



## 1 – Project Document Cover Sheet

<b>1.1 Project Title:</b> Increasing the safety of journalists	<b>1.2 Project Numbers (designated by UNPFN Support Office)</b> UNPFN: PBF: MPTFO:	
<b>1.3 Name of PUNO(s):</b> United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)	<b>1.4 UNPFN Funding Round Strategic Outcome(s):</b> Strategic outcome 1 : Citizens' confidence in security sector institutions has increased as a result of these institutions becoming more capable, accountable and responsive to Nepal's diverse needs	
<b>1.5 Primary Project Contact Person:</b> Mr. Axel Plathe Head of Office UNESCO Office Kathmandu Sanepa-2, Lalitpur, Nepal +977-1-555-4396 a.plathe@unesco.org	<b>1.6 UNPFN Cluster:</b> D: Security <b>1.7 NPTF Cluster:</b> 3: Security and Transitional Justice	
<b>1.8 National Partners(s):</b> Ministry of Information and Communications (MoIC) National Human Right Commission Nepal (NHRC)	<b>1.10 Total UNPFN Funding:</b> US\$ 566,526 <b>Funding through additional sources:</b> US\$ n/a <b>Total Project costs:</b> US\$ 566,526	
<b>1.9 Implementing Partner(s):</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Federation of Nepali Journalists (FNJ), including their chapters of minorities and vulnerable groups</li> <li>Sancharika Samuha (SAS) - Forum of Women Communicators</li> <li>Community Association of Community Radio Broadcasters (ACORAB)</li> <li>Freedom Forum</li> <li>Members of the Nepal International Media Partnership (NIMP)</li> </ul>	<b>1.13 Project Duration:</b> Start Date: 01/04/2013   End Date: 31/03/2015	
<b>1.11 PBF PMP Result(s):</b> Security sector reform and judiciary system put in place and providing services that reinforce the rule of law	<b>1.14 Project Geographical Coverage:</b> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> National <input type="checkbox"/> Regions   Central plains and eastern hills <input type="checkbox"/> Districts   <i>Insert the name of the district(s) covered</i> <input type="checkbox"/> VDCs   <i>Insert the name of the VDC(s) covered</i>	
<b>1.12 PBF PMP Result Indicator(s):</b> National armed forces/police perform their duties, addressing security concerns of target population Communities use justice systems to resolve conflicts without recourse to violence	<b>1.15 Gender Marker:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3	<b>1.16 Inclusion Marker:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3
<b>1.17 Project Executive Summary:</b> The project aims at improving the security situation of journalists and media professionals in Nepal on three different levels.		

A nationally owned independent mechanism is to be established that provides an appropriate framework to tackle the issues of endangered journalists and the impunity of the perpetrators.

Furthermore, security sector institutions will have the capacity to play their role to protect journalists, and political stakeholders and the public at large will acknowledge the importance of security of journalists for freedom of the media and subsequently Nepal's peace and development process, and will act accordingly.

In addition, male and female journalists will be trained on how to encounter cases of threats towards journalists and individual security strategies, respectively.

**1.18 UNPFN Support Office Use:**

<b>Sectoral Cluster Review Date:</b>	15 January 2013
<b>UNPFN Support Office Review Date:</b>	6 February 2013
<b>Executive Committee Approval Date:</b>	14 February 2013

**On behalf of the Participating UN Organization(s):**

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature

**Mr. Axel Plathe,  
Head of Office  
UNESCO Representative to Nepal**

\_\_\_\_\_  
27/2/2013  
Date

**Endorsed by the Executive Committee:**

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature

**Mr. Robert Piper  
Chair, UNPFN Executive Committee  
UN Resident Coordinator for Nepal**

\_\_\_\_\_  
27.2.13  
Date

## 2 – Project Document Narrative Section

### 2.1 Background and Problem Analysis

#### Background analysis

Nepal's Comprehensive Peace Accord (CPA) sets out an ambitious peace-building framework through its transformational agenda on equity, inclusion, accountability, good governance and a restructuring of the state. These issues need to be concretely addressed through long-term development processes and interventions based on the values of human rights and the rule of law.

Prominent among these overarching values are the right to freedom of expression and the respect of freedom of the press. Their enjoyment is an essential pre-requisite for a successful peace process in Nepal. Only a free media can lend its voice to all groups of society, thereby mirroring Nepal's diverse interest groups and their particular needs. While being heard publicly, the need to resort to informal solutions as violence diminishes. This corresponds to the need to respect the rule of law, in particular as regards to press freedom violations and violence against journalists.

All political initiatives and concrete actions for medium- to long-term peace-building in Nepal require a free, independent and pluralistic press and media professionals, who have the capacity to exercise their profession free from repression and fear. Only in a secure working environment, media professionals are able to live up to their role as provider of unbiased information, transparency and access to common decision making.

All groups of society, particularly those who have so far been excluded from the peace and development process benefit from free and independent media, because it can provide a forum to shape public opinion and constitutes a tool to participate in public affairs.

But the high number of threats and cases of violence against journalists, which take place in many parts of Nepal, often as the result of their investigating in cases of rights violations and corruption, seriously undermine these benefits. This holds true in particular for journalists engaging in investigations in the Central Terai and Eastern Hills.

Many of these cases go unpunished. This non-respect of existing laws diminishes public trust in security and justice agencies and contributes to an atmosphere of insecurity and oppression putting at risk the gains of the peace process so far.

#### Problem analysis

Continuous aggressions against media professionals and the failure to bring the culprits to justice obstruct the establishment of sustainable peace and the rule of law. These acts of violence and the resulting threats to freedom of expression are the consequences of conflict in Nepal.

Journalists as a key group of human rights defenders are facing particular threats due to their visibility. They experience attacks and harassment from various actors, such as members of political parties and their (youth) wings, individuals holding public posts, civil servants and security agents.

The Nepal-International Media Partnership (NIMP; formerly "International Media Mission"), assessing in February 2012 the overall media situation in the country, concluded that there was only little improvement in regard to physical security of journalists, compared to the situation during its previous mission in 2009. It paved the way to the initiative to establish an independent mechanism to monitor the safety situation of journalists.

The National Human Rights Commission Nepal (NHRC) continues to receive a large number of complaints from different agencies that are concerned with the safety of journalists and issues of impunity.

The Federation of Nepali Journalists (FNJ) has recorded over 215 instances of murder, attacks, threats and harassment of journalists between 1 January 2010 and 28 March 2012.

The United Nations Country Team's (UNCT) contribution to the Universal Periodic Report exercise reviewing the human rights record for Nepal in 2011 notes that freedom of expression was impeded by threats to journalists and lack of regulation conducive to diversity of the media. The Secretary General reported that leading editors and publishers were still subjected to intimidation.

In a significant number of cases the pattern of these crimes points to contract violence involving attackers who are able to operate with little fear of detection and arrest. Because of a very low rate of arrest and conviction of the perpetrators and masterminds of these crimes, a climate of fear reigns among journalists. Many of them were forced to leave their home town or quit journalism.

In addition to identified cases of violence against journalists, there is a great number of unreported and unpunished violence, especially against journalists outside urban areas, which leads to a strong increase of self-censorship, in particular by women journalist.

This situation leads to a de facto limitation of freedom of expression and freedom of the press which, in turn, threatens the peace process and the gains obtained in the process so far.

The situation has developed in this direction despite the fact that the parties to the CPA commit to “complete press freedom” and the “rule of law”. Both commitments are echoed in the Interim Constitution.

The Peace and Development strategy identifies the importance of the rule of law that must apply to eradicate impunity of violence against journalists as a prerequisite for the implementation of the Peace Accords and highlights the importance of the transformation of security sector institutions to earn confidence of the public and enhance public security as integral parts of a successful peace process.

An inception context analysis (including an assessment of the overall safety situation of journalists, an inclusion analysis of journalists at the district and regional levels, and an analysis of past and on-going actions and institutions addressing this issue) and conflict analysis will further substantiate the problem analysis.

#### Operating environment

The project operates in an environment of a commonly-shared agreement with the principles of the CPA but of continuous political instability which has tremendous consequences for the function of the entire public system, including the judiciary.

The NHRC has dealt only sporadically with the issue of safety of journalists and the impunity of acts of violence against them. However, there have been some moves lately to address this issue in a bolder manner, including through the soon to be established Human Rights Defenders Committee (HRDC) that will be strongly grounded on the defence of the Article 19 (freedom of expression) of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. This reflects the recognition of the key role that journalists play as defenders and advocates of human rights.

Many of the professional journalist associations have addressed the issue of the consequences of the lack of safety of journalists and of impunity of acts of violence against them. This includes, for example, the work undertaken by International Alert in collaboration with FNJ and Equal Access on journalist safety and reporting in conflict sensitive ways. However, these often uncoordinated ad-hoc safety and protection activities have yielded little results as have the isolated safety trainings. One of the lessons from the UNESCO/UNPFN project “Training women journalists in the Terai” (UNPN/E-3; September 2009 - March 2010) indicates that capacity building initiatives for a limited number of journalists is insufficient to address the root causes of violence of journalists. Continuing with this approach would have very limited effect.

The frequently insufficient level of professionalism of media workers in Nepal contributes considerably to their exposure to threats and violence. A comprehensive approach to improve the safety situation of journalists therefore must include a review of existing codes of ethics and professional standards to allow for work in accordance with of international standards.

This was also repeatedly highlighted by the international professional community and groups for the defence of freedom of expression and the protection of journalists., which have regularly monitored the situation of media in Nepal since several years and publicly raised concerns related to the non-respect of the right to freedom of expression and, in particular, the safety of journalists.

An overall assessment of the situation of media in Nepal conducted in 2011 on the basis of UNESCO’s media development indicators (MDI) recognizes the importance of establishing a robust mechanism to consistently follow up on attacks on journalists to end impunity. Such a mechanism should also contain a framework for continuous monitoring and reporting on attacks and threats against journalists and media.

Furthermore, the *UN Plan of Action on the Safety of Journalists and the Issue of Impunity* approved in April 2012 by the Chief Executives Board introduces a comprehensive framework for concerted action related to the issues of safety and impunity. In recognition of the situation in Nepal, the country was identified as one of the five first-phase states for the roll-out of the plan.

#### Stakeholders

The main stakeholders concerned with the issue of safety of journalists and the impunity of acts of violence against them are clearly the media professionals themselves, who are targets of these attacks. This includes to a great extent women journalists, who are more often in the attackers’ focus with less possibilities of self-defence than their male colleagues.

Closely related to this main stakeholder group are media owners and entrepreneurs, to whom it is incumbent to ensure the safety of their employees.

A second stakeholder group consists of state authorities, both the executive (MoIC and MoHA, including security sector institutions), and the judiciary (prosecutors and courts), who have the duty to create frameworks for guaranteeing freedom of expression and freedom of the press and bring to justice cases of violations of these freedoms. In this respect the project will address the fact that individuals from this stakeholder group are in some cases themselves perpetrators of threats or violence against journalists.

Linked to this stakeholder group is the NHRC with its soon to be established HRDC, which has a crucial role to play as an independent body monitoring the situation in regard to the safety of journalists. The NHRC will also facilitate the participation of human rights advocates in order to ensure a supportive environment for the safety mechanism that the project envisages establishing.

The third stakeholder group comprises of those who are at the origin of intimidations and acts of violence. Those are very often members of political parties and professional interest groups attempting to foster their political agendas by exercising moral and physical pressure on the media and media professionals. The public at large plays a particularly important role in this regard, as it has a right to claim an independent, free and pluralistic press that has the freedom to live up to its role as the "fourth power" of the state to advance the democratization and peace process.

#### Their capacity needs

All these stakeholder groups have strong capacity needs.

The journalists need overall capacity to exercise quality journalism in accordance with international standards which protect them from undue influence, intimidation and aggression. Therefore the project foresees a review of the Code of Conduct in order to strengthen professionalism that underpins freedom of expression and freedom of the press. In addition, they need greater capacity to ensure their own safety. Their employers need to better understand the threats, to which journalists are exposed and capacity to contribute to their protection. Professional associations must be able to monitor the security situation of their members and to initiate clearly established procedures in case of violence and impunity, both with the state authorities and the NHRC.

The NHRC must be enabled to establish and operate an efficient framework to deal with issues related to the safety of journalists and impunity, and to initiate investigations into violations of freedom of expression. The members of the future HRDC need capacity to contribute to this effort.

The state authorities, in particular the security sector institutions, but also the judiciary, need better understanding of the importance of safety of journalists and the role of free expression in a democracy and a greater capacity to ensure the safety of journalists.

Finally, the members of political parties and professional interest groups need to account for the importance of freedom of expression for the peace process and to use other forms than journalists' intimidation to promote their agendas.

#### Contextual gender analysis

An important element of the project is to address the specific security needs of women journalists, who are exposed to security threats to a much greater extent than their male colleagues. The project therefore mainstreams gender throughout all its activities. It will ensure women's equal participation in all training programmes and gender sensitivity of all training material and promotional products.

#### Design consultations with stakeholders

The design of both the concept note and the full fledge proposal has involved the very close cooperation of representatives of all stakeholder groups, namely MoIC, NHRC, FNJ, SAS, ACORAB and IMP, both through face-to face meetings and e-mail consultations. The project was presented to, and endorsed by, the NHRC and the MoIC.

#### Conflict/context analysis

A conflict/context analysis will be conducted as the first activity of the project, including a broad assessment of previous initiatives in order to ensure that following activities are flexibly deployed according to the experiences on the ground.

In addition, the experience gained through the project will be monitored, evaluated and analysed with lessons being extracted and shared with other countries under the auspices of the *UN Plan of Action for the Safety of Journalists and the Issue of Impunity*. This includes the preparation and dissemination of records, assessment reports and publications.



## 2.2 Project Approach and Strategy

### 2.2.1 Project Strategy

The project targets the issue of safety of journalists in a three tier approach:

1. Establishing a nationally owned mechanism that ensures a safe environment for journalists.
2. Enhancing the capacity of state authorities, including security sector institutions and the judiciary system, to better protect journalists with support from civil society and the public at large.
3. Enhancing the capacity of journalists and media houses to protect themselves.

The main strategy of the project consists in the establishment of an umbrella, under which the achievements of the expected results of the project can evolve. This umbrella takes form in an independent mechanism anchored in the NHRC that can bring the state (security sector institutions and judiciary), media professionals and their associations and civil society actors together to address the issue of safety of journalists and impunity of acts of violence against them. This mechanism will be nationally owned and based on nationally and internationally recognized standards.

At the same time, the project will seek to enhance the capacity of security sector institutions to better protect journalists and of the judiciary to take appropriate action in cases of unlawful acts against journalists. In parallel, media professionals will be enabled to take appropriate measures to enhance their personal safety.

#### Anticipated peace building impact

The main anticipated peace building impact of the project is its contribution to increase the population's confidence in security sector institutions by making them more capable, accountable and responsive to Nepal's diverse society. This will be exemplified by addressing the security situation of journalists as they play an essential role in the peace process by providing people access to non-partisan information through independent, free and pluralistic media. This access allows people to better understand the political and socio-economic environment and the implications of political, economic and cultural decisions for their future.

Journalists, through their mandate to inform and to play the role of a watchdog, are the main intermediaries to provide access to information. Therefore, the creation of conditions for them to exercise their profession independently and free from pressure, intimidation and physical threats and aggression is essential. This implies that the state, through its security sector institutions and judicial system, must be able to guarantee their safety and prosecute illegal acts against them in a timely and just manner based on a strong rule of law.

Any act of impunity of acts of violence against journalists and media puts the security of all journalists at risk and reduces not only their own confidence, but the confidence of all people in the executive and legal system. Therefore, The project will build awareness among state agencies, civil society and the public at large of the negative impact of media related violence and impunity thereof on the peace process. It will build capacity of judicial and security sector institutions to conduct impartial, speedy and effective investigations into acts of violence against journalists. Additionally, it will enable the NHRC and professional media associations to establish frameworks to protect journalists and will help journalists to protect themselves, while media owners and editors will be able to carry out their duty of care.

#### Theory of Change

The current situation in Nepal is complex. Even though key political actors announced their commitment towards freedom of expression and laws reflecting their commitment are in place, those rules are not enforced; acts of violence against journalists go unpunished and an atmosphere of insecurity reigns amongst media professionals. Reporters and media workers become targets of threats and intimidations because of their visibility and due to their role as constant public interface, therefore developing particular protection needs. An additional risk factor is the fact that journalists are divided along political and identity lines, and often do not have the capacity to neutral, non-partisan reporting. This lack of professional conduct creates further insecurity.

The strategies deployed by journalists associations to improve the security of media professionals are insufficient. An overall mechanism, supported by a central entity, is missing. Additional measures are necessary to sustainably improve the situation. The project envisages to increase journalists' safety through a nationally owned independent mechanism in support of the realization of the political commitment and to apply the rule of law due to security forces that take on their responsibility for the protection of journalists and are capable to do so.

The change process will operate on three levels.

The first tier consists of interventions aiming at building capacity and ensuring the functioning of the mechanism that will be anchored in the NHRC with the future HRDC. This is to be the node where all efforts merge.

The second tier includes interventions aimed at building capacities and awareness of state actors, in particular security sector institutions, but also the judiciary, civil society and the public at large. They will enhance the overall network, in which the mechanism will operate, empowering it to sustain its function beyond the project's duration.

The third tier comprises of training for journalists, with a specific focus on female journalists and media houses. This will not only improve the individual capability of every journalist to increase his or her own level of safety, but will also allow for widespread respect for the Code of Conduct and professional standards, thereby preventing attacks due to inadequate reporting..

Overall, these interventions will lead to establish an overarching framework including institutional, representative and individual dimensions that will enhance the safety of journalists and reduce the number of cases of impunity of acts of violence against them. This will strengthen the rights of media professionals and the society at large to freedom of expression and to access to information, and will contribute to expand a culture of dialogue and conflict transformation in Nepal.

An important element is to include as many human rights defenders as possible in the project's implementation, because only in the strength of number of voices and pro-active engagement of many, large-scale impunity surrounding threats and intimidations against journalists can be confined. Such strength is indispensable especially in a remote district setting.

The gender and inclusion considerations throughout the project's design are an additional dimension of change. By focussing on the special needs of female journalists, the project contributes to empower them to participate increasingly in informing and shaping public opinion, taking into consideration gender-related issues.

Similarly a positive change is introduced as regards to the integration of vulnerable groups into society's perception. This will be achieved by considering lobby groups for vulnerable communities as implementing partners, thus lending a voice to their concerns. Furthermore, through conflict sensitivity training and close interaction of members of more powerful societal groups with vulnerable groups throughout all project dimensions, understanding and appreciation is solidly established.

#### Project's outcomes, outputs and activities

The first outcome of the project consists in the capacity of the NHRC and of professional associations to establish a nationally owned mechanism that ensures a safe environment for journalists.

This independent mechanism for the security of journalists will evolve to be an efficient umbrella for dealing with issues related to the safety of journalists and impunity, and to investigate violations of freedom of expression. It will further result in professional institutions having the capacity to enhance the safety of journalists and deal with cases of impunity. An independent Rapid Intervention Task Force (RITF) will be created to ensure a timely response to potential media rights violations, which are expected to increase, particularly in the run-up towards elections. The RITF is envisaged as an independent tool, able to provide a neutral assessment of the cases of violence against journalists. Therefore it will be positioned at the interface of HRDC and civil society organizations. Its specific terms of reference will be developed under activity 1.1.8 (see Work plan) and will be subject to the steering committee's decisions, thereby ensuring that all actors involved will support the final design of the RITF.

An initial kick-off meeting to build ownership of all stakeholders and an initial conflict analysis and assessment of the overall safety situation of journalists including an inclusion analysis of journalists at the district and regional level, and an analysis of past and on-going actions and institutions addressing this issue, will set the foundation for the project. Consultations among stakeholder will follow to prepare for a statute of the envisaged independent mechanism including the RITF, encompassing terms of reference, rules of procedure and funding modalities. Moreover, subsequent activities will foster the introduction of a Code of Conduct and a legal support programme. Guidelines will be developed to genuinely include women in these activities.

The second outcome is the enhanced capacity of state authorities, including security sector institutions and the judiciary system, to better protect journalist with support from civil society and the public at large.

In this context, state and state agencies will acknowledge the importance of safety of journalists and the role of free expression in a democracy and will act accordingly.; Furthermore key representatives of civil society including political parties/political interest groups will respect the importance of safety of journalists for freedom of expression and freedom of the press, and the public at large will safeguard those improvements in the overall safety situation due to increased attention to the importance of a free press for peace and development.

In order to achieve this outcome, activities begin with a focus on dialogue with key actors in the judicial and executive sector on a national, district and local level. Subsequently, "training for trainers" is provided for teaching staff at training institutions of the security sector institutions and judicial system to enable them to contribute to increased safety of

journalists. Those activities are accompanied by awareness raising efforts targeting the public and get people actively involved through essay and art competitions as well as town-hall meetings. This includes the establishment of “gender and inclusion champions” in the security sector institutions

The third outcome of the project consists of improved capacity of journalists and media houses to protect themselves.

This will be achieved by introducing and providing better means for male and female journalists alike to improve their individual protection, women journalists having gender specific approaches regarding their personal safety and media owners being sufficiently enabled to protect the physical and professional integrity of both, their female and male staff.

Assessments of the self-protection capacities of journalists and the state of professional ethics and emergency measures in place as hotlines conducted independently and with support of NIMP will provide a starting point for the improvement of existing guidelines and tools. To ensure sustainable progress, a combined on- and offline resources pool will be established for on-going evaluation of the safety situation and to provide information for journalists and media houses. With regard to gender-based security concerns, trainings especially designed to address the needs of female journalists will be conducted and a handbook will be developed to scale up the scope of the measures beyond the individual journalists trained.

Furthermore, media owners will be engaged through workshops on their responsibility regarding the safety of journalists, followed by activities to encourage lasting dialogue between media owners and journalists addressing professional capabilities and responsibilities in regard to security.

The project deliberately refrains from overall capacity building measures in regard to “quality journalism”. It does so not only because of budget restraints, but because there are already several initiatives in place to do so, and the project’s design is careful not to introduce a double-structure. As far as basic professional ethics are affected, a revised Code of Conduct is to ensure that journalists take on their share of responsibility and live up to international standards of journalism.

The project includes conflict sensitivity training for media professionals and members of the judiciary and security sector institutions. This is to ensure that considerations of gender and inclusion as well as non-violent conflict resolution approaches prevail beyond the project’s duration.

## **2.2.2 Beneficiaries, Stakeholders and Geographical Scope**

### Beneficiaries

The main beneficiaries of the project will be 1) the NHRC and members of the future HRDC and professional associations who will be enabled to introduce and maintain a mechanism to increase the safety of journalists and 2) representatives of the security sector and justice institutions at national and district levels who will be enabled to sufficiently protect journalists and to enhance legal action in cases of violence against journalists.

Eventually, the project will benefit all journalists, as one of the key groups of human rights defenders. Their safety will be improved, enabling them to carry out their journalistic work safely and in an independent and non-partisan manner contributing to the people’s enjoyment of their right to information. A special focus will be on women journalists.

In terms of numbers of journalists directly benefitting from capacity building activities, the project aims to reach at least 50% of the ca. 1,500 journalists in the Eastern Hills and ca. 1,500 to 2,000 journalists in the Central Terai. If the project cannot reach out to these groups because of security and political considerations, other focus districts will be selected after a thorough analysis of the safety situation of journalists in these districts in close consultation with the steering committee. Closely linked to this beneficiary group are media owners and entrepreneurs, who will pay attention to the dangers confronting their staff and will be able to sufficiently protect them.

The great majority of the above listed beneficiaries has been involved in the design process.

### Other stakeholders

Further important stakeholders within the project’s field are groups that advocate for human rights in general. Their involvement in the project will augment the number of voices and pro-active engagement to reduce impunity surrounding threats and intimidations against journalists.

Additional stakeholders are international non-governmental organizations working in the field of promoting freedom of expression and freedom of the press and the protection of journalists. A great number of them form part of the NIMP that monitors the media situation in Nepal for several years already. NIMP will be crucial to bring international knowledge into the project.

Other stakeholders of the project include members of the UN Country Team, in particular UNDP because of the activities related to the strengthening of the rule of law, and ILO due to efforts to create decent working conditions for journalists.



UNOHCHR, a non-resident agency in Nepal, will be involved as widely as possible in the project.

#### UNSCRs 1325 and 1820

Through an inclusive approach and a special focus on women’s issues, vulnerable groups will benefit as they will be able to rely on media that raises issues of their concern in an independent manner. In addition to the general gender-equality scope that will be reflected in every dimension of the project, it contains a specific output exclusively benefitting women journalists who are especially vulnerable and need additional and specific means to enhance their safety. In order to fully apprehend the situation of women journalists, a comprehensive assessment of the security needs of female journalists will be conducted by consulting professional associations of women journalists. Training and the handbook on safety of women journalists ensure that the lessons learned from the assessment will be implemented in practice and can be spread beyond the scope of individuals participating in training.

The spirit of UNSCRs 1325 and 1820 is furthermore enhanced by putting a strong gender and inclusion specific dimension to awareness raising and training activities.

Finally, “gender and inclusion champions for journalists” will be identified in security sector institutions to give additional incentive.

#### Inclusion of vulnerable groups

The project is based on the premise that only a free and independent press and journalists, who can work in a safe environment, can accommodate the concerns of minorities and give them a voice. Journalists as the main beneficiaries of the project will transmit the benefits they gain to these groups by contributing to their enjoyment of the right to information and fostering an environment in which conflicts are solved peacefully.

Moreover, the inclusion of vulnerable groups is also ensured through the choice of the focus regions.

#### Geographical scope

The project will have both, a national and a regional scope.

The national scope aims at the establishment of a nationally-owned, Nepal-wide mechanism that ensures increased safety for journalists and includes a broader assessment and capacity training.

The regional scope on the Eastern Hills and Central Terai was selected based on the analysis that the security situation in these regions was particularly precarious at time of the project design. Indeed, data show that the level of threats towards journalists is particularly high in the Central Terai and the Eastern Hills.

In the Central Terai, the number of journalists being subject to violence after reporting on conflicts between youth gangs of Madhesi and Pahadi origin is above average. The conflicts between these two communities require a balanced media coverage and prudent evaluation of related issues; but the tensions shape an insecure environment for journalists, frequently leading to self-censorship.

In the Eastern Hills, conflicts are mainly fuelled by territorial claims. Representatives of an identity-based federalism disagree with an increasing number of groups mobilizing for a “Unified Morang” province and advocates of a geographic-based “Greater Morang” province. In this environment, an independent press that can operate free from threats lending its voice equally to all sides and ensure an impartial coverage is essential to bring about a non-violent approach to deal with this division.

Both, in the Central Terai and in the Eastern Hills, the role of the media as a tool of non-violent conflict resolution could be crucial in preventing conflicts by providing a forum where compromise can be reached while including all groups of the respective community.

However, the focus may shift during project implementation as the security situation evolves. The RITF will contribute to the on-going assessment of the situation. If the project cannot reach out to these regions because of security and political considerations, other focus districts may be selected after a thorough analysis of the safety situation of journalists in these districts and, if no suitable districts can be identified, the project will be re-focused on its national components. Any geographical re-focusing will be decided in close consultation with the steering committee.

### **2.3 Analysis of Risks, Assumptions and Bottlenecks**

<b>Risks</b>	<b>Assumptions</b>	<b>Mitigating Strategies / Measures</b>
<p><i>Risk 1:</i> General security situation deteriorates and makes project implementation impossible <i>Likelihood:</i> low</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A predictable and reliable security situation paves the way for comprehensive collaboration without major distractions.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Close cooperation with UN DSS to ensure appropriate response in a timely manner.</li> </ul>

<i>Potential impact:</i> Impossibility of project implementation		
<i>Risk 2:</i> Worsening security situation in the Central Terai and Eastern Hills <i>Likelihood:</i> middle - low <i>Potential impact:</i> Impossibility to implement project in selected regions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Stable security conditions in the designated focus areas will safeguard progress where it is most needed.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Close cooperation with UN DSS and security sector institutions and implementing partners on the ground.</li> <li>Shift in regional focus if required by security situation</li> </ul>
<i>Risk 3:</i> Political climate changes, leading to curbing of fundamental freedoms and continuous impunity <i>Likelihood:</i> middle- low <i>Potential impact:</i> Difficulties to raise the issue of freedom of expression; several components of project challenged in their implementation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A political climate that embraces fundamental human rights will foster the entrenchment of strategies to enhance the security of journalists.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Working closely with governmental and state representatives in order to be aware of possible changes and to meet those ahead of enforcement or legal implementation; training respective forces in Human Rights Awareness as part of the project.</li> </ul>
<i>Risk 4:</i> Political parties/political interest groups oppose project implementation <i>Likelihood:</i> low <i>Potential impact:</i> Withdrawal of main project partners can put project at risk	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Widespread political support will facilitate the efficiency of the envisaged mechanism and will nourish public trust.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Including key actors in the design and implementation phases in order to account for their perception and expectations.</li> </ul>
<i>Risk 5:</i> In the run-up to elections the risk of assaults on journalists increases. <i>Likelihood:</i> middle <i>Potential impact:</i> Significant deterioration of key stakeholders' security situation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>If elections materialize, political parties as well as civil society and the international community are needed to neutralize the risks faced by journalists.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In close consultation with state actors having means at hand that can be implemented immediately to ensure a free press and safe journalists covering the campaigns and the election.</li> </ul>
<i>Risk 56:</i> NHRC withdraws from the project. <i>Likelihood:</i> low <i>Potential impact:</i> Basic strategic element of project threatened.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The full backing of the NHRC guarantees a highly efficient course of the project implementation.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Holding regular dialogue meetings with actors within the NHRC and in the periphery to establish accountable and responsible partnership.</li> <li>Reflecting reliability requirements in the statute, procedure, etc.</li> </ul>
<i>Risk 7:</i> Unity among main media associations to support project weakens. <i>Likelihood:</i> low <i>Potential impact:</i> One of the basic strategic elements of the project is weakened.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The associations' support and unity around the project's objectives ensure a satisfyingly broad scope of impact of the project on journalists' working and living conditions.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Solid agreements established at the beginning of the project.</li> <li>Continuous involvement of all media associations.</li> </ul>
<i>Risk 8:</i> MoHA and security sector institutions are reluctant to cooperate in project <i>Likelihood:</i> middle - low <i>Potential impact:</i> One of the basic strategic elements of the project is weakened.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>MoHA and security sector institutions full cooperation with the project improves the impact of the project.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Using the four regional offices of the NHRC to keep security sector institutions involved.</li> <li>Sensitization campaign with high-level officers of security sector institutions on importance of project</li> </ul>
<i>Risk 9:</i> Sustainability of mechanism not ensured beyond project end. <i>Likelihood:</i> middle - low <i>Potential impact:</i> Institution building goal of project at risk.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Independent mechanism anchored in the NHRC can bring together all stakeholders to address the issue of safety of journalists and impunity of acts of violence against them.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ensure broad political consensus to sustain the mechanism.</li> <li>Endure financial viability of project.</li> </ul>
<i>Risk 10:</i> NHRC Commissioner positions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Commissioners will be timely</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Timely strengthening of HRDC</li> </ul>

<p>will become vacant during project implementation phase; NHRC may become ineffective as a partner.  <i>Likelihood: middle - low</i>  <i>Potential impact: One of the basic strategic elements of the project is weakened</i></p>	<p>replaced and therefore continuity of the project is ensured</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• HRDC is effective until the end of the second quarter of the project</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Capacity building of professional associations</li> <li>• Strong involvement of human rights actors</li> </ul>
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Bottleneck analysis

The project has not benefitted from a bottleneck analysis as part of the UNDAF process. This type of analysis is not planned to be carried out.

Options to test assumptions

Regular monitoring of the situation based on constant political updates provided by the UNRC's office and DPI will be undertaken and any major shift in the political situation and its possible consequences of the project implementation will be considered by the project steering committee.

Unintended interactions

Unintended interactions of the project within the context could consist in an unwanted conflict arising between journalists groups benefitting from the project and other groups of human rights defenders (teachers, lawyers, etc.), who might feel excluded; and political parties/political interest groups using the contact meetings for political propaganda.

This challenge will be met by close and constant consultation with the implementing partners. Moreover, the steering committee in which all stakeholders are represented will act as mediator. The particular activities will be implemented by the organization with the respective knowledge and experience advantage.

Due to the broad spectrum of implementing partners, potentially excluded actors can be located in a timely manner and appropriate actions can be taken to include them.

Project capacity to adjust to changing context

The steering committee will regularly review progress of the project and propose adjustments, if necessary. The mid-term assessment/evaluation that will be carried out after 12 months will assess whether the objectives and activities for achieving the expected results remain valid or need adjustment, document lessons learned and good practice, and contribute to match the project's exit strategy.

Agreements with partners

For the success of the project it is indispensable that the NHRC lives up to its commitment to act as an overall national umbrella for addressing the issue of safety of journalists. Similarly, agreements to be established with the state authorities (both executive and judiciary) to take part in the project must be honored by those partners. Finally, the success of the project depends on the implementation of the agreements with national and international NGOs to participate in it.

**2.4 National Ownership and Capacity Development**

**2.4.1 National Ownership**

In order to enhance national ownership of the project, a kick-off meeting to present the project's approach and strategy, risks and assumptions. Capacity components, sustainability components and management arrangements will be organized at the beginning of its implementation.

Alignment with national objectives and strategies

The HRDC, to be established within the framework of NHRC, will be the focal point, thereby ensuring national ownership and sustainability beyond the individual level and independence from particular actors. The HRDC will be empowered through capacity building and support.

Consultation with government

Consultations with government (MoIC, NHRC) have taken place throughout the design process, including during the preparation of the concept note.

Written GoN endorsement

Endorsement letters by the MoIC and NHRC are attached.

### Primary national partners

The primary national partners of the project will be the MoIC, security sector institutions, and the NHRC. Crucial implementing partners are the major journalists' association, in particular FNJ and ACORAB, and general human rights advocacy groups.

### Project partnership arrangement

GoN will be closely involved in project management, coordination, monitoring and evaluation through its participation in the joint steering committee. The steering committee will be chaired by NHRC.

### Building on experience and knowledge of partners

The interventions will build on experiences and knowledge of MoIC, NHRC and national and international NGOs, including NIMP for creating capacity, access to international knowledge, independent assessment of the present situation and previous interventions

The foreseen national mechanism is closely bound to the soon to be established HRDC which is anchored with the NHRC. This ensures that national efforts are not undermined and the visions of partners are taken as guiding principles.

In developing the project, great attention has been paid to previous interventions in the field of press freedom and security. This ensures that successful products and lessons learned by other projects as (for example the EU funded FNJ/International Alert project, the UNPFN/UNESCO project "Training Women Journalists in the Terai" (UNPFN/E-3), the ToT manual on journalists and security developed by Saferworld, etc. ) are used by the project shape. A thorough analysis of these earlier initiatives will be included in the initial overall assessment at the beginning of the project (activity 1.1.2) to build a solid foundation, not only for implementation efforts but also for national ownership, since it draws conclusions from Nepali experiences.

## **2.4.2 Capacity Development**

The project includes a variety of capacity building activities.

The NHRC and its four regional offices will be enabled to establish and operate an efficient framework for dealing with issues related to the safety of journalists and impunity, and to initiate investigations into violations of freedom of expression. The members of the future HRDC will have increased capacity to carry out their role.

The state authorities, both security sector institutions and the judiciary will increase their capacity act according to the importance of safety of journalists and the role of free expression in a democracy and to implement their role for creating the safety level and a legal environment that is necessary for journalists to conduct their work in compliance with public expectations. This includes training of members of security sector institutions on issues of vulnerability and gender equality.

Members of political parties and professional interest groups will increase their capacity to respect the importance of freedom of expression for the peace process and to use forms other than journalists' intimidation to promote their agendas.

Journalists will be enabled to exercise quality journalism according to international standards which protect them from undue influence, intimidation and aggression, to ensure their own safety and to ensure that cases of violence against members of their profession are prosecuted in an adequate and impartial way.

A strong gender component (gender specific training, gender sensitive training material, gender balance of trainees) will be observed throughout all capacity development activities, which will also include specific consideration of the issues related to vulnerability.

## **2.5 Sustainability and Replicability**

### Sustainability

The main component of sustainability of the project is its institution building aspect, in particular the establishment of an independent mechanism for the security of journalists, including the RITF that will provide an efficient umbrella for dealing with issues related to the safety of journalists and impunity, and to investigate violations of freedom of expression beyond the lifespan of the project.

Other sustainability components are the project's strong awareness raising element, which will be designed for long-term impacts, its training components, in particular the building of capacities of training bodies for security sector institutions and judiciary to deliver knowledge and skills related to the safety of journalists and the provision of skills and security



related information kits to media professionals, which can be re-used after the project period.

Project outputs related to the training of journalists in the Central Terai and Eastern Hills can be replicated beyond this geographical scope, with adjustment to regional particularities. In case of a drastic change of the current situation, the target regions can be modified.

The project puts strong emphasis on women's issues by conducting training especially designed for women journalists and developing a handbook on their professional difficulties when it comes to personal safety. Together with the nation-wide sensitization campaign, not only the affected journalists but also the society as a whole becomes aware of a gender-sensitive perspective.

Due to the initial project regions Central Terai and Eastern Hills, not only will there be journalists associating themselves with minorities included in the activities. By enhancing their security and awareness of journalistic international standards, they will be able to lend their voices in the media to vulnerable groups within communities to raise their issues.

All implementing partners will be instructed to relate implementation activities to gender and inclusion considerations. One of the main partners participated in UN conflict sensitivity training during the development of the project document and will subsequently support other actors in their efforts to reflect gender and inclusion aspects in their interventions.

#### Exit Strategy

The exit strategy of the project is shaped by the funding duration; therefore it envisages termination in April 2015. Additionally, this duration allows for solid training and capacity building and furthermore includes time to adequately respond to potential challenges in the implementation phase and shifts in the political environment.

The project aims for sustainable outcomes on different levels. First of all, there will be a nationally owned mechanism to monitor the security situation and to take appropriate steps for improvement. By anchoring this mechanism within NHRC and seeking the endorsement and involvement of all political parties, it will be able to function beyond the project's scope.

In parallel, the procedures and tools for professional institutions to efficiently monitor media rights violations, including through an independent RITF, that have been created through the project, will be used after its lifespan.

Secondly, the interventions targeting civil society organizations and the public at large will bring about an increased awareness of the importance of the security of journalists and freedom of the press. This will help to keep the development on track.

Enhanced ability on the level of each individual journalist and increased capacity of security sector institutions and state agencies to protect journalists will supplement these achievements.

Remaining resources as training material, administrative resources and capacity can be clearly assigned to different partners due to the three level approach of the project. A focal point will be the national mechanism that –in its umbrella function- will be able to use resources for the good of all actors involved. While focusing on ensuring a high level of national ownership of all activities envisaged, the provision of resources will derive from this pattern. The steering committee will overlook the allocation.

Emphasis is put on the establishment of a national mechanism that is independent and will sustain beyond the project. Therefore one important dimension of the project will include interventions to ensure a stable financial foundation and rules of procedure for safeguarding this conceptual independence.

Training capacities will be designed and implemented through and in close cooperation with main professional associations as well as minority representatives. Those actors will be enabled to use both, the lessons learned/experiences and training material beyond the scope of the project.

Those measures aimed at the individual journalist to enhance his or her security will prevail on the individual level as well as in the hands of the professional association which will distribute tool kits and practical advice to the media community.

Even though there might be the risk that training activities cannot be delivered to all journalists of the focus regions, the professional associations as implementing partners will be able to offer those workshops themselves, once the design and material is in place.

Potential tensions as disagreement between the professional associations or a lack of active cooperation with the NHRC have been considered while choosing the implementation partners. Therefore the project can resort to certain actors that have proved to facilitate mediation.

## **2.6 UN Comparative Advantage**

The main comparative advantage of the UN in this project is its role as advocate for international norms and standards related to freedom of expression, press freedom and the safety of journalists. UNESCO is the UN agency with the mandate to defend freedom of expression and press freedom. The UN has established a comprehensive *UN Plan of Action on the Safety of Journalists and the Issue of Impunity*, of which Nepal is one of the five first countries for roll-out. In addition, the UN brings the advantage of its clearly defined human rights based approach and its expertise in policy support. As the project requires sensitive action, the UN impartial third party approach brings additional credibility. Finally, the UN brings the comparative advantage of a source of technical assistance and reach-out to international know-how in the area of safety of journalists.

## **2.7 Management Arrangements and Partnerships**

### **2.7.1 Management Arrangements**

The overall supervision of the implementation of the project will be ensured by the Head of the UNESCO Office in Kathmandu. S/he will be assisted by the staff of the Communication and Information Unit of the Office with additional assistance of an associate expert to be recruited in the second half of 2013. In addition, competent international and national consultants will be recruited as necessary including members of NIMP to provide technical assistance through international outreach particularly in the building of knowledge about institutional design, creation and monitoring of the monitoring mechanism, and the design of capacity building components.

The day-to-day implementation of the project will be managed by a national project coordinator assisted by an assistant, both to be recruited within the project's framework. All attempts will be made to ensure that the project has a workforce that reflects the diversity of Nepal's society.

Administrative services will be provided by the Administrative and Finance Unit of the UNESCO Office in Kathmandu and by the Bureau of Financial Management of UNESCO Headquarters in Paris, France. Procurement of services and equipment required for the implementation of the project will be carried out through UNESCO standard procurement procedures.

For providing policy guidance and overseeing the implementation of the project, a steering committee will be established. The committee will be chaired by NHRC and include representatives of MoIC, security sector institutions, major professional associations and human rights advocacy groups. It will monitor progress and provide feedback and advice on the coordination with other relevant projects and guide scaling up of the successful activities. The committee will hold a meeting every three months or when needed. The project coordinator will serve as the secretary of the committee. The first task of the steering committee will be to establish the roles and responsibilities among project partners, to define project milestones, deadlines and deliveries and to approve the Final Project Results Framework.

The project will include the organization of a workshop to sensitize project and partner staff on key gender related instruments and policies, an inception context analysis exercise, an inception Do-No-Harm/Risk Analysis exercise, a conflict sensitivity training, Basic Operating Guidelines orientations and an annual Context and Risk Analysis exercise.

In order to address potential tensions among the actors involved in the project, the steering committee bears particular responsibility. Its structure will equally reflect gender and inclusion consideration as well as engage governmental and international actors, thus being enabled to act as efficient intermediary.

### **2.7.2 Partnerships**

The project's key national partners and implementing partners are the following: the MoIC, the MoHA, including security sector institutions, and the NHRC (project partners), professional associations such as the FNJ as an umbrella organization of all journalists associations including those representing the most vulnerable communities, Sancharika Samuha (SAS) (Forum of Women Communicators), the Association of Community Radio Broadcasters (ACORAB), and Freedom Forum, as well as human rights actors such as INSEC and WOREC (as potential implementing partners). For individual activities, specific implementing partners, e.g. the Association of Nepalese Indigenous Journalists (ANIJ) or the Jagaran Media Centre will be involved. Additional human rights actors to be associated with the project implementation will be identified in the course of the project. All implementing partners are civil society organizations.

They have been selected based on criteria of relevance for the project and knowledge of the issues to be addressed by the project.

Additional partner organizations are to be included in the project preparation and implementation with regard to empowerment of vulnerable groups and in respect of conflict sensitivity considerations. This includes on the one hand advocates and representatives of minorities and vulnerable groups. Moreover, by choosing implementing partners the project aims at accounting for particular tensions within the communities in accordance with the general Do-No-Harm approach.

On the other hand, especially women organizations as well as female actors within the governmental cooperating structure will be actively integrated in the design of interventions to account for gender specific needs and concerns.

Additional national and implementing partners may be identified during the lifespan of the project.

The PUNO will supervise, monitor and evaluate the arrangements with the implementing partners based on the terms of reference of the contractual arrangements to be established with them, and through the steering committee.

## **2.8 Project Monitoring, Reporting and Evaluation**

### **2.8.1 Monitoring and Reporting**

The monitoring and reporting framework will comprise of an M&R matrix and M&R calendar. It includes a set of baseline, and objectively verifiable performance indicators including gender, inclusion and conflict sensitivity mainstreaming throughout the project management cycle. The majority of indicators will be drawn from national context. At the output level, data may be generated through the project, including through perception surveys. In addition to regular monitoring at the outcome and output levels, an overall final evaluation towards the end of 2014 will assess the overall progress and the sustainability of the project.

Financial and account monitoring will be conducted on a regular basis by the Administrative and Finance Unit of the UNESCO Office in Kathmandu according to UNESCO standard financial procedures.

The project team will regularly assess the progress of the project activities through monitoring missions and consultations, reporting to steering committee meetings.

The steering committee will oversee the progress of the project through monitoring missions, reports from project team, and stakeholders' consultations.

UNESCO will submit the following reports as per the instructions of the UNPFN Support Office and the terms of the UNPFN MoU:

- Annual narrative progress reports;
- Annual certified financial statements on the expenditure of funds;
- Final narrative project report on completion of the project, giving a summary of results and achievements compared to the goals and objectives of the Project Proposal;
- Final financial reports on completion of the project;

Quarterly updates in accordance with the UNPFN calendar and template, providing a snapshot overview of activities carried out during the quarter and results to-date

### **2.8.2 Evaluation**

The project will be subject to a mid-term and a final evaluation.

The mid-term evaluation will be conducted internally. The final one will be conducted by an external evaluator.

The actual evaluation approach and methodology for conducting the evaluation shall be one of the key deliverables of the external evaluator. These specifics will be known after submission of the inception report which will contain the overall evaluation approach and methodology. This will be shared with the UNPFN Support Office.

The mid-term and final evaluations will be seen as formative evaluations seeking to assess if implementation is going as planned, what is working, whether the monitoring systems are adequate, what the key challenges are, and what corrective measures are needed, if any.

The main purpose of the final evaluation will be to apply the major evaluation criteria (relevance, efficiency, effectiveness, impact and sustainability) to assess progress towards achieving the project's expected results, to examine shortfalls in project design and delivery, including identifying key lessons learned.

The description of the baseline situation and the monitoring and results framework to be put in place will underpin and directly feed into the mid-term and final evaluations.

The main specific evaluation activities to be undertaken include a) ToR development b) recruitment of independent evaluation consultant c) meeting to kick-off the evaluation d) desk study and inception report (first key deliverable of the evaluator) e) data collection e.g. field work, interviews, etc. f) draft report and g) final evaluation report. A lump-sum payment for the [mid-term] and final evaluation report is foreseen in the budget.

Elements of the project may be evaluated in conjunction with the evaluation of elements of the UNDAF 2013-2017, particularly as regards to achievements in relation to vulnerable groups.

In line with the Results Framework, UNESCO will regularly monitor the effects of project implementation by collecting, analysing and reporting on the defined performance indicators. The independent evaluation planned at the project's end will make use of this performance data, but shall not be limited to it. For example, the evaluation will allow for collecting additional data from a wider and more representative sample of project beneficiaries and for using a more diverse set of data collection techniques (in-depth interviews, focus groups, observation etc.).



### 3 – Preliminary Results Framework

<b>PBF Level</b>		Security sector reform and judiciary system put in place and providing services that reinforce rule of law	
<b>UNPBF PMP Result(s) (if applicable):</b>			
<b>UNPBF PMP Result Indicator(s) (if applicable):</b>			
1 National armed forces/police perform their duties, addressing security concerns of target populations		<b>Baseline</b> Presently no sufficient and reliable performance of security sector institutions and police regarding security of journalists <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Lack of trust in the judiciary within communities; instead resort to informal conflict solutions</li> </ul>	<b>Target</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A functioning judiciary system in place to encourage public trust and journalists' confidence</li> </ul>
2.1.2 Communities use justice systems to resolve conflicts without recourse to violence			<b>Means of verification</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of trainings, dialogue meetings, workshops, campaigns</li> <li>Number of trainings, dialogue meetings, workshops, campaigns</li> <li>Monitoring reports by professional associations and the national mechanism</li> <li>Tracking of incidents and performance reports of judicial actors</li> </ul>
<b>UNPFN Level</b>			
<b>UNPFN Strategic Outcome:</b>		1. People's confidence in security sector institutions has increased as a result of these institutions becoming more capable, accountable and responsive to Nepal's diverse society	
<b>Project Peace-Building Impact:</b>		The project will mainly contribute to the achievement of Strategic Outcome1 by addressing the issue of impunity of violence against journalists at the levels of the police thereby increasing citizens' confidence in security sector institutions.	
<b>Impact Indicator(s)</b>		<b>Baseline</b>	<b>Target</b>
a. Balanced and impartial coverage of sensitive cases and topics in a safe environment		a. Presently high likelihood of biased reporting and self-censorship	a. Environment and culture in which speaking out on critical issues does not bring (threat of) insecurity
b. Timely and efficient investigations into violations of journalists' rights		b. State organs' actions unpredictable and not necessarily in accordance with the laws in place	b. Reliable judiciary actions in response to journalists' rights violations
c. Media professionals with improved confidence in the judiciary system and thus reflected in their reporting		c. resort to informal remedies due to perception of unreliability	c. Trained officials and procedures in place to standardize official responses to rights violations
			a. Media monitoring, perception polls b. Training surveys, monitoring reports c. opinion polls, training feedback

**Project Level**

The project aims to establish a nationally owned mechanism anchored in the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC), in cooperation with the media sector, state agencies and civil society, including political parties, to operate and ensure a safe environment for media professionals.

**OUTCOME 1:**  
The national human rights institution and professional associations are able to establish a nationally owned mechanism that ensures a safe environment for journalists

<u>Outcome Indicator(s)</u>	<u>Baseline</u>	<u>Target</u>	<u>Means of verification</u>	<u>Key Assumptions/Risks</u>
a. <i>The national human rights institution and professional associations are able to establish an efficient framework to protect journalists</i>	a. No national framework existing	a. A sustainable mechanism taking on cases of media rights violations in a conflict sensitive way	a. a. Rules of procedure of the mechanism a. b Reports of the operations of the mechanism. a. c. Performance sheet and associations' perception polls	<u>Key assumptions:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>NHRC continuous to champion the mechanism.</li> <li>Political stakeholders including GoN are ready to establish the mechanism.</li> </ul> <u>Risks:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Strong political interferences hamper the establishment of the mechanism.</li> </ul>
b. <i>Professional media associations and human rights advocacy groups joint efforts are reflected in the performance of the mechanism</i>	b. Uncoordinated approaches by a variety of professional associations and human rights actors to deal with media safety issues	b. Professional associations and human rights advocacy groups have a joint gender sensitive approach to enhance safety of journalists in cooperation with the NHRC established mechanism, resulting in impartial and appropriate news coverage with gender and inclusion considerations	b. a Agreement on joint approaches among professional associations and human rights advocacy groups/Declaration of cooperation b. b Reports on the involvement of professional associations and human rights advocacy groups in NHRC mechanism	<u>Key assumptions:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Political stakeholders accept the role of professional associations and human rights advocacy groups</li> </ul> <u>Risks</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Professional associations and human rights advocacy groups do not agree on a joint approach to support the mechanism.</li> </ul>
<u>OUTPUTS</u>	<u>Baseline</u>	<u>Target</u>	<u>Means of verification</u>	<u>Key Assumptions/Risks</u>
1.1 An independent mechanism for safety of journalists and free expression evolves to be an efficient node or umbrella for	1.1.1 Scattered knowledge of stakeholders of the project strategies and activities	1.1.1 Stakeholders have full ownership of project and understand their role in its implementation	1.1.1 Report of Kick-off meeting including participants survey	<u>Key assumptions:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All stakeholders can be timely identified;</li> <li>Stakeholders are</li> </ul>

<p>dealing with issues related to the safety of journalists and impunity, and to investigate violations of freedom of expression in a gender sensitive way .</p>	<p>1.1.2 Inception context analysis (including assessment of the overall safety situation of journalists, inclusion analysis of journalists at the district and regional levels, and analysis of past and on-going actions and institutions addressing this issue) and conflict analysis</p> <p>1.1.3 Agreement reached on the best framework to be established to protect journalists and free expression</p>	<p>1.1.2 No analysis of current situation available</p>	<p>1.1.2 Stakeholders have comprehensive knowledge about status quo</p>	<p>1.1.2.Analytical report (initial assessment)</p>	<p>genuinely interested in the project</p> <p><u>Risks:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Omission of key stakeholders</li> </ul> <p><u>Key assumptions:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Available data is sufficient to carry out the analysis.</li> <li>• The competence to analyze data is available.</li> </ul> <p><u>Risks:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Stakeholders hold back information.</li> <li>• Data is not available</li> </ul>
<p>1.1.3 Agreement reached on the best framework to be established to protect journalists and free expression</p>	<p>1.1.3 No consensus on how to pursue security issues</p>	<p>1.1.3 Agreement supported by all stakeholders involved</p>	<p>1.1.3.1 Public commitment by stakeholders reflected in a document</p> <p>1.1.3.2 Endorsement by government documented through joint statement</p>	<p><u>Key assumptions:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Common ground can be reached.</li> <li>• Political support can be obtained.</li> </ul> <p><u>Risks:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Divergent views on mechanism prevent agreement.</li> <li>• Political will to establish mechanism is too weak or lacking.</li> </ul>	
<p>1.1.4 A set of rules for the independent mechanism defined (Terms of reference, participation, rules of procedure, funding modalities etc.)</p>	<p>1.1.4 Initial efforts by NHRC to establish HRDC, but no set of rules agreed upon and operationalized.</p>	<p>1.1.4 Mechanism functioning based on a solid set of rules</p>	<p>1.1.4 Set of rules approved and published</p>	<p><u>Key assumptions:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The political context is conducive to reach agreement on a set of rules.</li> <li>• There is sufficient competence to establish the set of rules.</li> </ul> <p><u>Risks:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The set of rules is inadequate.</li> </ul>	

<p>1.1.5 Capacity building to enable members of the NHRC (central and regional offices) and HRDC to deal use the tools available</p>	<p>1.1.5 Members of newly HRDC has not been trained corresponding to their new role.</p>	<p>1.1.5 Members of the HRDC have capacity to discharge their duties</p>	<p>1.1.5.1 Reports of training events 1.1.5.2 Effective functioning of the mechanism</p>	<p><u>Key assumptions:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• HRDC is empowered to play its role</li> <li>• Members are willing to be trained</li> <li>• Training material is adequate.</li> </ul> <p><u>Risks:</u> High turn-over of HRDC membership</p>
<p>1.1.6 A Protocol for handling cases related to attacks on media and journalists created in cooperation between agencies and security agencies, which is observed by the actors involved</p>	<p>1.1.6 No protocol available</p>	<p>1.1.6 Endorsed and sufficient protocol</p>	<p>1.1.6 Protocol (document)</p>	<p><u>Key assumptions:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Stakeholders reach an agreement on Protocol.</li> <li>• Political context is conducive to implement to Protocol.</li> </ul> <p><u>Risks:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Protocol exists, but is not applied.</li> </ul>
<p>1.1.7 Legal support for assisting journalists in need institutionalized</p>	<p>1.1.7 Incoherent legal support activities</p>	<p>1.1.7 Legal support program established and embedded in the mechanism</p>	<p>1.1.7 Rules governing the legal support program (document)</p>	<p><u>Key assumptions:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The judicial sector provides support to establish and run the support program.</li> <li>• Competent legal staff is available to run the support program.</li> </ul> <p><u>Risks:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The judicial sector does not accept the support program.</li> <li>• Journalists have insufficient trust in the support program.</li> </ul>
<p>1.2 Professional institutions have the capacity to enhance the safety of journalists and deal with cases of impunity</p>	<p>1.2.1 Status and capacity of established media rights violation monitoring and response desks of professional organizations analyzed.</p>	<p>1.2.1 In-depth knowledge of existing desks supports the planning of more efficient desks.</p>	<p>1.2.1 Consultant report including recommendations.</p>	<p><u>Key assumptions:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Available data is sufficient to carry out the analysis.</li> <li>• The competence to analyze data is adequate.</li> </ul> <p><u>Risks:</u></p>



	<p>1.2.2 Stakeholders have knowledge about the institutional design, creation and functioning of monitoring activities.</p>	<p>1.2.2 Current monitoring activities are inadequate and hence ineffective.</p>	<p>1.2.2 Monitoring desks are enabled to improve their monitoring activities.</p>	<p>Stakeholders hold back information. Data is not available.</p> <p><u>Key assumptions:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Knowledge is accessible, including through international channels.</li> </ul> <p><u>Risks:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The context does not allow desk operators to apply their knowledge.</li> </ul>
<p>1.2.3 Agreement reached coordination and improving monitoring documentation among the various media rights violation monitoring activities</p>	<p>1.2.3 Unequal quality of media rights violation monitoring activities</p>	<p>1.2.3 Common approach of monitoring activities documented in a written agreement</p>	<p>1.2.2.1 Report of knowledge creating activities/training 1.2.2.2 Post-training surveys</p> <p>1.2.3 Joint strategy document by stakeholders</p>	<p><u>Key assumptions:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Media organizations are willing to agree on a common approach.</li> <li>Sufficient knowledge on the most adequate design is available.</li> </ul> <p><u>Risks:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Media organizations are reluctant to modify their present monitoring activities.</li> <li>Political interference obstructs the creation of a common monitoring mechanism.</li> </ul>
<p>1.2.4 Media rights violation desks in professional organizations have greater capacity</p>	<p>1.2.4 Lack of competence of desk officers</p>	<p>1.2.4 Desk officers have adequate skills</p>	<p>1.2.4.1 Number of participants in training 1.2.4.2 Post-training surveys</p>	<p><u>Key assumptions:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The most active desk operators are identified and available for training.</li> <li>Desk operators are ready to participate in training.</li> </ul> <p><u>Risks:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The newly acquired knowledge is not applied.</li> </ul>

<p>1.2.5 Media rights violations are monitored through a commonly shared tool</p>	<p>1.2.5 No such tool in place</p>	<p>1.2.5 Online resource for documenting cases of media rights violations</p>	<p>1.2.5.1 Appropriate web-based infrastructure in place 1.2.5.2 Data on the use of the platform</p>	<p><u>Key assumptions:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Media organizations agree on aim, design and functionality of the tool.</li> <li>The tool is operational and accepted as the main monitoring platform.</li> </ul> <p><u>Risks:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Technical difficulties/development challenges delay creation and operations of the platform.</li> <li>The platform is not perceived as main means of monitoring.</li> <li>NHRC and HRDG are unwilling to make use of the monitoring mechanism.</li> </ul>
<p>1.2.6 Rapid Intervention Task Force (RITF)</p>	<p>1.2.6 No sufficient emergency tools available to conduct additional impartial investigation</p>	<p>1.2.6 In case of incidents, appropriate reaction to safeguard investigation</p>	<p>1.2.6.1 Action reports by RITF 1.2.6.2 Feedback survey by security forces</p>	<p><u>Key assumptions</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>During the establishment and implementation phase of the mechanism, additional measures will contribute to timely progress</li> <li>Especially in the run-up to potential elections, innovative approaches can help to ensure democratic news coverage and tackle the tense safety environment</li> </ul> <p><u>Risks</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Regional actors seize the RITF for external purposes (mitigation -</li> </ul>

					composition of 3 persons ) Capacity not sufficient in case of many incidents, therefore questions arising which one to prioritize
	1.2.7 Better understanding of the reasons and consequences of self-censorship through regional consultations and a national conference	1.2.7 Widespread self-censorship as a reaction to security threats	1.2.7 Media professionals are able to minimize self-censorship recognizing it as an inappropriate mechanism to cope with security threats.	1.2.7.1 Conference report 1.2.7.2 Post-conference survey	<u>Key assumptions:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The professional community is willing to address the issue of self-censorship through public events.</li> </ul> <u>Risks:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Public trust in media diminishes due to addressing the issue.</li> <li>Media professionals are reluctant to openly address the issue as it may increase their vulnerability.</li> </ul>

<b>OUTCOME 2:</b> The capacity of state authorities, including security sector institutions and the judiciary system, to better protect journalist is enhanced with the support of civil society and the public at large	The project will contribute to the achievement of Strategic Outcomes 1 through building awareness and capacity of state agencies including the security sector institutions and the judiciary , civil society, political parties and the public at large on the negative impact of media related violence and its impunity on the peace process. From that sustainable and mutual backing for the mechanism derives and public expectations will determine stakeholders to take action to improve the safety situation for media professionals.			
	<u>Outcome Indicator(s)</u> a. Stakeholders recognize the implications of increased security of journalists for freedom of expression and the peace process, and use sufficient means to ensure this security.	<u>Baseline</u> a. Insufficient level of understanding and unsatisfying toolbox at hand to influence security situation positively b. As mechanism is not	<u>Target</u> a. increased awareness and ability of stakeholders to take action will lead to active participation in addressing the issue of safety of journalist b. Mechanism embedded	<u>Means of verification</u> a. a Number of dialogue meetings with the justice institutions, security forces, police, government and judicial officials at local level a.b. results and follow-up reports a.c Perception surveys b.a Declarations and
b. Stakeholders give room and support for the mechanism to work				<u>Key assumptions:</u>

<p>successful with recognition of the public</p>	<p>yet in place, the support structure is to be established</p>	<p>in a supportive environment and can draw on assistance by actors involved</p>	<p>action plans evolving from dialogue meetings, shared expectation formulation b.b clear guidelines and procedure on responsibilities of stakeholders towards mechanism b. c Public opinion polls</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Agreement on the establishment and functioning of the mechanism can be reached.</li> </ul> <p><u>Risks:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Mechanism being misused to deal with other issues than security of journalists.</li> </ul>
<p><b>OUTPUTS</b></p>	<p><b>Baseline</b></p>	<p><b>Target</b></p>	<p><b>Means of verification</b></p>	<p><b>Key Assumptions/Risks</b></p>
<p>2.1 State and state agencies have increased awareness of the importance of safety of journalists and the role of free expression in a democracy.</p>	<p>2.1.1 investigations into media rights violations only in a protracted manner</p>	<p>2.1.1.1 Justice institutions make use of their increased capacity to conduct investigations in order to ensure freedom of expression and the functioning of the peace process 2.1.1.2 Training institutions of justice organs extend the scope of training to enable an increasing number of judicial officers to conduct investigations in line with legal standards</p>	<p>* Overall evaluation of trainings conducted * performance surveys of trained officials/institutions * experience reports of journalists involved in respective cases 2.1.1.2 Training of trainers (Tot) manuals 2.1.1.3 Results reports of dialogue meetings with representatives of justice institutions</p>	<p><u>Key assumptions:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Rule of law is gradually reinforced in Nepal.</li> <li>Justice institutions are ready to cooperate in the project.</li> </ul> <p><u>Risks:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The non-respect of the rule of law prevails.</li> <li>Members of justice institutions lack the appropriate framework and willingness to fulfill their roles.</li> </ul>
<p>2.1.2 Security sector institutions Security sector institutions protect freedom of expression and security of journalists at the district level</p>	<p>2.1.2 Security sector institutions do not fully guarantee the security of journalists.</p>	<p>2.1.2.1 Security sector institutions play their role to protect journalists. 2.1.2.2 Scheme of "gender and inclusion champions for journalists' security among members of the Security sector institutions is established</p>	<p>2.1.2.1 Reports of dialogue meetings with representatives of security sector institutions 2.1.2.2 Surveys amongst members of security sector institutions 2.1.2.3 Gender champions for journalists' security identified among members of the security sector institutions in target districts identified</p>	<p><u>Key assumptions:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Rule of law is gradually reinforced in Nepal.</li> <li>Security sector institutions understand the issue and are ready to cooperate in the project.</li> </ul> <p><u>Risks:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The non-respect of the rule of law prevails.</li> <li>Members of security sector institutions are reluctant to cooperate in the project.</li> </ul>
<p>2.1.3 Security sector</p>	<p>2.1.3 Insufficient capacity</p>	<p>2.1.3.1 Training bodies of</p>	<p>2.1.3.1 Number of</p>	



	<p>institutions and judiciary have increased capacity to enhance protection and prosecution a gender sensitive manner through training of trainers in security and justice training institutions</p>		<p>security sector institutions are able to conduct training reflecting their specific responsibility. 2.1.2.2 Scheme of "gender champions for journalists' security among members of the security sector institutions is established</p>	<p>trainers of training institutions of security sector institutions and members of security sector institutions trained 2.1.3.2 ToT manuals</p>	
	<p>2.1.4 Prosecutors, police, government and judicial officials at local level advocate for justice and protection of free expression and for safety of journalists.</p>	<p>2.1.4. Local level members of the executive and judiciary are unaware of the importance of the safety of journalists for a democratic Nepal.</p>	<p>2.1.4 Local level members of the executive and judiciary have a good understanding of the importance to enhance the safety of journalists and their role in this context.</p>	<p>2.1.4.1 Reports of meetings with local level members of the executive and judiciary 2.1..4.2 Surveys amongst meeting participants</p>	<p><u>Key assumptions:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Effective devolution of power to local levels of executive and judiciary.</li> <li>• Local level members of the executive and judiciary are ready to cooperate in the project.</li> </ul> <p><u>Risks:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Local level executive and judiciary remain dis-empowered.</li> <li>• Members of local level executive and judiciary lack the appropriate framework and willingness to fulfill their roles.</li> </ul>
<p>2.2 Key representatives of civil society including political parties/political interest groups take action to reduce the number of threats and violence, determined by public demands for freedom of the press and the progress in the peace process</p>	<p>2.2.1. Representatives of political parties/political interest groups act with respect for freedom of the press and the safe conduct of journalism</p> <p>2.2.2 the public determines political parties/political interest</p>	<p>2.2.1 Political parties may behave in contradiction to their responsibility to guarantee freedom of the press, thereby jeopardizing secure working environment for journalists</p> <p>2.2.2 Public recognition of political interference does not lead to tangible</p>	<p>2.2.1.1 Political parties including their youth wings accept and follow public demands for non-interference in reporting and potential investigations into media right violations</p> <p>2.2.2 Public opinion is given influence to contribute to increased</p>	<p>2.2.1 performance surveys</p> <p>2.2.2 Perception polls within political parties on the role of public opinion</p>	<p><u>Key assumptions:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Political parties are open to address the issue of safety of journalists.</li> </ul> <p><u>Risks:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Political parties are not willing to engage in dialogue addressing the issue of safety of journalists.</li> </ul> <p><u>Key assumptions:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A sensitized public can shape political parties'</li> </ul>

<p>2.3 The public at large is sensitized to the importance of safety of journalists for a free and independent press.</p>	<p>groups to enable impartial news coverage</p> <p>2.2.3 Political parties/political interest groups act in compliance with their public commitment to end insecurity and impunity</p>	<p>change in behaviour of involved actors</p> <p>2.2.3 No satisfying action, living up to public announcements</p>	<p>security of journalists</p> <p>2.2.3 Political parties/political interest groups follow a transparent framework in a predictable response</p>	<p>+ follow-up documentation of respective behaviour</p> <p>2.2.3 \Commitment document(s)</p>	<p>action.</p> <p><u>Risks:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Political parties are not ready to cooperate.</li> </ul> <p><u>Key assumptions:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Political parties/political interest groups are ready for public commitment.</li> <li>Consensus on the issue among possible parties/political interest groups can be reached.</li> </ul> <p><u>Risks:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Political parties/political interest groups are reluctant to address the issue.</li> <li>Divergent views among political parties/political interest groups and differing vested interests jeopardize consensus.</li> </ul>
	<p>2.3.1 Public at large creates an atmosphere conducive to increasing the safety of journalists in peace building and the understanding of the importance of a free and safe environment for journalists.</p>	<p>2.3.1 Public unawareness of the difference society could make regarding the issue of security</p>	<p>2.3.1 Public takes on understands its role to contribute to enhance journalists' security</p>	<p>2.3.1.1 Opinion polls 2.2.3.2 Number of town-hall meetings and radio shows addressing the issue 2.2.3.3 Results of nationwide essay, poetry and art competitions</p>	<p><u>Key assumptions:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Public attention can deter attacks</li> <li>To foster und publicize a societal discourse on the issue acts as deterrence for perpetrators</li> <li>Giving incentives will involve the public on the long run.</li> </ul> <p><u>Risks:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Lack of public interest/insufficient participation</li> </ul>

					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Public's reluctance to accept its share in the issue Functioning as a trigger for even more assaults since perpetrators feel threatened</li> </ul>
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<b>OUTCOME 3:</b> Journalists and media houses have enhanced capacity to protect themselves.					
Journalists and media houses have the capacity to enhance their protection.					
<b>Outcome Indicator(s)</b>	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Means of verification</b>	<b>Key Assumptions/Risks</b>	
a. Journalists implement personal safety measures	a. Journalists are insufficiently equipped to deal with the high number of security threats to	a. Journalists have capacity and tools to protect themselves against threats.	a. a Assessment of present safety mechanisms including recommendations for their improvement a.b Efficiently functioning hotlines a.c Adequate Code of Conduct. a.d Guidelines/toolkits Number of journalists trained.	<u>Key assumptions:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Journalists can take individually measures to improve their personnel security.</li> </ul> <u>Risks:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Journalists are unwilling to take on a part of the responsibility</li> <li>Actors use the training to blame journalists for being responsible for assaults.</li> </ul>	
b. Women journalists implement gender safety measures	b. No comprehensive, gender specific approach to increase the safety of women journalists, but a variety of individual training initiatives.	b. Women journalists have access to gender-specific techniques and approaches to protect their safety.	b.a Overall training methodology b.b Number of trainings conducted b.c Post- training surveys b.d Safety handbook for women journalists b.e Evaluation of handbook	<u>Key assumptions:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Gender specific issues as regards to safety of journalists are recognized by all actors.</li> <li>Women journalists are ready to participate in gender specific training.</li> </ul> <u>Risks:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Low participation of female journalists in the project</li> </ul>	
c. Media houses implement appropriate means to protect their female/ male staff	c. No systematic involvement of media	c. Media owners are aware of the issue and	c.a Number of workshops/dialogue	<u>Key assumptions:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Media owners are willing</li> </ul>	

<p><b>OUTPUTS</b></p> <p>3.1. Journalists have means at hand to enhance their personal protection</p>	<p><b>Output Indicators</b></p> <p>3.1.1 Self-protection capacities of journalists including functioning and efficiency of 'Hotlines' maintained by press freedom protection organizations are available.</p> <p>3.1.2 Additional hotlines established, where required</p> <p>3.1.3 Existing Code of Conduct (CoC) for journalists reviewed, enhanced and enforceable, including considerations regarding gender and inclusion particularities</p>	<p>owners so far.</p> <p>3.1.1 Existing self-protection capacities and methodologies for the individual media professional have not been reviewed regarding their efficiency and scope</p> <p>3.1.2 Existing hotlines do not have the capacity to cover all potential beneficiaries</p> <p>3.1.3 The existing CoC is insufficient and not fully endorsed by stakeholders</p>	<p>have tools to contribute to increase the security of journalists</p> <p><b>Target</b></p> <p>3.1.1 Overview of existing tools and lessons learned regarding efficiency, implemented</p> <p>3.1.2 A sufficient number of hotlines are in place to cover as many cases as possible.</p> <p>3.1.3. Reviewed CoC is accepted as guidelines by all actors involved.</p>	<p>meetings</p> <p>c. b Reports of workshops/dialogue meetings</p> <p>c.d Post-workshop surveys</p> <p><b>Means of verification</b></p> <p>3.1.1 Assessment report including recommendations for harmonization of approaches</p> <p>3.1.2 Performance survey and report on implemented improvement measures</p> <p>3.1.2.1 Number of hotlines</p> <p>3.1.2.2 Report of operations of hotlines</p> <p>3.1.3.1 Survey of stakeholders</p> <p>3.1.3.2 Public endorsement by stakeholders</p> <p>3.1.4 Independent Media</p>	<p>to cooperate.</p> <p><b>Risks:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Media houses under influence of political parties/ interest groups oppose the project.</li> </ul> <p><b>Key Assumptions/Risks</b></p> <p><b>Key assumptions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Basic tools to introduce to protect threatened journalists.</li> </ul> <p><b>Risks:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Insufficient trust in tools and methodologies</li> <li>Organizations operating the hotlines are not ready to cooperate in assessment.</li> </ul> <p><b>Key assumptions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Functioning system of hotlines can contribute to an improvement of the overall security situation.</li> </ul> <p><b>Risks:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Lessons learned from the assessment report are not implemented by the new hotlines.</li> </ul> <p><b>Key assumptions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Adequate and endorsed CoC contributes to the enhancement of the security of journalists.</li> </ul> <p><b>Risks:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Negotiation process related to CoC can be seized by stakeholders to pursue their agendas</li> </ul> <p><b>Key assumptions:</b></p>
<p>3.1.4 Safety mechanisms</p>	<p>3.1.4 Present cases of press</p>	<p>3.1.4 Occurring violations</p>	<p>3.1.4 Independent Media</p>	<p>3.1.4 Independent Media</p>	<p>3.1.4 Independent Media</p>



<p>assessed and advocacy carried out for ending impunity in some emblematic cases</p>	<p>freedom violations are not handled satisfactorily.</p>	<p>are treated adequately in regards of both the victims and perpetrators</p>	<p>Mission report</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sufficient prosecution and monitoring of press freedom violations deter potential future perpetrators</li> <li>• Trust of journalists and public at large in the judiciary system and security sector institutions is enhanced.</li> </ul> <p><u>Risks:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A transparent assessment revealing serious short falls of judicial system could diminish public trust in judiciary in its present form.</li> </ul>
<p>3.1.5 Guidelines/toolkits to increase the safety of journalists available</p>	<p>3.1.5 No coherent approach deployed to protect endangered journalists</p>	<p>3.1.6 Journalists are enabled to conduct their work safely.</p>	<p>3.1.6 Guidelines, toolkit</p> <p><u>Key assumptions:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Well-designed tools can improve the security situation on an individual level.</li> </ul> <p><u>Risks:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The tools can give a false impression of security.</li> <li>• Precarious security situation does not allow for the implementation of the guidelines.</li> </ul>
<p>3.1.6 Knowledge base of journalists and media houses widened through bibliography of on-line and offline resources related to the safety of journalists</p>	<p>3.1.6 No comprehensive bibliography available.</p>	<p>3.1.6 Tool in place to access information on approaches to increase the safety of journalists.</p>	<p>3.1.6 Bibliography published</p> <p><u>Key assumptions:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sources can be readily identified and accessed.</li> </ul> <p><u>Risks:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Bibliography is not used by targeted client groups.</li> </ul>
<p>3.1.7 Media content analyzed against professional standards to provide feedback to male, female and transgender journalists on their professional practices and</p>	<p>3.1.7 No satisfying assessment of conducting journalistic work in regard to security issues</p>	<p>3.1.7 Providing feedback on professional standards enhances the security situation</p>	<p>3.1.7 Assessment report</p> <p><u>Key assumptions:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conducting journalistic work in accordance with high professional standards decreases the</li> </ul>

areas for improvement	likelihood of offences.				
<p>3.2 Women journalists have gender specific approaches regarding their personal safety.</p>	<p>3.2.1 Women journalists will be better equipped to increase their personal safety</p>	<p>3.2.1 No comprehensive, gender specific approach to increase the safety of women journalists, but a variety of individual training initiatives.</p>	<p>3.2.1 Women journalists have access to gender-specific techniques and approaches to protect their safety.</p>	<p>3.2.1.1 Overall training methodology 3.2.1.2 Number of trainings conducted 3.2.1.3 Post-training surveys 3.2.1.4 Safety handbook for women journalists 3.2.1.5 Evaluation of handbook</p>	<p><u>Risks:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Losing support of journalists by pointing out their share of responsibility.</li> </ul> <p><u>Key assumptions:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Gender specific issues as regards to safety of journalists are recognized by all actors.</li> <li>• Women journalists are ready to participate in gender specific training.</li> </ul> <p><u>Risks:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Low participation of female journalists in the project</li> </ul>
<p>3.3 Media owners are better enabled to protect the security of both, their female and male staff.</p>	<p>3.3.1 Media owners recognize the importance of safety of journalists and establish measures of male and female staff</p>	<p>3.3.1 No systematic involvement of media owners so far.</p>	<p>3.3.1 Media owners are aware of the issue and have tools to contribute to increase the security of journalists</p>	<p>3.3.1.1 Number of workshops/dialogue meetings 3.3.1.2 Reports of workshops/dialogue meetings 3.3.1.3 Post-workshop surveys</p>	<p><u>Key assumptions:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Media owners are willing to cooperate.</li> </ul> <p><u>Risks:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Media houses under influence of political parties/ interest groups oppose the project.</li> </ul>

#### 4 – Project Budget

CATEGORY	Total
<b>1. Staff and other personnel cost</b>	
1.1. Project Coordinator (\$ 8500X 2 years)	17,000
1.2 Secretary assistant (\$6,000X2 years)	12,000
1.3 A&F assistant (1/2person@3000/year*2)	6,000
1.4 Driver (1/2person@1500/year*2)	3,000
<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>38,000</b>
<b>2. Supplies, commodities, materials</b>	
2.1	n/a
<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>n/a</b>
<b>3. Equipment, vehicles and furniture including depreciation</b>	
3.1 Contribution to vehicle purchase	7,500
<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>7,500</b>
<b>4. Contractual services</b>	
4.1.1.1 Kick-off meeting with all stakeholders	10,000
4.1.1.2 Inception context analysis (including assessment of the overall safety situation of journalists, inclusion analysis of journalists at the district and regional levels, and analysis of past and on-going actions and institutions addressing this issue) and conflict analysis	10,000
4.1.1.3 Organize consultations among stakeholders to reach agreement on the best framework to be established to protect journalists and free expression	13,000
4.1.1.4 Establish the terms of reference, participation, rules of procedures, funding modalities etc. of the independent mechanism for safety of journalists and free expression taking gender aspects into account	7,000
4.1.1.5 Training to increase capacity of NHRC (central and regional offices)and members of HRDC to apply above ToRs etc.	12,500
4.1.1.6 Support the independent mechanism for safety of journalists and free expression to work with security agencies for developing a code of conduct for handling cases related to attacks on media and journalists.	10,000
4.1.1.7 Support the independent mechanism for safety of journalists and free expression to institute a legal support programme for assisting journalists in need	7,000
4.1.2.1: Analyze the status and capacity of functional media rights violation monitoring and response desks of professional organizations	3,000
4.1.2.2 Build knowledge about the institutional design, creation and functioning of monitoring mechanisms drawing on expertise of members of the NIMP	12,000
4.1.2.3 Organize consultations to reach agreement on coordination and improving monitoring documentation among the various media rights violations monitoring mechanisms	12,500
4.1.2.4 Enhance the capacities of media right violation desks in professional organizations	12,500
4.1.2.5 Create an online platform for monitoring and documenting violations for use by different monitoring agencies/mechanisms	3,000
4.1.2.6 Establishment of an independent Rapid Intervention Task Force (RITF) including capacity building and the preparation of operational guidelines	12,000
4.1.2.7 Organize regional consultations and a national conference on self-censorship	20,000
4.2.1.1 Organize dialogue with justice institutions, to build support to conduct impartial, speedy and effective investigations into acts of impunity of	14,000

CATEGORY	Total
violence against journalists	
4.2.1.2 Organize dialogue with security sector institutions on the role of free expression in a democracy and the responsibility of police for protecting free expression, particularly journalists at the district level and establish a scheme of “gender and inclusion champions for journalists’ security”	10,000
4.2.1.3 Establish a scheme of “gender and inclusion champions for journalists’ security” and train members of security sector institutions on issues of vulnerability and gender equality	10,000
4.2.1.4 Build capacity of training bodies for police and judges to deliver knowledge and skills related for the safety of journalists	18,000
4.2.1.5 Organize dialogue among prosecutors, police, government and judicial officials at local level and engage them in dialogue to advocate for justice and protection of free expression and for safety of journalists	13,000
4.2.2.1: Organize workshops with representatives of political parties/political interest groups on safety of journalists and issues of impunity	10,500
4.2.2.2 Plan and carry out a country-wide media-based campaign addressing the role of political parties/political interest groups related to the safety of journalists	10,000
4.2.2.3 Support dialogue between the independent mechanism for protecting journalists and free expression and political parties/political interest groups to seek their public commitments on ending impunity. (international consultant)	20,000
4.2.3.1 Carry out a national sensitization campaign for raising awareness on freedom of expression, the role of journalists in peace building, and the importance of a free and safe environment for journalists, and the need to protect and defend journalists	15,000
4.2.3.2 Encourage and support nationwide essay, poetry and art competitions on free expression and the role of media in a democracy and the importance of safety of journalists	12,500
4.2.3.3 Organize town-hall meetings with live broadcast on local FM radio in districts with high numbers of attacks against journalists to discuss the role of media and journalists in a democracy	10,000
4.3.1.1 Assess self-protection capacities of journalists including the status of ‘hotlines’ maintained by different press freedom protection organizations	3,000
4.3.1.2 Establish additional hotlines, as required	3,000
4.3.1.3 Carry out an independent review of the existing Code of Conduct for journalists against international standards , with particular consideration of gender aspects, and support a consultative process for enhancing and making it enforceable	23,000
4.3.1.4 Organize a NIMP mission including discussions and press conferences to assess the safety mechanisms and advocate for ending impunity on some emblematic cases	5,000
4.3.1.5 Develop practical guidelines/toolkits on issues related to the safety of journalists	25,000
4.3.1.6 Compile a bibliography of on-line and offline resources related to the safety of journalists for increasing the knowledge base of journalists and media houses	5,000
4.3.1.7 Carry out an independent monitoring of media content against professional standards to provide feedback to male, female and transgender journalists on their professional practices and areas for improvement (international consultant)	10,000
4.3.2.1 Assess the safety needs of women journalist to design a training package aimed at addressing the needs	5,000
4.3.2.2 Develop a handbook on safety for women journalists	20,000
4.3.2.3 Train female journalists on personal safety and professional journalism	5,000
4.3.3.1 Organize workshops with media owners on their responsibility for the safety of journalists	12,000
4.3.3.2 Organize dialogue between media owners and professional associations of journalists to develop a safety protocol for dealing with the safety issues, include that of workplace safety and responsiveness to gender concerns.	13,000
4.4.1 Mid-term (\$5,000)and final evaluations (\$10,000)	15,000



CATEGORY	Total
4.4.2 Workshop on key gender related instruments and policies; conflict sensitivity training; basic Operating Guidelines orientations	10,000
<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>436,500</b>
<b>5. Travel</b>	
5.1 Staff travels for monitoring activities (10 missions@300 USD)	8,500
<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>8,500</b>
<b>6. Transfers and grants to counterparts</b>	
6.1. ...	n/a
<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>n/a</b>
7.3 Office cost (24 months @ 300)	7,200
7.4 IT equipment (\$3,000/year *1)	3,000
7.5 Cost recovery HoO (5 days*\$768/year*2 year)	7,980
7.6 Cost recovery Assoc. Expert (1 day *\$525/month*24)	13,104
7.7 Cost recovery A & F senior assistant (2 days* \$154)/month*24)	7,680
<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>38,964</b>
<b>Total Project Costs</b>	<b>529,464</b>
8. Indirect Support Costs (max 7% of Total Project Costs)	37,062
<b>TOTAL PROJECT BUDGET</b>	<b>566,526</b>

**GENDER BUDGETING:**

Total funds dedicated to gender-responsive peace-building: US\$ 55000  
As a % of the Total Project Budget: 10.0%

**INCLUSION BUDGETING:**

Total funds dedicated to inclusion-responsive peace-building: US\$ 36,500  
As a % of the Total Project Budget: 6.4%

**M&E BUDGETING:**

Total funds dedicated to M&E measures: US\$ 15000  
As a % of the Total Project Budget: 2.6%

**CONFLICT SENSITIVITY BUDGETING:**

Total funds dedicated to conflict sensitivity measures: US\$ 30,000  
As a % of the Total Project Budget: 5.3%



## 5 – Preliminary Work Plan

Outputs	Key Activities	Timeframe (up to 2 years – 8 quarters)								Responsible PJUNO	Planned budget per Output			
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	Q6	Q7	Q8					
<b>Outcome 1:</b> The national human rights institution and professional associations are able to establish an efficient framework to protect journalists.														
<b>Output 1.1</b> An independent mechanism for safety of journalists and free expression evolves to be an efficient node or umbrella for dealing with issues related to the safety of journalists and impunity, and to investigate violations of freedom of expression.	1.1.1 Kick-off meeting with all stakeholders	X									UNESCO	69,500		
	1.1.2 Inception context analysis (including assessment of the overall safety situation of journalists, inclusion analysis of journalists at the district and regional levels, and analysis of past and on-going actions and institutions addressing this issue) and conflict analysis	X	X										UNESCO	
	1.1.3 Organize consultations among stakeholders to reach agreement on the best framework to be established to protect journalists and free expression	X											UNESCO	
	1.1.4 Establish the terms of reference, participation, rules of procedures, funding modalities etc. of the independent mechanism for safety of journalists and free expression taking gender aspects into account		X										UNESCO	
	1.1.5 Training to increase capacity of NHRC (central and regional offices) and members of HRDC to apply above ToRs etc.	X	X										UNESCO	
	1.1.6 Support the independent mechanism for safety of journalists and free expression to work with security agencies for developing a code of conduct for handling cases related to attacks on media and journalists.		X	X									UNESCO	
	1.1.7 Support the independent mechanism for safety of journalists and free expression to institute a legal support program for assisting journalists in need		X	X									UNESCO	
	1.1.8 Establishment of a rapid intervention task force (RITF) including capacity building and the preparation of operational guidelines	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		UNESCO	
	1.2.1 Analyze the status and capacity of functional media rights violation monitoring and response desks of professional organizations	X											UNESCO	
	1.2.2 Build knowledge about the institutional design, creation and functioning of monitoring mechanisms drawing on expertise of members of the NIMP		X										UNESCO	
	1.2.3 Organize consultations to reach agreement on coordination and improving monitoring documentation among the various media rights violation monitoring mechanisms		X										UNESCO	
	1.2.4 Enhance the capacities of media right violation desks in			X									UNESCO	
	<b>Output 1.2</b> Professional institutions have the capacity to enhance the safety of journalists and deal with cases of impunity													75,000

professional organizations															
1.2.5 Create an online platform for monitoring and documenting violations for use by different monitoring agencies/mechanisms				X											UNESCO
1.2.6 Establishment of an independent Rapid Intervention Task Force (RITF) including capacity building and the preparation of operational guidelines				X											UNESCO
1.2.7 Organize regional consultations and a national conference on self-censorship															UNESCO
<b>Outcome 2: State agencies, civil society organizations including political parties/political interest groups and the public understand the importance of safety of journalists for freedom of expression and freedom of the press and back the independent mechanism for safety of journalists and free expression.</b>															
Output 2.1 State and state agencies have increased awareness of the importance of safety of journalists and the role of free expression in a democracy.															UNESCO
2.1.1 Organize dialogue with justice institutions, to build support to conduct impartial, speedy and effective investigations into acts of impunity of violence against journalists															UNESCO
2.1.2 Organize dialogue with security sector institutions on the role of free expression in a democracy and the responsibility of police for protecting free expression, particularly journalists at the district level															UNESCO
2.1.3 Establish a scheme of "gender and inclusion champions for journalists' security" and train members of security sector institutions on issues of vulnerability and gender equality															UNESCO
2.1.4 Build capacity of training bodies for police and judges to deliver knowledge and skills related for the safety of journalists (international consultant)															UNESCO
2.1.5 Organize dialogue among prosecutors, police, government and judicial officials at local level and engage them in dialogue to advocate for justice and protection of free expression and for safety of journalists															UNESCO
Output 2.2 Key representatives of civil society including political parties/political interest groups recognize the importance of safety of journalists for freedom of expression and freedom of the press															UNESCO
2.2.1 Organize workshops with representatives of political parties/political interest groups on safety of journalists and issues of impunity															UNESCO
2.2.2 Plan and carry out a country-wide media-based campaign addressing the role of political parties/political interest groups related to the safety of journalists															UNESCO
2.2.3 Support dialogue between the independent mechanism for protecting journalists and free expression and political parties/political interest groups to seek their public commitments on ending impunity.															UNESCO
Output 2.3 The public at large is sensitized to the importance of safety of journalists for a free and															UNESCO
2.3.1 Carry out a national sensitization campaign for raising awareness on freedom of expression, the role of journalists in peace building, and the importance of a free and safe environment for journalists, and the need															37,500



independent press.	<p>to protect and defend journalists</p> <p>2.3.2 Encourage and support nationwide essay, poetry and art competitions on free expression and the role of media in a democracy and the importance of safety of journalists</p> <p>2.3.3 Organize town-hall meetings with live broadcast on local FM radio in districts with high numbers of attacks against journalists to discuss the role of media and journalists in a democracy</p>							UNESCO	70,000
<p><b>Outcome 3: Journalists and media houses have the capacity to enhance their protection.</b></p>									
Output 3.1 Journalists have means to enhance their personal protection	<p>3.1.1 Assess self-protection capacities of journalists including the status of 'hotlines' maintained by different press freedom protection organizations</p> <p>3.1.2 Establish additional hotlines, as required</p> <p>3.1.3. Carry out an independent review of the existing Code of Conduct for journalists against international standards, with particular consideration of gender aspects, and support a consultative process for enhancing and making it enforceable</p> <p>3.1.4 Organize an NIMP mission including discussions and press conferences to assess the safety mechanisms and advocate for ending impunity on some emblematic cases</p> <p>3.1.5 Develop practical guidelines/toolkits on issues related to the safety of journalists;</p> <p>3.1.6 Compile a bibliography of on-line and offline resources related to the safety of journalists for increasing the knowledge base of journalists and media houses</p> <p>3.1.7 Carry out an independent monitoring of media content against professional standards to provide feedback to male and female journalists on their professional practices and areas for improvement</p>							UNESCO	70,000
Output 3.2 Women journalists have gender specific approaches regarding their personal safety.	<p>3.2.1 Assess the safety needs of women journalist to design a training package aimed at addressing the needs</p> <p>3.2.2 Develop a handbook on safety for women journalists</p> <p>3.2.3 Train female journalists on personal safety and professional journalism;</p>							UNESCO	30,000
Output 3.3 Media owners are better enabled to protect the security of both, their female and male staff.	<p>3.3.1 Organize workshops with media owners on their responsibility for the safety of journalists</p> <p>3.3.2 Organize dialogue between media owners and professional associations of journalists to develop a safety protocol for dealing with the safety issues, include that of workplace safety and responsiveness to gender concerns.</p>							UNESCO	25,000
<p><b>Project Management and Performance</b></p>									
Project Management Milestones	Recruitment of Project Manager and Project Staff							UNESCO	38,000
	Formulate and Submit Final Project Work Plan							UNESCO	38,000

	Meetings of Project Steering Committee/Board	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	UNESCO
	UNSCR 1325 orientations of staff and partners	X	X												UNESCO
M&E Measures	Submission of Quarterly Updates		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	UNESCO
	Conduct Baseline Assessment	X													UNESCO
	Formulate and Submit Final Project Results Framework		X												UNESCO
	Submit Annual Narrative Progress Report and Financial Statement								X						UNESCO
	Draft and finalise mid-term project evaluation ToRs							X							UNESCO
	Procure mid-term project evaluation service providers							X							UNESCO
	Conduct and complete mid-term project evaluation							X							UNESCO
	Draft and Finalise Final Project Evaluation ToRs														UNESCO
	Procure final project evaluation service providers														UNESCO
	Conduct and complete final project evaluation														UNESCO
	Submit Final Project Narrative and Financial Reports														UNESCO
	Conflict Sensitivity Training /Orientations of staff and partners			X											UNESCO
	Workshop on key gender related instruments and policies			X											UNESCO
	BOGs Orientation of staff and partners			X											UNESCO
Inception Do-No-Harm / Risk Analysis Exercise		X												UNESCO	
Annual Context and Risk Analysis Exercise							X							UNESCO	
Conflict Sensitivity Measures															UNESCO

25,000

## 6 – Project Summary

### UNPFN Project Summary

<b>Project Title</b>	Increasing the security of journalists		
<b>UNPFN project number</b>		<b>UNPBF project number (if applicable)</b>	
<b>UNPFN Cluster</b>	D: Security		
<b>NPTF Cluster</b>	3: Security and Transitional Justice		
<b>Participating UN Organization(s)</b>	UNESCO		
<b>National Partner(s)</b>	Ministry of Information and Communication National Human Rights Commission		
<b>Implementing Partner(s)</b>	Federation of Nepali Journalists (FNJ) Sancharika Samuha (SAS) – Forum of Women Communicators Association of Community Radio Broadcasters (ACORAB) Freedom Forum		
<b>Project Geographical Location(s)</b>	Nation wide Region wide – Central Plains and Eastern Hills		
<b>UNPFN Executive Committee Approval Date</b>	14 February 2013		
<b>Project Duration</b>	24 months	<b>Project Start Date</b>	01/04/2013
		<b>Project End Date</b>	31/03/2015
<b>Total UNPFN approved funding</b>	US\$ 566,526	<b>Other sources of funding (if applicable)</b>	US\$ 0.00
		<b>Total Project Costs</b>	US\$ 566,526
<b>Gender Marker</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3	<b>Inclusion Marker</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3

<b>UNPBF PMP Result and Indicator (if applicable)</b>	Result: 1.1 Security sector reform and judiciary system put in place and providing services that reinforce rule of law Indicator: 1.1.1 National armed forces/police perform their duties, addressing security concerns of target population 2.1.2 Communities use justice systems to resolve conflicts without recourse to violence
<b>UNPFN Funding Round Strategic Outcome</b>	Strategic outcome 1
<b>Project's Peace-building Impact</b>	Ensuring availability of and access to impartial information; protection of basic human rights and rule of law, accountability of state agencies

<b>Project Executive Summary</b>	<p>The project aims at improving the security situation of journalists and media professionals in Nepal on three different levels. A nationally owned independent mechanism is to be established that provides an appropriate framework to tackle the issues of endangered journalists and the impunity of the perpetrators. Furthermore, security sector institutions will have the capacity to play their role to protect journalists, and political stakeholders and the public at large will acknowledge the importance of security of journalists for freedom of the media and subsequently Nepal's peace and development process, and will act accordingly. In addition, male and female journalists will be trained on how to encounter cases of threats towards journalists and individual security strategies, respectively.</p> <p>The main anticipated peace building impact of the project is its contribution to increase the population's confidence in security sector institutions by making them more capable, accountable and responsive to Nepal's diverse society. This will be exemplified by addressing the security situation of journalists as they play an essential role in the peace process by providing people access to non-partisan information through independent, free and pluralistic media. This access allows people to better understand the political and socio-economic environment and the implications of political, economic and cultural decisions for their future.</p>
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