

 **PBF PROJECT PROGRESS REPORT**

**COUNTRY:** Colombia

**TYPE OF REPORT: SEMI-ANNUAL, ANNUAL OR FINAL**

**YEAR OF REPORT:** 2021

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| **Project Title:** Empowering women through local information as a tool for peacebuilding**Project Number from MPTF-O Gateway:**  **119341** |
| **If funding is disbursed into a national or regional trust fund:** ☐ Country Trust Fund☒ Regional Trust Fund**Name of Recipient Fund:**       | **Type and name of recipient organizations:** **(Fundación para la Libertad de Prensa - FLIP)** |
| **Date of first transfer:** 20/12/2019**Project end date:** 17/06/2020 **Is the current project end date within 6 months?**  |
| **Check if the project falls under one or more PBF priority windows:**☒ Gender promotion initiative☐ Youth promotion initiative☐ Transition from UN or regional peacekeeping or special political missions☐ Cross-border or regional project |
| **Total PBF approved project budget (by recipient organization):** **Recipient Organization Amount** Fundación para la Libertad de Prensa - FLIP $ 300000      $            $            $       Total: $       Approximate implementation rate as percentage of total project budget: 68%\*ATTACH PROJECT EXCEL BUDGET SHOWING CURRENT APPROXIMATE EXPENDITURE\***Gender-responsive Budgeting:**Indicate dollar amount from the project document to be allocated to activities focussed on gender equality or women’s empowerment: USD 204.000Amount expended to date on activities focussed on gender equality or women’s empowerment: USD 204.000      |
| **Project Gender Marker: GM3 82%****Project Risk Marker: 1****Project PBF focus area: 2.2** |
| **Report preparation:**Project report prepared by: Fundación para la Libertad de PrensaProject report approved by: Fundación para la Libertad de Prensa      Did PBF Secretariat review the report:  |

***NOTES FOR COMPLETING THE REPORT:***

* *Avoid acronyms and UN jargon, use general /common language.*
* *Report on what has been achieved in the reporting period, not what the project aims to do.*
* *Be as concrete as possible. Avoid theoretical, vague or conceptual discourse.*
* *Ensure the analysis and project progress assessment is gender and age sensitive.*
* *Please include any COVID-19 related considerations, adjustments and results and respond to section IV.*

**PART 1: OVERALL PROJECT PROGRESS**

Briefly outline the **status of the project** in terms of implementation cycle, including whether preliminary/preparatory activities have been completed (i.e. contracting of partners, staff recruitment, etc.) (1500 character limit):

At the beginning of the project preparatory activities such as the conceptualization and design of the Journalism Lab container were completed. Also, 12 people were hired: Executive director, project coordinator, accountant, two administrative assistants, pedagogical director, pedagogical coordinator, journalist, graphic designer, research assistant, local facilitator in Tumaco, local facilitator in Túquerres. Also, the container was equipped with 20 computers, 2 fans, 2 sound bars, video beam, 15 recorders, 20 microphones, 10 cameras and a mobile phone.

The Journalism Lab arrived in Tumaco, our first municipality, on the scheduled date (March 2) and was launched on March 5th with an opening event (see Annex 1: Opening event). The training process began the next day with a group of 32 participants, 88% of them women. We launched the Lab in alliance with 'No es hora de Callar' campaign, leaded by Jineth Bedoya. At that point we were able to see the enthusiasm that this project aroused among social organizations and leaders.

However, and due to the state of sanitary emergency produced by Covid-19, the pedagogical sessions had to be temporarily readjusted. These changes have involved some changes and logistical challenges. Since March 2020, FLIP prepared to virtualize the training process almost entirely. A consulting company was hired to develop and design the project's website, which contains a virtual platform for the training process where the different modules and classes of the Information School are housed. This process was completed on June and the process continued in Tumaco and started in Túquerres, in parallel, in July, both finishing in October. Finally, our work in Condoto, the first municipality in Chocó, started between the ending week of October and the first week of November. This training process ended the week before Christmas. Afterwards, we began the process in Tadó, the second municipality in Chocó, and ended it during the last week of March 2021. The training process began in Istmina, Chocó, during the third week of June and ended on the second week of August 2021.

With the aim of strengthening the foundations of the Consonant Network, and building a new formula to do local journalism based on different perspectives and experiences, on October 8 and 9 the “El Gran Consejo de Redacción" was held. This event brought together the members of Consonante's network of local journalists from four municipalities: Tadó, El Carmen de Atrato, Fonseca and San Juan del Cesar. In two days of collaborative work, the editorial calendar of the Consonant network was defined; the next special projects were designed; audiences and formats were discussed; and different ways to increase the impact of our work were explored (See Annex 11: Gran Consejo de Redacción).

Please indicate any significant project-related events anticipated in the next six months, i.e. national dialogues, youth congresses, film screenings, etc. (1000 character limit):

All of the municipalities have gone through the training process and a network of trained local communicators have been stablished, so this would possibly generate an inter-regional dialogue and initiatives which help to fight the structural conditions that have impoverished the local freedom of expression and communication contexts in the country. This is certainly an opportunity to establish new spaces where civil society, specially women, can gather around experiences and initiatives not only impacting their local context, but expanding it to their regions and hopefully the country.

Summarize **the main structural, institutional or societal level change the project has contributed to**. This is not anecdotal evidence or a list of individual outputs, but a description of progress made toward the main purpose of the project. (1500 character limit):

* This project has contributed to the creation of local narratives within territories deprived from the possibility of informing local citizens and others with their own perspectives and taking into account their own necessities. This was not only a process of training for specific individuals but rather an effort to empower social sectors to get a hold on the information they produce and receive, a fundamental step for the consolidation of local democracy.
* The projects that the participants in the different municipalities decide to undertake are an example of what they consider important in their own communities rather than expecting someone from outside to have an input on their own territories. In that sense we are talking about a societal level change in which local communities are empowered to tell their own stories, to speak with their own voice and to create an environment in which information and freedom of expression thrives.

In a few sentences, explain whether the project has had a positive **human impact**. May include anecdotal stories about the project’s positive effect on the people’s lives. Include direct quotes where possible or weblinks to strategic communications pieces. (2000 character limit):

It has had a positive human impact, broadly because it has allowed people who live in the same municipalities to get to know other persons who share the same interests and preoccupations. During the training process, the FLIP team encourages people to get to know each other, their organizations and the social causes that move them. This has been a powerful tool to encourage the creation of local projects that may continue to live in these municipalities after the training process is over. Now, not only do they know how to correctly directionate their needs and perspectives of what needs to be communicated through the tools the training process has given them, but also they know other persons who may support them and work together to move information around.

Ana Sofía Perea, who participated in the training process in Tadó, said at the end of the cycle: “[During the training process] I learned to rescue and value teamwork, I learned to give importance to the construction of a news article, but I also learned to relate to people who I didn’t know because they were not immersed in the activities that I carried out in my community. I learned to be more connected with technology and to value the sacrifice and effort that each one contributed to the process”. At the end of the training process in Tadó, Wilman Arrieta said: “It is important to do local journalism in the municipality of Tadó because it keeps the population informed. In addition, it helps us make political control of our leaders so they are careful with the resources of the municipality, and forces them to design development plans that take into consideration the needs and opportunities of the territory. This contributes to the economic reactivation of the municipality and to the life of its inhabitants”. (See Annex 6: Testimonies from Tadó and Annex 9: Journalistic Pieces- Piezas de Comunicación)

**PART II: RESULT PROGRESS BY PROJECT OUTCOME**

*Describe overall progress under each Outcome made during the reporting period (for June reports: January-June; for November reports: January-November; for final reports: full project duration). Do not list individual activities. If the project is starting to make/has made a difference at the outcome level, provide specific evidence for the progress (quantitative and qualitative) and explain how it impacts the broader political and peacebuilding context.*

* *“On track” refers to the timely completion of outputs as indicated in the workplan.*
* *“On track with peacebuilding results” refers to higher-level changes in the conflict or peace factors that the project is meant to contribute to. These effects are more likely in mature projects than in newer ones.*

*If your project has more than four outcomes, contact PBSO for template modification.*

**Outcome 1:** Strengthened capacities of female and young local leaders, victims of armed conflict and community journalists to produce local content as a tool to contribute towards gender equality and construction of peace.

**Rate the current status of the outcome progress: On track**

**Progress summary:** *(3000 character limit)*

FLIP has designed and produced the Journalism Lab container and launched the pedagogical process in Tumaco with a group of 32 participants, 88% of them are women, in Túquerres with a group of 29 participants of which 60% are women, in Condoto 20 participants finished the process, 40% of which are women. In Tado there were 26 participants, 60% are women.

For this, FLIP has designed and developed the content of the training program ensuring that it had a transversal gender focus throughout the process. It consists of an 80-hour program which is divided into four modules that are developed over a period of 8 weeks. During this time, we reinforce eight essential skills for a local journalist (walking, fact-checking, narrating, observing, creating, teamworking, investigating and entrepreneurship skills) .

Due to the declaration of sanitary emergency due to the Covid-19 pandemic and the lockdown announced by the Colombian government in march, FLIP team worked in transforming the in-person program of the Information School to a hybrid model. During three months, the team worked in creating a multiplatform experience offering information, tools and practical exercises through a Learning Management System hosted in [www.consonante.org](http://www.consonante.org); a series of online sessions via Zoom; personalized one-in-one sessions and conference calls; and, if possible, a couple of in-person practical sessions.

This new model was implemented in July 2020. Since the training program in Tumaco was interrupted during its second week (march 15), the process was relaunched with the same participants in July and in parallel with a new group of participants in Túquerres. In order to identify the participants’ digital capacities and resources, the team applied a survey to each one of them (See Annex 2). This information allowed the team to understand this online training program was the first online learning experience for the majority of the participants.

The team has worked closely with the participants during the online process and has made an effort to give all the necessary tools for the participants to learn and take advantage of the learning process. This has included subsidizing mobile data plans for the participants who need it, identifying the participants’ connectivity needs by means of a survey in which we asked if they had access to a computer or a smart-phone, wi-fi or mobile data and aimed to identify their digital skills. Whatsapp has become an important communication tool to stay connected with the participants. (See Annex 6: Online training Platform- Whatsapp) .

Also, the team has sent to each municipality a set of kits for the participants that include 1 notebook, 1 pen, the Training program’s brochure, 1 mask and 1 t-shirt (See Annex 8: Kits). These proved to be an effective strategy to maintain the students' motivation in spite of the periodic lockdowns in Colombia.

It’s an ongoing challenge to implement virtual learning processes in Colombia’s rural areas and regions far away from Bogotá (such as Tumaco,Túquerres, Condoto, Tado and Istmina). Taking into consideration this, the team travels at least two times during each training process to host in-person training sessions. We’ve done so in Túquerres, Tumaco, Condoto, Tadó, and Istmina. These visits are an effective way to strengthen our relationship with the group of participants and give them the opportunity to work together with their classmates in groups. During this visits we’ve worked with a series of special guests who are journalists with vast experience in podcasts, Youtube video production and multimedia reporting such as Jorge Arias, a journalist from Pasto (Nariño), Lucía Beltran, a youtuber with over 180.000 followers, and Andrés Hernández, audiovisual producer form Bogotá (See Annex 6: Online training Platform- In-person session).

**Indicate any additional analysis on how Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment and/or Youth Inclusion and Responsiveness has been ensured under this Outcome:** *(1000 character limit)*

In Tumaco, Túquerres, Condoto, Tado and Istmina the majority of the participants were empowered women. Many of them are part of local organizations or are known for their work as social leaders but had no experience in communication. During the training process, they started identifying interesting stories in other women around them and, at the same time, were part of relevant conversations about common prejudices about women in their towns and the importance of speaking up (See Annex 9: Journalistic Pieces). The material in the online platform constantly fosters these types of processes among all participants. During the online training program, the team has also held special webinars with Jineth Bedoya, 2020 Guillermo Cano Press Freedom Prize and director of ‘No es hora de callar’ around the topic of journalism with a gender perspective.

The impact of these conversations and the study material can be seen in some of the ideas of communication initiatives presented at the end of the training processes (See Annex 6: Online training Platform- In-person sessions).

**Outcome 2:** Expanded production and dissemination of local information regarding gender issues in the 5 targeted municipalities as a way to make visible and promote public debate regarding gender violence and inequality.

**Rate the current status of the outcome progress: On track**

**Progress summary:** *(3000 character limit)*

With the adaptation of the project to the digital world, the Information School now has an online platform ([www.consonante.org](http://www.consonante.org)) where, in addition to hosting the training process, the impact of the work carried out by local journalists can be published and amplified.

In Tumaco, we managed to start the in-person training process with the participants in march. During these sessions, the participants presented themselves and shared their objectives for the training process. We held 24 hours of class in which we talked about news deserts in the country, made an exercise evaluating the role of traditional media outlets in Colombia, and carried out the first production exercise: writing a news report (See: Annex 9: Tumaco News March).

After the online training process started in July and was completed in Tumaco and Túquerres, 367 journalistic pieces (120 in Túquerres, 77 in Tumaco, 64 in Condoto, 106 in Tadó) were produced and 25 communication initiatives have been proposed, 7 in Tumaco, 7 in Túquerres, 5 in Condoto and 6 in Tadó (See Annex 9: Journalistic pieces). At the same time, 30 people (17 women) in Túquerres, 19 (15 women) in Tumaco, 19 in Condoto (9 women), and 25 in Tadó (13 women) finished the training process. (See annex 7: completion certificates)

**Indicate any additional analysis on how Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment and/or Youth Inclusion and Responsiveness has been ensured under this Outcome:** *(1000 character limit)*

Women’s empowerment and gender equality has been reinforced as a common discussion topic during the entire training processes held in the municipalities (See Annex: Online Training Program “Gender-based content”). During Zoom sessions and in the online platform, many of the examples shown to the participants where made by women journalists. Besides, he instructions to create a podcast, one of the most challenging exercises students have to do during the process, asks students to identify a woman in their community (mother, sister, daughter, partner, friend) and tell a story about an aspect of their life they want to highlight (See Annex: Online Training Program Week 4).

**Outcome 3:** Improve conditions for press freedom exercise by female and young leaders in the 5 targeted municipalities.

**Rate the current status of the outcome progress: On track**

**Progress summary:** In February 2020, before starting the laboratory, the first approaches and meetings were made with the institutions in Tumaco to present the project and socialize the objectives of the process.

Meetings were held with the Mayor's press officer and Planning Secretary, “House of Memory”, “House of Justice”, and international organizations with field work in Tumaco such as MAPP OEA, ACNUR and UN Human Rights Office. Local authorities and international organizations are interested in fostering the production of local information, and have been very receptive to the arrival of the Journalism Lab in Tumaco.

The local administration in Túquerres was informed about the process, due to the covid-19 restrictions establishing a fluid contact was not entirely possible. During our first visit to Condoto, a meeting was held with the local administration presenting the project and highlighting the importance of ensuring better conditions for the exercise of freedom of expression and supporting local communication initiatives. The same was done in Tadó and is planned for Istmina.

**Indicate any additional analysis on how Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment and/or Youth Inclusion and Responsiveness has been ensured under this Outcome:** *(1000 character limit)*

For each of municipalities women’s social organizations were identified ensuring their participation in the process of the Journalism Laboratory. Meetings were held in Tumaco with these organizations. In Túquerres, due to the restrictions imposed as a result of the sanitary emergency, these meetings were not possible in situ. However, women’s organizations were contacted via phone and video calls. The same process was followed for Condoto, municipality visited in the first week of november 2020 given the easement of mobility restrictions within the country.

**PART III: CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES**

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| --- | --- |
| **Monitoring:** Please list monitoring activities undertaken in the reporting period (1000 character limit)  | Do outcome indicators have baselines? Has the project launched perception surveys or other community-based data collection? FLIP has collected the baseline of the municipalities through surveys(see Annex 2: Survey). After their participation, a post-sourvey is dilligenced as well.Also, a security diagnosis was made by FLIP's 'Attention to journalists' area, from a field trip to the Journalism Laboratory and meetings with authorities and organizations in Tumaco. This process was not possible in Túquerres because of the Covid-19 restrictions at the time. |
| **Evaluation:** Has an evaluation been conducted during the reporting period?Yes | Evaluation budget (response required):  The budget for the evaluation process always has been covered in the staff lines.     If project will end in next six months, describe the evaluation preparations *(1500 character limit)*:      An external evaluator, Mónica Roa, was hired to conduct the evaluation during November and December 2021. The selection of the evaluator followed the requirements of PBF.Monica is evaluating the short and medium-term impacts of the project in each one of the municipalities visited during the project: Tumaco, Túquerres, Condoto, Tadó and Istmina. This includes depth conversations and interviews with at least 5 participants from each municipality. The final report will present conclusions about the process and recommendations about future interventions. |
| **Catalytic effects (financial):** Indicate name of funding agent and amount of additional non-PBF funding support that has been leveraged by the project.  | Name of funder: Amount:                                  |
| **Other:** Are there any other issues concerning project implementation that you want to share, including any capacity needs of the recipient organizations? *(1500 character limit)* | Modifying a process which was initially meant to be in situ and adjusting the methodology into a virtual platform implies new challenges that we have been sorting out. Colombia’s connectivity network is generally not good, especially in small municipalities where the goods and services offering tends to be poor compared to the centric cities. We have now to take into account internet (be it mobile data or fixed internet service) availability and coverage in the territories, sort out possible power shortages in some of the areas, and take into account the digital skills participants have in order to comply with the tasks and to access to the material in the Journalism Lab website consonante.org. We’ve designed the content to be downloadable and accessible for those without reliable connection. The Consonante team is constantly attentive to any need or doubts the participants may have.  |

**PART IV: COVID-19**

*Please respond to these questions if the project underwent any monetary or non-monetary adjustments due to the COVID-19 pandemic.*

1. Monetary adjustments: Please indicate the total amount in USD of adjustments due to COVID-19:

We have asked approval for the changes on the budget due to the COVID-19 crisis, however, the total amount of the project was not changed (Attached request).

1. Non-monetary adjustments: Please indicate any adjustments to the project which did not have any financial implications:

The methodology of the project had to be adjusted because of the COVID-19 pandemic. As explained before, the process was thought to be fully face-to face, but had to be adjusted into a semi-virtual format. We designed an online course with the contents of the training program. Since the COVID-19 mobility restrictions were lifted we started having in situ sessions with the participants in each of the municipalities.

We also ask for an extension of the execution period to October 30, in order to develop the final activities regarding Consonante’s network.

1. Please select all categories which describe the adjustments made to the project (*and include details in general sections of this report*):

☐ Reinforce crisis management capacities and communications

X☐ Ensure inclusive and equitable response and recovery

☐ Strengthen inter-community social cohesion and border management

☐ Counter hate speech and stigmatization and address trauma

☐ Support the SG’s call for a global ceasefire

☐ Other (please describe):

If relevant, please share a COVID-19 success story of this project (*i.e. how adjustments of this project made a difference and contributed to a positive response to the pandemic/prevented tensions or violence related to the pandemic etc.*)

**PART V: INDICATOR BASED PERFORMANCE ASSESSMENT**

*Using the* ***Project Results Framework as per the approved project document or any amendments****- provide an update on the achievement of* ***key indicators*** *at both the outcome and output level in the table below (if your project has more indicators than provided in the table, select the most relevant ones with most relevant progress to highlight). Where it has not been possible to collect data on indicators, state this and provide any explanation.* Provide gender and age disaggregated data. (300 characters max per entry)

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Performance Indicators** | **Indicator Baseline** | **End of project Indicator Target** | **Indicator Milestone** | **Current indicator progress** | **Reasons for Variance/ Delay****(if any)** |
| **Outcome 1****Strengthened capacities of female and young local leaders, victims of armed conflict and community journalists to produce local content as a tool to contribute towards gender equality and construction of peace** | Indicator 1.1**Number of female and young local leaders, victims of armed conflict and community journalists increase their knowledge regarding production of information about gender issues.** | **0** | **90 (72% of total participants are women)** | **Knowledge test taken** | **In Tumaco 19 participants, finished the training program, 84% women, in Túquerres with a group of 29 participants of which 60% are women, and most recently in Condoto with 19 participants, 40% of which are women. In Tado there were 25 participants, 60% of them women. (see Annex 3: Photographs)**  | Due to the lockdown announced by the government since march in Colombia, in-person training process was adjusted into an online format. This meant that some of the original participants in Tumaco couldn’t continue as they didn’t count with the necessary skills or tools to continue with the new methodology.  |
| Output 1.1**A mobile gender information school operated for two months in each of the 5 targeted municipalities** | Indicator 1.1.1**Mobile gender information schools’ architectural designs are put in place** | **0** | **1** | Delivery of mobile information school by architectural company. | The output was fully complied, as the entire process of the physical production of the container was carried out prior to starting the training process. FLIP signed a contract with Integral Services for the Industrial Sector company for the architectural design and physical production of the container. After designing the container, the necessary equipment for the training process was acquired (see Annex 3: Photographs) Once this stage was finished, the Lab was installed in Tumaco on March 2, 2020 and later had to be temporarily closed due to the restrictions during the pandemic. We expect to take the container to Istmina in July, since in June many municipalities in Colombia are allowing in-person public meetings.  |  |
| Indicator 1.1.2**Number of municipalities in Chocó and Nariño where the information school is implemented.** | **0** | **5** | Times when agreements are met at each municipality | Journalism Lab was installed in Tumaco on March 2, 2020 and the training process on March 6, 2020. For this, FLIP had meetings with the Mayor's press officer and Planning Secretary, “House of Memory”, “House of Justice”, and international organizations with field work in Tumaco such as MAPP OEA, ACNUR and UN Human Rights Office. The Covid pandemic didn’t allow initial field work in Túquerres, however we were able to establish communication with social organizations via phone and video calls. Starting the process on July and, once restrictions eased, we were able to arrange for the participants to use computers on a local school with the assistance of our local facilitator. Given the easement of restrictions the team travelled to Túquerres for an in situ session, which proved to be very productive. As for Condoto, a trip was made during the first week of November where the team got to know in person the participants and held meetings with local authorities. In Tadó, this meetings were held during the trip that took place on February 17, 18 y 19. In Istimina we’re planning to do this on June 22 and 23.  | Due to the state of sanitary emergency in the country, in-person training process was adjusted into a virtual format. The Laboratory was reinitiated with the participants in Tumaco and started in Túquerres in July, both finishing in October. The first municipality in Chocó started in November 2020. |
|  | Indicator 1.1.3Number of municipalities where access to the information school’s container is provided for the development of social processes. | **0** | **5** | Times agreed were met at each municipality | Journalism Lab was installed in Tumaco on March 2, 2020 and the training started process on March 6, 2020. It had to be suspended because of the pandemic and while we adjusted the methodology into the virtual platform, but it restarted in July - alongside the start in Túquerres - and was finished in October.  The process in Chocó continued in November 2020 starting with Condoto, continuing with Tadó on January 2021 and Istmina in June 2021. For this, FLIP has had meetings with social organizations/ associations and local authorities.  | Due to the state of sanitary emergency in the country, in-person training process was adjusted to a virtual form. The Laboratory continued with the participants in Tumaco and Túquerres, second municipality, in July. It started in Condoto during the last week of october and the first week of November. |
| Output 1.2125 female and young local leaders trained on tools and equipment to produce local content regarding gender issues. | Indicator 1.2.1Mobile gender information schools’ academic programs are designed and put in place | **0** | **1** | Academic program is created | The pedagogical coordinator designed the content of the training program session by session with theoretical and practical part, and with gender focus throughout the program (see Annex 4: Pedagogical script) Of course the pedagogical script had to be modified as it can be seen in Annex 4.  The program was adjusted to fit a virtual format with extra resources such as videos and documents participants can have on the platform online or download them, due to the connectivity problems. |  |
| Indicator 1.2.2Number of participants at the gender information school in Nariño and Chocó | **0** | 70 women, 55 men; 30% LGTBIQ; 30% young people above 16. | Times when information schools are finished at each municipality | After it was restarted 19 people in Tumaco could finish the process and 29 in Túquerres. 19 in Condoto; 25 in Tado and 25 are expected to finish in Istmina | We were forced to suspend the process in Tumaco due to Covid-19. It restarted in July alongside Túquerres and both municipalities finished in october. The first municipality in Chocó, Condoto, started in November 2020 and ended in December. The process in Tadó began in January 2021 and ended in April. Istmina will begin in June and end in August.  |
|  | Indicator 1.2.3 | **0** | 70 women, 55 men; 30% LGTBIQ; 30% young people above 16. | Accompaniment summary | The first two weeks of the laboratory, accompaniment was carried out in the writing of a news, in the identification of fake news and sources in their municipality.  When the process was restarted in Tumaco and initiated in Túquerres the accompaniment as part of the Lab was always present, as a part of the course participants produced local news, interviews, podcasts, context analysis and video content. This remained with the municipalities in Chocó.   |  |
| **Outcome 2**Expanded production and dissemination of local information regarding gender issues in the 5 targeted municipalities as a way to make visible and promote public debate regarding gender violence and inequality. | Indicator 2.1Number of journalistic pieces regarding gender issues in Nariño and Chocó are produced and published. | **0** | **50** | Measure of metrics of pieces | 367 journalistic pieces (120 in Túquerres, 77 in Tumaco, 64 in Condoto, 106 in Tadó) were produced. |  |
| Indicator 2.2Number of communication initiatives are put in place and supported in Nariño and Chocó. | **0** | **5** | Follow up summary | The Journalism Lab in Tumaco had a result the projection of 25 communication initiatives have been proposed, 7 in Tumaco, 7 in Túquerres, 5 in Condoto and 6 in Tadó.The pitch videos can be seen in annex 6 within the “in person sessions” folder.  |  |
| Output 2.150 journalistic pieces regarding gender issues in different multimedia formats produced and published in 5 municipalities | Indicator 2.1.1Number of journalistic pieces regarding gender issues in Nariño and Chocó are produced and published. | **0** | **50** | Measure of metrics of pieces | All journalistic pieces were produced taking into account the basic instructions for raising gender awareness. Therefore, 367 journalistic pieces (120 in Túquerres, 77 in Tumaco, 64 in Condoto, 106 in Tadó) were produced.Some journalistic pieces were produced especially to reflect gender issues, such as three videos produced in Tadó (See Annex 9: Tadó- Videos perfiles de mujeres).  |  |
| Output 2.2A communication initiative promoting local information by female and young leaders developed and supported in each of the 5 targeted municipalities. | Indicator 2.2.1Number of communication initiatives are put in place and supported in Nariño and Chocó. | **0** | **5** | Follow up summary | The Journalism Lab in Tumaco had as a result the projection of 7 communication initiatives. In Túquerres there are 7 communication as well. 5 in Condoto and 6 in Tadó. The pitch videos can be seen in annex 6 within the “in person sessions” folder.  |  |
| **Outcome 3**Improved conditions for press freedom exercise by female and young leaders in the 5 targeted municipalities. | Indicator 3.1Number of policy agreements regarding production of local information with gender focus. | **0** | **5** | Follow up to advocacy process. | The first approaches and meetings with the local authorities in Tumaco were held in February and March. The process in Túquerres was more complex due to the covid-19 restrictions, local authorities were informed of the project through calls and correspondence. For Condoto, a meeting was held within the first week of November. In Tadó this meeting was held in February and in Istmina it is expected to be held in July. The information given to authorities highlights the importance of improving the conditions for local information, freedom of the press and freedom of expression; as well of the importance on actively including social organizations and civil society in general. |  |
| Output 3.15 participatory action plans with suggestions for activating local communications developed and addressed to local authorities and the Ministry of ICT and Ministry of Culture. | Indicator 3.1.1Number of alliances established with local authorities towards the strengthening of local information. | **0** | **5** | Times when agreements are met at each municipality | In February, before starting the laboratory, the first approaches and meetings were made with the institutions in Tumaco to present the project and socialize the objectives of the process.Meetings were held with the Mayor's press officer and Planning Secretary, “House of Memory”, “House of Justice”, and international organizations with field work in Tumaco such as MAPP OEA, ACNUR and UN Human Rights Office. Local authorities and international organizations are interested in fostering the production of local information, and have been very receptive to the arrival of the Journalism Lab in Tumaco.The Journalism Lab was also presented to the local authorities in Túquerres and Condoto, Tado and Istmina and are aware of the importance of fostering and empowering local information in order to achieve better conditions for the citizenry |  |
| Indicator 3.1.2Number of participatory diagnosis with recommendations regarding local communications are developed and presented to local authorities. | **0** | **5** | Times when diagnosis are finished and presented to local authorities | A security diagnosis of Tumaco was made from a field trip to the Journalism Laboratory and meetings with local authorities and organizations in Tumaco. From the inputs of participants, the experience and knowledge from their territories and the tools acquired  from the Laboratory as well as the revision of the intended or executed actions from local, regional and national authorities regarding communications, FoE these diagnosis will be constructed for each municipality. |  |
|  | Indicator 3.1.3Number of documents with recommendations to public policy regarding gender issues are provided to national government. | **0** | **1** | Moment when document is presented to local authorities. | This security diagnosis alongside the participatory diagnosis will serve as input and baseline for the development of the diagnosis on the state of local information in the municipality and the recommendations to advance in better conditions for press freedom. |  |
| Output 3.2Discussion panels conducted to promote debate and exchange of processes of social organizations, victims, social leaders in strengthening local | Indicator 3.2.1Number of panels conducted | **0** | **5** | Times when panels are conducted. | The panels are made at the end of each process in each municipality. | We were forced to suspend the process in Tumaco due to Covid-19 and in situ panels where not possible.  |