role of the IPDC in order for the programme to be capacitated to make even more difference to media development around the world.

Mr Pulkkinen further recalled the essence of media for wider development, reminding the participants that the post-2015 development agenda, as well as the review of the ten years since the World Summit on the Information Society, marked the context in which they were meeting.

With reference to IPDC's leading role in advocating for media development being recognised as integral to development, Mr Pulkkinen went on to single out retiring secretariat member Mr Valeri

¹ Agenda item 10: the Director-General's Report on the Safety of Journalists and the Danger of Impunity, including the UNESCO Work Plan on the Safety of Journalists and the Issue of Impunity and the United Nations Plan of Action on the Safety of Journalists and the Issue of Impunity.

Nikolski who has helped to build IPDC into what it is today by dedicating over 30 years of his professional life to the cause of the IPDC.

3. Election and speech of new Chairperson of the IPDC Intergovernmental Council

Prior to inviting the submission of nominations for the new Chairperson of the Intergovernmental Council, Mr Pulkkinen reminded the participants that the person to be elected as Chairperson of the Council would also chair the meetings of the IPDC Bureau, which is responsible for assessing and selecting project proposals for financing. The person elected embodies the mission of IPDC and will remain in this function until the next Council session in 2016.

On behalf of Regional Group 1, the representative of the Netherlands nominated Ms. Albana Shala from the Netherlands, motivating this choice with reference to her proven leadership skills and her extensive experience in the independent media development field. The representative continued that Ms Shala's experience spans more than 15 years inclusive of her current position as the Programme Coordinator at Free Press Unlimited, a Dutch organization supporting independent media in more than 40 countries. This proposal was seconded by Turkey and supported by Iran, Yemen, Peru, Honduras, Congo, Madagascar, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Gambia, Poland, Ghana and the UK. A consensus was reached and Mr Pulkkinen officially pronounced Ms Shala as new Chairperson of the IPDC and noted that IPDC had hereby made history in having elected its first ever female to the position of Chairperson.

In her acceptance speech, the Chairperson began by thanking the Netherlands for the nomination and the Council for its support and trust in electing her as Chairperson, a role that she considered a great honour and pleasure to accept. She mentioned the core values of the organization as highly relevant in today's world and acknowledged that due to technological advancements, even small projects can have a great impact, by reaching millions through examples of bravery, dignity and solidarity in search for truth, justice and peace. She avowed her commitment to IPDC's continued development and her dedication to ensuring that the Council's activities would be conducted efficiently and democratically. She promised to make every effort to be fair and open minded, as well as to listen to and welcome new ideas. She further encouraged Member States to engage in discussions in order to build IPDC as an institution of communication and to make a difference.

4. Election of the IPDC Bureau Members

The members of the Bureau, elected by consensus and for two years, are as follows:

- Vice-Chairpersons: Algeria, Bangladesh and Peru.
- Members: Poland, Denmark and Niger.
- Rapporteur (elected in a personal capacity): Ms Diana Heymann-Adu, Ghana.

5. Report by the Deputy Director-General for Communication and Information on IPDC activities since the 28th session, followed by discussion

In the context of highlighting key elements of the Director-General's report on IPDC activities carried out since 2012, Mr. Engida, the Deputy Director-General, with responsibility for the Communication and Information Sector, acknowledged various examples and results within the four thematic areas that the latter discussions would be structured around, more specifically: IPDC

and the 1) Post-2015 Development Agenda, 2) Knowledge Driven Media Development, 3) Global Initiative for Excellence in Journalism Education, and the; 4) Indicators for media development, sustainability, gender and media, safety of journalists, media and information literacy, and internet development.

Starting with **the global context framing the action of IPDC**, Mr Engida spoke of the following:

- UNESCO's leadership in spearheading the 'UN Plan of Action on the Safety of Journalists and the Issue of Impunity' – an initiative born in a request from the Intergovernmental Council of the IPDC.
- The celebration of the 20th anniversary of 'World Press Freedom Day' and the particular significance of relating freedom of expression to the promotion of Sustainable Development.
- The activities launched for the World Radio Day 2014 – a key accomplishment including special programmes on gender equality broadcast in 155 locations across the world with the key message carried out by eleven UN organizations. Representatives of the Member States were in this context encouraged to work with their national radio stations to help advance the theme set for World Radio Day 2015, namely 'Youth and Radio'.
- The 'Gender-Sensitive Indicators for Media', piloted in more than 20 countries; the continued growth of the 'Global Alliance on Media and Gender', launched in Bangkok in December 2013; the development of an assessment framework for 'Media and Information Literacy' and the launch of the related 'Global Alliance for Partnerships' on the same topic.
- The Organization's advancement on Internet-related issues relevant to its mandate including the ongoing work related to a comprehensive study, requested by Member States at the General Conference in November 2013.

The Deputy Director-General then provided a few examples indicative of IPDC's pursuit to deepen its impact in relevant fields through its normative and standard-setting role, including the following:

Knowledge Driven Media Development and Journalism Education

- The endorsement of a new special initiative: 'Knowledge-Driven Media Development', serving the purpose of placing increased emphasis on generating and sharing knowledge to guide future media development efforts.
- The Global Initiative for 'Excellence in Journalism Education', building upon the potential 'Centres of Excellence/Reference in Journalism Education in Africa' project that ended in 2013. The Initiative would be tabled at the Council meeting for possible endorsement, to acquire the status of a special initiative of IPDC.

- The establishment of a strategic partnership with Orbicom, the Montreal-based network of UNESCO chairs in communication, and the inter-linked discussions with the Communication University of China (CUC) to support sharing of educational resources in media and journalism.

IPDC and Post-2015 Development Agenda:

- Advocacy work within the context of promoting free, independent and pluralistic media to be at the heart of the Post-2015 Development Agenda, seeing the result of the established cooperation with Deutsche Welle Akademie, aimed at building a knowledge community on the subject of media sustainability, and attracting financial support from the German Federal Ministry for Economic Co-operation and Development (BMZ) to UNESCO as a co-implementer of the planned project.

IPDC's work with indicators:

- Progress in the field of assessment of national media landscapes through the usage of the IPDC-endorsed Media Development Indicators, MDIs, to date applied by UNESCO in 12 countries, with assessments ongoing in another 19 countries.
- The development of a sub-set of indicators on journalists' safety and the on-going pilot assessments taking place in Guatemala, Honduras and Pakistan

Briefing on the resource situation, the Deputy Director-General informed that the total amount received was US\$ 2,331,934 from eight donor countries have been disbursed to the 143 projects approved by the Bureau in 2013 and 2014, covering the full range of the programme's thematic priorities. He further announced that the financial situation of the programme is approximately 30 percent higher now than in 2013, while also stressing that continuing moving forward requires both financial and human resources.

The Deputy Director-General extended his thanks to all donors for their support, particularly acknowledging Andorra, Denmark, Finland, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden and Thailand. Special thanks were directed to the outgoing Chairman of IPDC, whose efforts were summoned as having led to streamlining of the Bureau's processes as well as a 100 percent increase in Finland's contribution.

In his closing remarks, the Deputy Director-General called on the Member States represented on the Bureau and Council to seal their commitment by making symbolic contributions as an example for others to follow.

6. Presentation and Discussion on the IPDC activities:

The Chairperson, Ms Shala, first explained the purpose of the session was to geared towards presenting and discussing the standard-setting and normative activities carried out by IPDC in providing support for media development projects implemented by grassroots organizations.

She pointed out that, in line with the overall strategy for IPDC discussed at the 57th Bureau meeting (Document Reference: CI-13/CONF.201/6²), the IPDC Secretariat had sought to further align the Programme with the wide direction and focus of UNESCO. Furthermore, she reiterated that it is pursuing its objective of establishing itself as a global leader in knowledge about media development, playing a prominent intellectual role in the wider community of the practice of media development actors internationally. The assembly was then informed that the discussion on these activities had been divided into three sections as outlined below.

6.1. IPDC and the Post-2015 Development Agenda

The Chairperson passed the floor to Mr. Fackson Banda to give a presentation on the IPDC through Council's contributions to the ongoing consultations for a post-development agenda (Document reference: CI-14/CONF.202/5). The work carried out within the framework of the Knowledge-Driven Media Development (KDMD) Initiative³, had enabled IPDC to play a key role in advocating for the inclusion of free, independent and pluralistic media in the post-2015 Development Agenda. The final Outcome Document of the Open Working Group (OWG) on Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) reflect important aspects of communication in the set of 17 goals and associated targets. However, the element of "freedom of media" was regrettably not included. He entreated Member States to increase advocacy efforts for its inclusion, particularly as the process now moves into the arena of domestic and UN General Assembly discussions.

Mr. Banda posited that concrete outputs generated in the context, including a number of papers on why free, independent and pluralistic media should be at the heart of a post-2015 Development Agenda, and the role of media in strengthening democracy and development.⁴ He encouraged the participants to have a closer critical look at the paper, which was also referred to during the Asia Media Summit in Manado in 2013.

The position of IPDC was reinforced by the 37th session of the UNESCO General Conference in November 2013 and considered in the development and adoption of the Paris Declaration arising from the 2014 World Press Freedom Day conference at the UNESCO headquarters, continued Mr. Banda.

Other key efforts included UNESCO co-convening with the Global Forum for Media Development (GFMD), representing over 200 media development actors, a meeting in Washington DC, aimed at refining the targets and developing possible indicators for the goals proposed by the UN OWG on the SDGs.

Within the scope of the ongoing efforts in the field, he Mr. Banda mentioned an initial dialogue with the Council of Europe and other strategic partners on possibilities of collaboration, as well as attempts to broaden IPDC's existing relations with the World Association of Newspapers and News Publishers (WAN-IFRA) and the World Bank Institute.

² "Strengthening IPDC for the period 2014-2021"

³ Endorsed as a special initiative by the IPDC Bureau at its 57th meeting in March 2013

⁴ "Beyond 2015: Media as democracy and development". The writing formed part of the CI-Sector's contribution to the first round of the "World We Want 2015" e-consultations in January 2013. Link to the document: <http://www.worldwewant2015.org/node/273401>

In conclusion, Mr. Banda reiterated that the IPDC, by contributing evidence-based insights to the ongoing consultation on sustainable development beyond 2015, has a sound opportunity to demonstrate global intellectual leadership on the role of free, independent and pluralistic media as a catalyst for human development.

6.2. IPDC and Knowledge-Driven Media Development

Mr. Banda reported on the Programme's role in promoting Knowledge-Driven Media Development and the main developments concerning this initiative (document reference: CI-14/CONF.202/6). He stressed the importance of building a coherent knowledge base for global media support, comprises marshalling of data and information from IPDC with the back drop of having supported the implementation of over 1,600 media development projects in 140 countries. An example of this mobilization of partners in the Knowledge-Driven Media Development initiative was the IPDC Secretariat's co-hosting of a public lecture on "Forging an Agenda for Knowledge-Driven Media Development"; a new project to reinforce the business side of Media Development. Another example was the development of non-binding Media Development Data Sharing Principles.

Secondly, in terms of generating a systematic knowledge base for media development, Mr. Banda drew attention to an Analytical Report for the 58th IPDC Bureau on the basis of the implementation reports received for the previous year's support by the programme⁵. The focus on knowledge can pave the way for the international media development community to become more visible to the key policy-makers in the field of international development.

6.3. Global Initiative for Excellence in Journalism Education

In analyzing the IPDC activities since the last Council Session (document reference: CI-14/CONF.202/7), Mr. Banda elaborated on UNESCO's work in journalism education and more specifically, the Global Initiative for Excellence in Journalism Education⁶.

The broad aims of the initiative were: 1) to reinforce the existing – often bilateral – education relationships globally; 2) to provide a platform for globally shared excellence among existing international networks of journalism educators; and 3) to provide pedagogical and material support to educators, especially in developing countries, who may not have adequate capacity to enjoy collaborative opportunities.

This initiative which is linked to the Regular Programme, provides a coherent and systematic framework for IPDC's support to journalism education, while serving to encourage greater international collaboration in pedagogical exchanges. Finally, he welcomed the Council's endorsement of the Initiative as a special Initiative within the IPDC.

⁵ The summary Analytical Report, presented to the IPDC Bureau, is accessible through the link: http://www.unesco.org/new/fileadmin/MULTIMEDIA/HQ/CI/CI/pdf/IPDCanalytical_report_for_ipdc_bureau.pdf

⁶ The Initiative was presented to the 58th IPDC Bureau in March 2014, which expressed encouragement and proposed that the Council consider whether to endorse the framework as one of IPDC Special Initiatives.

6.4. Discussion on IPDC activities part I (6.1-6.3)

The Chairperson then opened the floor for comments, then for decisions relating to the respective interventions, and lastly, for any comments on the topic of the Director-General's report.

The representative of Yemen expressed concern over the format for discussion around the items in the agenda, and suggested that the Member States be given the opportunity to discuss the various specific topics after each presentation, rather than addressing them all in one block.

6.5. Member States' additional comments on IPDC and the Post-2015 Development Agenda

A number of delegates acknowledged the importance of the work carried out by the Secretariat in the context of the Post-2015 Development Agenda. However, some members expressed their disappointment that efforts in the field have not resulted in media development, freedom of expression and its corollary liberty of information and press freedom being explicitly mentioned in relevant UN documents.

The representative of Poland shared his view that the realization of many of the SDGs hinges on freedom of expression. The delegate of Yemen noted that culture was initially left out of the Millennium Development Goals, but that this gap was successfully covered. This experience should serve as an example for the Member States and the IPDC to insist on the inclusion of freedom of expression.

The representative of Sweden recalled that, at the UNESCO General Conference in 2013, Sweden emphasized the link between the final statements of the first high-level, multi-stakeholder WSIS+10 Review Meeting arranged by UNESCO, and the post-2015 Development Agenda. These words gave UNESCO good prospects to lead continued efforts to broaden access to information and knowledge, promoting freedom of expression and transparency on the web, fully integrating gender equality into all aspects of ICT, and working further to protect journalists, bloggers and human rights activists who use Internet in their work. The Swedish representative called for UNESCO and its Member States to strengthen their influence on the post-2015 Development Agenda in the discussed areas.

The representative of Turkey suggested further consideration of language that could help to render a more explicit wording in the Post-2015 Agenda on the concerned themes. The delegate of the UK, expressed the opinion that “wording” is premature and advised the IPDC Chairperson and the Secretariat to rather frame a resolution; encouraging the Director-General to seek some form of intervention that addresses the absence of freedom of expression in the Post-2015 Development Agenda. Cuba proposed to consult with the UNESCO legal advisor.

Regarding the procedure and workings to address the issue, IPDC Secretary Mr Berger informed that the Director-General has already communicated on the topic with Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon. It was not the duty of the Secretariat but the Member States to take a decision upon continued discussions at the General Assembly.

The delegates of Norway, Peru, Grenada, Mongolia, Niger, and Honduras lauded the importance of free, independent and pluralistic media and by expressing their support towards continued efforts

aimed at ensuring the inclusion of freedom of expression, press freedom and media development in the Post-2015 Development Agenda. The discussion led to the following (see below).

Additional comments

On the topic of press freedom, the delegate of Niger highlighted the close link to the issue of journalists' safety and exemplified by the situation with Boko Haram and northern Mali. Drawing attention to the importance of local initiatives, the delegate further expressed his wish to see IPDC translate its readiness to support local projects into a reality in concrete terms.

Regarding the activities of IPDC, the representative of Denmark pointed out that only ten percent of the media development projects have been aimed at the Middle East. The issue of journalists' safety in the Arab region required further attention. The delegate also drew attention to the fact that only one out of 15 cases of journalist killings was resolved in 2013, as disclosed by the Director General's report on journalists' safety. The Member States should urge their governments to resolve the cases by engaging arduous elaborate plan that promises deadlines for solving the cases. He also called on all Member States to urge their respective governments to support the work of IPDC, which in turn requires the IPDC to demonstrate precise reporting and results-orientedness.

6.6. Member States' comments on IPDC and Knowledge Driven Media Development

The Swedish representative stressed that IPDC has to elaborate on proven knowledge and best practices to be a main actor of knowledge in the global system. Strengthening and visualizing IPDC, including the presentation of experiences and results of the special IPDC model for support to media development with direct financial aid to small and often locally based projects, is more important than ever before. It is essential to attract new donors and maintain the core of the IPDC, while also extending IPDC collaboration with researchers.

6.7. Member States' comments on IPDC and the Global Initiative for Excellence in Journalism Education

The delegate from Peru underscored the importance of addressing the issue of journalistic values, principles and transparency within the context of trainings for journalists. The representative from Denmark called for promoting efforts for facilitating networking between journalism schools and universities through twinning projects. The representative of Honduras called for a special focus on the need for more quality in media broadcasting. The delegate from Norway expressed his support of these views.

In response to the comments, Mr. Banda underscored that the Global Initiative for Excellence in Journalism Education is both developed within and driven by journalism schools.

The Swedish representative emphasized the need to consider quality journalism when speaking of freedom of expression, freedom of the press and media development in the context of IPDC. She recalled that good journalism, with a human rights and gender based approach, is a precondition for having well-informed citizens with a critical eye and reliable sources of information and knowledge; namely media that can serve as watchdogs and as public fora of discussion. She said

that professional skills of journalists are probably the most recognized measure of media quality and it is to this end most important to ensure the conditions that make excellent journalism possible.

Following the discussion and comments, the Council agreed upon (provided in full below) relating to each of the intervention areas: IPDC's contribution to the Post-2015 Development Agenda; Knowledge-Driven Media Development; and the Global Initiative for Excellence in Journalism Education.

7. Council decisions on IPDC activities part I

7.1. Council decision on the IPDC's contributions to the Post-2015 Development Agenda

The Council:

1. Bearing in mind 37 C/Resolution 64(v) adopted by the UNESCO General Conference at its 37th Session, and the Decision 195 EX/8 of the Executive Board,
2. Restating its commitment to the notion that the issues set out in the Paris Declaration and the Bali Roadmap are essential conditions for achieving sustainable development,
3. Notes with regret that the outcome document A/68/970 presented by the Open Working Group (OWG) on the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) contains no specific reference to the right to freedom of expression and information and its corollary, media freedom,
4. Urges Member States to ensure that freedom of expression, free, independent and pluralistic media, and media development are integrated into the universal Post-2015 Development Agenda.

7.2. Council decision on IPDC and Knowledge-Driven Media Development

- The Council notes the status report and welcomes continued work on the *Knowledge Driven Media Development* special initiative of IPDC.

7.3. Council decision on the Global Initiative for Excellence in Journalism Education

- The Council endorses the Global Initiative for Excellence in Journalism Education as a Special Initiative of the IPDC and encourages Member States to share their best practices in journalism education.

8. Presentation and discussion on the IPDC activities, part II

The Chairperson, Ms Shala, informed that the session would focus on IPDC's standard-setting and monitoring activities related to the development and application of indicators of various aspects of media development. As a special Initiative of the IPDC, the original UNESCO/IPDC Media Development Indicators (MDIs) were endorsed by the IPDC Council in 2008. This session would update the Council on a series of associated indicators and the need to elaborate on specific dimensions of the "parent" MDI research tool.

First of all the assembly before proceeding to the presentation and discussion, watched a short video prepared by UNESCO's Field Office in Tunis to hear from actors in the field how the MDIs

and associated indicators have played a key role for the work on freedom of expression and the safety of journalists. Ms Shala then passed the floor to Mr. Mehdi Benchelah, Programme Specialist in the Freedom of Expression and Media Development Division, for an expanded introduction.

8.1. IPDC Indicators for media development, sustainability, gender and media, safety of journalists, media and information literacy, and Internet development.

In the presentation of the video and UNESCO's media development work in Tunisia, Mr. Benchelah spoke of journalist safety as an issue of growing concern in the aftermath of the Arab Spring 2011. Reinforced with needs identified in the Media Development Indicators (MDIs) study in Tunisia, the government worked to reduce tension between security forces and media and to enhance safety of journalists covering demonstrations. The video showed a series of training workshops launched by the local UNESCO office, in partnership with the Tunisian Ministry of Interior, with support from the embassies of the Netherlands and Norway. The training reinforced the security forces' knowledge of the media sector legislative framework and also contributed to improved communications and relations with media actors and journalists.

IPDC Secretary, Guy Berger, who is also Director for the Division of Freedom of Expression and Media Development, then gave an overview (document reference: CI-14/CONF.202/8) of the various areas and aspects of media development that the indicators apply to, namely:

- 1) Media Development
- 2) Media Sustainability
- 3) Gender and Media
- 4) Safety of Journalists
- 5) Media and Information Literacy
- 6) Internet Development

Speaking about the set of MDIs, Mr. Berger explained its structure around five central categories and why indicators are used. In brief: to ensure media freedom, pluralism and independence as the foundations for media's optimum democratic performance – and as such, the indicators can assist both state and non-state actors working in the area of media development to target their interventions and guide the formulation of media-related policies.⁷

Regarding media sustainability, Mr. Berger termed this as a growing of gap and its importance in the current MDI framework. The proposed extension of the MDIs into a 6th category of indicators would help to do justice to this issue. In partnership with the Deutsche-Welle Akademie, the IPDC Secretariat is initiating a process of consulting on this area of indicators. Expert consultations online and workshops are planned with a view to pilot a set of sub-indicators on media sustainability.

⁷ i) The legal and regulatory framework governing media; ii) The degree of plurality and diversity of media; iii) The capacity of media to function as a platform for democratic discourse; iv) Professional capacities; v) Technical capacities

On the topic of gender and media, Mr. Berger informed that the comprehensive framework of Gender-Sensitive Indicators for Media (GSIM), elaborated by UNESCO in cooperation with the International Federation of Journalists and many other partners, has been used by 21 media organizations. The overall aim with these indicators is to contribute towards both greater equality in media production and improved representation of women in media contents. Six Uruguayan universities were currently undertaking research on the topic; her ongoing activities included the application of GSIM in Southeast Asia by UNESCO, UN Women and the International Federation of Journalists.

Moving on to the field of Indicators for Journalists Safety (JSIs), Mr. Berger said the tool was to support the implementation and reporting of the Plan of Action on the Safety of Journalists and the Issue of Impunity. Pilot assessments were being carried out, based on the application of the indicators in Pakistan, Guatemala and Honduras.

The assembly then received an update on the set of Indicators that offer UNESCO Member States methodological guidance and practical tools for assessing country readiness and competencies regarding Media and Information Literacy (MIL) among citizens at the national level. Recent activity included the preparation of three survey questionnaires and, in collaboration with UNESCO's own Institute for Statistics (UIS), the development of a primary survey instrument. The conduction of a pilot survey involving six countries was planned for 2015.

Mr. Berger also informed the participants about a draft set of indicators for Internet development, to assess the extent to which the universality of the Internet was being reinforced by the principles of human-Rights, Openness, Accessibility, and Multi-stakeholder participation (R.O.A.M). This work was carried out in partnership with the Brazilian Internet Steering Committee and the Latin America and Caribbean network Information Centre (LACNIC).

Lastly, he gave a brief outline on the recent activity of the UNESCO Brazil office: a draft paper covering funding, independence, culture, democratic and geographic aspects in the domain of Public Service Broadcast and Radio.

In summary, Mr. Berger reiterated UNESCO's important role as a standard-setter and how the scope of work related to the indicators adds to Knowledge-Driven Media Development. Having considered the status report, he invited the IPDC Council to endorse UNESCO's continued work in standard setting through the elaboration and application of indicators relevant to media development.

The Chairperson then welcomed the assembly to raise questions and express comments regarding the indicator work.

8.1.1. Member States' comments on the IPDC set of Indicators

The Tunisian representative extended his gratitude to UNESCO for having supported Tunisia during the electoral process, which formed an important transition period in the country's history.

The Netherlands' delegate raised the need to make the media development indicators more succinct and timeously performed.

The representative of the UK raised the issue of visibility on IPDC's work; saying the projects are only known about internally and in the places they are implemented. He also expressed his concern over the implementation rate of the MDI projects. Only 14 MDIs had been completed over six years. He further conveyed the concern that the IPDC was spreading its resources too thinly; more progress on MDI itself would have been wished for rather than the launching of new sets of indicators.

The delegate of Peru stressed the voluntary aspect of countries' application of the MDIs. She recalled that UNESCO once had a network of stringers, which served an important information role, and asked if a corresponding set-up could be considered to gain a better system for publicizing IPDC-related activities.

The delegates from Denmark and the United States expressed their wish to see the additional indicators on gender and safety of journalists integrated into the MDIs rather than as separate indicators. The Russian delegate drew attention to the need of being mindful of objectivity, not only when considering IPDC's work in the developing world but also in developed countries. He further called for the IPDC to extend collaboration with the Information for all Programme (IFAP).

The representative of Sweden emphasized on the importance to know how the different sets of indicators relate to each other and not least to the MDI, as well as their reciprocal consistency. She called for both resources and greater involvement of the scientific community and not least the UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS). Statistics would play a crucial role in this respect and in particular with regard to the development of the World Trends Report on Freedom of Expression and Media Development.

In response, Mr. Berger pointed out that the indicators are always applied in relation to demands, and the complexity of these demands requires flexibility of research instruments. The extent to which IPDC is involved in the implementation depends on the demanding actor as well as the available resources. He appealed for Member States to make available more associated experts to support the work. He further expanded on the long process to ensure accuracy of the indicators and their application. He assured that the Secretariat is working closely with the IFAP.

The delegate of Madagascar expressed a desire to receive the support from IPDC in the field of standard-setting indicators and highlighted its importance in the context of her country that only recently; it came out of a long transition period. Also the representative of Afghanistan encouraged IPDC to pay greater attention to the example of media development in Afghanistan and to study other post-crisis situations. He urged the Council to get in touch with Afghanistan to learn the lessons that could be learned.

The Mongolian representative shed light on the need to do more to have the outputs of the media development work translated into the local languages and to develop an appropriate local terminology.

IPDC's continued work in the field of indicators and media development was also commended and welcomed by the Ivory Coast, Honduras and Poland.

In closing the session, Chairperson Ms Shala asked whether the Council whether it wished to follow the IPDC Secretariat's suggestion to take a Decision to endorse UNESCO's continued work in standard-setting through the elaboration and application of indicators relevant to media development. Members were in the affirmative and the proposed decision was made.

8.1.2. Council decision on the IPDC indicators for media development, sustainability, gender and media, safety of journalists, media and information literacy, and Internet development

• Having considered this status report, the IPDC Council endorses UNESCO's continued work in standard setting through the elaboration and application of indicators relevant to media development.

8.2 The UNESCO-IPDC Prize for Rural Communication

The Chairperson, Ms Shala informed the assembly on the item concerned the agenda, a decision taken by the IPDC Bureau at its last meeting in 2014 to recommend to the IPDC Council the termination of the UNESCO-IPDC Prize for Rural Communication on the basis of the Article 8 of the Prize Statutes – Sunset clause – mandatory renewal of the Prize, before handing over the floor to Mr. Berger.

In providing a justification for the Bureau's proposal to terminate the Prize, Mr. Berger expanded on the three main reasons, namely: the lack of visibility and impact of the Prize; the existence of the Guillermo Cano World Press Freedom Prize in the CI Sector; the necessity to concentrate IPDC's limited resources on the financing of extra-budgetary projects; and the lack of human resources for Prize administration at the Secretariat (document reference: CI-14/CONF.202/9).

Following the presentation of Mr. Berger, the floor was opened for comments.

8.2.1. Member States' comments on UNESCO-IPDC Prize for Rural Communications

The representatives of Denmark expressed his support to the proposed decision, followed by UK's delegate. Also Togo endorsed the proposal and then raised, a request by his country's Prime Minister, a question about the prizewinner in 2013 not having received his award. The Secretariat said it would follow up on this directly with Togo.⁸

The Council accepted the Bureau's proposal to terminate the Prize and recommend to the Director-General to endorse this decision and to inform the Executive Board of UNESCO accordingly.

8.2.2. Council decision on UNESCO-IPDC Prize for Rural Communications

⁸ In following up on the issue, the IPDC Secretariat informed the delegate that the Prize funds had well been transferred and received by the winner.

The Council approves the Bureau's proposal to terminate the Prize and to recommend to the Director-General to endorse this decision and to inform the Executive Board of UNESCO accordingly.

8.3 IPDC evaluations and self-assessment

Chairperson Ms Shala informed that the above mentioned item was included in the agenda as a follow-up to the proposal made by the IPDC Chairperson during the last IPDC Bureau meeting in March 2014 to proceed with a new evaluation of the IPDC Programme. Mr. Berger was then invited to present on this proposal (CI-14/CONF.202/10).

He indicated that the Council may wish to postpone an evaluation pending the conclusions of the Governance audit of UNESCO and attached funds, programmes and bodies as agreed at the General Conference of 2013. The External Auditor had in this context been requested to report on the outcomes of self-assessments covering the overall relevance of the work of the different programmes in relation to their specific terms of reference, as well as the efficiency and effectiveness of their meetings. The two questionnaires on IPDC governance had been completed and submitted by the Chairman to the External Auditor on 2 September 2014. Mr. Berger also informed the meeting that the responses to the questionnaires were available to IPDC Council Members. It was expected that an interim report by the External Auditor would be published for the Executive Board in the spring of 2015, and the final report will be presented to the General Conference in the autumn of 2015. The floor was then opened for comments and discussion.

8.3.1. Member States' comments of the IPDC evaluations and self-assessment

The representative of Sweden noted that the agenda item concerns both the self-assessment regarding the overall governance of the IPDC and the question about an evaluation of the IPDC program and its activities in substance. Sweden regretted that the self-assessment carried out was not inclusive and participatory, which had been pointed out as extremely important from the very start. The representative recalled that the observers from Sweden and Denmark had raised the possibility of a comprehensive evaluation of IPDC at the Bureau meeting in March 2014.⁹ She stressed the continued importance of such an evaluation in order to effectively and constructively carry on the work of IPDC, which should be defined and understood in terms of its relation to the rest of the work of UNESCO's Communication and Information sector. The representative also highlighted the urgency in recruiting additional donors to support the unique function of IPDC as a source of funding to small, concrete projects. The proposal to evaluate IPDC could nevertheless be postponed in the light of the general Audit process.

The delegates of the Ivory Coast, the United States, Grenada and Denmark echoed Sweden's statements.

In response to the comments, Mr. Berger clarified that two questionnaires on IPDC governance had been completed and submitted by the IPDC Chairman to the External Auditor on 2 September

⁹ Further reference was made to the two reports presented at the 58th Bureau meeting, namely: "Analytical Summary of Implementation Reports on IPDC-supported Projects" and the "Impact of the UNESCO Media Development Indicators Assessments".

2014. Mr. Berger also added that any comments on the responses could still be sent to the new Chairperson for transmission to the Auditor.

Ms Shala welcomed the submission of additional comments regarding the previous Audit responses, and then invited the Council to consider one of the two options proposed by the IPDC Secretariat:

I. To support the IPDC Chairperson's proposal regarding a new IPDC evaluation and to mandate the Secretariat to prepare the Terms of Reference and a budget estimate to be submitted for discussion and approval by the 59th IPDC Bureau meeting in March 2015;

II. To postpone the decision regarding a new IPDC evaluation until the 30th IPDC Council session pending the conclusions of the "Governance audit of UNESCO and attached funds, programmes and bodies" that will be submitted to the next General Conference in 2015.

Ms Shala summarized that a broad consensus was reached on the second option and announced that the decision to postpone a new IPDC evaluation was accepted with no objections.

8.3.2. Council decision on IPDC evaluation and self-assessment

The Council postpones a decision regarding a new IPDC evaluation until the 30th IPDC Council session pending the conclusions of the "Governance audit of UNESCO and attached funds programmes and bodies" that will be submitted to the next General Conference in 2015.

9. Thematic Debate: Online Privacy and Freedom of Expression

Chairperson Ms Shala noted that the IPDC Bureau, at its 57th meeting, agreed on the topic of "Online privacy and freedom of expression" for the thematic debate at the 29th Council Session. She explained that the topic connects to Resolution 52 concerning Internet-related issues, adopted by the 37th General Conference of UNESCO in 2013.

Five experts were invited by the IPDC to make presentations. One of the experts, Mr Bertrand de la Chapelle, had to cancel his appearance due to unforeseen circumstances. The Chairperson said the debate would be referenced in the Internet-related issues study, which itself will be presented to the 38th General Conference in November 2015, and underscored the fact that regional representation and gender balance had been taken into account when inviting experts. She then welcomed **Ms Sylvie Coudray**, Chief of Section for Freedom of Expression, to contextualise the presentations in terms of UNESCO's study on Internet-related issues. (Agenda item document references: CI-14/CONF.202/Inf.3 / CI-14/CONF.202/Inf.4)

9.1 Presentation of Online Privacy and Freedom of Expression

Ms Coudray started out by recalling that the digital revolution is impacting on all spheres of public and private life. The Internet affects access to information and knowledge, freedom of expression, and the field of ethics and privacy. This intensifies as more and more personal and public information is collected, stored, processed and shared via the Internet, which brings opportunities as well as challenges. Cyberspace is especially complex and sensitive, because of its transnational

and multidimensional character and its growing importance. This calls for a holistic approach to address the broad range of issues relating to its access, participation and use. UNESCO as a universal organization with a mandate relevant to most of the important cyber-related issues was in that context mandated by Resolution 52 of the 37th General Conference of UNESCO in 2013, to conduct a comprehensive study on Internet-related issues.

The framework for the Study, proposed by UNESCO's Secretariat, is informed by its concept of "Internet Universality", which summarizes UNESCO's positions on the Internet and highlights four R-O-A-M principles: (i) that the Internet should be Human Rights-based (ii) "Open", (iii) "Accessible to all", and (iv) nurtured by Multi-stakeholder participation.

Ms Coudray further explained that the Study leans on an inclusive multi-stakeholder consultation process, covering Internet issues within the mandate of UNESCO, and that several sub-studies are currently being carried out on a range of topics, including "Privacy and Journalists' Sources", "Online hate speech", "Online licensing" and "International declarations".

The zero draft of the study and possible options for future action would be discussed at a conference at UNESCO Headquarters in March 2015¹⁰. Approximately 300 participants from the global multi-stakeholder community were expected and plenary sessions would be streamed online for the global public. A progress report would be made to the 196th Executive Board in April 2015 and the final report will be presented to the 38th General Conference in November 2015, within the framework of UNESCO's report on the follow-up to the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS).

Following the presentation of Ms Coudray, Chairperson Ms Shala presented the experts:

- **Ms Mona Rishmawi**, Chief, Rule of Law, Equality and Non-Discrimination Branch, Research and Right to Development Division, Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights
- **Mr Ronaldo Lemos**, Co-founder and Executive Director of the Institute for Technology and Society of Rio de Janeiro, and Professor at the State University of Rio de Janeiro.
- **Ms Nighat Dad**, Executive Director, Digital Rights Foundation
- **Ms Fatou Jagne Senghore**, Regional Director ARTICLE 19 Senegal/West Africa
- **Mr Moez Chakchouk**, Chairman and CEO of the Tunisian Internet Agency

Chairperson Ms Shala informed that the floor would be opened for discussions with the Council Members on the issues raised after the delivery of all presentations.

The floor was then given to **Ms Mona Rishawi**, who focused on the High Commissioner for Human Rights' Report on the Right to Privacy.

¹⁰ Online consultation for further information on the study and the conference, "Connecting the Dots": www.unesco.org/new/netconference2015

The next speaker, **Mr Ronaldo Lemos**, presented an overview of the legal position of the right to be forgotten.

The third speaker, **Ms Nighat Dad**, focused on the civil society principles of “necessary and proportionate.org” to inform privacy issues in the digital age.

The following speaker, **Ms Fatou Jagne Senghore**, dealt with African Internet positions relevant to the Post-2015 Development Agenda and Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs).

The last speaker, **Dr Moez Chakchouk**, addressed the potential of the Multi-stakeholder model to ensure policy issues and sustainable development.

The floor was then given to Member States and observers for their comments.

9.2. Member States comments on Online Privacy and Freedom of Expression

Many Member States expressed their praise and appreciation for the work of UNESCO, and in particular that of IPDC. Also the background documents prepared for the session and the experts’ presentations were given wide recognition, and considered relevant and useful to better understand the issues and concepts at stake.

Highlights from the ensuing discussions, crossing a range of points and aspects, are reflected below by relevance with regard to the most recurring sub-themes.

UNESCO conceptual framework of Internet Universality

The importance of discussing and considering the complex set of Internet-related issues from a holistic approach as manifested and concretized by the conceptual framework of “Internet Universality”, was promoted and supported by a number of Member States.

The **Mongolian** delegate particularly mentioned the importance of a multi-stakeholder approach. The representative of the **Netherlands** gave specific weight to keeping focus on a rights-based and multi-stakeholder approach, while praising UNESCO for having taken a leadership role in the field. The representative of **Pakistan** stated that the boundaries between media and Internet are blurred, and agreed with the points made on the appropriateness of a multi-stakeholder approach, while underscoring the importance of safeguarding a responsible, inclusive and mutually reasonable approach.

The representative of **Sweden** stated that universal conventions and values concerning human rights, democracy and the principles of justice must be lodestars in global work and dialogue among Member States. The UNESCO Internet-related study can help to clarify the Organization’s role according to its mandate, and thereby support it to become a stronger and more pro-active actor in dialogues with Member States and in the international arena more generally. This was about strengthening UNESCO’s intellectual approach – to elaborate its role regarding knowledge development and sharing of knowledge in order to achieve progress.

The delegate of **Norway** said that the importance of Internet has become so fundamental that it is almost relevant to talk about free access to Internet as a human right. The implementation of other fundamental rights will more and more depend on the access, which has important implications. All legal rights instrument, laws and procedures currently in place to monitor the situation will also be useful tools when it comes to dilemmas and challenges.

The ‘right to be forgotten’ and privacy issues in the digital age

Recalling the presentation on a ‘right to be forgotten’, the representative of **Pakistan** expressed that also the ‘right to reply’ and the ‘right of ratification’ are important and should be given due consideration. She said it must be acknowledged, when speaking about the balance between the rights of internet-users and the concerns of national governments from a security perspective, that international human rights remain supreme. She further stated that any process related to surveillance and necessarily regulation should continue, and assured the assembly that Pakistan remains committed to the development of necessary regulations, and that principles need to be developed by the Member States of the UN bodies.

The **Danish** delegate expressed a concern that a ‘right to be forgotten’ could violate history if practiced in the wrong way, and called for care when speaking about it.

The delegate from **Poland** pointed out that the ‘right to be forgotten’ is a matter of balance. In the context of referring to the decision by the European Union’s Court of Justice in the Google Spain case, he expressed the perceived risk that the decision is over-generalized, which might be of concern from a freedom of expression point of view. He called for attention to the fact that the Court in its decisions makes several important and fundamental distinctions, such as between public and private persons, and between data processing activity by search engines and media. He agreed that general data protection regulation is absolutely necessarily to balance the protection of personal data with fundamental right of freedom of expression and information. He stated that the Court’s the decision is taken on the basis of search engines and data protection, and not on the basis of the right of privacy as such, which is not harmonized within the European Union. It should to this end be kept in mind that the decision does not require media to remove information, only to act on the level of search engines.

The representative of **Peru** raised a ‘right to memory’ in relation to a ‘right to be forgotten’. She emphasized the paramount importance of memory to the Latin American region, and in particular to Uruguay, Brazil, Argentine, Chile and Peru. She explained that working on their contribution to the Memory of the World had provided huge value in terms of understanding the importance of their collective history and identity, which in turn, highlights the issue of online archiving.

The **Swedish** representative expressed the view that it is not possible to talk about privacy without talking about security: freedom and safety on the Internet are inseparably intertwined. She referred to UN General Assembly Resolution on the right to privacy 68/167 in the digital age, and Resolution 26/13, adopted in June this year by the Human Rights Council, regarding ‘The promotion, protection and enjoyment of human rights on the Internet’. Media and Information Literacy was a crucial aspect of freedom of expression and privacy, and a key competence for media development and building inclusive knowledge societies. This aspect should therefore permeate all sectors of UNESCO, including IPDC. Further, in recalling that it was the day of

celebrating the 25th anniversary of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child with its article 17 about media and free expression provisions, she highlighted the importance to, in similar kind of debates, give attention to children.

Protection of sources

A number of Member States commented on the particular issue of protection of sources. **Mongolia** referred to a ‘right to anonymity’ and **Denmark** highlighted that mass surveillance has seen some sources hesitating to approach journalists which impacted on democracy.

Pakistan expressed concern on the subject matter and called for the need to educate journalists about encryption, whilst also pointing out that encryption is not allowed in all countries. The importance to work with encryption was further highlighted by the delegate from the **Netherlands**.

Internet governance

The topic of Internet governance was touched on in several contexts. The representative of **Togo** specifically called for recognition that not all countries are on the same page when it comes to the issues surrounding Internet governance. He said that the most advanced countries should provide support to assist countries that have little or insufficient Internet governance capacity. He further called for best practices and deliberated on the possibility for countries with greater experience to assist by, for example, reviewing legislation.

Some Member States, including **Pakistan** and **Mongolia**, also addressed highlighted the need for capacity building efforts targeting governments and public officials. Also the scarcity of lawyers with the specialized knowledge was mentioned as a challenge in the context.

9.3. Observers’ comments

In speaking on behalf of the permanent delegation of **Ecuador**, the observer indicated the relevance to recognize that the issue of personal privacy in cyberspace has reached another stage in the developed countries than in the emerging economies. He also called for the international community to do more when it comes to defending these rights: the use of personal data should not only be in the hands of private companies and the individual users should have more say on this matter.

The observer from the **World Editors Forum** raised the question whether it is possible to protect journalist sources, and to this end: what sort of steps should and could be taken by Member States and international organizations

The **Indonesian** observer said that her country is currently drafting a law on privacy and data protection and expressed the view that this will be helpful in maintaining trust online and offline mode.

The observer from **France** mentioned the work underway in the European Union, which highlights the need to balance the right to be forgotten with other rights, including the right to freedom of

expression and others. Consensus emerging on how to balance these was sought in October during a EU-debate, where it was decided that a balance must be struck between the rights to freedom of expression and privacy in the online environment in relation to each other, and to other rights. There should not be a hierarchy between these. The topic was also addressed by the observer from the **World Press Freedom Committee** who referred to a history behind a ‘right to be forgotten’, previously under the title “the right to be left alone”.

9.4. Experts’ comments

In response to some of the Member States comments relating to the multi-stakeholder model to ensure policy issues and sustainable development, **Mr Moez Chakchouk** underscored that real efforts must be done in the most tailored and site-specific way as possible. There was not one universal solution. He further emphasized the need to come up with reforms and the importance to involve as many different stakeholders as possible in the debate to find appropriate solutions. National solutions based on national laws were no longer relevant; the new universe required innovation and an open mind. UNESCO could play a role as an interface and provide guidance in the field.

Mr Ronaldo Lemos stated that private companies are receiving huge amount of requests to remove links. He also noted that the Court’s decision could be circumvented by Internet-users wishing to regain access to the data. Secondly, he pointed out that traditional ways, the right to reply, and institutions that have been active in protecting reputation and the individual, might be more effective than a ‘right to be forgotten’. Freedom of expression and the protection of privacy were equally important, but steps that have to be taken should not be delegated to private companies.

Before closing the session, Ms Chairperson Shala handed the floor to Ms Coudray, who stated that the UNESCO Internet-related conference was to convene in March 2015, which prompted the need to look at extra-budgetary funding. She extended her gratitude to the Netherlands and Finland for having expressed their support, and reminded the other Member States of the need for additional funding.

Ms Shala thanked all contributors for their responses and appreciated that the session has come to an end but that was just the beginning of a continuing debate.

10. Director General’s Report: “The Safety of Journalists and the Danger of Impunity”

The session on the Safety of Journalists and the Issue of Impunity began with the presentation of Director-General’s Report on this subject (document reference: CI-14/CONF.202/4 Rev.2), delivered by Mr Getachew Engida, UNESCO’s Deputy Director-General in charge of the Communication and Information Sector, on behalf of the Director General.

Mr Engida pointed out that we rely on journalism to bring us news and information to help us make informed decisions, while the safety of those who perform these services for the benefit of the whole society is not always guaranteed. On average, one journalist is killed every week, and while fatalities include foreign correspondents, the vast majority of victims are local.

He recalled that on 2 November, the international community commemorated the first ‘International Day to End Impunity for Crimes against Journalists’. He highlighted the activities convened by UNESCO as part of this inaugural International Day, including a series of public events in New York, Strasbourg, Tunis, and Accra, working with a wide range of co-hosts, partners and media, to raise awareness about the issues at stake and to explore concrete measures to tackle the challenges.

After reaffirming UNESCO’s commitment to leading the UN Plan, working with partners worldwide to create a climate of safety for journalists, and to end impunity for attacks on the fundamental rights of freedom of expression and press freedom, Mr Engida then gave an overview of the Director-General’s Report. He acknowledged that the Permanent Delegations of Greece and Guatemala had submitted to the Secretariat new information concerning four cases of killings of journalists, which would be incorporated in the next Report.

Over the period 2006-2013 UNESCO received information about the resolution of 39 cases, out of the total of 593 cases, representing 6.6 percent of the total. In total, 172 cases, or 29 percent, were still ongoing in various stages of judicial inquiry. This left 382 cases, or 64 percent of the cases, for which UNESCO received no information concerning their status of judicial inquiry from Member States where the killing had taken place.

In referring to this low response rate, he cited a remark that the Director-General had made in a recent op-ed article on impunity, published around the world: “This cannot go on. I wish to encourage all governments to better show their commitment to justice for killed journalists by responding to requests to voluntarily report on what is happening with judicial follow-up”.

Mr. Engida reaffirmed the Secretariat’s commitment and readiness to provide support to any Member State that seeks it, to respond to the requests to voluntarily report on judicial process. In underlining that impunity is an issue of the rule of law more broadly, he stressed the need to do everything that can be done to combat it.

Chairperson Ms. Shala then opened the floor to Member states for their comments on the Director-General’s Report.

10.1. Discussion on the Director-General’s Report

Many Member States echoed their government’s commitment to foster safety of journalists and voiced their concern over the figures. The consensus that emerged from the ensuing debate reflected that the safety of journalists is an issue that affect all, and that it was unacceptable that journalists were being killed for doing their job. It was also highlighted that more is needed to combat the high rate of impunity for crimes against journalists.

Among the many representatives expressing their support and satisfaction with the report and the work related to the ‘UN Plan of Action’ were the representatives of Poland, Bangladesh, Niger and Norway. The Norwegian delegate urged all persons in the room to carry with them, in their continued work, the notion that “impunity is a poison”, as phrased by the Deputy Director-General.

Recurring points and specific aspects relating to the subject matter were further addressed as outlined below.

Expressions of interest for additional report information

A number of statements reflected the view that the report should provide additional information. The delegate of the Dominican Republic voiced the wish to have more information in the cases where the killing had been resolved, and more specifically; details to better know how they had been resolved, which would be an important piece of information for addressing the issue of governance. Also the representative of Russia called for further analysis and inclusion of categorized information on reasons behind the killings, against the view that comprehensive solutions can only be worked out when it is known why the killings took place. The delegate from the Ivory Coast voiced the opinion that the report should not only report on killings but also on journalists that are in prison and who have not received a fair trial.

The representative of the Dominican Republic raised a specific request for further information regarding seven cases of killing taking place in the country in 2011.

Points on specific measures to complement the condemning of journalist killings and non-responsiveness

The delegate of the UK raised the question whether UNESCO could assist Member States in better investigating the killing in response to the large number of cases where the governments have not responded to the Director General's information request, more specifically: 284 cases for the period 2006 to 2013. The Netherlands and the delegate of Yemen also addressed the issue of non-responsiveness: the latter suggesting the creation of a blacklist over those governments who have refused to provide responses.

The Russian representative encouraged the Member States to consider how, concretely, governments can be supported to give visibility to the fact that it recognizes the importance of safety of journalists, such as through awards, ceremonies and other high profile events.

Views on a multi-stakeholder approach and the role of collaboration/cooperation

The role of a broad multi-stakeholder approach was addressed by several representatives, among there the Norwegian delegate, who expanded on the need to focus resources on forging a holistic approach and developing common, multifaceted strategies in response to the huge gap between the non-tolerance for the issues at stake and the realities on the ground. The range of stakeholders, crossing civil society, the private sector and the governmental sphere, needed to be brought on board, which required that all Member States work to create confidence and build trust with a view to create broad coalitions and common platforms.

Cuba, the Philippines and others stressed the role of dialogue, collaboration, and cooperation with other UN bodies as well as with other key actors in the field, such as press organizations and unions, and through South-South approaches with a focus on the grassroots level.

The need to work together with NGO's and civil society to ensure more is done was specifically mentioned in the context of discussing the need to increase focus on the Arab States, given the high number of killings in this region. The topic was addressed by a number of delegates including Denmark and Yemen.

The representative of Sweden stressed the particular need for more knowledge from the academic world and recalled that IPDC has an important mission to stimulate collaboration with the research community towards a research agenda on the safety of journalists. This is also essential for the future of the World Trends report. A range of factors, including the media structure, media law, media ownership, access to media, digital inclusion, media literacy and gender, should be considered. The new report on World Trends in Freedom of Expression and Media Development is from that point of view, she stated that, a valuable contribution to a better understanding of the situation and possible synergy effects within UNESCO.

Prevention and capacity building

Member States, namely Cuba, the Philippines, Pakistan, Indonesia, Grenada and Peru, draw attention to the issue of capacity of local and national authorities and the importance of presentation measures and frameworks, including capacity building and trainings, to ensure safe conditions for journalists and to fight impunity. The delegate of Brazil highlighted the preventative work done in his country and the recent training of judges on the concerned matters. He further spoke of the importance to have a system of monitoring, and mentioned the setting up of a national observatory body and a special established indicator system to enable monitoring of threats against journalists and communication workers in Brazil.

Points on the UN Plan of Action

The Swedish representative welcomed UNESCO's role as overall coordinator of the 'UN Plan of Action', and expressed her anticipation of the results from the implementation of the plan in the pilot countries. She also asked for information from the Secretariat when the pilot phase is to be finished.

The Honduran delegate expressed appreciation that the Plan had been piloted in her country and IPDC's assessment of its implementation is ongoing. The delegate further spoke of the challenges in relation to the drug traffic passing through the country, and mentioned the governmental efforts to reduce the number of attacks, such as through the establishment of a special force and the current discussions on a draft bill.

Points regarding verification of sources

A few Member States raised the need to ensure the veracity, correctness and objectivity of all sources of information of cases cited by the Director-General. The Russian Federation and the Philippines encouraged the Secretariat to engage in appropriate dialogue with concerned Member States when the circumstances arose.

The Secretariat's response to the comments

In responding to the comments, Mr. Berger firstly conveyed that the Secretariat was taking much inspiration from the discussion that reflected different political views but with consensus around the fact that killing of journalists and impunity is not accepted. He then explained the procedure following the learning that a journalist has been killed. He pointing out that while the Director-General can condemn each killing, the **investigation** of such is the responsibility of the State. The voluntarily aspect of the process to report to UNESCO means that the individual case management will largely rest on the political interest of the responsible State to show its concern in addressing the problems.

On the topic of **capacity building**, Mr Berger affirmed that sharing best practices could be enabled if a Member State approached the Secretariat for support. He also underlined that the UN Plan was about a **multi-stakeholder approach**, and he stressed the need to build a global culture around the issues at stake.

Recalling the Member States comments around **monitoring**, Mr Berger indicated the difficulties to address journalist safety and the issue of impunity without a proper monitoring system and he said IPDC could assist any Member State to particularly engage in this question.

Observers' comments

Among the observers, the representative for the **Centre for the Freedom of the Media at the University of Sheffield** recalled the framework of legal protection at global, regional and national levels. It was an area which cannot be avoided if wishing to improve the figures of journalist killings. The representative further emphasized the need for all states to sign and ratify the human rights instruments in their region, and elaborated on the importance of regional instruments, inter-regional dialogue and interaction including cross-fertilization stemming from sharing of good practices.

The representative further stated that the funding of media projects had been not adequately catered for safety of journalists and the culture of impunity on the global agenda. He called for greater focus on this key element of the UN Plan of Action.

The representative of the **World Press Freedom Committee** gave voice to the view that IPDC could play an important role in contributing to a process of broadening international law and finding legal formulas for the establishment of international tribunals to consider crimes against journalists. Mexico had demonstrated a recognition for the need to federalize crimes against journalists; the time had now come for the global community to recognize the need to also internationalize these crimes, he stated.

The representative of the **Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights, OHCHR**, acknowledged that a major challenge is to ensure compliance with the global framework for the protection of journalists, including international human rights law, norms and standards. She said the focus needed to be on generating political will among States and supporting their efforts to create and sustain enabling environment for journalists. The representative said there could be consideration of the potential development of an authoritative document in which all relevant norms and standards are brought together in a unified formulation of the “principles and guidelines” on the safety of journalists.

Following the discussion, the Council considered the draft Decision on the Safety of Journalists and the Issue of Impunity, prepared by the Danish delegation and co-sponsored by Bangladesh, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Ghana, Honduras, Madagascar, Mongolia, Netherlands, Niger, Norway, Poland, Sweden, Tunisia, Turkey, UK and Yemen. Among the specific reservations concerned the 14th paragraph that addresses the number of the cases in which journalists have been killed, where no information has been submitted to UNESCO's Director-General.

At the final session, the chairperson Ms Shala ended by declaring that the final Decision (provided in full below) had reached broad consensus and has been subsequently adopted.

11. The 2014 IPDC Decision on the Safety of Journalists and the issue of Impunity

The Intergovernmental Council of IPDC,

1. Welcoming the fourth biennial Director-General's Report on the Safety of Journalists and the Danger of Impunity;
2. Deeply disturbed by the ongoing frequency of acts of violence against journalists, media workers and social media producers who generate significant amounts of journalism in many parts of the world, including in countries which are not considered as conflict areas;
3. Deeply concerned at the rate of impunity reflected in the Director-General's Report and the signal this sends that violence against journalists can go unpunished;
4. Noting UNESCO's role in leading the UN Plan of Action on the Safety of Journalists and the Issue of Impunity, and the UNESCO Workplan on the Safety of Journalists and the Issue of Impunity;
5. Reaffirming Article 19 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights;
6. Recalling the 2012 IPDC Decision on the Safety of Journalists and the Issue of Impunity and the references therein.
7. Recalling United Nations Resolution A/RES/68/163 "The safety of journalists and the issue of impunity" adopted by the United Nations' General Assembly at its 68th session on 18 December 2013, the Human Rights Council Resolution A/HRC/RES/21/12 "Safety of Journalists" of 25 September 2012 and A/HRC/RES/27/5 of 25 September 2014 "The safety of journalists", and the United Nations Security Council Resolution 1738 (2006) on "the Protection of Civilians in Armed Conflict" which highlight the importance of promoting safety of journalists and combating impunity for attacks on journalists;
8. Acknowledging the research report "World Trends in Freedom of Expression and Media Development" from 2014 by UNESCO and in particular Chapter 4 on Safety and welcoming the continuation of such research as a UNESCO knowledge resource for governments, media, academia, international community and civil society;
9. Recalling UNESCO Resolution 29 "Condemnation of Violence Against Journalists" adopted by the UNESCO General Conference at its 29th session on 12 November 1997, which called on Member States to remove any statute of limitations on crimes against persons;
10. Taking note of the Paris Declaration adopted during the World Press Freedom Day 2014 on "Media Freedom for a Better Future: Shaping the Post-2015 Development Agenda" which highlights safety for exercising freedom of expression as one of the essential conditions for sustainable development;

11. Welcoming the “Status Report on IPDC’s Contributions to the Post-2015 Development Agenda Process”, document CI-14/CONF.202/5, which highlights UNESCO’s efforts to ensure the inclusion of media issues and journalism safety in the Sustainable Development Goals;
12. Noting the importance of the Director-General publicly condemning each killing of a journalist, as mandated by Resolution 29 of the 29th UNESCO General Conference in 1997;
13. Emphasizes the ongoing relevance of Decisions on the Safety of Journalists and the Issue of Impunity adopted by the Intergovernmental Council of the IPDC at its 26th, 27th, and 28th sessions in 2008, 2010 and 2012 respectively, which urges Member States “to inform the Director-General of UNESCO, on a voluntary basis, of the actions taken to prevent the impunity of the perpetrators and to notify her/him of the status of the judicial inquiries conducted on each of the killings condemned by UNESCO”;
14. Notes with regret that, in two-thirds of the cases in which journalists have been killed, no information has been submitted to UNESCO’s Director-General;
15. Reiterates the continuing relevance of IPDC Decisions that request the Director-General of UNESCO to provide to the Intergovernmental Council of the IPDC, on a two-year basis at its biennial session, an analytical report on the Director-General’s condemnations of the killings of journalists, media workers and social media producers who are engaged in journalistic activities and who are killed or targeted in their line of duty;
16. Urges Member States to promote the safety of journalists by taking advantage of the knowledge, experiences and opportunities available through participation in the UN Plan of Action on the Safety of Journalists and the Issue of Impunity which encourages the development of national processes and mechanisms involving all stakeholders to achieve an environment for the safe exercise of free expression;
17. Further urges all Member States to encourage the inclusion of freedom of expression and its corollary press freedom in the post-2015 sustainable development goals, in particular the safety of journalists and issue of impunity as a key gateway to achieving Goal 16 which seeks to promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development and access to justice for all through achieving a reduction in violence and crime;
18. Invites the Bureau of the Intergovernmental Council of the IPDC to continue to give priority to projects that further the objectives of the UN Plan of Action on the Safety of Journalists and the Issue of Impunity;
19. Encourages the Director-General and the Member States to continue their efforts in mobilizing additional extra-budgetary funding for this core area of competence of UNESCO.

12. Dates of the next IPDC meetings

At the conclusion of the discussions on items of the agenda, an announcement was made on the new dates of subsequent Bureau and Council meetings. The next (59th) Bureau meeting was scheduled for 26 to 27 March 2015, and the 30th Council meeting from the 17 to 18 February 2016. The provisional date for the 60th Bureau meeting is March 17 to 18, 2016.

13. Presentation regarding the latest of Ebola

From the IPDC Secretariat, Ms Rosa Maria Gonzalez provided an overview of IPDC’s emergency assistance for media development in Ebola-affected countries: Liberia, Guinea and Sierra Leone

(document reference: CI-14/CONF.202/11). She recalled the strategic objectives and actions outlined in the WHO roadmap for responding to the outbreak, and the particular parts making specific mention of media-related action within the context of Social Mobilization, Community Engagement and Messaging. Media's potentially multiple roles during an emergency were recalled and the fact that media's effective contribution to countering the spread of Ebola and mitigating the impact is not only an end in itself, but can also enable the media to emerge stronger after the crises. Crisis communication support to this end can also contribute to IPDC's work in communication development in the longer view, said Ms Gonzalez.

She went on to recall that IPDC has been supporting media development in the countries affected for several decades. Future interventions could build on past efforts and rely on partners that are well known to the Programme and new stakeholders that play an active role in the current environment. IPDC could further draw on its demand-driven and grassroots-up model of media development. Emergency assistance could subsequently, in line with IPDC objectives and UNESCO 37 C/5 expected results, be provided in view of short-, mid-, and long-term results. A medium-scale project for Funds in Trust funding could also be considered.

Ms Gonzalez concluded that IPDC, by providing assistance and response to the Ebola crisis, has an opportunity to demonstrate responsiveness and operational capacity to intervene promptly. Through small but highly strategic financial support, IPDC could reinforce its reliability as a development partner, particularly in emergency situations.

Chairperson, Ms Shala then asked the Council to consider IPDC's emergency assistance for media development in Ebola-affected countries.

The delegate of Gambia made the point that media should be more mindful of how they are reporting on Ebola. He said that as often portrayed by the media, the whole of West Africa is affected, whereas in reality, it is only a few countries. Other countries were now seeing the negative influence on tourism.

The representative of Togo raised the importance to consider the neighbouring countries; that it is not only the currently affected places that should be addressed. The delegate of Madagascar endorsed the point.

The delegate of Grenada stressed the role of community-media, as well as ICTs and social media, as appropriate channels that could be used in consultation with knowledge-holders to spread relevant information.

The representative of Peru suggested that the role of media and its response to other epidemics, infectious diseases and virus in Latin American countries could be worthwhile to study, and to not restrict the text to Ebola.

Mr. Berger responded to the comments made by explaining the urgent context in which IPDC had been asked to approach the issue.

The finally approved decision by the Council is provided in full below.

14. Council decision on IPDC's emergency assistance for media development in Ebola-affected countries (Liberia, Guinea, Sierra Leone)

- The Council requests IPDC Secretariat to prepare, in partnership with other UN agencies and relevant stakeholders on the ground, a medium-scale project for the consideration of the next IPDC Bureau meeting in March 2015, and to identify potential donors for Funds in Trust funding.
- The Council encourages the preparation and submission of projects coming from the Ebola-affected countries or related to the crisis for consideration of the next IPDC Bureau meeting.

15. Closure of the session

Before closing the 29th session, the Deputy Director General expressed his gratitude to Mr Valeri Nikolski, who retired at the end of November 2014, for his years of service to IPDC. Mr Engida acknowledged that Mr Nikolski, who joined IPDC in its sixth year of implementation, had steered the programme through times of great change and towards its current track record of boasting 1,700 media development projects, supported in some 140 countries, for more than US\$ 105 million. The commitment and dedication of Mr Nikolski had gone far in making the Programme what it is today. Mr Engida further highlighted the fact that Mr Nikolski has led the organization of some 23 Council sessions and 43 Bureau meetings, regularly advised the colleagues in UNESCO's Field Offices worldwide, and helped to raise funds through countless meetings with donors and partners.

Mr Engida presented to Mr Nikolski, on behalf of UNESCO, a medal in recognition of his contribution to the IPDC. The 29th session was then officially closed.

ANNEX 1: FINAL AGENDA

**INTERGOVERNMENTAL COUNCIL OF THE INTERNATIONAL
PROGRAMME FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF COMMUNICATION (IPDC)
29th Session**

**UNESCO Headquarters, Paris, Fontenoy Building (Room X)
20-21 November 2014**

FINAL AGENDA

1. Opening of the session by the Chairperson of the IPDC Intergovernmental Council
2. Adoption of the Agenda and organization of the work of the session
3. Report by the outgoing Chairperson on the activities of the Bureau since the 28th session
4. Election of the Chairperson of the Intergovernmental Council
5. Introductory speech by the new Chairperson
6. Election of the Bureau Members
7. Director-General's Report on IPDC activities since the 28th session, followed by discussion.
8. Presentation and Discussion on the IPDC activities:

Part I:

- 8.1 IPDC and Post-2015 Development Agenda,
- 8.2 IPDC and Knowledge Driven Media Development
- 8.3 Global Initiative for Excellence in Journalism Education

Part II:

- 8.4 IPDC indicators for media development, sustainability, gender and media, safety of journalists, media and information literacy, and internet development
- 8.5 The UNESCO-IPDC Prize for Rural Communication
- 8.6 IPDC evaluations and self-assessment

9. Thematic Debate: “**Online privacy and freedom of expression**”

10. Director-General’s **Report on the Safety of Journalists and the Danger of Impunity**, including the **UNESCO Work Plan on the Safety of Journalists and the Issue of Impunity** and the **United Nations Plan of Action on the Safety of Journalists and the Issue of Impunity**, followed by discussion.

11. Dates of the next IPDC meetings

12. Closure of the session

ANNEX 2: REPORT OF THE INTERNATIONAL PROGRAMME FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF COMMUNICATION (IPDC) ON ITS ACTIVITIES (2012-2014)



(CI-14/CONF.202/2)
15 September 2014

Source: Article 10 of the Statutes of the International Programme for the Development of Communication (IPDC).

Background: This report is submitted to the Intergovernmental Council of the International Programme for the Development of Communication (IPDC) in pursuance of Article 10 of its Statutes adopted at the 21st session, which stipulates that the Director-General shall submit to the Council, at each of its sessions, a report on the implementation of the Programme.

Purpose: The present report covers IPDC's activities during the period between the 28th (2012) and 29th (2014) sessions of the Council. It provides an overview of important decisions and initiatives of the Council, IPDC projects and the financial situation of the Programme.

INTRODUCTION

The International Programme for the Development of Communication (IPDC), which was created in 1980, is the only intergovernmental programme in the UN system mandated to mobilize international support in order to contribute to sustainable development, democracy and good governance by strengthening the capacities of developing countries and countries in transition in the field of electronic and print media. Since its creation, IPDC has channelled about US\$ 105 million to over 1700 media development projects in some 140 countries.

Its unique role has been continuously reaffirmed through resolutions adopted by the United Nations General Assembly, including the most recent one *Resolution A/RES/68/86 A "Information in the service of humanity"*, adopted on 11 December 2013 at the 68th session of the General Assembly, which urges all countries, organizations of the United Nations system and all other stakeholders concerned "to provide full support for the International Programme for the Development of Communication of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, which should support both public and private media."

28th SESSION OF THE INTERGOVERNMENTAL COUNCIL OF THE IPDC AND THE FOLLOW-UP TO ITS DECISIONS

The 28th session of the Intergovernmental Council of the IPDC was held at UNESCO Headquarters, Paris from 22 to 23 March 2012. (Final Report available at: <http://www.unesco.org/new/en/communication-and-information/intergovernmental-programmes/ipdc/>)

In accordance with the Council's rules of procedure, a new Bureau of the IPDC Intergovernmental Council was elected. Its composition was as follows: Chairperson:	Mr Jyrki Pulkkinen (Finland)	Vice-Chairpersons:	Peru Tanzania Thailand
Members:	Albania Algeria United States of America	Rapporteur:	Mr Mikhail Gusman (Russian Federation)

A thematic debate on “Gender and Media: Getting the Balance Right” was organized at the Council session. The Council heard from invited experts on how to mainstream gender in media and endorsed UNESCO's initiative to develop the Gender-Sensitive Indicators for Media. The UNESCO-IPDC Prize for Rural Communication was awarded to the Nepal Forum of Environmental Journalists and the Kenyan Arid Lands Information Network.

143 PROJECTS APPROVED FOR FINANCING FROM THE IPDC SPECIAL ACCOUNT

Two annual meetings of the Bureau of the IPDC Council were organized at UNESCO Headquarters in Paris.

- **The 57th IPDC Bureau was held from 20 to 22 March 2013.**

The Bureau approved 63 projects (among 110 considered) for a total amount of US\$ 890,340

- **The 58th IPDC Bureau was organized from 20 to 21 March 2014.**

Among 109 projects proposals considered, the IPDC Bureau approved 80 projects for a total amount of US\$ 1,397,000.

In 2013-2014, a total of 219 project proposals were thus submitted for the Bureau's consideration by media organizations worldwide. Among the **143 projects approved**, 123 were national and 20 were regional projects, benefitting **77 countries in total** to which **US\$ 2,287,340** was channelled. (For the list of approved projects, please see Annex I). The projects approved by the IPDC Bureau in 2013 and 2014 can be broken down by region and country as follows:

REGIONS	NUMBER OF PROJECTS	TOTAL FUNDS (IN US\$)	% BY REGION
AFRICA	61	937,750	41
ASIA AND THE PACIFIC	30	551,100	24
LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN	35	557,590	24,4
ARAB REGION	16	227,700	10
EUROPE	1	13,200	0,6
GRAND TOTAL	143	2,287,340	100%

DISTRIBUTION OF IPDC FINANCIAL SUPPORT IN 2013-2014 BY COUNTRY					
REGION/COUNTRY	NUMBER OF PROJECTS	AMOUNT US\$	REGION/COUNTRY	NUMBER OF PROJECTS	AMOUNT US\$
AFRICA			ASIA AND THE PACIFIC		
REGIONAL	8	148,500	REGIONAL	6	111,650
ANGOLA	1	8,800	BANGLADESH	2	33,000
BURUNDI	1	15,400	BHUTAN	2	36,300
CAMEROON	2	18,700	CAMBODIA	1	16,500
CAP VERDE	1	13,200	CHINA	2	37,400
CENTRAL AFR. REPUBLIC:	2	23,100	MALDIVES	1	8,800
CHAD:	1	11,000	MONGOLIA	2	39,050
COTE D'IVOIRE	1	12,100	MYANMAR	2	49,500
CONGO (DEM. REP.)	1	15,400	NEPAL	3	55,000
DJIBUTY	1	16,500	PAKISTAN	3	58,300
ETHIOPIA:	1	9,900	PALAU	1	30,800
GABON:	1	5,500	SRI LANKA	2	31,900
GHANA:	1	20,900	THAILAND	1	16,500
LESOTO	1	27,500	VANUATU	1	12,100
LIBERIA	2	38,500	VIETNAM	1	14,300
MADAGASCAR	2	35,200	LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN		
MALAWI	2	17,600	REGIONAL	5	10,3840
MALI	1	22,000	ARGENTINA	1	16,500
MOZAMBIQUE	1	22,000	BELIZE	1	13,200
NAMIBIA	2	31,900	BOLIVIA	2	24,200
NIGER	1	12,100	BRAZIL	1	15,400
NIGERIA	2	36,300	COLOMBIA	2	38,500
RWANDA	3	34,100	COSTA RICA	1	14,300
SENEGAL	2	30,800	CUBA	1	13,200
SIERRA LEONE	3	58,300	CURACAO	1	8,800
SOMALIA	2	27,500	DOMINICA	1	22,000
SOUTH SUDAN	2	66,000	DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	2	38,500
SOUTH AFRICA	3	36,300	ECUADOR	1	24,200
SWAZILAND	1	16,500	EL SALVADOR	1	15,400
TANZANIA	1	16,500	GUATEMALA	1	12,100
TOGO	2	22,000	HONDURAS	1	11,550
UGANDA	2	28600	JAMAICA	2	29,700
ZAMBIA	1	8,800	MEXICO	2	31,350

ZIMBABWE	3	30,250	NICARAGUA	1	22,000
ARAB REGION			PARAGUAY	1	16,500
ALGERIA	2	18,700	PERU	2	27,500
EGYPT	2	34,100	ST.VINCENT AND GRENADINES	1	8,800
IRAQ	1	22,000	URUGUAY	2	26,400
JORDAN	2	24,200	VENEZUELA	2	23,650
MAURITANIA	2	30,800	EUROPE		
MOROCCO	2	24,200	REGIONAL	1	13,200
TUNISIA	1	13,200			
PALESTINE	4	60,500			

FINANCIAL CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE IPDC

In accordance with IPDC's procedures, the Bureau allocates funds to projects only on the basis of financial resources already available at the moment of its proceedings. This practice helps to avoid any deficit in the IPDC budget and to proceed with the launching of the projects immediately after the Bureau's meeting. During the period 2012-2013, a total of US\$ **2,331,934** was received from 8 donor countries which was used for the financing of the 143 projects approved in 2013-2014.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE IPDC (in US dollars)				
		57th Bureau meeting (20-22 March 2013)	58th Bureau meeting (20-21 March 2014)	Total
1.	Andorra	33,288	13,587	46,875
2.	Denmark	550,000 (received in 2012 for two years)	50,206	600,206
3.	France	35,000	-	35,000
4.	Finland	259,740	530,472	790,212
5.	Netherlands	64,767	65,189	129,956
6.	Norway	196,100 161,816 (FIT)	324,480	520,580 161,816 (FIT)
7.	Sweden	30,704	15,585	46,289

8.	Thailand	-	1,000	1,000
	TOTAL	1,331,415	1,000,519	2,331,934

SPECIAL ALLOCATIONS APPROVED BY THE BUREAU IN 2013-2014	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SPECIAL ALLOCATION FOR THE DEVELOPMENT AND APPLICATION OF INDICATORS ON THE SAFETY OF JOURNALISTS (57th Bureau meeting); 	US\$ 35,000
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SUPPORT TO THE “GLOBAL INITIATIVE FOR EXCELLENCE IN JOURNALISM EDUCATION” (58th Bureau meeting); 	US\$ 15,000
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SUPPORT TO ACTIVITIES RELATED TO THE UNESCO/IPDC JOURNALISTS’ SAFETY INDICATORS (58th Bureau meeting). 	US\$ 20,000

A summary of other IPDC initiatives follows below. Further detail on these is provided in additional documents prepared for the Council meeting.

APPLICATION OF THE UNESCO/IPDC MEDIA DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS

The scope of the Media Development Indicators (MDI) initiative is steadily increasing. Designed to enable in-depth assessments of national media landscapes using a commonly agreed upon framework, the MDIs have to date been applied by UNESCO in 12 countries, with assessments ongoing in another 19 countries. The most recent assessment reports to have been published are those of Palestine, Nepal, Gabon, Egypt and Tunisia.

Some of the key features of the MDI assessment process are that it is nationally-driven, participatory, gender-sensitive and inclusive. It is based on a combination of research methods including wide-ranging consultations, review of third-party reports, legal analysis, focus groups and surveys. Efforts have been made this biennium to systematically ensure the training of national research teams at the outset of the projects in view of reinforcing the capacity building element of the exercise. The MDI assessment process contributes not only to building media research capacities but also to providing media stakeholders, through the national consultations, with a better understanding of the environment in which they operate and how it relates to international standards. A regional training workshop targeting senior media experts from the Arab region was organized in Jordan in March 2014 to develop a pool of potential partners for MDI assessments planned in the Arab states.

Increased emphasis has also been placed on the follow-up of the assessments, i.e. generating attention and debate among stakeholders and policy makers after the assessment process, promoting resource mobilization in key areas of media development and triggering responses to the identified needs.

JOURNALISM SAFETY INDICATORS

As part of its mandate to coordinate the implementation of the *UN Plan of Action on the Safety of Journalists and the Issue of Impunity*, as well as the *UNESCO Work Plan on the Safety of Journalists and the Issue of Impunity*, the Journalists' Safety Indicators (JSIs) were developed in 2013 to help assess the extent to which journalists are able to exercise their work under safe conditions, and to identify actions that are taken by the various relevant stakeholders in promoting journalists' safety and fighting impunity at national level. The JSIs were developed and applied in pilot countries with a grant from the IPDC Bureau, in an open process that included input from major organizations dealing with safety internationally (including IMS, INSI, CPJ, RSF, ARTICLE 19, WAN-IFRA as well as regional groups), and were also canvassed at a workshop dedicated to this initiative at the World Press Freedom Day Celebrations in Costa Rica on 2 – 4 May 2013.

The pilot assessments based on the JSIs are currently taking place in Guatemala, Honduras and Pakistan, and the finalised JSIs will be available for application in other countries interested in application of the tool. It is expected that the JSI assessments can serve as a factual baseline for monitoring progress in the implementation of the *UN Plan of Action on the Safety of Journalists and the Issue of Impunity*.

GLOBAL INITIATIVE FOR EXCELLENCE IN JOURNALISM EDUCATION

The Initiative builds upon the Potential Centres of Excellence/Reference in Journalism Education in Africa project – a special initiative of the IPDC which concluded in 2013. In the last one year and half, several activities have been carried out, many of them reflecting the IPDC Bureau's concern to better promote journalism education in terms of globally shared excellence in teaching, practicing and researching journalism. The Global Initiative has a strategic partnership with Orbicom – the Montreal-based network of UNESCO chairs in communication – to involve at least 4 African schools of journalism to Orbicom's annual meeting scheduled from 6 to 7 November 2014 in Bordeaux, France.. Furthermore, through this Initiative, the IPDC has initiated discussions with the Communication University of China (CUC).

KNOWLEDGE-DRIVEN MEDIA DEVELOPMENT (KDMD) INITIATIVE

Within the framework of the Knowledge-Driven Media Development (KDMD) Initiative, the IPDC has played a key role in leveraging knowledge gained from IPDC's media support to advocate for the inclusion of free, independent and pluralistic media in the post-2015 development agenda. This follows Resolution 64 at the 37th UNESCO General Conference in 2013, which recommended "that the importance of promoting freedom of expression and universal access to knowledge and its preservation - including, among others, through free, pluralistic and independent media, both offline and online – as indispensable elements for flourishing democracies and to foster citizen participation be reflected in the post-2015 development agenda."

As part of this process, the IPDC Secretariat prepared a number of papers on why freedom of expression deserves to be at the heart of a post-2015 development agenda, and has contributed to this theme being reflected in both the 2014 World Press Freedom Day Paris Declaration and the Bali Road Map. Both these latter documents have been brought to the attention of the UN Secretary General by the UNESCO Director-General.

Further work in this area has seen UNESCO co-convene with the Global Forum for Media Development (GFMD) – a body representing over 200 media development actors – a meeting in Washington DC aimed at refining the targets as well as developing possible indicators for the goals proposed by the UN Open Working Group (OWG). The outcome of this work was subsequently shared with UN Member States in New York and the co-chairs of the OWG prior to their 12th and

13th sessions. The Secretariat has also made contact with Dr Amina Mohammed, the Special Advisor of the UN Secretary-General on Post-2015 Development Planning, to brief her on the importance of media freedom, pluralism and independence as a key plank of the post-2015 consultative process. The message has also been at the centre of our arguments in many fora including NetMundial, WSIS+10, and the Internet Governance Forum. A research project is being elaborated with the Council of Europe and other actors in terms of tracking the safety of journalists as an indicator of development and democracy. As the outcome statement of the OWG only reflects these ideas indirectly in its Goal 16, the IPDC will continue to monitor and contribute to the debate.

ANNEX 3: List of participants

IPDC COUNCIL MEMBERS

Afghanistan	Denmark	Niger
Algeria	Dominican Republic	Norway
Azerbaijan	Gambia	Pakistan
Bahrain	Ghana	Peru
Bangladesh	Grenada	Poland
Belarus	Guatemala	Russian Federation
Brazil	Honduras	Sweden
Burkina Faso	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Togo
Congo	Kazakhstan	Tunisia
Côte d'Ivoire	Kenya	Turkey
Croatia	Madagascar	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
Cuba	Mongolia	United States of America
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	Netherlands	Yemen