

Mexico
El Salvador
Guatemala
Bolivia
Rwanda
Ghana
Guinea
Tanzania
Kenya
Liberia
Zambia
Uganda
Lebanon
Syria
Jordan
Egypt
Romania
Hungary
Azerbaijan
Russia
Pakistan
Indonesia
India
East Timor

AN EVALUATION OF THE KNIGHT INTERNATIONAL JOURNALISM FELLOWSHIPS

INTERNATIONAL CENTER FOR JOURNALISTS



A redesigned program for transformational impact

An Evaluation of the Knight International Journalism Fellowships

International Center For Journalists

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The John S. and James L. Knight Foundation and the International Center for Journalists commissioned a report to examine the outcomes of Knight International Journalism Fellowships.



This report was written by Philliber Research Associates, a firm specializing in outcome-based evaluation and planning services.

The report design was created by Malcolm Frouman Design.

Foreword

Knight International Journalism Fellows work on high-impact, innovative projects around the world designed to produce lasting, visible change. The fellowships are run by the International Center for Journalists (ICFJ).

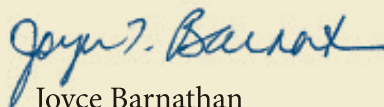
In 2007, ICFJ made what it hoped would be major improvements to the program. They included: extending the fellowships to at least a year, recruiting international fellows and targeting developing countries where the opportunity for impact was greatest.

In 2010, Knight Foundation and ICFJ arranged an independent evaluation to tell us how the experiment had gone. The answer, in a word, was transformational. The fellows have created four new educational institutions, at least 12 new networks, 10 new manuals and digital training materials and at least 12 new media products. Fellows can take credit for at least 30 major improvements in government policies in response to hard-hitting stories by their trainees. The program also attracted nearly \$7 million in additional funding.

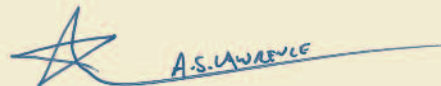
With the results of the independent evaluation in hand, ICFJ then conducted its own analysis. Each fellowship was rated on how well it achieved its goals. ICFJ looked for patterns in both strong—and weak—fellowships. Both evaluations yielded important lessons:

- Strong journalism skills are not enough to ensure a fellow's success. The most effective fellows have been entrepreneurs with the solid management skills needed to manage complex projects in difficult environments.
- High-impact projects often need partners. We need to get buy-in, not just from top management at our partner organizations, but also from those working most closely with the fellow.
- Projects are more likely to be successful in stable countries with a relatively high level of media freedom.
- Projects focusing on digital journalism are more likely to produce lasting impact. Mobile phones reach many more people in developing countries than other media and authoritarian regimes tend to regulate traditional media more than the Internet.
- Fellows have greater success the longer they are in the field, but only the strongest fellows are asked to extend.
- Language fluency is essential for success, but previous experience working in a country is not.
- Innovations developed by Knight fellows can be replicated in other ICFJ programs.

Both Knight and ICFJ continue to learn from these evaluations as key ways to make our work to inform and engage communities even more successful. With the right fellow, partner and project, ICFJ has shown it can promote reliable, insightful journalism that holds officials accountable. We are pleased to make this evaluation public in hopes that others can learn how to do it as well.



Joyce Barnathan
President
International Center for Journalists



Amy Starlight Lawrence
Journalism Program Associate
John S. and James L. Knight Foundation

Executive Summary

This report reviews the current status of outcomes of 23 Knight International Journalism Fellowships that ran from 2007 through Spring 2010. The initial outcomes of 19 of these fellowships were documented in the September, 2009 report. This year, we review whether the outcomes of those 19 fellowships have been sustained and document the outcomes of four additional fellowships that ended relatively recently (initial outcomes for these four fellows were also documented in last year's report). The International Center for Journalists (ICFJ), the administering agency for the program, had placed these 23 Fellows in countries in Africa, Latin, Central and South America, Eurasia, and the Middle East. Twenty of these fellowships have ended and three are still active, remaining active longer than the average one-year fellowship. All 23 fellowships were in progress during the grant period.

In the 19 settings where Fellows had completed at least one year of work, there were at least 20 governmental policy changes or other actions in response to stories produced by journalists trained by Fellows.

The original report on these 23 fellowships documented numerous important **outcomes**. In the 19 settings where Fellows had completed at least one year of work, there were at least 20 governmental policy changes or other actions in response to stories produced by journalists trained by Fellows. There were four new educational institutions and at least twelve new networks created as a result of the work of these Fellows. There were more than ten new manuals and digital training materials and at least twelve new media products produced by the Fellows' media partners including special sections or programs on the environment, business or health. Hundreds of journalists and editors received training in new technologies and multimedia skills. Editors had restructured their newsrooms and the way they interact with staff. In addition to these successes, there were a few sites where the Fellowship year did not go as planned and produced more modest results.

Another important outcome of these programs was that in addition to the funds provided by the Knight Foundation, the program had attracted from \$7 million to \$8 million **additional dollars** for support.

At least eleven additional instances of governmental policy changes or other actions taken in response to stories produced by journalists were reported: data collected recently suggest there were at least eleven instances of this over the past year. This is likely to be an undercount since some partners were unsure whether such actions were taken or were due to stories produced by journalists that were trained during a fellowship period. Additionally, some partners did not indicate the specifics of such occurrences. In other words, as the amount of time increases after a fellowship ends, such attribution may be harder to determine.

Nearly all of the educational institutions, networks, manuals and training materials, and media products that were created are continuing. Many networks and institutions have expanded or merged with other institutions

and are financially sustainable and in some cases additional staff has been hired to accommodate them. Materials, manuals, and guides produced are still being used and many have been translated into different languages and distributed far beyond the initial fellowship reach. Web sites that were created are still operating and their usage has remained stable and in many cases has increased. Trainings are still occurring where funding permits. And in many cases reporters are continuing to cover topics chosen during the fellowships. In a few cases reporters or newsrooms who worked with Fellows have won awards. In a few other cases networks or changes initiated in the newsroom were not sustained due to staff turnover or funding limitations.



In Uganda, reports by Knight Fellow trainees prompted the government to release \$1.4 million for polio vaccines. The vaccination rate increased to a record 80%.

Introduction

Since 2007 the Knight International Journalism Fellowships program has placed 45 Fellows in 37 countries. Administered by the International Center for Journalists, this program seeks tangible changes that improve the quality and worldwide free flow of news in the public interest. Funded by the John S. and James L. Knight Foundation and the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, international media professionals work in countries where there are opportunities to promote reliable, insightful journalism that holds officials accountable.



● **Mapping the Fellowships**
Since 2007, 45 Fellows ran projects in 37 countries.

Working with media partners, these Fellows seek to be catalysts in changing media output, strengthening media organizations, changing journalism practice, creating new networks, promoting digital innovation, building new institutions, producing products to assist journalists in their work, and even in promoting governmental responses to societal issues.

This report reviews the sustainability of 23 fellowship projects: 16 that have been over for at least a year, three that are currently operating for longer time periods than a single year, and four that have ended relatively recently. Appendix A provides a description of the methodology used to compile these data on sustainability and Appendix B provides a chart summary of the 2009 outcomes and 2010 status of these outcomes for each fellowship.

Sustainability Findings

Mexico

In Mexico, there have been four fellowships during the time that is covered in this report; three have ended and one is still active.

James Breiner (fellowship ends in December 2010) helped create a Digital Journalism Center at the University of Guadalajara which has an in-person and virtual training curriculum. The Center is now fully operational and the University has assumed full financial responsibility to ensure sustainability. Breiner is currently transitioning the Center to the University's control by developing University staff skills. He is also assisting in recruiting a new director. New courses and workshops are continuing to be developed; among these were a public-service journalism course and an entrepreneurial journalism course—both attracted funding. Additionally, a new master's degree program in digital journalism is currently being created and should be formalized by December. A new Web site has also been created for journalists working in narco zones called Safe Coverage. Additionally, a Bolivian journalist who attended courses at the Digital Center produced a new book entitled: *The Journalist's Compass: A Model to Teach and Learn Journalism*.

Breiner has been a popular speaker at workshops and conferences worldwide and has created an entire curriculum for the Center, as well as a detailed plan for the new master's program. This graduate program will be one of a handful of such programs in the Spanish-speaking world. He is currently working with University officials to find his replacement as head of the Digital Center when his fellowship ends in December. A U.S. Embassy official in Mexico recently mentioned in an email:

This program is so important...But you can only guess how long our offices have been doing journalist programs in Mexico—going way back at least to the 80s—with little effect. The program that you've developed, in addition to everything else, is really a grass roots one, and is the only hope for getting at the problem of breaking what in government we call stove pipes, but that so well describes Mexican media institutions as well. So many sincere thanks for this very substantial contribution to Mexico and to the bilateral relationship.

Ana Arana (fellowship ended December 2008) trained journalists on investigative reporting, the use of databases, and the use of FOIA and IFAI (Federal Institute of Access to Information) as a resource in reporting. She had also initiated weekly editorial meetings which were incorporated into the weekly newsroom schedule. Numerous stories were written by reporters and produced government and policy responses: President



James Breiner launched the Digital Journalism Center at the University of Guadalajara. The University has now assumed full financial responsibility to ensure sustainability.

Calderon announced that seized drug money would be used to treat young addicts; the Mexican Congress was revising money-laundering laws; an investigation by a regulatory agency into Mexichem's practices was started; and there was enhanced interest by citizen groups as a result of stories published.

However, prior to the end of the fellowship, all of the top editors had been replaced with an entirely new team. As a result, none of the changes Ana initiated have been carried forward—a new editor did not support the project mission. The Mexican Congress is apparently still revising money-laundering laws in response to stories published by journalists trained by Arana. The Fellow is also credited with helping the journalists be more organized and many are using the guides she created when they write articles. Arana recently launched and is currently running a new center in Mexico City dedicated to investigative journalism. This center was an outgrowth of her fellowship program.

Benjamin Fernandez (fellowship ended October 2009) helped create Fundalex—a civic organization comprised of publishers, journalists, editors, academics, artists, writers, businessmen, and politicians. Fundalex works in politics, defense, academia, media, and with civic organizations promoting freedom of expression and the protection of journalists. It offers free legal support to journalists and has a free legal assistance Web site run by a PhD (a media law expert) to answer questions from journalists, students, and others interested in freedom of expression (FOE) issues and the law. Fundalex is still operating and is currently promoting a meeting in Spain to build a stronger coalition among Ibero-American countries regarding freedom of expression. Additionally, Fundalex has plans to expand to Panama. While there have not been any recent changes in policy



Mexican universities are using films, guides and a media-law curriculum developed by Fellow Benjamin Fernandez.

or laws, there is a continued push by Fundalex for protection of journalists and to federalize crimes against journalists. Fundalex is still using the films and guides created by the Fellow in its investigative reporting and these materials have been adopted by communication departments of Mexican universities. Additionally, three national meetings were organized in 2010 to sign agreements with civic organizations, the National Commission for Human Rights, universities, and other groups to build stronger relationships. These universities are using a media-law curriculum which was developed by the Fellow.

Susana Seijas (fellowship ended April 2008) also trained journalists to use Mexico's access to information law, focusing on investigative and in-depth journalism. She developed source lists which led to an increase in stories using multiple sources, improved communication with cameramen, and feedback. At the Fellow's suggestion, the partner organization (Televisa) revamped a one-hour weekly news show called Reporteros which showcased special investigative reporters' work. As a result of a

Televisa series on prison corruption, the Mexican Human Rights Commission issued recommendations to all prisons. During her fellowship year, Televisa page views increased 51% and site visits increased 120%. Susana also assisted in the creation of a training manual for Televisa reporters. Current data from the Fellow and one of her partners suggests that the Reporteros program is still being aired—it has won more than 20 national and international awards and is one of the news programs with the highest ratings. It is comprised of seven reporters who continually look for training and many are continuing their post-graduate education. In the last seven years it has done stories on corruption, narco-trafficking, human rights issues, conservation, ecology, and social development. Follow-up reports on public health policies, security policies, and child care have led to changes in legislation. Additionally, the training manual is still being used in workshops both inside and outside Televisa and reporters are using the Internet, social media, and blogs more frequently. In a recent email, Susana stated:

I was at Televisa on Thursday—I got the executive director of the New York-based Committee to Protect Journalists to appear on one of the network's live shows to talk about the increasing number of attacks on journalists in Mexico. Because of my fellowship I'm often able to pitch guests to different Televisa shows, something a complete outsider wouldn't ever be able to do. While I was at Televisa last week, I ran into one of my former online news trainees who asked if I could please come back to work at Televisa. He told me that since I left no one has given him any constructive criticism. I took that as a compliment! And told him to continue being his own best critic. As I'm still based in Mexico City (working as a producer for CBS News) my former Televisa trainees often reach out to me with questions and advice and I do the same with them. I really miss the Televisa family.

Tree Elven helped to increase the profitability of El Faro.net, El Salvador's premier independent news Web site.

Central and South America

In Central and South America, there have been three fellowships during the time that is covered in this report; all three have ended.

El Salvador

In El Salvador, **Tree Elven** (fellowship ended April 2010) helped to increase the profitability of El Faro.net, El Salvador's premier independent news Web site. She helped to boost employee confidence, trust and communication and initiated weekly directors' meetings which provide a forum for directors to challenge each other, debate, and reach timely decisions. During her fellowship, a full-time salesperson was hired and sales have grown steadily since. Improvements were made in offices and equipment. The Fellow also helped the partner secure a \$180,000 grant that has helped with sustainability. Current data from a partner suggests that El Faro's reach and impact have expanded since the Fellow left.



Currently there are about 1 million monthly page views to the Web site compared to less than 500,000 in June 2009. Additionally, there are 291,000 unique users which is up from 88,000 in June 2009. The Web site is updated daily; the transition from weekly to daily updates, a redesign of the Web site and the introduction of interactive social media such as Twitter were innovations adopted during the fellowship. Currently there are 2,068 Twitter followers compared to 987 in the beginning and Facebook has seen an increase in members from 620 to 3,265. The partner states:

...the relationship between the sales team, the team that organizes the site, and the editorial team are stronger than ever. Is there room for improvement, yes, but a lot has been accomplished.

Guatemala

In Guatemala, **Maria Martin** (fellowship ended July 2008) built a web platform that enabled radio stations serving indigenous Guatemalan communities to share news content with one another and with stations targeting immigrant communities in the United States. She trained staff at the partner organization on electoral reporting, news safety, natural disaster reporting, basic skills, ethics, video documentary production, going digital, and investigative reporting. At the time of her fellowship a partnership was formed between Radio Guate and El Periodico to support journalist trainings and there was better communication between rural and urban journalists. Current data from partners suggest that the network was not economically sustainable and no longer exists as such; however with the formation of a new board of directors of RedGuatedigital, there has been renewed interest in formalizing this network. Partners say there is still coverage in indigenous languages and in areas where coverage was lacking before, however the government is not supporting the program and is cutting much of the budget, preventing expansion. Training of journalists in the provinces is continuing (funded by the Knight Center for the Americas at the University of Texas, Austin) on topics such as election coverage, security for journalists, digital information, Web 2.0, and media management. As a result of these trainings and with the help of the Fellow, journalists have created blogs and have joined social networks to generate information spaces.

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NEW
NETWORKS

Judicial
Reporters
Network (JRN)

Liberia's chief justice said the JRN, founded by Fellow Marquita Smith, will provide important information on the country's fledgling court system.

Bolivia

In Bolivia, **Celia Cernadas** (fellowship ended January 2010) created a digital platform for rural radio stations to share programming to improve the flow of information to underserved communities. This Santa Cruz Hoy Web site is the only site in Bolivia to offer audio clips of stories. The site integrates urban, suburban and rural journalists who suggest their own stories that are of interest to the public—not just the socially elite. During her fellowship, Celia also created a manual for radio journalists. Current

data from a partner suggests the site is still operating and having a great impact. The site is financed through advertising and the income has remained stable. Currently staff is training new correspondents from the provinces. ICFJ suggests there has been societal impact as a result of journalists trained by Celia: A journalist trained by Cernadas produced a radio report on a shortage of ambulances in public hospitals in Santa Cruz. A week later, Bolivian President Evo Morales personally delivered seven new ambulances to the city's hospitals. In another case, a series of stories on water shortages prompted authorities to sign an agreement with a private company to improve the water supply and build a dam in one province. And a series on black markets in Santa Cruz triggered more media coverage in newspapers and television; as a result, the mayor's office sent the military to a market to seize stolen merchandise, including weapons.

Africa

In Africa, there have been eight fellowships during the time that is covered in this report; six have ended and two are still active.

Ghana

Alison Bethel (fellowship ended April 2009) worked with journalists in Ghana to produce fair and balanced coverage of the country's first competitive presidential elections. She trained journalists on election coverage, ethics, investigative reporting, feature writing, and computer-assisted reporting. Her partner organization underwent a soft redesign by instituting a new beat system, developing its first vision and mission statements, and increasing pages to accommodate greater diversity in stories. Weekly reporter meetings were also introduced and the Fellow helped create a Voter's Guide for the public. She also created a manual for reporters called "Free and Fair." In response to published stories during her fellowship the government closed unlicensed orphanages, the electric company said it would give advance warning of imminent power outages, and the Electoral Commission credited the Fellow's work in training journalists on balanced coverage as a factor in stemming violence during elections. Current data from the fellow suggests that journalists at her partner organization continue to use the Internet for their reports and that use of social network tools has increased. Additionally, after her fellowship ended, Alison arranged for an additional workshop on computer-assisted reporting which was conducted by a former investigative reporter from the Los Angeles Times. Staff at the partner organization continues to pursue investigative stories which lead to governmental action; the paper's recent coverage of child molesters forced ongoing discussions at the government level on whether adults who molest young children should be classified as pedophiles and should be subject to harsher punishment. And in October 2009, the partner newspaper won an award from the Rights and Voice Initiative for its coverage of the battle for Ghana's oil. Alison is now the acting director of the International Press Institute in Vienna.

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NEW MANUALS AND DIGITAL TRAINING MATERIALS

Free & Fair: A Journalist's Guide to Improve Election Reporting in Ghana

In Ghana, the Electoral Commission credited the Fellow's work in training journalists on balanced coverage as a factor in stemming violence during the elections.

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NEW NEWS PRODUCTS

Contact FM's English News Service

To counter ongoing tensions in a post-genocide society, the Fellow helped Contact FM launch Rwanda's first radio news programs in English.

Rwanda

Sputnik Kilambi (fellowship ended November 2008) joined Contact FM, the first independent licensed radio station in Rwanda, to create radio newscasts targeting decision makers with programs that counter ongoing ethnic tensions in a post-genocide society. She helped Contact FM launch the first English-Language radio news program. She paired English speaking reporters with French and Kinyarwanda speakers to improve techniques and deliveries to local staff. She instituted on-time news meetings with discussions of best stories, verification of information, and an emphasis on objectivity. She instilled a new focus on getting news from outside the capital area and from the broader East Africa region. She helped develop new sources for stories and helped recruit and train Kenyan and Burundi journalists. Contact FM was the only station to provide follow-up coverage of the recent earthquake in Haiti and continuous coverage of the global economic meltdown. In September 2009, partners said that Contact FM was producing news that mattered to the public such as local market conditions. Listeners called in to say they had not been aware of such conditions for a long time. Additionally, a woman-to-woman program was launched, a Blackchat program was launched, and a new Web site was created. Current data from a partner suggests that Contact FM continues to produce news that matters:

First I need to report that when Sputnik joined Contact FM, the station had already among the best news format of all the broadcasters around and enjoyed overall recognition of having relevant content for the public. What Sputnik really did was to take a new recruited regional newsroom to new heights. And this was done through introducing to wider radio culture, with a wider angle. So yes indeed we've kept the trend of being part of the social debate. The latest, soon to be released is our follow-up story on children inside prisons.

Contact FM continues to follow a set news structure and maintains a focus on covering Rwanda and the region. They also try to keep up with the flow of relevant information about the East African region. The English-language news service is still operating. The English desk is staffed with Kenyan reporters and the French desk is staffed with Burundi reporters. Sponsorship of shows (developed while Sputnik was at Contact FM), including news, is one of the ways the station generates revenue. International coverage still occurs when it is deemed relevant to local listeners.

Guinea

Vianney Missumbi (fellowship ended January 2009) provided critical training to Guinea's first privately licensed radio stations on covering democratic elections and holding elected officials accountable. He improved the understanding of radio basics among the reporters he trained. Topics covered included: writing, interviewing, sourcing, culture, production, law, ethics, and election coverage. He helped to revive

OGUIDEM, the partner organization and independent association of media groups, to organize meetings of local media. He helped OGUIDEM secure an office and initiate steering committee meetings with plans to oversee ethics and the quality of media. During his fellowship the city council in Nzerekore ordered the removal of garbage from the market after a radio report on health problems linked to waste. Vianney says that currently the media has improved its image and its job. Current elections will provide a test of whether journalists use their new skills. Journalists are now using new media technologies and have an improved understanding of ethics. Vianney reports that OGUIDEM still has an office and is working in good conditions. Additional stories sparking government response have not occurred as journalists are leery of reporting on sensitive topics.

Tanzania

In Tanzania, **Karen Rothmyer** (fellowship ended June 2008) produced an evaluation report of the HakiElimu media program, leading to the creation of the Tanzania Media Fund which promotes independence and quality in media. This fund is particularly focused on the public interest and investigative journalism, with an emphasis on previously ignored issues such as health, the environment, and poverty. The Fund is still operating and supporting journalists and media houses, including and especially newsrooms, to undertake and deepen investigative journalism. In fact, the Fund is currently helping to fund a new Fellowship in Tanzania that began in July 2009. One partner reported:

HakiElimu is still carrying out media surveys, which are primarily investigative in nature. Such activities have been central to the work of the organization since 2003, because of the impact we generate in terms of raising awareness and social changes that emanate from that (although it takes time). Karen's contribution to our work was on better planning, preparations to be made prior to undertaking a media survey, and on outputs. Such elements have been and are still an important aspect of any media survey we undertake. However, we have been able to add a few more elements on our own to make the surveys even more powerful.

Kenya

In Kenya, **Karen Rothmyer** taught the basics of print journalism to students at the University of Nairobi and these students produced a newspaper called *The Anvil*. At the *Nairobi Star* she initiated weekly individual meetings with reporters and editors to discuss work and career goals. She helped create a Code of Conduct at the Star. Current data from partners suggest that Karen's work resulted in stricter quality control at the Star. Weekly meetings are continuing although the focus is more on general management issues. Staff continues to use the Code of Conduct and reviews their work on a weekly basis. The student newspaper, The

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NEW
EDUCATIONAL
INSTITUTIONS

Radio
Akademika

The Fellow started the student radio station as part of East Timor's first university journalism program.

Anvil, is no longer being printed but students still work on it through to the formatting stage. While interest in professional and practical training for journalists remains high, no formal trainings have occurred. One partner added:

On a personal level, Karen has helped me understand a bit more of what my role is as editor. Having come from a content generating background— reporter, bureau chief, news editor— her insight and advice has helped me quite a lot. Her contribution in helping identify possible recruits from some of the students she was teaching at the University has also been a great help. Overall, there are so many other things she has been able to do at the organizational level as well as at an individual level with the different staff members which will stay with us for a long time.

Liberia

Marquita Smith in Liberia (fellowship ended April 2009), developed a corps of reporters with the skills to monitor the effectiveness of government spending and helped build an association of criminal justice reporters to serve as watchdogs of the country's new justice system. She trained reporters at a partner agency (*The Informer*) on covering trials, violence, elections, feature writing, the Poverty Reduction Strategy (PRS, a government initiative to reduce poverty), management for newspaper managers, investigative journalism, and monitoring and evaluation. Reporters learned to cover local issues via field trips facilitated by the United Nations (the UN provided transportation). The Fellow also helped create a media assistance strategy for the Liberia Media Center (LMC) and created the Judicial Reporters Network (JRN) to strengthen media capacity to cover justice issues and the law. During her fellowship, Liberia's chief justice told members of the JRN that the network will be a key source of information on how Liberia's courts are operating. The LMC and the Fellow created a journalism guide on the politics of poverty and development to help journalists report on poverty issues within local context. The Fellow also created a PRS training model for a series of seminars on covering poverty. Recently, Marquita had a rapid-response fellowship in June 2010 aimed at helping to celebrate the first anniversary of *Punch*, a newspaper started by one of her participants. This participant is Liberia's first woman publisher. The newspaper focuses on the justice system.

Media partners report that the strategies created by Marquita to cover issues in Liberia are still being used. Journalists have uncovered lapses and reported progress about the country's development and functioned as watchdogs. *The Informer*, has won three awards in 2009 and 2010. Some recent stories have prompted action:

In many fellowship sites, stories that produced policy and government responses are still being produced long after a fellowship has ended.

- Recent reports on corruption have prompted the government to pass a whistleblower act that protects people who expose corrupt officials, entities, and activities.
- Recent reports on human rights have encouraged the government or relevant stakeholders to respond to the educational and health needs of people in slums and rural areas.
- As a result of a recent report on the appalling condition of a Monrovia public school, the Liberian president suspended and dismissed the Minister of Education.

Marquita's fellowship promoted specialization among reporters which is making an impact in post-war Liberia. Additionally, the JRN merged with other networks to form the Liberian Journalists for Human Rights and Good Governance—recent activities include fact finding missions, focus groups and workshops, and support for journalists and schools. The journalism guide on politics and poverty and development is still in use and has been distributed to nearly every journalist and school of mass communication and has become a reference guide for media coverage of the PRS. One partner suggested:

I think the structure of the [fellowship] program might need to change in the future. It would be ideal to post a fellow at an existing media development organization and to also provide incentives for journalism trainees given the resource constraints here in Liberia.

Zambia

In Zambia, **Antigone Barton** (fellowship ended February 2010) promoted health coverage at her partner organization which may lead to improvements in health-care delivery in a country struggling to contain an HIV/AIDS crisis. She trained and engaged journalists on a series of health related stories and topics at the *Zambia Daily Mail*. Her goal to produce four in-depth health reporting projects was achieved, as was her goal to incorporate the use of charts, graphs, and pullout boxes. At the end of her fellowship, journalists began pursuing follow-up stories—something they had never done before. Staff began to use more sources, explored more angles, and showed greater initiative. Barton was more successful with reporters in the *Sunday Mail*. During her fellowship, the Fellow also created a health reporting newsletter/blog called the Health Desk. As of February 2010, the *Daily Mail* planned to continue the Health Desk newsletter with a formally established news health desk. This has not yet occurred but apparently remains under consideration; budgetary constraints do not currently allow for staffers dedicated to the desk. The Health Desk newsletter is still being produced under the Gender Desk. Partners also say that the use of pullout boxes, charts and graphs are only used with health stories. Reporters have developed a more sharpened approach to writing stories and the health staff is slowly getting recognition from the government and government officers are now more willing to

“For the Zambia Daily Mail to allocate staff and resources for a health page is huge. Before Antigone, the paper did not cover health issues as much as they do now.”

–Zarina Geloo,
Knight International
Journalism Fellow,
Zambia (2010-2012)

work with journalists on health issues. Also, reporters are now participating in international events.

The new Fellow who replaced Barton noted:

It may not seem like much, but for the Zambia Daily Mail to allocate staff and resources for a health page is huge. Before Antigone, the paper did not cover health issues as much as they do now. Their writing is much improved as is their understanding of health issues. The writers use more fact sheets and have improved the layout of the page. Talking to [two partners] who worked with Antigone, they say she taught them how to see health issues from a development context and also to put a little more analysis and research in their articles. They have told me how they miss her and wish now in retrospect, they could have made better use of her skills.

In Kenya, a Nation series on shoddy care in public hospitals led to a government announcement of \$7.5 million in funding to improve care.

Kenya

In Kenya, **Rachel Jones'** (fellowship ends June 2011) goal is to generate health coverage that improves health care through better public policy. She continues to train journalists on news and feature writing and continues to develop and collaborate on projects with journalists. The Fellow helped to expand the Science Café—an informal forum bringing together scientists and the public—and developed it into a training tool for reporters. Rachel is also working with journalists to develop a health journalism association with the aim of producing resources including a newsletter and workshops. The newsletter, called Health Watch was being produced by the Fellow for staff at *The Nation Media Group*. During her fellowship a Nation series on shoddy care in public hospitals led to a government announcement of \$7.5 million in funding to improve care. Current data from partners suggests that coverage of health, science, and environmental issues has increased. Recently there have been stories on fistula, youth sexuality, and the use and abuse of morning after pills. ICFJ reports that the monthly newsletter Health Watch is still being produced on an occasional basis.

Rachel recently got an international engagement award from the Wellcome Trust to develop the Kenyan Alliance of Health and Science Reporters (KAHSR) which will be a regional body of health and science journalists intended to identify and nurture Kenyan journalists who have shown an interest or expertise in covering health and science related issues. The Kenya Science Café (begun in 2008) is still operational and has grown in popularity. The Fellow is on the advisory board. The initial phase of the Science Cafés ends in September 2010 but to ensure sustainability, a training workshop has been organized to show others how to host them. The Fellow will speak at this training and will continue to provide guidance to the next generation of science café organizers. Additionally, there is a full-time health and science reporter at the Nairobi Star. Lastly, Rachel played a role in holding a radio reporting training workshop for journalists working at Pamoja FM Radio as a prelude to the March Kibera Science



Café. The workshop was designed to encourage local reporters to think proactively about health issues and challenges that slum residents face and move away from reliance on breaking-news events and official announcements from Health officials.

The Ugandan government received a \$130 million World Bank loan to improve health care after an exposé on the dismal state of the medical system.

Uganda

Chris Conte (fellowship ends December 2010) has been working in Uganda training journalists to take charge of the Uganda Health Communication Alliance (UHCA) which is an association of health care journalists that hosts regular workshops and produces a monthly newsletter with information and resources. The UHCA is funded by the U.S Embassy and Johns Hopkins. Additionally, Makerere University appointed a full-time fellow (funded by the CDC) to work with the UHCA under Chris' guidance. The goal is to build a coalition of radio journalists covering health, increase the use of digital tools in health coverage, and develop Village Health Teams.

During the fellowship the *New Vision* newspaper introduced a weekly dedicated health section. And there have been societal responses to stories from journalists he has trained:

- Stories produced by *The Monitor* and other media after training prompted the government to release \$1.4 million in funding for polio vaccines. The vaccination rate increased to 80%.
- A newsletter story on women abused by husbands after testing positive

20+

GOVERNMENTAL POLICY CHANGES

Environmental cleanup

After a series of stories on medical waste in Indonesia, the government ordered hospitals to build their own wastewater treatment facilities.

for HIV during prenatal care led to a change in policy on notification of test results—results and counseling are now given jointly to both spouses.

- After Chris' trainees published a series about the shoddy state of hospitals in Uganda in 2008, the Ugandan government asked the World Bank for a loan to improve the health care system. The World Bank approved a \$130 million loan this year to improve Uganda's health care system.

Current data from partners suggest that Chris is no longer working with the UHCA and that the Alliance is stable and independently carrying out many of the projects Chris helped establish. The Alliance continues to hold trainings and has expanded its reach to radio programs. The Alliance Web site which the Fellow helped create is still functional and the Alliance has carried out the partnerships the Fellow attracted. After a brief hiatus, the Alliance newsletter is still being produced. Partners also say that there are a number of reporters the Fellow has 'converted' from general journalists to health journalists.

Middle East

In the Middle East, there have been two fellowships during the time that is covered in this report; both ended over a year ago.

Lebanon, Jordan, and Syria

Mariam Sami (fellowship ended June 2009) worked in Lebanon, Jordan, and Syria to develop a corps of TV journalists to produce in-depth coverage of regional social issues such as water, health and education. She increased television reporting skills of journalists and camera personnel. She also trained reporters, videographers, photojournalists, animators, and caricaturists to produce quality online work. During her fellowship 16 Arab House documentaries on social issues were created and broadcast throughout the Arab world as well as weekly Jordan House programming on JTV. In Syria there was the creation of TAWASUL—an online network for young journalists. By September 2009 the British Embassy had provided \$100,000 in funding for the network through 2010. Current data from a partner suggests that the TAWASUL network is financially sustainable and will be expanding to include other Syrian offices with members as regional correspondents. It will serve as an internship or practicum for young journalists. There is continued interest in reporting on social issues and youth and journalists now participate in meetings with international partners and the Ministry of Information and contribute to discussions regarding development and how best to cover issues for the national audience. Partners located in Lebanon and Jordan would not respond to inquiries but ICFJ staff reports that JTV continued to air its own Jordan House project until May 2009. At that time, the director general at the station was replaced and the new director did not support the show.

Egypt

Rod Craig (fellowship ended June 2008) laid the groundwork for the creation of a virtual newsroom to train 40 Egyptian journalists to generate investigative pieces. ICFJ re-configured the program so that 10 senior Egyptian journalists were trained as mentors to coach 30 younger journalists in producing the investigative reports. The project got the buy-in of many Egyptian media houses, print, TV and online. Twenty-nine of the journalists completed projects. Additionally, program participants were the top winners for investigative journalism awards given by the Arab Reporters for Investigative Journalism (ARIJ). In the reconfigured project, ARIJ was also a partner on the project, helping to train the participants. The success of the project led the Knight Fellowships to develop a new project with ARIJ.

Eastern Europe

In Eastern Europe, there have been two fellowships during the time that is covered in this report; both ended over a year ago.

Balkans, Romania and Hungary

Paul Radu (fellowship ended May 2009) served his fellowship in the Balkans area including Romania and Hungary. This Fellow trained journalists to use a handbook he created entitled “Follow the Money: A Digital Guide for Tracking Corruption,” as a basis for investigative reporting and he showed reporters how to request documents in person from official sources. The handbook was also incorporated into an investigative guide for Afghan journalists and was translated into Arabic, Korean, Spanish, Russian, and Serbian. As of September 2009, the handbook was available on the ICFJ Web site as well as investigative center Web sites located in Romania, London, the Balkans, Brazil, and Chile. Paul also helped to establish the Hungarian Center for Investigative Journalism which was created under the umbrella of the “Soma” Foundation. During his fellowship dozens of stories were produced regarding organized crime.

Current data from partners suggest that Paul is now the executive director of the Organized Crime and Corruption Project (OCCRP) which is a platform that hosts cross-border projects against organized crime. ICFJ states that Paul was a Knight Fellow at Stanford from 2008-2009. While there, he developed (with ICFJ’s assistance and funding) an “investigative dashboard” that is a direct outgrowth of his handbook and project with ICFJ. Paul recently received an OSI grant that will support further development of the handbook into the “investigative dashboard.”

During the past year the Romanian Center for Investigative Journalism teamed with the International Consortium of Investigative Journalism and the OCCRP and produced award-winning reports; reports in the area of tobacco smuggling and the involvement of organized crime in the tobacco

The program has attracted from \$7 million to \$8 million additional dollars for support.

Nearly all of the educational institutions, networks, training materials and media products that were created are continuing. Many networks and institutions have expanded or merged with other institutions and are financially sustainable.

industry have led to policy changes in Ukraine and other countries in the region. They are also involved in several Romanian advocacy campaigns on the self-regulation process initiated by the Convention of Media Organizations. The handbook produced by Paul is still being used and has been translated into Russian and Serbian and has been endorsed by the Russian Union of Journalists. Journalists are still using the information received in trainings. In fact, two trainees started their own newspaper in Deva and have promoted the Fellow's style and approach to investigative work. And one reporter recently quit his job as a reporter covering social issues to become a freelancing in-depth investigative reporter. Recently, the Fellow was appointed a council member of the Organized Crime Council with the World Economic Forum in recognition of his work in the area of organized crime and corruption. Lastly, the Soma Foundation set up the Soma Center for Investigative Journalism (Budapest) in 2009 which provides grants for investigative journalism, offers consultancy to editors and reporters, and organizes workshops for media professionals. One partner added:

I appreciate the catalyst role Paul Radu's fellowship played in encouraging investigative journalists to stress the need of computer assisted reporting, to exchange experiences and start networking. Paul Radu certainly inspired the establishment of the Soma Center which is opening up new opportunities for investigative reporters to publish stories in the Hungarian media.

Azerbaijan and Russia

Eric Schwartz served his fellowship year (ended November 2008) in Azerbaijan and Russia. His main goal was to build a network of online journalists covering local and regional politics and key social issues ignored by traditional media. In Russia he trained reporters in basic writing and reporting skills and he developed an in-house training plan focusing on sharing sources and reporting/editing skills via brown-bag lunches. Because the Russian government cracked down on NGO visas, Eric was forced to leave after just three months. In Azerbaijan he trained reporters on research techniques and writing and reporting on societal issues. He introduced journalists to computers and to first-time Internet access. The Fellow also established a network of regional reporters linked via Gmail that is the foundation for an online newspaper. As of September 2009, the online network was still active and IREX (the partner agency) was using the network to create an online focus on civic journalism. As of September 2010 the online network was still active and had grown from three sites to twelve. It now has a cadre of 90 active and about 200 sporadic contributors. Additionally, some of Schwartz's students have gone on to different media outlets or created their own online Web sites for local news. Some have also taken jobs with local NGOs. In a recent communiqué the Fellow reported:

The network started as an informal project of the International

Exchange and Research Bureau (IREX) and is based out of the country but uses local journalists to cover subjects and events that would normally not be covered. The site is not formally connected to IREX or USAID. Such measures are necessary to provide uncontrolled media coverage in a country ruled by an increasingly authoritarian regime.

Asia

In Asia, there have been four fellowships during the time that is covered in this report; all ended over a year ago.

Pakistan

In Pakistan, **Adnan Adil Zaidi** (fellowship ended June 2009) focused ARY News reporters on social issues, producing in-depth stories with a “human face,” along with improving camera work of cameramen and reporters. He helped to restructure meeting schedules to improve story development and assignment and oversaw the development of a program-ratings system. ARY News began using these ratings to plan business strategies. He also produced an Urdu-language manual and a Sindh-language manual on television journalism. During his fellowship there were some government responses to ARY News stories:

- The government in Sindh Province promised a cleanup after a report on a massive water pollution problem.
- Police promised to investigate illegal marketing of human organs in Punjab.
- Parliament debated rights of the handicapped after a story ran about a handicapped woman who was denied a civil service job.
- A story about a mother’s search for her missing son resulted in the son’s release from detention.

Current data from the Fellow and a partner suggest that two anchors are now being used instead of one and that viewer ratings are still being used to plan business strategies. The Urdu language manual is still being used and is also used by reporters of other channels and by departments of mass communication in universities. Meetings originally initiated by the Fellow are still being held twice a day which has improved performance and coordination among reporters. And journalists now incorporate human characters into their stories—ARY News recently covered the extensive flooding in Pakistan and the reporters used the techniques taught to them by Adnan. As a result of the fellowship, production standards have improved and the news team is better organized and more professional. One partner added:

With the help of Adnan I produced a 10-minute report on ‘Bonded labor’. The Sindh government passed a bill in the Sindh Assembly which is now a



The Fellow produced an Urdu-language broadcast manual used by thousands of Pakistani reporters and university students.

law in the province. After that we have been making reports on social issues like honor killings, poverty, women's health in rural areas, street crime, etc. These stories not only invite government attention but they improve ratings.

India

In India, **Arul Louis'** (fellowship ended December 2008) goal was to develop the first environmental journalism program at the country's most prominent environmental research institute, to develop a pollution alert



A Fellow laid the groundwork for the creation of the International Media Institute of India, a hands-on multimedia journalism school in Delhi.

system on cell phones for Delhi residents, and to launch an international journalism school in Delhi providing practical coursework and a curriculum that includes specialized areas such as the environmental journalism, business, health and digital media. While there, he trained reporters on ethics, sourcing, writing styles, story structure, clarity, and research all pertaining to climate change. At one of his partner organizations, TERI (The Energy Resources Institute), a new strategy to provide information and resources to the Indian media was developed, a glossary of climate change and environmental terms was created, and the

Fellow helped the partner develop the plan and proposal for a post-graduate journalism school in Delhi. This hands-on practical school focusing on multimedia skills was launched by two Fellows in 2010 with \$500,000 in private funding from the Knight Foundation and the MacArthur Foundation and was designed to be self-sustaining.

Arul also worked on environmental coverage at IANS (Indo-Asian News Service); he helped to create an air-pollution alert program for news cellular users and a professional development program. Current data from partners suggest that the skills taught to journalists by Arul are still being used and that there is an increased interest in environmental reporting. Additionally, after the fellowship ended, the Fellow helped TERI build a network of journalists in North America and helped lay the groundwork for the creation of the International Media Institute of India (IMII). This school (now in its second month) has 30 students. During his fellowship, Arul instituted a system of planning for major news events that is still in use.

Indonesia

Harry Surjadi in Indonesia (fellowship ended October 2008) helped to launch weekly sections and shows dedicated to the environment at regional newspapers and radio stations and boosted capacity, resources, and membership of a local environmental journalism association. He trained journalists on environmental issues and the capacity to report on them. During his fellowship there were more than 100 environmental stories

published, two newspapers created environmental sections (*Tribun Pekanbaru* and *Pos Kupong*), a “Green Student Journalists” program was launched which provided an outlet for student stories about environmental issues, a Web site was created for the Society of Environmental Journalists, and one of the newspapers (*Tribun Pekanbaru*) began organizing environmental activities such as planting trees. During his fellowship there was some governmental response to stories:

- After a series of stories on hospital waste, the local government enforced regulations and forced hospitals to build their own wastewater treatment facilities.
- The provincial legislative assembly in Balikpapan held a hearing on garbage and flooding issues in response to stories published.

Current data from the Fellow and his contacts suggest that the two weekly environmental sections at the two newspapers are still being produced. The Web site is still operating and receives funding from the Packard Foundation. ICFJ states that there are more Indonesian environmental trainers and in-depth reporting now. The Green Student Journalists program is still operating and recently completed a follow-up story on hospital waste. Additionally, as a result of recent articles, the local government issued regulations that prohibit sand mining in the beach of Kupang and residents have stopped dumping garbage in the city. Some large companies like RAPP (the largest pulp and paper company in Indonesia) have joined with one of the newspapers in planting trees; *Tribun Pekambura* is now seen as a green newspaper that is committed to the environment.



In Indonesia, Harry Surjadi, center, started weekly newspaper sections and radio shows on the environment.

East Timor

In East Timor, **Maria Gabriela Carrascalao-Heard** (fellowship ended August 2009) helped journalists produce accurate and balanced radio reports in the wake of parliamentary elections and rebuilt radio to serve the citizens of this newly independent nation. She trained journalists at 15 district radio stations to contribute to *Noticia Semanal*, a weekly national news report (distributed on CD), trained university students to run a student radio station, and launched a Web site called *Timortoday.com*. During her fellowship there were many responses as a result of stories:

- An investigation was launched in response to a story about a new

In East Timor, the Fellow launched Noticia Semanal, a weekly radio program that for the first time makes national news available to the entire country.



mayor appointed without an election.

- A Minister said the government would address a shortage of teachers in response to story.
- The government Health Ministry looked into a shortage of medicine and doctors in several districts after a story about one district facing these problems was aired.
- Locals were able to use the market after a story about a standoff between the local mayor and a local tribal chief that kept the market closed.
- The government said it would look into the problem of a lack of clean water, power and roads on Atauro Island after coverage of local protests, although it is unclear whether it was the coverage or the protests themselves that created this response.

As of September 2009, journalists were being trained as trainers to continue the fellowship work. Additionally, Maria remained in East Timor to work on an ICFJ project.

As of September 2010, the Web site is still operating with news content and the journalists trained by the Fellow are still working as part of the site. The Web site staff is in place and they train others on a regular basis. Web site staff still seek out stories other than parliament and government stories. The number of people visiting the site continues to rise since its launch in March 2009. Additionally, recently ICFJ hired a translator to add English subtitles to the video pieces that appear on the site. Maria is still volunteering about six hours per week to help the Timortoday.com staff. Noticia Semanal and the student run radio station are still operating.

Conclusion

Overall, the initial successes of these 23 fellowships have been largely sustained over time; in a few cases the fellowships are still active, in other cases the fellowships have been over for a few months to almost two years.

Nearly all of the new networks that were created during the fellowships have expanded or remain stable. The products created during the fellowships are still in use and in many cases manuals or guides are not only being used by the current staff at partner organizations but are also being used by local universities and schools. A few have been distributed world-wide such as the guide on tracking corruption. Partnerships that were created during the fellowships seem largely intact and some have expanded to include either additional partners or have taken on new direction. New networks, organizations, or entities created have largely become financially stable with local partners or outside foundations taking on this responsibility. The key to sustainability though, appears to be not only financial but also advance planning and training to increase local skills. For example, the Fellow in Mexico is transitioning a Center on Digital Journalism to the local University's control by developing University staff skills and a Fellow in Kenya is holding training workshops to ensure Science Cafés will be run properly after she leaves.

Of course, not all fellowships make such lasting contributions. Staff turnover, poor support by managers, and lack of resources are the challenges to sustainability. The results of one fellowship in Mexico were short-lived due to complete staff turnover at the editorial level. The Fellow in Guinea says government responses to stories have not occurred because reporters are fearful of reporting on sensitive topics. A television program in Jordan that was initiated during a fellowship was terminated due to a change in management. And in Guatemala a new network created for journalists to share stories doesn't exist any longer due to financial difficulties.

Even with such challenges, programs can succeed. In Azerbaijan, a journalists' network had to be based outside the country and could not be affiliated with the local partner due to a possible government reprisal. Still, the network exists.

Finally, in many fellowship sites, stories that produce policy and government responses are still being produced long after a fellowship has ended. The research reported here found at least eleven examples of such reporting over the past year, attributed to the original work of the Fellow.

Overall, the initial successes of these 23 fellowships have been largely sustained over time.

Evaluation Methodology

Over the last three years, ICFJ has placed 45 Fellows in 37 countries. In the summer of 2009, ICFJ worked with Philliber Research Associates (PRA) to measure the impact of 19 of these Fellows (those who have been active in their projects for at least one year). In the summer of 2010, to measure the sustainability of initial outcomes, PRA gathered survey and interview data from the staff of the partner media organizations (largely those that were contacted in summer of 2009), the Fellows involved (only when partners were not reachable), and to a lesser extent from ICFJ staff. PRA also reviewed reports written by Fellows and used outcome data provided by ICFJ staff.

Data from Partners:

Partners can be news agencies, newspapers, radio and TV stations, digital news providers, journalism schools or other groups that support ICFJ's work in areas such as the environment and health. Since 1994, more than 150 journalism organizations in more than 90 countries have partnered with ICFJ Fellows.

There were a total of 29 partners who completed an email survey or interview and contributed information to this report.

Data from Fellows:

Knight Fellows are experienced media professionals who are selected to lead projects based on their journalism, management and language skills.

Fellows were contacted only when staff at partner organizations were unreachable, would not respond to repeated inquiries, or had left their organizations. Since we were primarily seeking data directly from the media organizations who were to benefit from the Fellowship program, PRA gathered survey/interview data from nine fellows, reviewed all of the written reports from all Fellows and consulted with ICFJ staff.

A Program-Specific Summary of Sustainability

The following is a project-by-project summary of each Fellow's work. Each table shows the individual, organization, and societal changes that were documented in the 2009 report, as well as a summary of the current status of these outcomes in 2010. The reader should be aware that 2010 is two years after the ending of some of these Fellowships, one year after the ending of others, and is an active date for some Fellowships that are not yet completed. Dates for each Fellowship period are shown below.

James Breiner Mexico 4/08 to 12/10

As of September 2009

| | |
|-------------------------------|---|
| Individual | Development of skills including writing for the Web, creating Web sites, blogging, using digital tools, using the Internet to do public-service, environmental and entrepreneurial journalism. |
| Organizational | Created Digital Journalism Center at University of Guadalajara, with in-person and virtual training curriculum. |
| Societal | <p>Peruvian participant produced multimedia project to help improve taxi service in Lima, where drivers have been tied to crime. In response to the journalist's interactive map and "Safe Passengers" blog, where users complained about the problem, authorities announced that taxi drivers will be required to display an official identification card starting in 2010.</p> <p>Mexican trainee produced story on lack of pediatric oncologists in Mexico after attending "The Challenges and Opportunities of Digital Journalism" Course. In response, Congress passed a resolution to increase training in this area during medical school residencies.</p> |
| Products | In-person and virtual training curriculums. Public-service journalism digital products including 2 Web sites and 3 stories in five countries. |
| Status September, 2009 | <p>Digital Journalism Center will be turned over to the university after completion of fellowship. University's commitment so far includes \$110,000 to fund 2 employees, 2 in-person courses for 20 journalists each and administrative costs.</p> <p>\$30,000 AT&T grant for course on using digital tools for effective public-service journalism. \$20,000 UNESCO grant for course on environmental journalism. \$20,000 U.S. Embassy grant for scholarships for Mexican students.</p> <p>Master's degree program in digital journalism, developed by fellow for the school's virtual university, is under review.</p> |

Status September, 2010

Data from partner suggests:

- Individuals continue to develop new products, as well as new courses and workshops.
- New program being created—Master of Digital Journalism.
- Digital Media Center is fully operational; a few legal issues to work out; university has assumed financial responsibility; see progress on <http://maestriadigital.wikispaces.com>.
- New website developed for journalists working in narco zones; called Safe Coverage; <http://coberturasegura.wikispaces.com>.
- Bolivian journalist who attended courses produced new book The Journalist Compass: A Model to Teach and Learn Journalism.

As of September 2009

Individual

Staff development in investigative research and story development (drug use, drug money seized, youth justice, money laundering, corruption in Mexican soccer, corrupt public education monies, Chinese community in Mexico, low-income youth turning to crime, religion, police corruption, obesity, the middle class, health care for the poor, Mexichem PVC company, beach development in Puerto Penasco). Use of FOIA & IFAI (Federal Institute of Access to Information) as a resource in reporting when needed.

Organizational

Published special reports with bylines, investigative stories. One reporter won an award for coverage. Stories won awards – Mexico’s National Press Award for 2008. Two reporters decided to write a book based on a story they worked on re: women in drug trafficking. A new online newspaper is soon to be launched which the fellow will be working on.

Societal

Other newspapers began targeting the same issues reported on and ran similar stories. After the article on drug abuse and seized drug money was published, President Calderon announced that drug money seized would be used to treat young addicts. Enhanced interest in stories by various citizen groups who contacted newspaper with other tales of corruption. Mexican Congress is revising money-laundering laws. An investigation by a regulatory agency into Mexichem’s practices was started.

Products

Other newspapers began targeting the same issues reported on and ran similar stories. After the article on drug abuse and seized drug money was published, President Calderon announced that drug money seized would be used to treat young addicts. Enhanced interest in stories by various citizen groups who contacted newspaper with other tales of corruption. Mexican Congress is revising money-laundering laws. An investigation by a regulatory agency into Mexichem’s practices was started.

Status September, 2009

Weekly editor meetings created by Fellow, incorporated into weekly framework of newsroom, continued after Fellow left. Change of staff at newspaper hindered efforts but some changes initiated by Fellow remain in effect. Fellow remains in Mexico City, fund-raising and developing curriculum for sustainable investigative journalism center at Universidad Ibero-Americana, following up on her fellowship.

Status September, 2010

Data from Fellow suggests:

- Due to complete staff turnover at the partner organization, the new regime at the partner organization has not followed-up on anything that was left by the old regime when the Fellow was there. Thus, many of the outcomes expressed in 2009 have not been continued.
- However, the journalists that were trained by the Fellow continue to use their enhanced skills in their jobs. Their organizational skills have increased as a result of the Fellow’s training and some are using the written guides that were distributed by the Fellow when designing articles.

Alison Bethel Ghana 4/08 to 4/09

As of September 2009

| | |
|-------------------------------|---|
| Individual | Staff development on fair and balanced election coverage, ethics, investigative reporting, feature writing, computer assisted reporting. Stories produced on repatriation, child abuse in orphanages, pedophilia, power outages, and politics. |
| Organizational | <i>Daily Dispatch</i> underwent soft redesign, instituted new beat system, developed first vision and mission statements, and increased pages to accommodate greater diversity of stories. Improved writing by reporters. Instituted weekly reporter's meetings. |
| Societal | In response to published stories, government closed unlicensed orphanages, the electric company of Ghana said it would give advance warning of imminent power outages. Electoral Commission credited Fellow's efforts to train journalists on balanced coverage as a factor in stemming violence during elections. |
| Products | Published stories. Created Voter's Guide. Published "Free and Fair," manual on balanced coverage of elections. Redesign of <i>Daily Dispatch</i> . |
| Status September, 2009 | Journalists now write more balanced stories about politics. <i>Daily Dispatch</i> redesign. Editor of <i>Daily Dispatch</i> says reporters will write more enterprise stories. |
| Status September, 2010 | Data from Fellow suggests: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Staff at partner organization continues to make use of the Internet for their reports; use of social network tools has increased.• Computer-assisted reporting workshops have continued.• Investigative reports continue.• In October 2009, the partner organization won an award from the Rights and Voice Initiative for its coverage of the battle for Ghana's oil. |

As of September 2009

Individual

Radio Rakambian journalists learned to produce weekly news and current events radio program and distribute to community radio stations across country. Built capacity of journalists at 15 district radio stations to contribute to Noticia Semanal, a weekly national news report distributed on CD. Trained students at university to run Radio Akademika, university's first student radio station.

Organizational

Introduced regular newsroom structure at Radio Rakambia. Radio Rakambia signed up for 12 months of additional training April 2008-April 2009. Community radios in all 15 districts sent journalists for basic training in July-August 2009.

Societal

At a rare press briefing with the president, Fellow and other journalists urged the leader to commit to better journalism education and press freedom. Education program launched by ICFJ at university. Weekly radio programming launched that for the first time makes national news available to the entire country. Societal impact in response to recent stories (spring 2008): Investigation launched in response to story about new mayor appointed without election; Minister said government would address shortage of teachers in response to story; Minister said ministry is looking into shortage of medicine and doctors in several districts after story about one district facing these problems; Locals now able to use market after story about a standoff between local mayor and local tribal chief that kept the market closed; Government said it would look into problem of lack of clean water, power and roads on Atauro Island after coverage of local protests (could have been the protests that brought about response).

Products

CD with news and current affairs provided weekly to every district. First time nearly every citizen has access to national news on radio. Launch of www.timortoday.com with broadcast news (online TV) that also is available as radio reports covering topics ranging from swine flu and the country's abortion law to problems faced by isolated communities that lack basic services such as health care, transportation and education.

Status September, 2009

New funding for training work from U.S. and Australian governments. Weekly CD radio news and current events program. University radio station. Timor.today.com Internet news site supported by newly trained corps of multimedia journalists. Strongest journalists undergoing training to become trainers to carry on Fellowship work. Fellow remaining in East Timor to work on ICFJ project.

Status September, 2010

Data from partner suggests:

- Web site is still operating with news content.
- Journalists trained by Fellow are still working as part of the Web site. They are still making their deadlines and producing content for the online news agency.
- The Web site staff is still in place and they train others on a regular basis.
- Timortoday.com staff still seek out stories other than parliament and government stories—they cover stories that affect people.
- The number of people visiting the Web site has continued to rise since its launch in March of 2009.
- Recently ICFJ hired a translator to add English subtitles to the video pieces that appear on the site.
- Fellow currently volunteers about 6 hours per week to helping the Timortoday.com staff.

Christopher Conte Uganda 1/08 to 12/10

As of September 2009

| | |
|-------------------------------|--|
| Individual | Trained journalists to take charge of Uganda Health Communication Alliance (UHCA) newsletter and operations. |
| Organizational | Revived UHCA—association of health care journalists holds regular workshops and produces monthly newsletter with information and resources. |
| Societal | Stories produced by The Monitor and other media after training prompted government to release \$1.4 million (3 billion shillings) funding for polio vaccines. WHO epidemiologist credits reporting with increasing Ugandan vaccination rate to a record 80% (previous high was 50%)—says thousands of lives were saved as a result. UHCA newsletter story on women abused by husbands after testing positive for HIV during prenatal care leads to change in policy on notification of test results—results and counseling now given jointly to both spouses. |
| Products | Monthly newsletter produced by UCHA. New Vision newspaper introduced weekly dedicated health section. Dozens of stories in Ugandan media. |
| Status September, 2009 | U.S. Embassy and Johns Hopkins funding for Uganda Health Communication Alliance workshops. UHCA has local steering committee, administrative leadership. Makerere U. appoints full-time fellow funded by CDC to work with UHCA under Conte's guidance, essentially doubling fellowship impact. Goal is to build coalition of radio journalists covering health, increase use of digital tools in health coverage, and develop Village Health Teams. |
| Status September, 2010 | Data from partners suggests: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Fellow is no longer working with the Uganda Health Communication Alliance - Alliance is going well and is independently carrying out many of the projects the Fellow helped establish.• While with the Alliance the Fellow attracted a fellowship placement from Uganda's School of Public Health—this placed fellow is still with the Alliance.• Alliance Web site (which Fellow helped create) is still functional.• Alliance has carried on the partnerships the Fellow attracted.• Alliance continues to do media trainings and has expanded its reach to radio programs.• After a brief hiatus, the Alliance continues to produce newsletters.• Overall, there is more and better health reporting as a result of Fellow's work.• Outside the fellowship, there are a number of reporters that the Fellow has "converted" from general journalists to health journalists. There is more interest among reporters to do health stories. |

As of September 2009

| | |
|-------------------------------|--|
| Individual | Fellow laid groundwork for creation of “virtual newsroom” pairing 10 experienced Egyptian journalists as mentors with 30 younger journalists to generate investigative pieces. |
| Organizational | ICFJ brought together reporters, editors, publishers from all of the country’s major news outlets in an organized fashion. |
| Societal | ICFJ and its partner helped news organizations and journalists understand legality of what they may and may not publish and how they can operate more effectively and produce better journalism within those confines. |
| Products | 28 investigative stories produced on topics ranging from health to environmental to social issues (post fellowship). |
| Status September, 2009 | ICFJ re-configured the program. The project’s post-fellowship partner, the Arab Reporters for Investigative Journalism (ARIJ), is working in Egypt thanks to the program. Four mentors from the program continue to work with ARIJ. |
| Status September, 2010 | Data from ICFJ suggests: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• ICFJ re-configured the program so that 10 senior Egyptian journalists were trained as mentors to coach 30 younger journalists in producing investigative reports. The project got the buy-in of many Egyptian media houses, print, TV and online. Twenty-nine of the journalists completed projects.• Program participants ended up being the top award winners of the investigative journalism awards handed out by the Arab Reporters for Investigative Journalism (ARIJ).• ARIJ was also a partner on the project, helping to train the participants. The success of the project led the Knight Fellowships to develop a new project with ARIJ. |

As of September 2009

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| Individual | Development of skills including, reporting, news writing, feature writing, development of and collaboration on projects. |
| Organizational | Helped expand Science Café, an informal forum bringing together scientists and the public, and develop it into a tool to train reporters. |
| Societal | <i>Nation</i> series on shoddy care in public hospitals led to government announcement of \$7.5 million in additional funding to improve care. |
| Products | <i>Nation</i> stories including series in September 2008 on shoddy care in public hospitals. Stories on water shortages, malaria, and heart disease. Series on cancer. Monthly health newsletter produced by Fellow for staff of <i>The Nation Media Group</i> , called Health Watch. <i>Nairobi Star</i> stories on mental health and reproductive health. |
| Status September, 2009 | Funding to improve conditions at public hospitals announced. Working with journalists in Kenya to develop health journalism association, with aim of producing resources including a newsletter and workshops. |
| Status September, 2010 | <p>Data from partners suggests:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coverage of health/science/environment issues has increased. Recent stories on: fistula, youth sexuality, and use/abuse of morning after pills. • It is unclear if the monthly health newsletter Health Watch is still being produced. • Fellow recently got an international engagement award from the Wellcome Trust to develop the Kenyan Alliance of Health and Science Reporters (KAHSR) which will be a regional body of health and science journalists intended to identify and nurture Kenyan journalists who have shown an interest or expertise in covering health and science related issues. • The Kenya Science Café (begun in 2008) is still operational—the Fellow is on the advisory board. The Cafés have grown in popularity. The initial phase of the Science Cafés ends in September 2010 but to ensure sustainability, a training workshop has been organized to show others how to host them. The Fellow will speak at this training and will continue to provide guidance to the next generation of science café organizers. • There is a full-time health and science reporter at the Star. • Fellow played a big role in holding a radio reporting training workshop for journalists working at Pamoja FM Radio as a prelude to the March Kibera Science Café. The workshop was designed to encourage local reporters to think proactively about health issues and challenges that slum residents face and move away from reliance on breaking-news events and official announcements from Health officials. |

As of September 2009

Individual

TERI: Writers for scientific magazine on climate change trained to make stories more accessible to public.

IANS: Journalists trained in ethics, sourcing, writing styles, story structure, clarity and research within prism of climate change and environment.

Organizational

TERI: Hosted first consultation on climate change for top Indian editors. TERI developed new strategy to provide information and resources to Indian media.

Helped scientists and experts build skills in writing for popular media.

Started program on environmental journalism for media students.

IANS: Worked on environmental coverage at news service.

Created air-pollution alerts program for news cellular users.

Created professional development program.

Programs for Indian editors sensitized editors to the need for coverage of climate change.

Products

Glossary of climate change and environment terms in Assamese language.

Training modules used for IANS staff on ICFJ's e-learn site.

Produced stories, documentaries, and blogs (i.e., series on India's launch of a moon probe, picked up by major Indian and international media).

Developed media strategy for TERI. Developed concept for and helped launch post-graduate journalism school in Delhi.

Status September, 2009

Post-graduate school journalism program launched with \$500,000 in private funding and new Knight International Journalism Fellows. Designed to be a self-sustaining non-profit.

Status September, 2010

Data from partner suggests:

TERI:

- Fellow helped TERI develop skills, techniques and resources to present climate change and development issues in a way that is more accessible to the media. These skills and techniques are still used at TERI.
- After fellowship ended, Fellow helped partner build a network of journalists in North America TERI.
- Media are really attracted to environmental and climate change issues, though this may not be due to fellowship

IANS:

- Increased interest in environmental reporting—especially among young reporters.
- Fellow helped lay the groundwork for the creation of the International Media Institute of India (IMI) school (www.imii.co.in). The school (already in its second month) has 30 students.
- Fellow instituted a system of planning for major news events which is still in use.

As of September 2009

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| Individual | Staff development on electoral reporting, news safety, natural disaster reporting, basic skills, ethics, video documentary production, going digital and investigative reporting. |
| Organizational | Formed partnership with Radio Guate and El Periodico (newspaper) that will support journalist trainings. Efforts made to recruit women journalists to workshops. Better communication between rural and urban journalists. Fellow collaborated with news orgs on future hires. |
| Societal | An election upset may in part be due to journalists reporting of candidates in rural Guatemala (a focus of the fellow's goals). After attending a workshop, one radio station manager changed his format to more informational reporting. Media coverage in indigenous languages and areas where there was none before. |
| Products | Web media network created for journalists to share stories. Documentary produced on aftermath of hurricane Stan. |
| Status September, 2009 | Rural and indigenous communities sharing content on dedicated Web site supported by Noticias De Mi Gente and Radio Guate. |

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| Status September, 2010 | <p>Data from partners suggests:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A network of journalists was supposed to have been created (with the help of the Fellow) to share content and produce more stories for rural areas but this did not happen to due economic problems—the network was not self-sustainable. However, the formation of a new Board of Directors of RedGuatedigital (www.redguatedigital.blogspot.com) has revived an interest in legalizing this network as an organization. • There is still coverage in indigenous languages and in areas where coverage was lacking before. Radio information is broadcast in bilingual form. However, the government is not supporting the program and is cutting much of the budget preventing the program from expanding and the creation of further programs. • Training of journalists in the provinces continues on topics such as election coverage, security for journalists, digital information, Web 2.0, and media management. • As a result of the trainings and with the Fellow's help, journalists have created blogs for themselves and have joined social networks to generate information spaces. |
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As of September 2009

Individual

News presenters taught to be producers. Reporters trained in producing stories outside the newsroom. Paired English-speaking reporters with French and Kinyarwanda speakers to improve techniques and deliveries of local staff. Reporter went to China for a week to report on Olympics (financed by the Chinese embassy). Reporter went to Alexandria, Egypt, to cover announcement of Mo Ibrahim prize (financed by Mo Ibrahim Foundation). CFM journalist invited to Addis Ababa to cover conference on gender issues. Station director Albert Rudatsinburwa only independent media rep invited by White House to Washington to meet President Bush before his trip to Africa (including Rwanda).

Organizational

Developed what Fellow calls “best newsroom in Rwanda” with on-time news meetings, discussion of best stories, verification of information and emphasis on objectivity. News programs follow set structure. New focus on getting news from areas outside capital and from the broader East Africa region. Development of new sources for stories, especially outside Rwanda. Created English-language news service staffed by Burundi and Kenyan journalists. Burundi journalist named news director. Introduction of English news service improved quality of French and Kinyarwanda news services. Only station to provide follow-up coverage of earthquake and continuous coverage of global economic meltdown. Vox pop now regular feature in news bulletins.

Societal

Radio producing news that matters to public such as reports on local market conditions, which listeners called in to say they were aware of for the first time since price fluctuations. Station’s growing influence highlighted when director/founder Albert Rudatsinburwa was invited to White House to meet with President Bush ahead of Bush’s trip to Africa – Rudatsinburwa was only one of the four African media leaders who was from independent media.

Products

Created English-language news service that reaches policy makers, most of whom are English speakers. Only station in the region to air campaign against sexual terrorism of women in DRC, posted on Pambazuka Web site. Reported on trafficking of women. Blackchat weekly program launched. Woman to woman program produced with Pambazuka launched. New Web site created. Reporting from DRC. Exclusive interviews.

Status September, 2009

English-language news service continues, funded by Bank of Rwanda. Production of social-issues and international coverage of interest to East Africans continues.

Status September, 2010

Data from partner suggests:

- Contact FM continues to produce news that matters to the public. Fellow took the newsroom to new heights. The latest story published was a follow-up story on children inside prisons.
- Contact FM continues to follow a set news structure and maintains a focus on covering Rwanda and the region. They also try to keep up with the flow of relevant information about the East African region.
- The English-language news service is still operating. The English desk is staffed with Kenyan reporters and the French desk is staffed with Burundi reporters. Sponsorship of shows, including news, is one of the ways the station generates revenue.
- International coverage is still happening when it is deemed relevant to the listenership.

As of September 2009

Individual Improved understanding of radio basics: writing, interviewing, sources, culture, production, law, ethics.
Reporters began to identify relevant social problems for reporting. Received training on how to report on planned elections.

Organizational Helped OGUIDEM, the partner organization and independent association of media groups, organize meetings of local media.

Societal City council in Nzerekore orders removal of garbage from market after radio report on health problems linked to waste.
Election postponed indefinitely amid political turmoil and violence.

Products Stories produced by radio journalists in three key cities outside Conakry.
Revived OGUIDEM media group.

Status September, 2009 OGUIDEM revived as media association with office, meetings of steering committee, and plan to oversee ethics and quality of media.
In Nzerekore, health issue addressed in market.

Status September, 2010 **Data from Fellow suggests:**

- When the Fellow was there the media had a bad image and the population was afraid to live in an armed conflict, due in part to the media, and now that is not the case. The media has improved its job.
- With elections taking place currently in Guinea, it's now time to see if journalists use what was taught to them. During the fellowship, journalists developed the capacity to cover the elections and have developed other capacities and are now using new media technologies and understand ethics and deontology.
- OGUIDEM has an office and equipment and is working in good conditions.
- Additional stories sparking government response have not occurred—journalists are wary to report on sensitive topics.

As of September 2009

Individual Trained journalists to use handbook as basis for investigative reporting. Showed reporters how to request documents in person from official sources. Group of investigative reporters collaborated to produce joint reports on cross-border corruption.

Organizational Helped establish Hungarian Center for Investigative Journalism which will be created under the umbrella of the József Göbölös "Soma" Foundation.

Societal Worked with reporters to produce report on links between organized crime and soccer teams in Brazil, France and Romania—officials called for investigation.

Products Handbook on covering cross-border corruption: "Follow the Money: A Digital Guide for Tracking Corruption" available online on multiple sites. 4,000 copies published in Austria by the Southeastern European Media Organizations (SEMO). The handbook also was incorporated into an investigative guide for Afghan journalists and is being translated into Arabic and Korean. Supported development of content for www.reportingproject.net, collaborative investigative reporting project that combines work of investigative reporting centers including Romanian center. Dozens of stories including those on www.reportingproject.net and story in Novaya Gazeta that developed after Fellow facilitated exchange of data between Spanish and Russian journalists. Resulting investigative story focused on Russian tycoons' links to organized crime in Spain and other countries.

Status September, 2009 Handbook available on ICFJ and Romanian Center for Investigative Journalism Web sites, being used globally, incorporated into investigative guide for Afghan journalists, and translated into languages including Arabic Korean, Spanish, Russian, and Serbian. Handbook on Web sites of investigative centers in London, the Balkans, Brazil and Chile—and has been disseminated via Facebook and Twitter. Fellow helped launch sustainable investigative journalism center in Hungary. Fellow will continue refining handbook while a new Knight Fellow at Stanford 2009-2010 starts.

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Status September, 2010

Data from partners suggests:

- Fellow is now the executive director of the Organized Crime and Corruption Project (OCCRP) which is a platform that hosts cross-border projects which harm the capacity of organized criminals to conduct business.
- During the past year the Romanian Center for Investigative Journalism teamed up with the International Consortium of Investigative Journalism (www.icij.org) and the OCCRP (www.reportingproject.net) and produced award-winning reports; their reporting in the area of tobacco smuggling and the involvement of organized crime in the tobacco industry has led to policy changes in Ukraine and other countries in the region. They are also involved in several Romanian advocacy campaigns involved in self-regulation.
- The handbook produced by Fellow is still being used and has been translated into Russian and Serbian and has been endorsed by the Russian Union of Journalists.
- Fellow has been invited to numerous conferences and workshops.
- Trained journalists still use the information received in trainings. Two trainees started their own newspaper in Deva and have promoted the Fellow's style and approach to investigative work.
- One reporter recently quit his job as a reporter covering social issues to become a freelancing in-depth investigative reporter.
- The Investigative Dashboard (www.investigativedashboard.org)—a project of the OCCRP—has the potential to change the face of cross-border investigative journalism.
- Fellow was appointed a council member of the Organized Crime Council with the World Economic Forum (www.weforum.org) in recognition of his work in the area of organized crime and corruption.
- The Soma Foundation set up the Soma Center for Investigative Journalism (Budapest) in 2009 which provides grants for investigative journalism, offers consultancy to editors and reporters, and organizes workshops for media professionals.
- Fellow played a huge role in encouraging investigative journalists to use computer assisted reporting, exchange experiences, and start networking.

As of September 2009

Individual

Tanzania: Development of reporters and editors to improve skills.

University of Nairobi: Taught basics of print journalism to students in business of journalism.

The Nairobi Star: Weekly meetings with individual reporters, editors to discuss work and career goals. Developed leadership skills of main business reporter to convert him into a business editor. *The Nairobi Star*, a startup newspaper, developed business coverage.

Organizational

Tanzania: Evaluation report outlined 8 possible areas of improvement of program.

Kenya: *The Nairobi Star* introduced weekly meetings to discuss style, grammar, critique newspaper and develop Code of Conduct.

Societal

Tanzania: Created evaluation of HakiElimu, Tanzania media program, which led to creation of Tanzania Media Fund (Fellow on the board).

Products

Tanzania: Fellow produced an evaluation report of the HakiElimu media program. Creation of Tanzania Media Fund based on the work of HakiElimu.

Kenya: University of Nairobi students produced newspaper.

Fellow developed proposal for Center for Excellence in Journalism at the U. of Nairobi. Created Code of Conduct at *The Nairobi Star*.

Status September, 2009

Tanzania: Tanzania Media Fund www.tmf.or.tz was launched in December 2008. The new fund seeks to promote independence and quality in media, with a particular focus on public interest and investigative journalism.

Kenya/*The Nairobi Star*: Weekly critiques institutionalized. Code of Conduct now in effect.

Status September, 2010

Data from partners suggests:

Tanzania

- HakiElimu is still carrying out media surveys which are primarily investigative in nature. Staff has added elements to make them more powerful—staff has been able to better organize their media investigations.
- The Tanzania Media Fund is still operating—supporting journalists and media houses (especially newsrooms) to undertake and deepen investigative journalism.
- Quality of coverage had improved.

Data from partners suggests:

Kenya

- Fellow's work resulted in stricter quality control and fewer mistakes at the Star.
- Weekly newsletter continues.
- Weekly staff meetings continue, although the focus is now more on general management issues.
- Staff continues to use the Code of Conduct.
- Staff continues to review their work on a weekly basis.
- The student newspaper, *The Anvil*, is no longer being printed (it has stopped at the formatting stage) but when it was printed about 2,000 copies were distributed to all campuses of the University of Nairobi and other public universities.
- Interest in professional and practical training for journalists remains high, though no trainings have occurred.

As of September 2009

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| Individual | <p>Lebanon/LBC: Increased television reporting skills of journalists and camera personnel. Trained reporters, videographers, photojournalists, animators, caricaturists to produce quality work online. 3 participants changed careers to become television reporters. 2 staff promoted. Future TV: Work with producers to improve two programs focusing on social issues and youth. Syria: UNDP Syria.</p> |
| Organizational | <p>Lebanon/Jordan: Production of Arab House documentaries on social issues. Creation of permanent Jordan House programming on JTV. Syria: Creation of Tawasul online network for young journalists.</p> |
| Societal | <p>Lebanon/Jordan: Queen in Jordan encourages journalists to push even further in what they are covering. Audience focus groups in both Lebanon and Jordan show particularly high interest in this kind of reporting in Jordan. Creation of first online network of young journalists providing outlet to address social issues such as religious and ethnic diversity, environment and health.</p> |
| Products | <p>Lebanon/Jordan: Arab House produced 16 pieces, which were combined into four 30-minute programs on social issues broadcast in Lebanon, Jordan and globally as a 1- hour special. JTV launched Jordan House program about social issues that still airs Friday nights. Syria: Digital media center and new Web site in Syria where young journalists produce stories, videos, cartoons, animation for Web site.</p> |
| Status September, 2009 | <p>Lebanon/Jordan: National version of Jordan House, broadcast weekly--full-time feature unit developed to produce this. Ongoing digital media center supported by UNDP and Ministry of Information through 2010. Syria: UNDP and the British Embassy provided at least \$100,000 in funding to support TAWASUL network and new digital center through 2010.</p> |
| Status September, 2010 | <p>Data from partner suggests: Syria</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Currently the TAWASUL network is formalizing its incubation under the Directorate of Development Media at the Ministry of Information. It will be administered as an internship or practicum for young journalists in order to provide them support and guidance as young professionals. It is an active resource and hub for Syrian journalists, its membership has expanded, and it continues to provide training and access to capacity development activities. It will be funded under the Directorate of Development Media. It is financially viable and will be expanding to include offices in other governorates in Syria with members as regional correspondents.• Fellow worked with producers to improve programs focused on social issues and youth; as a result there is a continued interest in these issues among Syrian journalists.• Journalists now participate in meetings with international partners and the Ministry of Information and contribute to discussions regarding development and how best to cover issues for their national audience. <p>Data from ICFJ suggests: Lebanon/Jordan:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The director general at the station who had supported Arab House was replaced by an interim director. This change in management caused confusion and resources became less and less available. Thus, the program was likely terminated. |

As of September 2009

Individual

Moscow: basic reporting and writing skills for reporters at community newspaper group.

Azerbaijan: two journalists hired full time by broadcaster. Dozens of journalists gain access for first time to Internet through creation of email addresses and Gmail groups. Greater knowledge of research techniques, writing and reporting news articles on societal issues.

Journalists introduced to computers and Internet.

In Baku, reporters at pre-election forum for the first time hear political debate that reflects variety of views.

Organizational

Moscow and Yekaterinberg: Developed in-house training plan focusing on sharing sources and reporting/editing skills via “brown-bag lunches.”

Azerbaijan: pre-election forum in Baku; 4 articles published.

2 students hired full time by broadcasters.

Established network of regional reporters linked via Gmail that is foundation for a new online newspaper.

Products

Azerbaijan: Dozens of stories produced during training;

Gmail group created to build network of provincial journalists and journalism students; students’ articles posted on Uluchay Web site <http://uluchay.org/>.

Election forum, broadcast live on Internet and Radio Liberty.

Status September, 2009

Online network of provincial journalists created by Fellow remains active.

IREX is using network to create first online focus on civic journalism.

Status September, 2010

Data from Fellow suggests:

- The government in Azerbaijan is very strict and would have no problem shutting IREX down if they knew about the online network. IREX has built on the network by adding an online news portal using a local journalist to report on local issues. But the Web site has no formal connection with IREX.

Data from partners suggest:

- Online network created by Fellow is still in effect. The network has grown from 3 sites to 12 and now has a cadre of 90 active contributors and about 200 sporadic ones. They also have a secure venue for contributors.
- Some of Fellow’s students have gone on to different media outlets or created their own online Web sites on local news. Some also work for local NGOs to improve the situation in the region.

As of September 2009

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| Individual | Coaching reporters and cameramen to improve story techniques & interviewing. Training journalists to use Mexico's access to information law. Development of source lists, increase in stories using more than one source, emphasis on package planning, improved communication w/ cameramen, feedback on news packages. |
| Organizational | At Fellow's suggestion, Televisa revamped 1-hour news show called "Reporteros" showcasing special investigative reporters' work—highly rated program airs every Thursday. Investigative reporters somewhat more likely to use IFAI (Federal Institute of Access to Information) as reporting resource, when needed. Online department learned to use search engine maximization to improve Web site visibility. |
| Societal | Mexican Human Rights commission issued recommendations to all jails in response to Televisa series on corruption inside a Mexico City jail. |
| Products | Televisa page views increased 51% and site visits increased 120% during fellowship year. 5 high-impact reports: series produced by reporters on prison corruption, garbage disposal, illegal logging, workplace harassment, and obesity in Mexico. Fellow assisted in the creation of a training manual for Televisa reporters. |
| Status September, 2009 | "Reporteros" program airs every Thursday. |
| Status September, 2010 | <p>Data from Fellow and partner suggest:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Reporteros program is still being aired—it has won more than 20 national and international awards and is one of the news programs with the highest ratings. It is comprised of 7 reporters who continually look for training and many are continuing their post-graduate education. In the last 7 years it has done stories on corruption, narco-trafficking, human rights issues, conservation, ecology, and social development. Follow-up reports on public health policies, security policies, and child care have led to changes in legislation. • The training manual is still being used in workshops both inside and outside Televisa. • As per the Fellow's teachings reporters are using the Internet, social media, and blogs more and more. • Fellow remains in contact with Televisa regularly offering advice. |

Marquita Smith Liberia 4/08 to 4/09

As of September 2009

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| Individual | Staff development on: covering trials, violence, election coverage, feature writing, Poverty Reduction Strategy (PRS), management for newspaper managers, investigative journalism, monitoring & evaluation. Reporters learned to cover local issues via field trips facilitated by United Nations. |
| Organizational | Helped create media assistance strategy for the Liberia Media Center. Created the Judicial Reporters Network to strengthen media capacity to cover justice issues and the law. |
| Societal | Liberia's chief justice told members of the Judicial Reporters Network that the network will be a key source of information on how Liberia's courts are operating. |
| Products | The LMC (Liberia Media Center) and Fellow created a journalism guide on the politics of poverty and development to help journalists report on poverty issues within local context. Created PRS training model for series of seminars on covering poverty. PRS workshops resulted in 15+ reports on the PRS. Judicial Reporters Network created. |
| Status September, 2009 | Judicial Reporters Network continues its work. AED and others have approached ICFJ about continuing Fellow's civil society work in Liberia with focus on media. |

Status September, 2010

Data from partners suggests:

- Strategies Fellow created to cover poverty, development, corruption, and human rights in Liberia are still being used. Journalists have uncovered lapses and reported progress about the country's development and pointed ways forward as watchdogs.
- The Informer (partner newspaper) won three awards in 2009 and 2010—Best Human Rights Reporter, Best Print Media in Human Rights Reporting, and Best Poverty Reduction Strategy Reporter.
- Recent reports on corruption have prompted the government to pass a whistleblower act that protects people who expose corrupt officials, entities, and activities.
- Recent reports on human rights have encouraged the government or relevant stakeholders to respond to the educational and health needs of people in slums, rural, and other “forgotten” communities.
- Fellowship promoted specialization among journalists which is making an impact in post-war Liberia.
- The Judicial Reporters Network merged in loose coalition with other networks on human rights, good governance, rape, etc. under the banner of the Liberian Journalists for Human Rights and Good Governance. Recent activities include fact finding missions, focus groups and workshops, and support for journalists and schools.
- As a result of a recent report on the appalling condition of a Monrovia public school, the Liberian president suspended and dismissed the Minister of Education.
- Journalism guide on politics of poverty and development is still in use and has been distributed to nearly every Liberian journalist and school of mass communication and it has been the reference guide for media coverage of the Poverty Reduction Strategy (PRS).
- Since 2008, the Liberia Media Center has worked with the Canadian-based NGO, Journalists for Human Rights, to facilitate media coverage of human rights and governance issues.

As of September 2009

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| Individual | Greater knowledge re: environmental issues. Training in online journalism. Journalists able to produce stories about environment. |
| Organizational | More than 100 environmental stories published. Two newspapers created environmental sections. One environmental section is on-line. 50 journalists joined mailing list set up for environmental journalists at yahoo groups. |
| Societal | After a series of stories on hospital wastes, local government enforced regulations on hospital wastes and forced hospital to build their own wastewater treatment facilities. Provincial legislative assembly in Balikpapan held hearing on garbage and flooding issues in response to stories published in <i>Tribun Kaltim</i> . Web site created for Society of Indonesian Environmental Journalists (http://www.siej.or.id). Tribun Pekanbaru expanded activities beyond creation of environmental section to organizing community and government environmental activities such as planting trees. |
| Products | Articles and environmental sections in <i>Tribun Pekanbaru</i> and <i>Pos Kupang</i> newspapers. Riau Pos launched "Green Student Journalists" program that provides outlet for student stories about environmental issues. |
| Status September, 2009 | Weekly environmental sections at 2 newspapers (<i>Tribun Pekanbaru</i> and <i>Pos Kupang</i>) continue. Hospital built waste-water treatment facilities. |
| Status September, 2010 | Data from Fellow and his partners suggests: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The two weekly environmental sections created at two newspapers (<i>Tribun Pekanbaru</i> and <i>Pos Kupang</i>) are still being produced.• As a result of articles in <i>Pos Kupang</i> the local government issued regulations that prohibit sand mining in the beach of Kupang and residents have stopped dumping garbage in the coastal city of Kupang.• The section in <i>Tribun Pekanbaru</i> is still being produced but less frequently. As a result of stories produced, some big companies such as RAPP (the biggest pulp and paper company in Indonesia) have joined with the newspaper in an activity to plant trees. The public sees <i>Tribun Pekanbaru</i> as a green newspaper that is committed to the environment. The paper currently has an expedition along the Kampar River with student nature lover organizations and environmental NGOs; the paper has few reporters and editors who are interested in these issues but the story was still published.• The Web site www.siej.or.id is still online and receives funding from the Packard Foundation through ICFJ to maintain and update content daily.• The Green Student Journalists program launched at Riau Pos is still going strong. They did a follow-up story on hospital waste cases |

As of September 2009

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| Individual | Reporting on social issues, producing in-depth stories with a “human face,” improving camera work of cameramen and on-camera work of reporters. Development of program-ratings system. |
| Organizational | Restructure meeting schedule to improve story development and assignment. 12 live telecast trucks purchased for more spot coverage. Newscast redesigned to include two (vs. one) news anchors with new, colorful set, changing graphics and video. Changed name from ARY One World to ARY News. Marketing/business team for the first time applies analysis techniques to determine viewer ratings of programming. |
| Societal | Government in Sindh Province promises cleanup after ARY report on a massive water pollution problem. Police promise to investigate illegal marketing of human organs in Punjab. Parliament debates rights of handicapped after story about handicapped woman who was denied civil service job. Story about a mother’s search for missing son resulted in his release from detention. |
| Products | Produced new Urdu-language manual on television journalism—more than 2,000 copies distributed. New Sindhi-language version in distribution (both available on KIJF Web site). In-depth TV programming on social issues. |
| Status September, 2009 | ARY News now conducts its own rating analysis of programming. Newsroom renovated. In-depth programming on social issues such as health, environment, corruption added to newscasts. |
| Status September, 2010 | <p>Data from Fellow partner suggests:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As a result of the fellowship, 2 anchors are being used on the news (instead of 1) and it has created good impact. • Viewer ratings are still being used to plan business strategies. • The Urdu language manual on television journalism is still being used. And it is now being used by reporters of all other channels and by departments of mass communication in universities. • With the help of Fellow, ARY News recently produced a 10-minute report on bonded labor and the Sindh government passed a bill in the Sindh Assembly as a result of it. There have also been reports on honor killings, poverty, women health in rural areas and street crime. These stories invite government attention and improve ratings. • As a result of the Fellow, meetings are still held twice a day which has improved performance and coordination among reporters. • As a result of the fellowship, journalists now incorporate human characters into their stories; ARY News recently covered the extensive flooding in Pakistan and the reporters used the techniques taught to them by the Fellow in their reports. • Since the Fellowship, the production standards (studio, videography, and video-editing) of ARY News have improved. The news team is better organized and more professional. |

As of February 2010

Individual

The goal to produce at least 4 in-depth health reporting projects was met: Journalists produced a 3-day series of stories on cancer; daily & weekend stories on health topics such as unsafe abortion, cervical cancer, mental health resources, inadequate dental care, circumcision, nutrition, medical ethics, swine flu; a 5-day series on malaria in Zambia covering prescription medicine, malaria research, and environmental influences on the problem; and a 2-page spread on World AIDS Day including stories on condoms, HIV in prisons, and church efforts to stop the spread among youth. A goal was to introduce the use of charts, graphs, information boxes, etc. to highlight important statistics. Pullout boxes have appeared on every project page and writer of Sunday Mail nutrition column made these a regular item. Journalists are pursuing follow-up stories—they never did this before. Improved work habits—wider participation in effective health reporting. Staff use more sources, explore more angles and show greater initiative.

Organizational

Cancer project caused staff to seek to be included in other projects and work with the Fellow and sparked the interest of other journalists involved in health communication. Stories on World AIDS Day inspired journalists to approach fellow for further ideas. A goal was to develop and raise the profile of daily health reporting. It was not attained because the news department is run by a political appointee who either could not or would not change any aspect of his reporters' routines. Fellow was more successful with reporters in the Sunday Mail.

Societal

Readers of the prison story commented that it was the first time they learned something from a story in a local newspaper. The malaria series was recognized by the Zambian government with an award and speech.

Products

A goal was to create an in-house health reporting style manual that staff appeared to be interested at first but Fellow questioned whether the unlikely eventual use of it would justify the time spent on it. Fellow decided to create a directory of research sources and definition of research terms but the idea came too late to be implemented. A goal was the creation of a health reporting newsletter/blog. This was called "Health Desk" and started in mid-April 2009. Fellow produced 32 updates (on story tips, data released, contest or skill-building opportunities, and opportunities to highlight reporting that rose above the standard). Readership of about 120 journalists, with evidence that reporters are using the information provided.

Status February, 2010

The Daily Mail plans to continue the Health Desk newsletter with a formally established news health desk. Fellow feels that an association that meets monthly, formed organically, and is shaped by its members is likely to last.

Status September, 2010

Data from partners suggest:

- Formal health desk has not yet been established but is under consideration. Budgetary constraints do not currently allow for staffers dedicated to the desk.
- The Health Desk newsletter is still being produced under the Gender Desk which receives material from people on other desks.
- The use of pullout boxes, charts and graphics are only used in health stories. Other non-health related stories do not use them.
- Reporters have developed a more sharpened approach to writing stories.
- The health staff is slowly getting recognition from the government concerning coverage and government officers are now more willing to work with journalists on health issues.
- Reporters are now participating in international health events.

Data from new Fellow who replaced Antigone suggests:

- Health coverage has increased, writing has improved, layout has improved, and more fact sheets are used

As of January 2010

Individual

The *Santa Cruz Hoy* Web site integrates 20 urban, suburban, and rural journalists. Journalists now suggest their own stories. They have widened and improved the coverage of issues that are of interest to citizens—not just the social elite. They are producing more in-depth stories that are written better. They are more aware of the importance of the media as a tool of education and prevention, especially regarding health topics. Some journalists have created their own Facebook pages.

Organizational

Radio Fides changed its name to Santa Cruz Hoy to promote the Web site. Created and installed new DSI News room which enables journalists to write for the radio and Web site at the same time. Installed a new server and revised computer system to accommodate Web site. Partner bought a new place to better serve organization's needs. A story about corruption in Santa Cruz's customs was reproduced by *El Dia* newspapers and other media. Two major newspapers and the major TV station in the country quoted Radio Fides Santa Cruz and *Santa Cruz Hoy* as their source for information about a tragic accident in one of the rural areas of the country.

Societal

The mayor of Ascensión de Guarayos signed a contract with the water company to improve the service and build a dam after several stories about the scarcity of water in the city were posted. Seven ambulances were delivered to local hospitals by government officials after a story aired about how the health system was neglected by authorities. The town hall ordered a military deployment in Los Pozos market after a story aired about stolen merchandise and arms sales at the market. A story about problems with agreements with EMAPA, a government body created to support the small agricultural producers, resulted in improved coordination with farmers during the summer season. A story about shortage of electricity to support a major iron and steel project which was intended to generate hundreds of new jobs resulted in a response from the government to reassure citizens that they would find a solution to the problem.

Products

Fellow created a manual for radio journalists called: *Clarity and Precision. A manual for radio journalism practice in Bolivia.* Fellow wrote a manual on questions dealing with style and ethics for radio journalists and Web site journalists. Fellow created 6 handouts, 2 PowerPoint presentations, and 1 written summary. Created the *Santa Cruz Hoy* Web site—it's the only Web site in Bolivia to offer audio clips of stories. Since opening, it's had 8,000 visits and 1,776 unique users from 34 different countries. So far, 2,030 stories have been posted to the site. Fellow created and launched the first digital journalism network of Bolivia—it has 49 members.

Status January, 2010

Radio Fides Santa Cruz pays for the sustainability of the platform including the hosting and the site. Jintal Steel Bolivia has a contract to pay Radio Fides \$150 a month, which is quite a lot of money in Bolivia. \$50 goes to the webmaster and the rest goes to fixed costs (domain, hosting) or used to buy new materials.

Status September, 2010

Data from partner suggests:

- *The Santa Cruz Hoy* Web site is still operating and having a great impact. It is financed through advertising. This income has remained stable—though not increasing, it is enough to sustain the site.
- Staff are training new correspondents that are joining the station.

As of May 2010

Individual

Currently 155,751 unique users up from 88,123 in 6/09.
Currently 1,216,889 page views up from 485,923 in 6/09.
Employee confidence, trust and communication improved.
Associated Press material is now being used and appreciated and forms a good balance with traditional El Faro content.
Idoya project completed that was a collaboration between the multimedia person and an old-style reporter involving a video with a narrative voiceover that received positive comments.

Organizational

Weekly directors meetings were initiated which provided a forum for directors to challenge each other, debate, and reach timely decisions.
Full-time salesperson hired—sales have grown steadily.
Improvements made in new offices and equipment.
Allocation of \$180,000 of Open Society Institute (OSI) funding.
El Faro went from a weekly to a daily news site.

Societal

El Faro is gradually ceasing to be perceived as 'leftist' (i.e. it is just as likely to criticize the new leftist government as the old rightist one).
The country is in a transition period and the political/ business enmeshment is changing the dynamic, which may lead to a more propitious environment for commercial possibilities for El Faro.

Products

Created Twitter page for El Faro—currently there are 987 followers.
Use of Twitter Widget / ticker on homepage to provide live breaking news.
Facebook upgrades—currently 2,087 followers up from 620 in beginning.
Web site and newsletter were redesigned.
Launched permanent Short Message Service (SMS) with WiseMarketing.
Other enhancements made to El Faro.net.
Online survey to gauge reader demos/interests was initiated - >61% of readers visit El Faro daily.
Launched El Faro eXtra—a paying section of the Web site. This should help with sustainability—currently has about a dozen members. Should be a revenue generator for El Faro

Status May, 2010

Fellow feels the staff can make a success of El Faro.net if they choose to use all of their new knowledge and tools and work as a team and not fall back into bad habits. However, Fellow is concerned that things may revert to a more comfortable place now that she is not nudging things along in a certain direction.
A Campsite programmer commented that the fact that El Faro approached things in a holistic way augured very well for the future and could only envision success with this approach.

Status September, 2010

Data from partner suggests:

- 291,000 unique users.
- 815,232-1,000,000 monthly page views.
- 4:06 minutes average monthly time on site.
- Web site is updated daily.
- Currently there are 2,068 Twitter followers.
- Currently there are 3,265 Facebook members.
- El Faro's reach and impact have expanded since Fellow left.
- Sales manager was replaced—currently the relationship between the sales team, the team that organizes the Web site, and the editorial team has never been stronger.

As of October 2009

Individual

Fellow gave weekly 5 minute comments on Antena Radio about freedom of expression and access to information.
2 journalists received an investigative journalism award for an article on Supreme Court salaries in the magazine called *Transparency and Corruption*.
Fellow wrote chapter in self-regulation and professional secrets book to be published 5/10 and two chapters in magazines regarding public access to information.
Developed a virtual legal clinic to connect journalists with legal experts–Fundalex website will host.
Fellow wrote a total of 15 articles on FOE published in books, magazines and newspapers.

Organizational

Fellow helped create Fundalex—a civic organization comprised of publishers, journalists, editors, academics, artists, writers, businessmen, and politicians. Fundalex works in politics, defense and protection of journalists, academia, and with civic organizations.
Fellow worked at a daily in Tabasco where its editor decided to create an investigative team after he attended one of the fellow’s workshops.
Fundalex offers free legal support to journalists.
Fundalex organizes workshops, conferences, lectures, and publications.
Fundalex created a free web legal assistance site www.caiplex.org run by a PhD in law to answer questions from journalists, students, and others interested in FOE and the law.
Fellow created a media-law curriculum that was introduced in four universities in Mexico.

Societal

Fundalex pushed for a public agenda on FOE and asked the Mexican Congress to pass a law on behalf of journalists and journalism...Fundalex pushed for the creation of a commission on FOE which will be passed in 2010. Fundalex supported a federal law to prevent crimes against journalists which is going to be studied in 2010.
Fundalex signed agreements with universities and institutes to spread FOE and access to information ideas. Fundalex sent legal experts to lead discussions on these issues and gave advice on curriculum development for 5 postgraduate programs.
Fundalex signed agreements with civic orgs like Mexico’s Commission on Human Rights and Radio Nederland to promote FOE. One of the stories in *Transparency and Corruption* on the salaries of Mexico’s Supreme Court Judges prompted Congress to put a cap on judges salaries. This story won the 2008 National Journalism Award.
The declaration “Compromiso con la Libertad de Expresion Mexico” brought people together from different sectors of society to support FOE.

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Products

Developed 10 story DVD series on investigative journalism.
Developed a manual for journalists & students on public information and legal resources. -2,000 copies dist.
Launched a magazine *Transparency and Corruption* focusing on how access to public information can impact society and policy making. Fundalex published a magazine called *Por Mexico* on FOE; 100,000 copies dist.
Issued a public document—a declaration called “Compromiso con la Libertad de Expresion Mexico 2009” –people from Costa Rica, USA, Canada, Panama, Argentina, Peru, Paraguay, Bolivia, Venezuela, and Australia participated in writing this document –most comprehensive FOE document ever written according to former IAPA president.
Radio IMER organized 7 programs on FOE broadcasted during human rights week in 2008 and 2009.
Published 9 books on FOE issues in Mexico.
Created 12 chapter video tutorial on democracy and FOE used in colleges; dist 1,000+ copies in Mexico and other S. American countries.

Status September, 2009

There is a plan to extend the declaration to other states in the coming year.
Agreement signed with National Commission for Human Rights and 4 seminars are planned for next year on FOE.
Agreement with Radio Nederland—one of the largest radio stations that broadcasts shows on human rights to do FOE pieces next year.
Agreement signed with civic orgs that fight crimes and kidnappings to build strong coalitions to help journalists.
Agreements with universities to create a continuing seminar on FOE and extend it to all of Mexico's 31 states.

Status September, 2010

Data from Fellow suggests:

- Fundalex is continuing to operate and promote freedom of expression in Mexico.
- Currently Fundalex is promoting a meeting in Spain in November to build a stronger coalition among Ibero-American countries regarding freedom of expression.
- There have not been any recent changes in policy or laws however, there is continued efforts by Fundalex to push for journalist protection and they are asking to federalize crimes against journalists.
- Fundalex is still using the Fellow's guides and films regarding investigative reporting and this material is also being used by communication departments of Mexican universities.
- Three national meetings have been organized in 2010 regarding signing agreements with civic organizations, the National Commission for Human Rights, universities, and other groups to build stronger relationships.
- There is more organization now in Fundalex—working with the public and private sectors and universities.