

Minutes from the International Partnerships' Meeting

26 January 2010

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Prepared by: International Media Support

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1. Introduction

This report provides an overview of the discussions and conclusions from the International Partnership Meeting in New York on 26 January 2010 organised by the Open Society Institute and International Media Support. At the meeting, 30 media support and press freedom organisations from across the world met to discuss the Partnership process and countries in which Partnerships might be pursued in 2010. Discussions built on the conclusions from the first International Partnership Meeting held in Copenhagen in September 2009, during which lessons learnt and best practices were reviewed.

The aim of the second International Partnership Meeting in New York was:

- To agree on the general criteria and principles for selecting a country and identifying the overall Partnership approach;
- To agree on a list of target countries in 2010 where Partnerships would have a relevant and positive impact on media in the given country.

1.1 Structure of the report

The report is divided into four sections reflecting the agenda of the day:

- A review of the criteria for engaging in Partnerships and country selection developed at the first International Partnership meeting in Copenhagen
- Presentations of the nominated countries for joint action in 2010
- Discussion of the criteria for engaging in Partnerships and country selection
- A short-listing of target countries for Partnerships in 2010

2. Summary

At the second International Partnership meeting hosted by the Open Society Institute in New York on 26 January, there was clear consensus amongst the 30 media support organisations that partnerships are a means to ensure increased impact and that there is a need to improve coordination of media support efforts around the world.

The first International Partnership meeting, hosted by IMS in Copenhagen in September 2009, attended by more than 20 international media support organisations, provided an analysis of best practices and lessons learnt from previous Media Support Partnerships. Hence, the aim of the second meeting in January 2010 was to take these conclusions and apply them in practice.

One of the recurring conclusions highlighted throughout the second Partnership meeting was the need for better information-sharing mechanisms between media support organisations, as was the need to bring

donors on board from the beginning of Partnerships to secure long-term support and impact. It was agreed that a concerted effort on the ground has proven to be an important factor in convincing donors that support for media and free speech are a vital component in any short-term emergency or long-term development aid strategy.

Through the discussion, the 30 media organisations attending the meeting in New York agreed on nine target countries that it would be most relevant to utilise opportunity presented by having the organisations together to discuss further for actions in 2010.

From an initial list of 47 countries nominated by participants for potential Partnership action, 14 countries were shortlisted (see Annex III). The 14 countries were selected on the basis of having been nominated by eight or more organisations actively interested in joining a Partnership in the country. Following presentations on the situation and needs of each of the shortlisted countries, the list was further reduced to a final nine for Partnership action in 2010. This further reduction was mainly based on the decision not to spend time discussing already ongoing partnerships, which would continue as planned. The nine countries all met the criteria for Partnership action, represented a geographical spread and did not already have major ongoing Partnerships. The nine selected countries were:

1. Afghanistan
2. Azerbaijan
3. Haiti
4. Nigeria
5. Pakistan
6. Philippines
7. Uganda
8. Venezuela
9. Yemen

In the last session of the day, an action plan was drawn up for each of the nine countries which will be taken forward by the designated lead organisations.

Organisations interested in discussing and pursuing Partnerships in countries that did not make the final shortlist were encouraged to do so bilaterally. Some countries already have well-established, ongoing partnerships that will continue during the year.

The meeting concluded by appointing a strategic working group which will convene to build on the discussions in Copenhagen and New York, and to look closely at how the organisations may collectively roll out the various Partnerships and tailor them to the specific circumstances of each country.

The next International Media Partnership meeting will be hosted by UNESCO in Paris in the fall of 2010.

3. Conclusions from the Copenhagen Partnership Meeting, September 2009

Session 1: Speaker Jesper Højberg, Executive Director of International Media Support (IMS)

The International Partnership Report 2009¹ summarises the conclusions and recommendations from the first International Partnership meeting in Copenhagen in September 2009. The report provides an analysis of Media Support Partnerships and their approaches since 2001, and presents a strategic framework for Partnerships based on lessons learnt and best practices. The framework offers a flexible methodology for selecting countries for Partnerships, as well as mapping out Partnership approaches.

The Paris Declaration principles should be used as a guiding source of inspiration for Partnership action applicable to all countries:

- Harmonisation: linking efforts on the ground
- Alignment: ensuring that partners build their strategy around national priorities
- Respect local ownership: involving and developing local organisations

3.1 Defining a Partnership

To ensure a common understanding of the term Partnership, the following definition was proposed:

A process of collaboration and cooperation amongst national, regional and international organisations engaged in media support and press freedom advocacy activities in seeking to increase the impact of their activities and avoid duplication in a specific country or on a given theme.

3.2 Guiding principles for Partnerships

A list of overall guiding principles for Partnerships came out of the first Partnership meeting in Copenhagen:

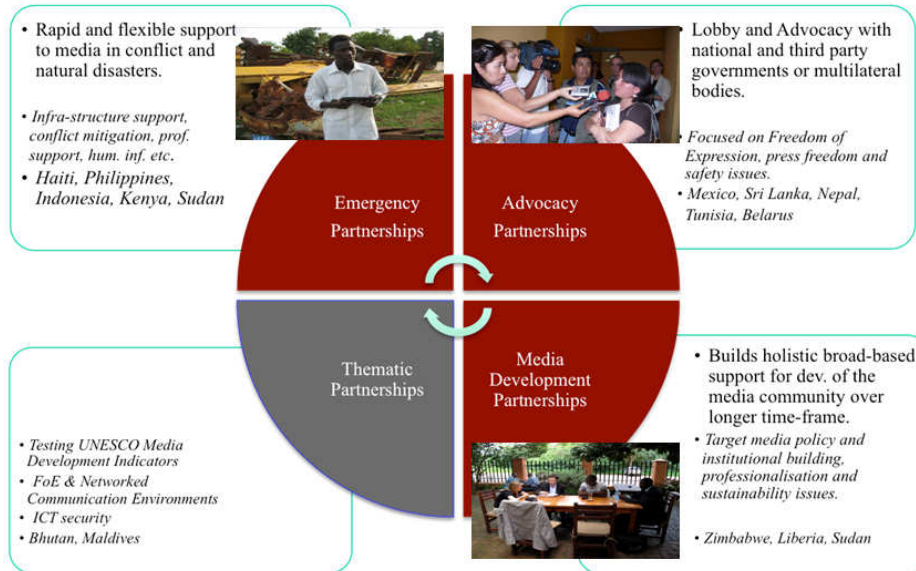
- Do not over-institutionalise Partnerships – aim for a loose network of organisations
- Flexibility and adaptability are key characteristics for successful cooperation
- Different countries demand tailor-made approaches – one size does not fit all
- Partnerships should cooperate with and support existing collaborative processes
- Partnerships must be inclusive and not exclusive – not first come first serve

¹ The International Partnership Report 2009 can be downloaded from the IMS website on <http://www.i-m-s.dk/files/publications/International%20Partnership%20Report%20Copenhagen-sept.2009.pdf>

- Partnerships should seek to define main key issues

3.3 Types of Partnerships

Four overarching types of Partnerships have been defined: *Advocacy Partnerships*, *Media Development Partnerships*, *Emergency Partnerships* and *Thematic Partnerships*. The Partnerships are not mutually exclusive, but often run parallel to one another or naturally move from one to the other such as when Emergency Partnerships grow into Media Development Partnerships.



Advocacy Partnerships focus on advocacy vis-à-vis governments and multilateral organisations on Freedom of Expression and press freedom safety and protection issues. Mexico, Sri Lanka, Belarus, Nepal and Tunisia are examples of Advocacy Partnerships.

Media Development Partnerships target media policy and institution-building, such as in Zimbabwe, Liberia and Sudan.

Emergency Partnerships provide immediate media assessments, safety and capacity support for existing media, such as in Haiti.

Thematic Partnerships are not related to a specific country, but are rather shared themes, such as testing of the UNESCO media development indicators in a particular country or participating in global initiatives around network communication environments.

3.4 Size of Partnerships

Whilst the idea of Partnerships for many organisations had been closely connected to large missions such as Mexico (2008 and 2009) and Nepal (2005 to 2009), the size of Partnerships is invariably accompanied by different aims and impacts:

Larger Partnerships – appropriate where number has importance – broad institutional interest; missions, on-going/follow-up focus through lobby/advocacy activities (Advocacy)

Middle-sized Partnerships – where speed/rapid reaction and specialised competencies are important; missions & follow-up activities with national partners (Emergencies, Media Development)

Middle sized/smaller thematic Partnerships – where expertise and specialised input is essential (Emergencies & Media Development)

Single organisational missions – special interest of a unique organisation (Advocacy/Solidarity/fact finding etc.).

3.5 Key issues for successful joint interventions

Building a successful Partnership requires mutually agreed modalities that support joint strategies and action from beginning to end. The following key issues for successful Partnerships were developed in Copenhagen:

- Defining Criteria for countries and interventions
- Building Partnership structures
- Information-sharing and coordination
- Donor engagement and fundraising
- National capacity building and ownership
- Assessments and setting benchmarks (not discussed)



3.5.1 Criteria for selecting a country for joint intervention

Not all countries are suitable for Media Support Partnerships even if the media is in need of support. A number of criteria can be used to identify whether a particular country is suitable for a particular type of Partnership.

For Advocacy Partnerships to work, international and national media support organisations must agree amongst themselves on the issue they want to address and be willing to work together. The government in a country must be receptive to discussing freedom of media and Freedom of Expression in order for the Partnership efforts to have any impact. Finally, the capacity of national organisation to take ownership of the process to ensure a long-term effect must be established.

Media Development Partnerships also require a conducive environment for media development to make an impact. Can results be achieved in a given country in light of the political situation and do national organisations have the capacity to absorb media support and get involved in the long-term?

A country selected for Emergency Partnerships must have an inherent need and demand for media support – Haiti being a good example of this. Furthermore, the potential for rapid and effective support without extensive pre-engagement with weakened local partners must be determined.

3.5.2 Building Partnership structures

The structure of a Partnership is the key to its success. Whether it is an Advocacy, Media Development or Emergency approach, certain criteria should be in place from the beginning. These include identifying the needs of media in a particular country; pre-consultation with potential international and national partners and donors, identifying the partners in a Partnership and what the different national and international partner organisations can bring to the table; agreeing on objectives and a strategy for the Partnership, specifying organisational roles, funding, the expected duration of the intervention and an exit strategy.

While each type of Partnership shares the above-mentioned structural criteria there are differences on a practical level within objectives and strategies. With Advocacy Partnerships, for instance, it is important to ensure that international and national goals are aligned. The potential is also there to connect media organisations with partners outside the media support sector, such as human rights organisations.

Media Development Partnerships have the structural advantage of ensuring a comprehensive joint sector approach to media development as well as securing long-term engagements from donors while Emergency Partnerships require the ability to respond quickly with readily available funding and combine assessment and information-sharing with immediate delivery.

3.5.3 Information sharing

Information-sharing is at the heart of any joint intervention. This was a recurring theme during the Copenhagen Partnership Meeting where the issue of lack of communication amongst international partners was viewed as one of the largest obstacles to successful Partnerships. Well-structured information-sharing mechanisms between media support organisations are essential to avoid duplication of efforts and to compile best practices and lessons learnt. Jesper Højberg (IMS) pointed to Haiti as an example of how information-sharing was the key to immediate delivery of media support.

The challenge is to ensure that consultation does not take place at the expense of effectiveness and quick delivery. Information must be structured effectively involving national partners, especially in emergencies, Jesper Højberg said.

Within Advocacy Partnerships there is a need to set up quick and long-term information sharing processes among all actors, and agreeing on the messages and information shared advocacy campaigns.

For the sustainability of Media Development Partnerships, regular and timely information exchanges

between organisations and donors is a key action point

With Emergency Partnerships, information-sharing is especially crucial when time and speedy delivery are of essence. ICT solutions for rapid information sharing and a mechanism allowing for coordination of information-sharing from multiple locations are two key action points which would increase the speed of media support delivery during emergencies.

3.5.4 Donor engagement and fundraising

Donors should be brought on board in the initial stages of a Partnership, just as a fundraising strategy should be in place from the beginning. This is a shared feature of all types of Partnerships. Furthermore, experience shows that collaboration amongst international and national organisations sparks donor interest because it matches the agenda of many donors and thereby often increases the funding pool.

In Advocacy Partnerships there is a need to engage with donors from the outset for sustained advocacy and back the funding efforts of national organisations. Media Development Partnerships require that international partners respect and not compete with the needs and interests of national organisations.

Ongoing dialogue with donors on a comprehensive sector approach is also adamant as donors on the ground are not always well-informed about the media sector and need guidance on how the media's role links to the overall development aid agenda.

In the case of Emergency Partnerships it is important to ensure that funds are flexible and jointly pooled to maximise impact and create a non-competitive environment. The Partnership should also be part of the humanitarian INGO network and engage with donors on information needs during emergencies.

3.5.5 National capacity building and ownership

Partnership efforts must encourage national unity. There are times where international media support organisations find it difficult to present a united front in the same way that national partners can find it challenging to unite with a common voice. Unity amongst the national partners in environments where different interests are at stake should not be forced. International organisations are not there to level the playing field, but should respect the various interests in the given environment they work in.

This is also true for Advocacy Partnerships where organisations at times work below the radar to back national organisations and encourage national unity.

In Media Development Partnerships, partnering organisations should be careful not to inflate local partners with funds in their quest to build their capacity. The challenge for international organisations is not to weaken national organisations when engaging in a country. There are countless examples of this, including international organisations taking on people from local organisations and overpaying them, thus undermining the development of national organisations. This is especially prevalent in emergency situations and media support organisations are in part guilty of such behaviour.

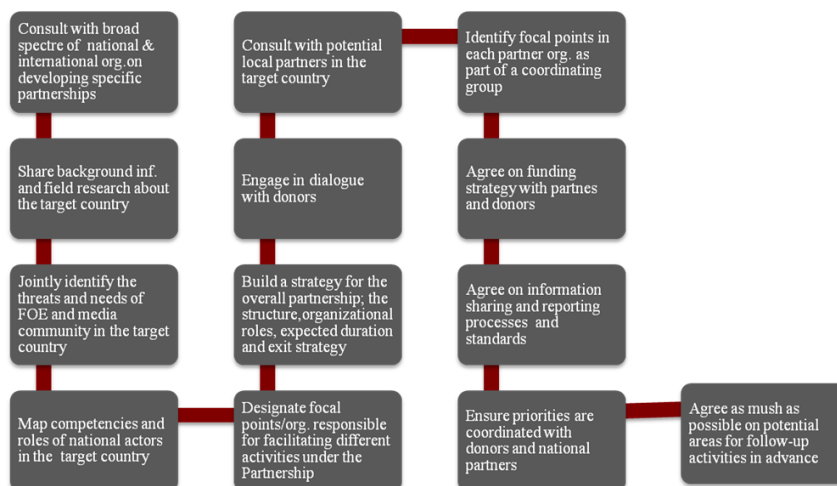
Emergency efforts should be tied to the post-development phase from day one. Emergency Partnerships should focus on mapping out national structures and capacities. Rather than setting up parallel structures for recovery and development, organisations should build on the structures that are already in place. Also, they should avoid excessive funding of national organisations which can set the media support system off balance.

With reference to the discussions on Partnerships in general, Kwame Karikari, Media Foundation West Africa (MFWA), raised the issue of when an intervention is deemed over.

Jesper Højberg responded that the issue of sustainability connected to national ownership and donor involvement was discussed at the Copenhagen meeting, but nothing explicitly was debated on exit strategies. He noted the need to address this issue collectively at a later date.

3.5.6 Pre-Partnership checklist

At the Copenhagen meeting, a Pre-Partnership Checklist was developed on how to engage quickly and effectively, setting clear goals with national and international partners. The list is work-in-progress and can be used for inspiration when initiating Partnerships.



4. Review of shortlisted countries

Session two of the day was moderated by Edetaen Ojo, Media Rights Foundation.

A shortlist of 14 target countries with eight or more organisations voting for them was compiled for further discussion aimed at deciding on potential joint action in 2010. Volunteering participants from various organisations held a short presentation of each nominated country with arguments for why a particular country could benefit from Partnership action was provided by participants. The presentations were

ultimately designed to halve the list of 14 target countries to reflect a realistic amount of 2010 Partnerships to be discussed in detail at the one-day meeting.

Edetaen Ojo emphasised that organisations were free to continue discussions about Partnerships in the countries not short-listed outside the meeting and that ongoing media support Partnerships in countries not short-listed naturally would continue unaffected.

The shortlist of target countries comprised:

Uganda, Zimbabwe, DR Congo, Nigeria, Nepal, Philippines, Indonesia, Pakistan, Yemen, Afghanistan, Azerbaijan, Mexico, Haiti and Belarus

These countries are reviewed in the following Section 4.1. Time also allowed for additional presentations on countries which had not made the shortlist. These follow in Section 4.2.

These were: Guinea, Russia, Sri Lanka, Italy, Iran and Iraq

4.1 Presentations of shortlisted countries

4.1.1 Uganda

Speaker: Kwame Karikari, Media Foundation for West Africa (MFWA)

In Uganda, an Advocacy Partnership would help improve the conditions for media freedom. Kwame Karikari argued that Freedom of Expression advocacy organisations had failed to direct much focus on Uganda and while there had been some activity in the past when legislation threatened to undermine the situation there further, there has been little sustained work.

Uganda's image in the international community is deceptive largely because Uganda is a 'donor darling'. The government's repressive policies and activities go mostly unreported in the international media for this reason and in terms of press freedom there are a number of legislations that must change in order for the country to move forward.

Uganda is strategically placed in terms of its influence in the Great Lakes and East Africa region. The media went through a very vibrant development from the mid- to- late eighties, but because of repressive policies and legislation, this development has halted. For these reasons there is a need for media support organisations to intensify advocacy as a way to kick-start progress. Uganda is one of four countries in Africa that has legislation in place on the right to information, but four years down the line is still not implemented. An Advocacy Partnership could influence the lighter realm of democratic dispensation in Uganda because if there is success in advocating media freedom, it should affect other areas such as the right of opposition parties to campaign effectively, as well as the rights of gay groups and other minorities.

Biljana Tatomir, Open Society Institute (OSI) added that elections in Uganda in September 2009 had led to the closing of many media. As the situation is expected to worsen, she recommended that emergency

action in support of media and freedom defenders fleeing the country be considered parallel to advocacy work.

OSI has carried out an Africa-wide survey on broadcasting and will soon publish a report on Uganda. The launch of this report will touch on sensitive issues in relation to legislation and may be an opportunity around which to build joint action.

4.1.2 Zimbabwe

Speaker: Biljana Tatomir, Open Society Institute (OSI)

Zimbabwe has a long history of international partnership engagement in the country and strong cooperation with national partners. The country stands in the midst of a complicated government transition with no clear indication of the direction in which the transition will go.

Zimbabwe's media legislation is undergoing serious revision which needs support, especially in areas like licensing of radio stations or new media. A combination of Media Policy, Advocacy and Media Development Partnerships is needed.

Manana Aslamazyan, Internews Europe, added that Zimbabwe is a good example of how new technology is working for media development, referring to the ongoing work of a local NGO in Zimbabwe.

Working with the journalist exile community is equally important, according to Joel Simon, Committee to Protect Journalists. Any long term strategy for Zimbabwe should involve this group. Drusilla Menaker, IREX, suggested that this was an opportunity to see how the Partnership process could work in the near and long term perspective.

Jesper Højberg, IMS, said that donors play an interesting role in media support in Zimbabwe. Over the past two years, a survey had been carried out in collaboration with donors showing where media support is going. Donor involvement went further than merely going through applications from national partners, but also looking at media support in a comprehensive manner which is unique for Zimbabwe.

4.1.3 DR Congo

Speaker: Mark Koenig, USAID

Mark Koenig highlighted the impressive level of cooperation he had witnessed amongst local implementing organisations and donors during a visit to DR Congo in fall 2009. There is extremely tight coordination amongst donors in the DRC who meet on a quarterly basis and the implementing organisations who meet once a month. The DRC is a country with many challenges and a high degree of donor support over the past 8 years which is likely to continue.

DFID, the French Government, the Belgian Development Agency and SIDA have created a joint mechanism headed by the French organisation, Cooperation Francaise International, which also works with PANOS Paris. They search for common ground and are working together to an impressive degree dealing with some difficult challenges such as the continuing violence in the East and the struggle for natural resources.

One to two journalists are killed every year in the DRC. The challenge facing media support organisations is helping media to survive in the long-term and the consequences of donor-supported media which are paid salary levels above everyone else's. The question is how media in the DRC can develop into a more self-sustaining actor on the market as donors begin to leave.

DRC's media market is also faced with hyper competition. There are too many radio and television broadcasters in Kinshasa which is destroying the market. Tougher regulations might tighten the market up a bit and allow the stronger media to survive, but on the other hand, excessive regulation could be used by the government for political purposes.

There are a variety of local DRC organisations which have varying degrees of strength. The strongest and most respected is Journalistes en Danger with interesting organisations in print and broadcast as well.

Kwame Karikari (MFWA) added that serious thought should be given to the type of media development carried out. In the East, media development might mean supporting specific radio stations that focus on humanitarian issues, information to protect women or compliments the UN's protective mechanisms for women and children.

Kwame Karikari suggested an Advocacy Partnership would also be beneficial for media in the DRC, because of the constant threat to media safety.

- In the DRC most parts of the country have no relationship with the state and there is no national army, he said.

- A Partnership would be working under difficult conditions. The indication that organisations on the ground are working together is positive, but national partners need international organisations to support them. Advocacy work in the DRC would be important to take advantage of a strong UN and a big donor presence. There is a clear need to ensure that these institutions are aware that Freedom of Expression must be protected, Kwame Karikari concluded.

4.1.4 Nigeria

Speaker: Steve Buckley, World Association of Community Broadcasters (AMARC)

Nigeria is a country of great strategic importance in both Africa and internationally. It has a vibrant media environment and since the end of military rule in 1999 and the introduction of democracy, media have played a critical although not always consistent role in promoting democratic development and public accountability in Nigeria. However, there are some systemic weaknesses in Nigeria's media system.

Government and ruling party biases is the norm in state-owned and federal media which still dominate the broadcast environment and is the means by which most get their information. Election reporting is partisan and superficial. Media that report critically on the government receive threats and intimidation.

In times of conflict the media's role has been ambiguous. Sometimes media coverage has triggered violent political protest which happened in 2002, in Jos in 2008 and on 17 January 2010 in Jos again. The media may have been party to escalating the violence with partisan or sensationalist reporting.

The current media policies and laws in Nigeria date back to the military era and some even before then. The press freedom environment has been steadily deteriorating on most major press freedom indices over the past five years. Major reforms that have been long advocated for like the introduction of community radio and the introduction of the right to information legislation remain blocked.

In 2007 the elections were widely disputed and in 2011 there is a serious risk that the conduct of elections will be even worse. The media will have a vital role to play in this. There is an important opportunity for media support organisations to carry out a multi-layered intervention which is about advocacy, the legal and regulatory framework, getting policies put into place and utilised, and capacity-building with media on the ground. There is also a risk of a more urgent requirement, an emergency, particularly because the government has been incapacitated since the President fell ill in November and has failed to hand over power to anyone else. This could potentially lead to a serious media crisis.

The combination of this immediate risk and the forthcoming elections in 2011 puts Nigeria at the very top of the list of target countries for Partnership action.

4.1.5 Nepal

Speaker: Thomas Hughes, International Media Support (IMS)

Nepal is a country where media support and press freedom organisations have had quite a long and common history already. About 20 organisations have been involved. IMS and partner organisations have organised six missions since July 2005. The focus of the international Partnership so far in Nepal has been split into two based on the situation in the country. The original focus was on the royal coup and the restrictions on media that followed. After the revolution and return to democracy, focus has been on engaging in an agenda for change, media support around elections and the democratisation process. The ongoing Partnership had expected to scale itself down towards the end of 2008, but in response to an increasing level of threats and attacks on journalists in the country, there is an ongoing need for active involvement.

The current situation is marked by a continued political deadlock. With the Maoists out of government after the Prime Minister attempted to sack the army chief of staff who was then subsequently reinstated by the President, and with the end of discussions on the new constitution due in May this year, little progress is being made.

Since the first international mission in 2005, national partners have managed to organise themselves extremely well. A group of 20 to 30 national organisations meet to coordinate with the group of international organisations which have carried out the missions. The Federation of Nepali Journalists has been leading that process and facilitating the coordination. IMS with partners have found that the political context in the country is quite receptive to international missions. The advocacy work that has been done has had quite a lot of impact.

Nepal could qualify for all three types of Partnerships at any given stage. Depending on how the situation develops, there is a conducive environment in which to engage again to build up the final discussions on the new constitution and support the national media community.

4.1.6 Philippines

Speaker: Roby Alampay, South East Asian Press Alliance

The Philippines faces an ongoing challenge of impunity and killing of journalists. The most glaring example is the recent mass-killing of 32 journalists in November 2009. Due to this incident, impunity is now more than ever on everybody's minds, also because of what it has led to. The government is being forced to acknowledge issues of impunity and are more compelled to react to international and national pressure. The trial linked to the mass killing in November is now ongoing which is impressive in light of the short amount of time that has passed since the killings took place. In that regard it really should be seen as an opportunity for increasing pressure on the government.

Violence against journalists is expected to spike in the months leading up to the elections in May 2010. A gun-ban is now officially in place in the Philippines for the next five months.

The Philippines is a crucial country in which to test various issues within the rule of law and impunity.

- In the next five months there will be an opportunity to measure the impact made by some of the things we have pushed for such as gun-control, rule of law, and a trial which can produce some convictions fairly quickly, Roby Alampay said.

Roby Alampay added that there have also been sound national, regional, and international templates for cooperation. The South East Asian Press Alliance (SEAPA) is set to hold an impunity conference with CPJ, national partners and the EC representing the regional groups. Also, the SEAPA mission with IFJ and IMS in December 2009 provided a model for national and international collaboration.

Partnerships in the Philippines should go further than advocacy. Media development tends to be overlooked in the country because it has press freedom and a vibrant independent media sector, but there are many community radios outside Manila which are crucial to support.

May Rodriguez, National Union of Journalists of the Philippines, added that the potential for a Partnership in Philippines also exists because of initiatives coming from Philippino organisations. The National Union of Journalists of the Philippines has had a productive relationship with IFJ which has helped to monitor abuses. Harry L. Roque, Centre for Law, Philippines, said that as a result of the massacre, his organisation had cooperated in effective emergency partnerships with groups like Open Society Institute (OSI), Committee to Protect Journalists (CPJ) and International Federation of Journalists (IFJ) based on training courses on gathering physical evidence in support of the investigations and prosecution linked to the massacre. This has helped to fill a vacuum in the gathering of physical evidence. ACPJ and OSI supported the process of gathering of physical evidence which can be used by the prosecution in court. To this Elisabeth Witchel (CPJ), added that support of the families and witnesses of those in trial was also a matter that a Partnership should address.

Oliver Money-Kyrle, (IFJ), emphasised that if the organisations present at the Partnership meeting were serious about tackling impunity, they needed to tackle the Philippines. The Massacre was the biggest single atrocity against journalists ever recorded, but also predictable. The Philippines has the highest death toll of journalists this century outside of Iraq. Following a successful mission in December 2009 by IFJ and partners, he stressed that it was important to maintain the pressure on the authorities not just during the court cases, but also in the build-up to the elections in May.

4.1.7 Indonesia

Speaker: Roby Alampay, South East Asian Press Alliance

Religious defamation is widespread in Indonesia. Like in the Philippines, impunity and violence against the press is rising. This year is crucial because the Freedom of Information Act which was passed in Indonesia two years ago comes into force. Its impact on the government should be followed closely in light of the serious corruption charges facing the government.

Indonesia is also the headquarters of ASEAN which has passed a charter and formed the ASEAN Intergovernmental Commission for Human Rights. This human rights body is still nebulous, but has a mandate to receive thematic reports, though not complaints. The Human Rights Commission presents an opportunity for the international community to actively engage and campaign in Indonesia in terms of capacity building of the body itself. The Commissioner to the Human Rights Commission is very progressive and independent and represents an additional avenue for working directly with the human rights body.

The World Movement for Democracy in Jakarta is another opportunity to get involved in Indonesia, as is the Bali democracy forum which is in its second year.

Jacqueline Park (IFJ) added that there were strong national organisations on the ground in Indonesia including the Alliance of Independent Journalists and the Press Council who are already doing work on advocacy. Indonesia is one of the shining lights in the Southeast Asia region, one of the few countries moving in the direction of democracy with a government quite receptive to media support action.

4.1.8 Pakistan

Speaker: Jacqueline Park, International Federation of Journalists (IFJ)

In Pakistan, the insurgency has intensified in the conflict areas. Insecurity has spread throughout the country, so where the conflict was previously concentrated around the border areas, this new situation is creating a very difficult environment for journalists to work in. There have been riots and street demonstrations which are dangerous to cover. Most of the journalists are working on their own in conflict zones except for those working for the bigger outlets. There is general insecurity in employment, very little support for the work they do or respect for their profession. This is reflected in their wages and feeds into the risks that many are prepared to take.

Central and provincial government have a mixed record on press freedom with open attempts to block cable TV and restrict media. There is also pressure from radical Islamist groups and threats to and attacks

on journalists, such as those on the Peshawar Press Club directly targeting journalists which have created fear.

Pakistan has a well-organised journalist community through the Federal Union of Journalists and a press club structure in most cities linked to the Union. A Partnership mission would be important as an expression of solidarity and support. A Partnership should look at how best to support local efforts, improve the media's working conditions and environment, promote a better understanding of the role of journalism and create a safety response that takes into account the local needs which vary and should be widely accessible.

There is a need for advocacy that challenges the culture of impunity and supports the work that the union has been doing to investigate attacks on journalists. There is also a need to advocate greater social responsibility amongst employers for security in employment.

Joel Simon (CPJ) added that the challenge of doing advocacy in Pakistan with the Zidari government that has little government authority in many parts of the country – is similar to the challenge faced in many other countries.

- Even if you engage with the government, what can they really deliver, he asked? He added that combined advocacy work in Pakistan and Afghanistan should be considered to address the challenges of journalists in tribal areas and on the borders.

Karin Karelkar, Freedom House, commented that there were severe restrictions put on the broadcast sector at the end of military rule which were later lifted. These restrictions are in danger of returning as they are under consideration by the government at present, thus making advocacy even more important.

According to Paula Schriefer, Freedom House, Pakistan also plays a leading role in the Human Rights Council in Geneva trying to push back on international norms. Pakistan is always the lead sponsor on behalf of the organisations in the annual conference on the defamation of religions and has been pushing for the optional protocol for the International Convention on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination. Pakistan is one of the few countries with an actively-used blasphemy defamation of religion law. Any teams going into Pakistan should be aware of these issues.

4.1.9 Yemen

Speaker: Virginie Jouan, World Association of Newspapers (WAN)

The situation in Yemen is expected to worsen in the context of the international fight against terrorism. Journalists are being tried in special courts which are considered tools of repression against critical voices in Yemen. Lawyers are discouraged from representing journalists, which means that journalists are often in court without any representation. They are jailed and once they get out they face writing and travel bans and are left without any resources.

Within an international partnership there would be more means with which to defend journalists in Yemen with organisations bringing in different expertise at the right time. The World Association of Newspapers

recently dealt with the Media Legal Defence Initiative exchanging information on a specific case which was very promising.

Drusilla Menaker, IREX, added that Yemen's domestic situation presents possibilities within media law. Some work is being done in parliament and within media law. It would be timely to bring together the various initiatives taking place in Yemen both internally and internationally.

4.1.10 Afghanistan

Speaker: Anthony Borden, Institute of War and Peace Reporting (IWPR)

The reason to re-engage in Afghanistan is the need for there to be more than military solutions. It is a time of particular risk for Afghan journalists and attacks are escalating. Many journalists are forced to leave the country. There is a need for Afghanistan to have media personalities and for them to be supported.

The diversity of the country is a challenge and security inside and outside the capital a concern. Both Advocacy, Media development and Emergency Partnerships are applicable in Afghanistan. Parts of the country are emergency areas where there is conflict and an overall need for media development, and both internal and external advocacy in light of attacks on journalists.

Afghanistan is a country with a long international presence and experience. The Afghan population is conscious of this and expects the international community to deliver their part while they themselves try to create alliances under very difficult circumstances.

Tala Dowlatshahi, Reporters without Borders (RSF), noted that RSF has found empty pockets of journalists in the South and East of the country, leaving black holes of news left by the government for foreign media support organisations to fill.

4.1.11 Azerbaijan

Speaker: Rovshan Bagirov, Open Society Institute (OSI)

The situation in Azerbaijan is worsening every year. Long-standing transition, oil money and ineffective reaction by the international community to the situation in the country give the government the confidence to continue its activities against Freedom of Expression unaffected.

Lack of coordination amongst donors has worsened the situation. Donor activities sometimes overlap and they are not tracking the grants and results of their activities. The government is now also interfering with online journalism with bloggers having been thrown into prison. The government is also increasing jail terms.

Meg Gaydosik (USAID) added that Azerbaijan is a resource-rich country and the consolidation of power and money in the hands of those who are very closely aligned with the government creates problems. She also pointed to Azerbaijan's key regional and geopolitical influence with Turkey and the Caucasus and Iran, making it difficult to call the government to account. The government largely ignores the voices of the international community. Azerbaijan is an important model to what can happen to an oil-rich country.

Javier Sierra of World Press Freedom Committee (WPFC) disagreed with the view that there had been no reaction from the Azerbaijani government. The Azeri government is interested in a closer trade relationship with the EU. WPEC had been directly involved in the release of four journalists from prison and every year the Azeri government declares an amnesty resulting in the release of a number of journalists.

Thomas Hughes (IMS) pointed to new NGO laws that the government is using against organisations that do not conform to government expectations. For this reason international organisations hesitate to get involved in advocacy work so as not to jeopardise their ongoing media development programmes. A partnership structure such as the ongoing one in Belarus which has two separate tracks - one on media development and one on advocacy.

4.1.12 Belarus

Speaker: Marjorie Rouse, Internews Network

When dealing with a closed society like Belarus, two separate strains of Partnerships are needed; one which is external on advocacy and one which is internal on media development. These efforts must be coordinated, but run separately. There is a fair amount of media support coordination going on around Belarus, but challenged by the fact that it takes place out of Vilnius, Brussels and Kiev. There is no possibility for organisations to meet inside the country. Therefore, in repressive societies such as Belarus and Azerbaijan, a high level of coordination is necessary.

The government alternates between swaying towards the EU and Russia depending on their needs. The European Union and the US are not in agreement about what direction in which to take the relationship with Belarus. Even amongst themselves, Europeans do not agree on their approach to the country and this complicates media support efforts.

- We are all interacting with the same players on the ground Drusilla Menaker, IREX, said.
- All are working with the Belarus Association of Journalists which received a warning recently by the Ministry of Justice. Seven independent media tried to register under the new media law and were denied registration. The upcoming elections are an opportunity to get involved.

Thomas Hughes (IMS) invited partners at the meeting to take part in the six monthly media development meeting on Belarus coordinated by IMS which involves international and national actors. The last two took place in Vilnius and the next one is in May 2010 in Warsaw. The meetings are used to strategise on themes with national partners and the international organisations look at any potential overlaps in activities and future planning. The IFJ leads a parallel process on advocacy work.

Oliver Money-Kyrle (IFJ) expressed concern that the group had selected a list of countries in which work was already well on its way or the organisations were already very familiar with. He questioned the impact at governmental level of the Partnership efforts after 4- 5 years of work in the country, and felt that countries like China and India had greater priority over Belarus.

Jacqueline Park (IFJ) raised the question of whether the partners should deal with countries in which

activities would have an impact beyond the country's own borders like India or China, or whether to focus on smaller countries like Nepal, Sri Lanka, Pakistan which are small, but with a greater chance of impact.

Biljana Tatomir (OSI) argued that choosing a country which already had a history of Partnership engagement should not be grounds on which to disregard the country. Using Zimbabwe as an example, she pointed to the fact that no one knows the way in which the political transition in the country will go and the support of vibrant media in the country makes a case for continued Partnership engagement. It is not about the length of time organisations have been engaged in a country, she said.

4.1.13 Haiti

Speaker: Marjorie Rouse, Internews Network

Haiti is a positive example of what media support organisations can do together in a humanitarian crisis and emergency response. What makes this emergency different from other is that from day one, the humanitarian organisations understood the role of media support organisations in the process and invited them to the table.

The presence of the group Communication with Disaster Affected Communities (CDAC) on the ground is growing and a coordination meeting was planned for 27 January with partners to identify focal points and upcoming activities. The government and organisations involved have been contacted to clarify where CDAC can play a role. As a group, media support organisations should flag media development early on. In the coming weeks and months, humanitarian organisations will be consumed with the humanitarian response which trumps everything else and they will not be focusing on how to develop Haiti's media sector in future. There was a vibrant radio sector prior to the earthquake in Port-au-Prince, but this may change. There is no advertisement market and radio stations cannot afford fuel and run on generators.

Gordana Jankovich (OSI) disagreed with the assessment of the Haitian radio community as vibrant before the earthquake and instead called it desperate. Prior to the earthquake there were a few community radios operating on a small scale and religious radio stations. Journalists were in desperate need of development. There was little independent journalism in the country and a need for engagement.

According to Gordana Jankovich, Haiti would benefit from two types of interventions: An emergency intervention based on the importance of delivering information to the victims and a long-term engagement, re-examining the relationship with the countries surrounding Haiti. International sympathy for the country could be used to open up dialogue with neighbouring countries such as the Dominican Republic where journalists have been promoting hate speech and worsening the relationship between the two countries. Also the relationship with the US should be re-examined.

The media scene will look different, but people in Haiti will maintain the same set of values as they had before the earthquake. There is a need to learn about the value system in the country, which has led journalism in Haiti for decades. Media support organisations must help lead both community and mainstream media with a proper structure and well-established journalistic practices.

Elisabeth Pierre-Louis and Maude Melangrez, Fondation Connaissance et Liberte (FOKAL), Haiti, provided a fresh report from the situation in Haiti. The situation is difficult to assess, she said, but there is a need for emergency support.

FOKAL was working with the OSI media programme prior to the earthquake and the priorities defined then remain the same after the disaster. These priorities were about ethics, regulatory systems and the privately owned media system which looks vibrant from the outside due to the sheer numbers of media, but when looking at content, is lacking. A two-tiered approach of emergency and long-term Partnerships is important.

Jesper Højberg (IMS) added that care must be taken not to allow national structures to be overtaken by international organisations. The amount of funds can set development agendas askew, setting off fundraising competitions between organisations to show their presence and thereby neglecting the capacity building of national organisations from day one. As a bare minimum the structures that existed before the earthquake must be re-established. Another situation similar to that of Afghanistan must be avoided.

Mark Koenig (USAID) added that news-making in Haiti needs work. There are no training institutions, no journalism certificates available and this has yet to be addressed by media support organisations. Donors focus primarily on non-profit community media. About 33 private radio stations are operating in Port-au-Prince, and commercial media should be added to this. It is also difficult to promote unity amongst the Haitian community. There are two journalist unions which do not seem to work together.

Steve Buckley (AMARC) described how AMARC has worked with local community radio in Haiti, building their activities around a locally led response framed over 3-4 years. There are two other levels of coordination needed in Haiti. One is among local NGOs on the ground and the second is amongst the donors who will be pouring money into this sector, so the money does not obstruct some of the goals on the ground. This should be addressed by donors as soon as possible. He referred to ongoing discussions of a conference on media support in Port-au-Prince in mid to late February.

4.1.14 Mexico

Speaker: Dario Ramirez, Article 19 (A19)

Mexico is a leading political country in Latin America in terms of economy and democracy, but the federal and local governments have not taken any action to address attacks against the media. The numbers of murdered journalists in the last 6-8 years has been increasing. There is no effective protection mechanism in place. There are many alerts and monitoring cases, but few protection activities and there is an evident need for this.

Talks have been held with the federal government after the IMS-led mission 2008 regarding the establishment of a protection programme emulating the Colombian model, but the talks have not been fruitful. The Colombian Committee to Protect Journalists has all levels of relevant actors involved and there are authorities in Mexico willing to learn from the Colombian model.

In February 2010 the High Commissioner for Human Rights will discuss the viability of this protection mechanism with the federal government. Article 19's assessment is that media support organisations have to continue to develop an ad-hoc hard and soft protection mechanism because of the lack of political will to take action.

The 2008 international advocacy mission boosted the capacity of local organisations. Coordination has come a long way in the last two years, but most of the organisations are not fully equipped to address protection or effective advocacy work. In December 2009, IMS visited Mexico which led to a letter drafted by the national organisations to the international community collectively requesting another international intervention to focus on protection measures and supporting Mexican organisations in developing and providing those protective measures.

This letter provides international organisations with a good opportunity to engage in Mexico and address the challenges of safety and advocacy.

Journalists and media outlets in Mexico do not recognise the lack of media protection as a problem and have no measures in place to cope with the war between the federal government and organised crime. Another important issue is the lack of solidarity between journalists which reflects poorly on the media's reporting of on-going cases against journalists. The high levels of corruption and lack of rule of law make it necessary for impunity to be tackled by strengthening the national capacity for litigating cases. Only one of 54 cases brought by journalists was investigated last year. Authorities must be faced in court rather than in dialogue because the results of this approach have not been satisfactory.

The idea of fighting impunity in courts has provided some results, but there is also a need to apply international pressure through inter-American human rights mechanisms. These national litigations cannot be carried out without protection mechanisms. Advocacy work must be continued, asking for better investigating institutions, and a better legal framework regarding aggressions towards and murder of journalists.

Kwame Karikari (MFWA) said any intervention in Mexico is important because it is not your traditional state verses press freedom situation. Rather, organised crime is the source of the problem and a similar situation could threaten many countries across the world. In West and South Africa organised crime is gaining ground and therefore an intervention in Mexico could be a lesson in how to address this problem not only for media support organisations, but also for the UN system and governments as a whole.

According to Frank La Rue, UN Special Rapporteur for Freedom of Expression, the Mexican state is not assuming responsibility for the growing organised crime. When a case remains with impunity, it is a silent invitation for it to be repeated. It is crucial to defend the press from organised crime, because it is not your typical attack from the government for political reasons. Many countries, such as Haiti, have been involved in the shipment of drugs and with Haiti in total collapse, it is much more vulnerable.

The idea that organised crime may grow in Haiti is a threat to all sectors, but specifically human rights defenders and the press. So the lessons to be learnt from Mexico are crucial. Frank La Rue stated that he

will put forward a suggestion in his next report that every country has an emergency mechanism for the protection of journalists, a joint mechanism between state institutions of different types and civil society.

4.2 Discussion on countries not shortlisted

Additional time allowed for further, very brief presentations of countries which had initially been nominated, but did not make the shortlist for potential Partnership action in 2010. Moderator Edetaen Ojo (Media Rights Agenda) opened the floor for a quick discussion.

4.2.1 Guinea

Speaker: Kwame Karikari, MFWA

Guinea faces all the challenges shared by many of the countries discussed as priorities for intervention; organised crime, conflict and political censorship. A further development in this direction is that Guinea has the potential to engulf the entire region.

4.2.2 Russia

Speaker: Barbora Bukovska, Article 19

There is no coordination on media support at present in Russia which is marred by defamation, impunity and threats against journalists.

4.2.3 Sri Lanka

Speaker: Jacqueline Park, International Federation of Journalists (IFJ)

It is important that international organisations maintain the momentum built from the work invested in Sri Lanka so far. While the situation remains dire it would send the wrong message if media support organisations did not continue joint efforts there.

4.2.4 Italy

Speaker: Gordana Jankovic, Open Society Institute (OSI)

Gordana Jankovich argued that in light of recent development in Italy, a Western democracy which has seen several recent examples of the Government infringing on the media's right to free expression, Partnership action in Italy would set precedence for FoE organisations in a developed country.

4.2.5 Venezuela

Speaker: Frank La Rue, UN Special Rapporteur

The Venezuelan President recently took to harsh measures by closing down radio and print media which he felt were not showing him adequate support. Venezuela shows political censorship at its worst. Allowing the country to set such an example of hampering freedom of press in South America without intervention may have consequences.

4.2.6 India

Speaker: Jaqueline Park, International Federation of Journalists (IFJ)

The IFJ has worked with a number of journalists in the conflict areas in the North-East. Journalists are sandwiched in the middle of the warring parties, restricted in their movement, and under pressure from all sides to cover their agendas. Insurgent groups and criminal gangs wreak havoc. In the Northeast, journalists have organised themselves, but would welcome a mission. In Kashmir journalists are not formally organised because of the dangers tied to this.

Other arguments for a joint intervention in India are the digital transition, the mass layoffs, and the decline in union organising which has led to a fall in professionalism.

4.2.7 China

Speaker: Jacqueline Park, International Federation of Journalists (IFJ)

IFJ has a programme which monitors and reports on press freedom in different parts of China and disseminates the information as quickly as possible. One of the greatest challenges in China is knowing what exactly is going on. Putting pressure on the government is difficult, but the Internet presents itself with an opportunity for joint engagement and coordination, as the government grapples with how to control information on the Internet, not just general news pieces, but the general chatter and blogging. IFJ is about to publish a report with a list of bans, looking at what the government is trying to control the media's reporting of.

4.2.8 Iraq

Speaker: Drusilla Menaker, IREX

There are no strong organisations in Iraq yet, but it is an important country and media support organisations are needed there in the long term.

4.2.9 Iran

Speaker: Tala Dowlatshahi, Reporters without Borders) RSF

RSF had been active in campaigns in relation to the Green Movement. Looking at the Internet in Iran is important bearing in mind that Farsi is in the top five languages spoken on the Internet worldwide and the increasing attacks on bloggers and activists who are put on sham trials. Impunity goes without notice by the international community.

5. Criteria for selecting target countries

Session 3 moderated by Steve Buckley (AMARC)

Session 3 dealt with an in-depth discussion of the criteria for selecting target countries developed during the first International Partnership meeting in Copenhagen in September 2009. The aim of this session was

thus to further reduce the list of 15 countries to a list of approximately nine countries which met the criteria for Partnerships, but also reflected a geographical spread and did already have major ongoing media support Partnerships.

5.1 Applying criteria for country selection and Partnerships

The list of criteria for interventions discussed in section 3.5.1 was used in the following session as a basis from which to determine the type of Partnership approach and which countries to select.

5.1.1 Criteria for Advocacy interventions in target countries:

- Is there an addressable issue?
- Potential for impact
- Alignment interest
- Ownership & continuity

For advocacy to be successful, organisations need to agree on the issue that is to be addressed collectively. This differs from the "potential for impact" in terms of whether there is any international attention and a will to harmonise action, as well as a government receptive to advocacy. In some countries like Zimbabwe, advocacy is not the answer because they feed off international attention.

Virginie Jouan (WAN) raised the question of whether it would be acceptable to engage in a campaign knowing there is no or limited potential for impact, such as in Iran. Thomas Hughes (IMS) responded that the aim was to define what sets the three types of Partnerships apart and when to apply them. While an Advocacy Partnership in Iran may have no impact with the government, an Emergency Partnership with underground or web-based media may be another option.

Jaqueline Park (IFJ) added that the same applies for China where there are clearly addressable issues. However, if the decision was to be based on whether there was any potential to impact the government, things would not go far. There may be other ways of judging potential for impact. When US President Obama made statements about open government in China, he was speaking directly to the Chinese people, and this may have created an understanding or movement within the country. Long-term advocacy coalition-building could have an impact.

Gordana Jankovich (OSI) added that human rights groups working in closed societies have coalitions which work on establishing long-term impact. Different criteria may apply for long-term advocacy coalition-building in closed societies because it requires a broader coalition than just Freedom of Expression representatives.

Marjorie Rouse (Internews Network) highlighted the issue of emerging themes such as how to advocate in resource-rich countries when there is not a lot of leverage. Organised crime was another emerging theme.

Stewart Chisholm (OSI) pointed to the need to look at the effectiveness of advocacy efforts outside a given country, using talks with the US and the EU about aid to Mexico as an example.

Kwame Karikari (MFWA) suggested that a list under the criteria of “addressable issues” be compiled, including points such as political censorship, impunity by the state/non-state, organised crime and conflict to see where they apply.

Paula Schriefer (Freedom House) added that countries under Advocacy Partnerships could be categorised according to their level of difficulty to help the group select their target countries. Big, hard-to-impact-countries like Russia, China and India, have little potential for impact, but any results achieved would be liable to reach beyond their borders.

5.1.2 Criteria for Media Development Interventions in target countries:

Media development need and demand

- Conducive environment
- Requirement for long-term engagement/involving all levels
- Absorption capacity

Biljana Tatomir (OSI) remarked that the term "conducive environment" was a contradiction of requirements for long-term engagements and that it should be an aim, not a criterion. Thomas Hughes explained that this wording described the need for there to be a basis for engagement, a basis to do media development.

5.1.3 Criteria for Emergency Partnerships in target countries:

- *Urgent need and demand for support*
- Potential for rapid and effective support
- Lead designation to person/institutions.
- Designating persons/ institutions as lead

Additional points were mentioned such as ensuring follow-up, an exit strategy, assessing the amount of information at hand and informing the public. These were not added because they were not criteria, but rather implementation recommendations.

Thomas Hughes added that it is possible for one type of Partnership to transform itself into another at a later point in time. An Emergency Partnership can transform itself into a Media Development Partnership or they can run parallel to each other like in Sri Lanka and Belarus.

Oliver Money-Kyrle (IFJ) was concerned that too many criteria were being set up for emergencies. Using the Philippines as an example, he described how IFJ engaged because there was a clear crisis and a clear demand, and then tried to bring on other organisations that were also looking at the situation. The mission did not just have the aim of meeting with the victims' families, but also to consider the follow-up, whether short or long term.

Jesper Højberg (IMS) agreed with this, but said that even the "self-evident" best practices were not always practiced. Post-emergency follow-ups did not always take place and the media support community, as well

as the general donor community, had shown this. Biljana Tatomir added that emergency situations are often examples of worst practices, and this is detrimental to the further development.

Paula Schriefer (Freedom House) said that there was a need to address strategies around emergencies - what organisations do when they get there – an issue not covered in the criteria.

5.1.4 Criteria for not engaging:

Do no harm: making sure that you are not tapping vital local human resources in a crowded market

Do not follow the money: donor money readily available, this is not a good enough reason to engage

Capacity: If your organisation's capabilities do not match the needs of the community

Joel Simon (IFJ) explained that IFJ chose not to go into Haiti because they looked at the criteria and decided that they could not provide the necessary assistance as an advocacy organisation. Going in would have done more harm than good and used precious resources on the ground. The notion that you respond just because something is an emergency is wrong, he said.

Karin Karelkar (Freedom House) raised the point of whether there were environments in which the group would not go in collectively such as in Burma or Iran, where a connection with the international community might do more harm than good.

6. Choosing target countries for joint action in 2010

Session 4 moderated by Annie Game, International Freedom of eXpression

Participants acknowledged that a further shortlist of countries was necessary to identify a manageable number of nine countries for Partnerships in 2010 which could be discussed in detail during the meeting.

The set of criteria for selecting target countries would help inform the group's selection. The final list would also reflect a geographical spread of countries without already existing media support Partnerships, so as also to ensure added value through a "new" Partnership. This meant that countries such as Belarus, Sri Lanka, Nepal, Zimbabwe and Mexico were not included on the basis of significant Partnerships already taking place in these countries.

Additional ideas of how best to shortlist were discussed, but dismissed. These included choosing countries that would ensure an equal number of Advocacy, Media Development and Emergency Partnerships, categorising countries in terms of long or short-term impact within and across borders or selecting countries to represent a geographical spread.

The nine countries selected for particular attention at the International Partnership Meeting in 2010 are:

Azerbaijan (Europe), Nigeria, Uganda (Africa), Philippines, Pakistan, Afghanistan (Asia and the Pacific), Yemen (Middle East), Venezuela, Haiti (The Americas)

6.1 Partnership action plans per Country 2010

The group went through the nine target countries one by one, determining their action plans according to the following categories:

- 1) Type of Partnership/s for each country
- 2) Identifying International partners
- 3) Identifying Potential national partners
- 4) Actions/focus and division of tasks in the Partnership
- 5) Time frames or key events around which to base the Partnership
- 6) Funding options/budget
- 7) Lead organisation

6.1.1 Azerbaijan Action Plan

Name of Country	Azerbaijan
Type of Partnership	Options for Advocacy Partnership & Media Development Partnership
International Partners	Advocacy: WPFC, A19, CPJ, IFJ, IWPC, WAN, Freedom House, (RSF), OSCE, Press Now Media Development: IREX, IMS, OSI, Council of Europe, IWPR, Fojo Lead: A19 (Advocacy) IREX (Media Development)
National Partners	Internews, Media Rights Institute, IRFS, AMC, Yeni Nesil, WPFC, Transition Online
Actions & Division of Tasks	Joint Mission (long-term advocacy action), Coordination of trial monitoring Bringing local actors to OSCE Small grant giving Support to litigations New media options Access to Information
Timeframes (incl. keys events)	Court Cases – around judgements
Funding Options	OSI, USAID, EU, NED
Sustainability Options	Involvement of National Partners

6.1.2 Nigeria Action Plan

Name of Country	Nigeria
Type of Partnership	Advocacy & Media Development
International Partners	Freedom House, Internews Network, AMARC, IFJ, WAN, IMS, BBC,

	FH, CPJ, UNESCO, IREX , BBC World Service Trust, Search for Common Ground, IWPR Lead: MFWA with Media Rights Agenda, Nigeria
National Partners	Media Rights Agenda, National Union of Journalists, IPC, OSI Nigeria
Division of Tasks and Focus Areas	Advocacy around community radio RTI Advocacy Reform of media laws Elections reporting Media development – conflict reporting & safety
Timeframes (incl. keys events)	Elections 2011
Funding Options	OSI, USAID, IMS, UNESCO, OSIWA
Sustainability Options	

6.1.3 Uganda Action Plan

Name of Country	Uganda
Type of Partnership	Advocacy, Media Development
International Partners	MDLF, AMARC, Press Now, Fojo , IREX, CPJ, A19, MFWA, ACME, Internews Network, OSI, IWPR, IFJ Lead: OSI
National Partners	ACME, Article 19, Independent Media Council, UJU, Media Institute, OSEA, Makerere University, Uganda Media Development Foundation (UMDF)
Division of Tasks and Focus Areas	Advocacy Access to Information implementation Law Reform advocacy Litigation State/Public broadcasting transformation Conflict Reporting Joint Action for UPR
Timeframes (incl. keys events)	Elections February 2011 Ongoing Peace negotiations in the north
Funding Options	OSI, Nordic Donors (Danida, Sida, Norad), DFID, Dutch, UNESCO, Swiss, Irish

6.1.4 Yemen Action Plan

Name of Country	Yemen
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Type of Partnership	Advocacy & Media Development
International Partners	UNESCO, IREX, IMS, Internews Network, IFJ, IWPR, Free Voice, CPJ, A19, RSF, Index on Censorship, WAN Lead: WAN
Type of Partnership	Advocacy
National Partners	Yemen PAC, YJS
Division of Tasks and Focus Areas	Media Law Reform Safety Media Development – New Media – web-based Further support to YJS Radio Legal Defense support
Timeframes (incl. keys events)	2010
Funding Options	NED, IMS, USAID, MEPI, Dfid, OSI
Sustainability Options	

6.1.5 Pakistan Action Plan

Name of Country	Pakistan
Type of Partnership	Advocacy & Development
International Partners	WAN, INSI, RSF, Free Voice, Internews Europe, Internews Network, IFRA, IMS, IWPR, NED, Index on Censorship, AMARC, OSI, CPJ, RSF, IREX Lead: Internews and IFJ
National Partners	PPF, Intermedia, PFUJ, Rural Media Network, SAFWA, Women's Media Centre of Pakistan
Division of Tasks and Focus Areas	Safety Local Radio Legal Reform – regulatory framework on broadcasting Advocacy on International Norms
Timeframes (incl. keys events)	Parliament sessions March Human Rights Session
Funding Options	USAID, DFID, OSI, Free Voice, IMS, EU, IFS Pakistan, NED
Sustainability Options	

6.1.6 Afghanistan Action Plan

Name of Country	Afghanistan
Type of Partnership	Media Development
International Partners	Internews Europe, Internews Network, IREX, IMS, OSI, IFJ, Asia

	Foundation, UNESCO, NED, Press Now, Fojo, Index on Censorship, CPJ, RSF, INSI, IWPR, Lead: IMS
National Partners	Afghan Media Resource Centre NAI Afghan Union of Journalists OSI Afghanistan
Division of Tasks and Focus Areas	Safety Training/Protection Sustainability Programme Production Coordination
Timeframes (incl. keys events)	Parliamentary Elections
Funding Options	USAID, NED, OSI, NSA, Sida
Sustainability Options	

6.1.7 Philippines Action Plan

Name of Country	Philippines
	Advocacy & Media Development
International Partners	SEAPA, IREX, Internews Network, AMARC, INSI, IFJ, WAN, IWPR, IMS, UNESCO, OSI, Index on censorship, CPJ, RSF, Free Voice Lead; IFJ/SEAPA/CPJ
National Partners	NUJP, FFFJ, CFMR, PIFJ
Division of Tasks and Focus Areas	Safety Legal Support/Defense Humanitarian support Impunity /training Advocacy Law Reform Joint Mission
Timeframes (incl. keys events)	Elections in May 2010 Impunity Summit CPJ (April) Trials
Funding Options	Norway – Ministry of Foreign Affairs OSI
Sustainability Options	

6.1.8 Venezuela Action Plan

Name of Country	Venezuela
Type of Partnership	Advocacy
International Partners	CPJ, IWPR, Freedom House, OSI, IMS, Free Voice, A19, Index on Censorship Lead: A19 Mexico
National Partners	Human Rights Centre, IPYS Ven. Journalist Union Venezuela
Division of Tasks and Focus Areas	International Campaigns New Media Options International Legal Defense Outreach to Multilaterals
Timeframes (incl. keys events)	Elections 2010 UPR
Funding Options	OSI OTI
Sustainability Options	

6.1.9 Haiti Action Plan

Name of Country	Haiti
Type of Partnership	Emergency & Media Development
International Partners	Internews Network, Internews Europe, IMS, IFJ, AMARC, RSF, BBC, Reuters Foundation, CPAC, Ressa Liberty (Canada), DEMOS, Free Voice, OSI, WAN, IWPR Lead: Internews
National Partners	National TV + local TV stations, Radio stations, Haitian Journalist Associations, Media Owners, Editors
Activities, Division of Tasks and Focus Areas WEB: crisiscomm.ning.com	Media Development Platform for Information Sharing CDAC web-site – for sharing of information On-going media assessment Mapping of media Humanitarian Information – informing about step-by-step process on reconstruction USHAHIDI Coordination Working with local/national journalists together Network with other civil society organisations Emergency Information System - sms

	21 radio stations – brief produced by Internews, News You Can Use on Hygiene, Child care, Shelters/Housing
Timeframes	
Funding Options	OSI, UNESCO, UN, USAID
Sustainability Options	

7. Conclusion and next steps

The nine new Partnerships agreed at this meeting one day meeting in New York are scheduled to take place in 2010. The lead organisation initiating the first steps of each country Partnership is expected to start a process of consultation with the other organisations listed in the action plan by e-mail, phone or Skype.

A strategic working group will be convened which will build on the discussions in Copenhagen and New York with the aim of informing how the organizations collectively roll out the various Partnerships tailored to the specific circumstances of each country.

The next International Media Partnership meeting will be hosted by UNESCO in Paris in the fall of 2010.

Annexes

Annex I: List of Participants

INTERNATIONAL PARTNERSHIP MEETING, 26 JANUARY 2010

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**Annex II:
Agenda of
International
Partnership
Meeting,
26
Janu**

ary

Venue: Open Society Institute - New York; 400 West 59th Street, New York NY 10019

9:30 **Welcome address and expectations** of the meeting's outcomes

Speakers: **Gwyneth Henderson**, Board Chair, Open Society Media Program
Gordana Jankovic, Director, Open Society Media Program

10:00 **Conclusions from Copenhagen meeting**

Speaker: **Jesper Højberg**, Executive Director, International Media Support

10:30 Nomination of the **2010 mission countries and opportunities:**

This session will allow different organisations to suggest the countries where they believe joint missions could accomplish something concrete

Moderator: **Edetean Ojo**, Executive Director, Media Rights Agenda

11:30 Coffee Break

11:45 Resumption of earlier session...to continue until Lunch

13:00 Working lunch – led by the Committee to Protect Journalists, this will be a brainstorming session to discuss best practices in addressing impunity in preparation for their proposed

“Impunity Summit”

14:00 Discussion of general **criteria and principles for country selection**, selection of mission partners and overall approach to the degree to which other partners should be engaged; defining consensus-building strategies for developing joint recommendations for mission reports.

Moderator: **Steve Buckley**, President, World Association of Community Radio Broadcasters (AMARC)

15:00 Coffee break

15:15 Rationales for deciding upon follow up missions **final list of 2010 missions** and follow up activities for the already visited countries including divisions of responsibility, funding mechanisms, rationale for deciding upon follow-up missions

Moderator: **Annie Game**, International Freedom of eXpression

17:00 End of meeting

18: 30 **Media Legal Defense Initiative Launch** – 15th floor, New York Times Building, 620 8th Ave., between 40th and 41st Streets (20 minutes taxi ride from the OSI Building)

Annex III: List of 47 Countries with Expressions of Interest for Involvement in Partnerships

Country	Nominating Organizations	Type of intervention	Expression of interest	Number
Africa				
Uganda	IREX	Advocacy/media development	IREX, CPJ, A19, MFWA, ACME, Internews N., OSI, IFJ, IWPR, (?)	11
	OSI	Advocacy/ media development	Fojo Press Now	
Zimbabwe	UNESCO	Media Development	FH, IREX, CPJ, MFWA, RSF, FV,	18
	AMARC		INDEX, ACME, Internews N.,	
	OSI		AMARC, OSI, IFJ, Internews E., WAN, IWPR, IMS, (?)Fojo, Press Now	
Democratic Republic of Congo	UNESCO WAN	Advocacy, Media Development	IREX, CPJ, FV, Internews N., USAID, OSI, IFJ, WAN, IWPR, Fojo, Press Now	10
Guinea	UNESCO	Emergency	IREX, CPJ, A19, MFWA, IMS	5
	A19	Advocacy		
Nigeria	UNESCO	Media Development	FH, MRA, CPJ, A19, MFWA, Internews N., AMARC, AMARC, IFJ, WAN, IWPR, IMS	12
	IREX	media development		
	AMARC	Advocacy/ media dev		
Somalia	IREX	emergency/media development	IREX, CPJ, INDEX, Internews N., OSI, IFJ, Fojo, Press Now	7
	UNESCO	Emergency		
Ethiopia	CPJ	emergency, advocacy	IREX, CPJ, IFJ	3
Central African Republic	UNESCO	Media Development	IREX, CPJ, MFWA, Internews N., IWPR,	5
Liberia	UNESCO	Media Development	IREX, MRA, CPJ, Internews N., IFJ, IWPR, IMS, Fojo	7
Kenya	FH		FH	1
Gambia	MFWA	Advocacy/ Media Development	MFWA, IMS	2
Eritrea	RSF		RSF, Press Now	2
Ivory Coast	RSF		RSF	1
Madagascar	RSF		RSF	1
Tunisia	INDEX, IFEX, TMG	Advocacy/ Media Development	INDEX, IFEX	2 (plus TMG)

Sierra Leone	UNESCO	Media Development	IREX, MRA, CPJ, IFJ, IWPR, Fojo	5
ASIA				
Nepal	IFJ, AMARC	emergency, advocacy	IREX, CPJ, A19, RSF, Internews N.,	10
	OSI		AMARC, OSI, IFJ, IWPR, IMS	
Burma	INDEX		INDEX, IMS	2
Thailand	OSI	Advocacy/ Media Development	SEAPA, IREX, CPJ, Internews N., OSI, Internews E., IWPR,	7
The Philippines	INSI		SEAPA, IREX, CPJ, FV, Internews N.,	12
	UNESCO	Advocacy	AMARC, INSI, OSI, IFJ, WAN, IWPR,	
	OSI		IMS	
	WAN	Advocacy		
	AMARC	Advocacy, media dev		
	CPJ	emergency, advocacy		
Indonesia	A19	Advocacy	SEAPA, FH, IREX, CPJ, A19, FV, Internews N., OSI, IFJ	9
Maldives	IMS		IREX, Internews N., IFJ, IMS	4
Bhutan	IMS		SEAPA, RSF, Internews N., IFJ, IMS	5
Iran	WAN	Emergency/ Advocacy	CPJ, A19, RSF, INDEX, Internews E., WAN, IWPR, IMS, Press Now	9
Iraq	IREX	Emergency/advocacy/media development	IREX, CPJ, A19, RSF (in the Kurdish region), IFJ INDEX, Internews E., IWPR, Fojo, Press Now	9
Pakistan	WAN	Advocacy	FH, IREX, CPJ, RSF, FV, Internews N.,	13
	INSI		INSI, OSI, IFJ, Internews E., WAN,	
	UNESCO	Emergency	IWPR, IMS	
	IFJ			
Yemen	WAN	Advocacy	IREX, CPJ, A19, RSF, FV, INDEX,	12
	UNESCO	Advocacy	Internews N., OSI, IFJ, WAN, IWPR, IMS	
Vietnam	UNESCO	Advocacy	SEAPA, CPJ, A19, Internews N., Fojo	4
Palestine	UNESCO	Media Development	CPJ, RSF, INDEX (incl. Israel), WAN, IWPR, Fojo	5
Bangladesh	UNESCO	Media Development	IREX, CPJ, A19, FV, Internews N., IWPR, (?)	6
Sri Lanka	UNESCO	Media Development	FH, CPJ, RSF, Internews N., IFJ,	7
	IFJ		Internews E., IMS, Fojo	
Afghanistan	UNESCO	Emergency/ Advocacy/ Media Development	IREX, CPJ, RSF, INDEX, Internews N., INSI, IFJ, Internews E., IWPR, IMS, Fojo, Press Now	11
China	IFJ		SEAPA, IREX, CPJ, RSF, Internews N., IFJ, Internews E., IWPR,	8
India	IFJ		CPJ, Internews N., IFJ	3
Europe				
Italy	OSI	Advocacy	WPFC, FH, CPJ, A19, INDEX,	7

			Internews N., OSI	
Azerbaijan	OSI	Advocacy	WPFC, FH, IREX, CPJ, A19, Internews N., OSI, IFJ, WAN, IWPR, Fojo, Press Now	11
Belarus	IMS		IREX, CPJ, A19, INDEX, Internews N., OSI, IFJ, IWPR, IMS, Fojo	9
Uzbekistan	IMS		CPJ, A19, RSF, Internews N., OSI, IWPR, IMS, Fojo, Press Now	8
UK	INDEX	Advocacy	INDEX, PEN,	1
Russia	A19	Advocacy	CPJ, A19, RSF, INDEX, Internews N., OSI, IFJ, Internews E., Fojo	8
Latin America				
Haiti	IFJ		IREX, DEMOS, CPJ, FV, Internews N., AMARC, OSI, IFJ, Internews E., WAN, IWPR, IMS	12
	UNESCO	Emergency		
	CPJ	Emergency		
	IREX	Emergency		
	OSI	Emergency/ media development		
Mexico	INSI		IREX, DEMOS, CPJ, A19, RSF, FV, INDEX, AMARC, INSI, OSI, IFJ, WAN, IMS	13
	UNESCO	Advocacy		
	OSI	Advocacy		
	A19	Advocacy		
	WAN	Advocacy		
Guatemala	OSI	advocacy/media development	IREX, DEMOS, CPJ, A19, FV, OSI, IWPR, Fojo	7
Ecuador	IREX	advocacy/media development	WPFC, IREX, CPJ, A19, OSI	5
Venezuela	IFJ		CPJ, A19, INDEX, IFJ, IWPR,	5
Columbia	RSF		RSF	1
Honduras	AMARC	emergency, media dev	DEMOS, CPJ, A19, FV, AMARC, OSI, IMS	7