

Jarida la KNATCOM

ISSUE 008 | APRIL - JUNE 2019

A publication of the Kenya National Commission for UNESCO (KNATCOM)



United Nations
Educational, Scientific and
Cultural Organization



Kenya National
Commission for UNESCO
(KNATCOM)

*Promoting peace, sustainable development
and intellectual collaboration*



*Special
Edition*

Remembering
Anthony Ngare

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Dr. Evangeline Njoka, MBS

Ethiopian Flight ET302. Those letters and words will be etched in our minds forever.

It was yet another normal day at the office when Anthony Ngare made preparations to travel to Paris for a work related assignment. Nothing had seemed out of the ordinary that week although colleagues recall him being jovial at the prospects of travelling out of the country and getting an opportunity to mingle with peers and experts in the Communication and Information field. And yet, nothing would prepare us for the devastating news of his demise after local and international media outlets reported about the Boeing 737 MAX that took his life that fateful Sunday morning of 10th March, 2019.

It was with great anguish that the KNATCOM family was able to gather once more the Monday after the news broke. We were thrust into the fast lane of preparing for an ISO external audit which he had been coordinating with dedication. During that mournful morning meeting, it was clear that colleagues would not let their dear friend, leader and mentor's work go unnoticed. The subsequent announcement that we would be ISO certified raised our spirits and we smiled knowing that we had made him proud.



Anthony Ngare was an affable man: innovative and outstanding in his mien and attitude towards life and work. He was the light that lit up any place and he easily made friends wherever he went. He was a staunch advocate for media freedoms and used many an opportunity to express his passion for his line of work. It is this trait that led him to establish the KNATCOM *Jarida* Newsletter, which is now in its eighth edition.

This edition is a dedication to the Late Ngare and covers all his articles during the time he was with us. I hope that it will inspire readers and motivate them to emulate his exceptional commitment and dedication to work.

We will remember him with fondness and will miss him dearly.

Fare thee well Ngare, this one is for you!



Journalists proudly display their certificates after undergoing training in Nyeri County on the UN Plan of Action on Safety of Journalists and the Issue of Impunity. [PHOTO: KNATCOM]

Putting Journalists' Safety First

The UN Plan of Action on the Safety of Journalists and the Issue of Impunity was endorsed by the UN Chief Executive Board on 12 April 2012. The Plan was prepared during the 1st UN Inter-Agency Meeting on the issue, convened by the Director General of UNESCO. The UN Plan of Action on the Safety of Journalists and the Issue of Impunity is the result of a process that began in 2010 upon request of the Intergovernmental Council of the International Programme for the Development of Communication (IPDC).

The Plan of Action aims at creating a free and safe environment for journalists and media workers, both in conflict and non-conflict situations, with a view to strengthening peace, democracy and development worldwide. Its measures include, among other undertakings, the establishment of a coordinated inter-agency mechanism

to handle issues related to the safety of journalists as well as assisting countries to develop legislation and mechanisms favourable to freedom of expression and information, and supporting their efforts to implement existing international rules and principles.

To further reinforce prevention, the Plan recommends working in cooperation with governments, media houses, professional associations and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) to conduct awareness raising campaigns on a wide range of issues such as existing international instruments and conventions, the growing dangers posed by emerging threats to media professionals, including non-state actors, as well as various existing practical guides on the safety of journalists.

It is worth noting that the Kenya National Commission for UNESCO [KNATCOM] in its five-year Strategic Plan 2014-2018 has planned for national campaigns to create awareness on the safety of journalists. As an organization, we will therefore be meeting training members of the Fourth Estate in various counties as we continue promoting the safety of journalists through our various activities.

In view of this, KNATCOM carried out two capacity building workshops for media professionals, government agencies/officials and other stakeholders on the UN Plan of Action on the Safety of Journalists and the Issue of Impunity.

The capacity building workshop on the Plan falls under KNATCOM's Communication and Information Programme. The Programme specifically focuses on freedom of expression, access to information and knowledge and media development.

The workshops held in Uasin Gishu and Nyeri counties drew media participants from the surrounding counties. The content of these workshops was customized and contextualized to reflect the prevailing needs on the grounds for the journalists in attendance.

As the fourth pillar of democracy along with Judiciary, Executive and Legislature, media today has a key role in society to act against the injustice, oppression and partiality of our society. Media also plays a role in creating and shaping public opinion and

strengthening society. As journalists carry out their work, they are urged to remember to do so responsibly.

Some of the journalists in Kenya are operating in areas considered violence prone due to border disputes, cattle rustling or political tensions. The safety of journalists as they work anywhere in Kenya and indeed in the world, is therefore crucial. The society must resist the temptation to shoot or demonize the messenger.



Journalists in a training session during the UN Plan of Action course in Nyeri County. [PHOTO: JAMES GITAH/KNATCOM]

The trainings were carried out in partnership with Media Council of Kenya, an independent national institution established for purposes of setting media standards and ensuring compliance with those standards and for connected purposes. Article 19 were also on board during the workshops. ARTICLE 19 is a not for profit organization that envisages a world where people are free to speak their opinions, participate in decision-making and make informed choices about their lives.

For this to be possible, people everywhere must be able to exercise their rights to freedom of expression and freedom of information. Without these rights, democracy, good governance and development cannot happen.

KNATCOM Engages with Stakeholders

Kenya National Commission for UNESCO (KNATCOM) stakeholder forums are instrumental since they have helped to define the progress of the Commission especially during its transition from a department to a semi-autonomous government agency.

Last year, the KNATCOM Board of Management commissioned a Mid-Term Review of the Commission's performance. A revised Draft KNATCOM Strategic Plan (2014-2018), has hence been developed. The Draft captures some key strategies to promote the new



The stakeholders who attended the KNATCOM's fourth stakeholder forum pose for a group photo.

During the first and second (KNATCOM) stakeholder forums held in 2005 and 2008 respectively, one of the major recommendations from both meetings was for the Government to provide sufficient autonomy. The Government heeded the call and in January 2013, enacted the Kenya National Commission for UNESCO Act of 2013.

The 3rd Stakeholders' Forum was held in 2013, at the initial stage of the transition process, to discuss the development of the first KNATCOM Strategic Plan (2014-2018). After a consultative process the Strategic Plan was completed in 2014. The Commission has been executing its mandate since, under the guidance of the Strategic Plan.

global agenda of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and Africa's Agenda 2063, among other global and regional frameworks. Kenya's adoption of SDGs and Vision 2030, calls for intensive mobilization of synergies both in the public and private sectors for the goals to be realized.

UNESCO, being the intellectual arm of the United Nations has a major role to play in the implementation of the SDGs through its areas of competences. UNESCO, unlike any other UN Agency, has a wide architecture which includes specialized bodies such as Category I and II Institutes; a broad network of associations such as World Heritage Sites, UNESCO Biosphere Reserves, UNITWIN/

UNESCO Chairs, Associated Schools Network (ASPnet), UNESCO Clubs, among others; and National Commissions which constitute the gateway to UNESCO's vast technical base, more so in the implementation of SDGs and Vision 2030.

It is against this context that the Commission hosted the 4th Stakeholders Forum to discuss its progress this far, and to raise awareness on SDGs and opportunities available in UNESCO with an aim of promoting Kenya's realization of SDGs and its blue print by 2030. During the stakeholders' forum opportunities for exploiting UNESCO's vast networks were explored. This would help to accelerate the SDG implementation at institutional levels thus leveraging on benefits accruing from Kenya's membership to UNESCO.

In his opening remarks read by the Principal Secretary for Basic Education Dr. Belio Kipsang, the Cabinet Secretary for Education Dr. Fred Matiang'i took cognizance of the immense contribution of stakeholders in past forums, which had helped the Commission to achieve its current milestones. "I am pleased to inform you that the Ministry of Education has been at the forefront in supporting KNATCOM before and even after transforming to a state corporation," he noted.

He further said that the ministry had over the last 52 years coordinated UNESCO activities in Kenya with much gratitude and established robust measures to realize global education goals including the current Sustainable Development Goal 4 of Quality Education.

The Cabinet Secretary noted that the forum's theme of **promoting Kenya's realization**

of SDGs and Vision 2030 through UNESCO Programmes among KNATCOM stakeholders captured the wide consultation and inclusivity that would enable them to synergize and complement each other in pursuit of social transformation in Kenya.

"The SDGs, adopted by all the world's nations in 2015, cover nearly every aspect of our future. They concern all people, all countries and all parts of society. We only have until 2030 to achieve them," Dr. Matiang'i pointed out.

"In our country, this is going to require the engagement and participation of people from all walks of life. Let platforms such as this forum serve as our springboard for transformation," he reiterated.

"The SDGs touch on the five major 'P's of humanity namely **People, Planet, Prosperity, Peace** and **Partnerships**. These are the key ingredients for social transformation and national development just as it is espoused in the national development blueprint; the Vision 2030," the CS added. "With these shared values as our guiding principles, Kenyans look up to us to drive and support the transformational agenda of our country," stated Dr. Matiang'i.

The KNATCOM Board Chairman Dr. Rashid Aman, in his remarks, noted that Kenya needs to leverage on its membership to UNESCO in order to accrue the benefits it desires. "For this reason we are convinced that this stakeholders' forum will be an eye opener and will facilitate the exploitation of UNESCO's vast networks in order to accelerate the SDG implementation at respective institutional levels". The Chair added that "As

a Commission, our mission still remains that of mobilizing local institutions to activate international networks within UNESCO”.

Dr. Aman added that UNESCO, unlike any other UN Agency, had a wide architecture of specialized bodies, institutes, centres and networks of national commissions which Kenya can take advantage of in the implementation of its global and national agendas.

on strategic areas. “We are determined to work with you to achieve these global goals through a revitalized partnership for sustainable development, based on a spirit of strengthened solidarity and focused on strategic areas. Therefore, as we embark on this collective journey, we hope that no one will be left behind,” stated the Secretary General.

She also reminded the conference participants that 2017 was the year of



On completion of the stakeholders forum, representatives of the forum signed a communique detailing the resolutions at the forum. Looking on is Board Chair Dr. R. Aman, SG Dr. Evangeline Njoka and forum chair Prof. Jude Mathooko. [PHOTO: KNATCOM]

On her part, the KNATCOM Secretary General, Dr. Evangeline Njoka, assured the stakeholders of the Commission’s determination to work with them to achieve the SDGs through a revitalized partnership for sustainable development, based on a spirit of strengthened solidarity and focused

sustainable tourism. “We are determined to promote sustainable tourism in our county. As we do so, we encourage Kenyans to visit the UNESCO Heritage sites in Kenya which include the Kayas in Kilifi county, Mt. Kenya in Nyeri county and Mt. Kulal in Marsabit county”.

Tapping into Open Resources

UNESCO holds it that universal access to information and knowledge is key to the building of global peace, sustainable social and economic development, and intercultural dialogue.

Through the technical possibilities made available by the increased sophistication of ICTs and user oriented social media, the traditional Free and Open Source Software (FOSS) models of effective collaboration and innovative sustainability have now expanded

and include highly diverse realms of public domain activity. Open Access (OA), open data, crowdsourcing platforms and Open Educational Resources (OER) enable information to be freely and legally shared, providing strategic cross-cutting opportunities to improve the quality of decision-making processes as well as facilitate policy dialogue, knowledge sharing and capacity building, including for persons with disabilities.

Open Educational Resources (OER) comprise content for teaching and learning, software-based tools and services, and licenses that allow open development and reuse of content, tools and services. The importance of OER has been acknowledged by recent initiatives



of the OECD's Centre for Educational Research and Innovation, UNESCO's International Institute for Educational Planning and other national and international organizations that are stakeholders in the creation and sharing of such resources. Research has shown that the benefits of OERs are immense (source). The importance of these digital resources stems from the fact that these resources are fundamental to the knowledge society and economy.

UNESCO considers **Open Solutions** as a term that comprises FOSS, Open Access (OA) and Open Educational Resources (OER). Since the turn of the century, Kenya has experienced exponential growth in its ICT innovations, which have spanned different sectors: from financial services to medicine, mobile telephony, agriculture and so on. More recently, it has advanced in its uptake and use of open solutions. However, there is no body of evidence or established framework to track these developments in Kenya. UNESCO, on the other hand, has already been working on guidelines to advance open solutions and ICT innovations.

It is for this reason that the Commission set out to establish the status of open solutions utilization and seek to have localized research backed policy recommendations advanced.

Kenya is a signatory of UNESCO's 2012 Paris Declaration on Open Educational Resources. It is also a regional ICT innovations and open solutions hub. The Ministry of Information Communication and Technology notes that open education resources, as one example of open solutions, improve the quality of teaching and learning, including accelerating student comprehension and providing more opportunities for the realization of universal access to education (MoICT, 2013).

Information technology can help to equalize the high quality educational opportunities throughout the world.

In particular, having learning materials freely available for adaptation and repurposing can expand access to learning of better quality at a lower cost (2012, Open Educational Resources World Congress). Is technology the only driver for openness in education? What about the fundamental claim that knowledge should be considered a common good and be accessible as openly as possible? In this regard, D'Antoni and Savage (2009, p. 138) state in an elaborate language, that:

“Openness is the breath of life for education and research. Resources created by educators and researchers should be open for anyone to use and reuse. Ultimately this argument resonates with the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which states: Everyone has the right to education. Education shall be free, at least in the elementary and fundamental stages? (United Nations, 1948, Art. 26, para. 1).”

In the region, Open Educational Resources (OER) Africa has noted that OERs in the form of course content could become institutional recruiting tools, allowing prospective students the opportunity to examine classes offered and teaching modalities in order to make informed choices about their academic path (CAETL 2011). Further it has advanced that OERs have the potential to advance the delivery of education by increasing the availability of relevant learning materials, reducing the cost of accessing educational materials and stimulating the active engagement of teaching staff and students in creating learning resources.

The Information and Communications Technology (ICT) sector in Kenya continues to grow exponentially, with the mobile penetration rate standing at 88.1% with 37.8million subscribers. This is according to the sector statistics report by the Communications Authority of Kenya (CA) for the first quarter of the financial year 2015/16. The internet/data market, has registered 21.6 million subscriptions up from 19.9 million in the last quarter. The number of internet users grew to 31.9 million from 29.6 million in the previous quarter. Consequently, the portion of the Kenyan population accessing internet services reached 74.2 per 100 inhabitants up from 69.0 per 100 inhabitants recorded in the previous quarter. Cloud computing is also on the rise. The evolution of the industry is rapid.

Notably, UNESCO is playing an increased role in knowledge societies. The Post 2015 Development Agenda reinforces the need to use knowledge and technology to ensure development. For example, Sustainable Development Goal 4 recognizes the use of open educational materials in ensuring literacy including scientific literacy. Open educational materials by nature are free and legal. They include the use of multimedia applications but this depends on the parameters of the licenses.

There is an established understanding that easy access to educational resources is required to promote lifelong learning in people of all ages. The role of such access in reducing social inequalities, fostering

social inclusion of migrants and supporting education in developing countries is also often emphasized. Additionally, when used in didactically sound ways, software-based tools, services and multimedia can allow innovative educational practices to emerge. For example, new educational opportunities may arise in a digitally enhanced collaboration between teachers and learners.

Again, open access to resources is an important element in educational innovation, but it is not the only solution. The decisive factor is that open educational practices should be fostered by the appropriate institutional culture. Such a supportive environment should include easily accessible and shareable tools, services and content. (<https://ercim-news.ercim.eu/en71/special/open-educational-resources-features-trends-and-implications>). A report on Open Educational Practices and Resources, OLCOS Roadmap 2012 showed how OER play an important role in teaching and learning.

However, current educational practices will determine whether and how digital educational content, tools and services will be deployed and utilized. If the prevailing practice of teacher-centered knowledge transfer remains dominant, then OER will have little effect on innovation in teaching and learning. It is therefore crucial to promote innovation and change in educational practices.



Performances paying tribute to outgoing UNESCO DG Ms. Irina Bokova

Communication Commission's General Conference Deliberations

The deliberations of the Communication Commission at the 39th General Conference commenced on 6th November, 2017 at UNESCO headquarters in Paris, France.

A number of items were on the table for deliberations by member states during the three-day Communication and Information (CI) meeting at the General Conference.

The representative of the Director-General, Assistant Director-General for CI (ADG/CI), Mr. Frank La Rue, outlined the various activities carried out under the CI Programme as well as sector's contribution and intended role in light of the challenges faced by the world that were quite relevant to its mandate.

The reports on the activities of the International Programme for the Development of Communication (IPDC) and by the Information for All Programme (IFAP) were presented by Ms. Albana Shala, Chair of IPDC and Ms. Chafica Haddad, Chair of the IFAP respectively. They also thanked Member States, donors and UNESCO for supporting their work.

During the ensuing debate, Member States including Kenya took the floor and voiced their support for the draft document 39 C/5 including the two main lines of action under major programme V (CI), noting the importance of the programme as it related to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

Member States highlighted the important role of freedom of expression, media development, access to information and knowledge, the role of ICTs and media, online and off-line and the need to address the digital divide, the role of the IFAP programme in addressing violent extremism and the crucial role of the IPDC programme. Support was also expressed for internet universality and the ROAM principles, as well as the development of internet universality indicators.

They welcomed UNESCO's leadership in strengthening the UN Plan of Action on the Safety of Journalists and the Issue of Impunity and asserted that UNESCO's work in monitoring the achievement of SDG Target 16.10 was crucial. The world trends in Freedom of Expression and Media Development Report was cited as a good example of UNESCO's work that should be continued.

Concern was expressed over UNESCO's budgetary situation with a call for member



The outgoing Director General, Ms. Irina Bokova makes her remarks.

They commended the secretariat for its work and called for more attention to be given to media development, media pluralism, media diversity and the themes under Main Line of Action 2: strengthening of the Memory of the World Programme and greater inter-sectoral collaboration within UNESCO and multilateral cooperation with the United Nations.

states to meet their financial commitments as well as non-earmarking of extra-budgetary contributions to allow UNESCO to implement the programme. In his reply, the ADG-CI, Mr. Frank La Rue appealed to Member States to consider providing additional voluntary contributions, as more activities could be carried out with additional funding.

Another major aspect discussed at the 39th General Conference was strengthening UNESCO's leadership in the implementation of the UN Plan of Action on Safety of Journalists and the Issue of Impunity.

In his introduction of this item, the ADG/CI spoke about the multi-stakeholder consultation on strengthening the implementation of the UN Plan of Action on the Safety of Journalists and the Issue of Impunity, which included both an online consultation and a face-to-face meeting in Geneva in June 2017.

He emphasized that the outcome document of that consultation presented a series of options for action. ADG/CI highlighted UNESCO's focus on the "three Ps" approach of prevention, protection against and prosecution of attacks against journalists.

Many Member States, including Kenya, expressed their support for UNESCO's strengthened leadership in the implementation of the UN Plan of Action and welcomed the proposed resolution and outcome document of the multi-stakeholder consultation. One Member State suggested that it be complemented by a more strategic document to assist stakeholders in implementation.

Member States reaffirmed their countries' commitment to freedom of expression and the safety of journalists and underlined that focus should be placed on translating the progress achieved at the international level into national policies and practices.

Delegates noted that increased cooperation on Safety of Journalists, both within and beyond the United Nations system, was

necessary, including through the informal Groups of Friends that had been set up in Paris, New York and Geneva and through the newly announced United Nations focal points.

Research and monitoring on the safety of journalists were deemed important, including through monitoring SDG indicator 16.10.1 and through academic networks. Several member states also expressed their condolences following a terrorist attack on a television station in Afghanistan.

There was a lot of debate on the definition of "journalist" as used in the draft resolution. Some Member States stated that they did not support the expanded interpretation of the term "journalist" with Russia stating that "social media producers" could not be equated with the status of real journalists. A majority of the Member States however argued that the language used in the draft resolution was consistent with previous UNESCO decisions.

Member States called for more emphasis in addressing specific threats to the safety of women journalists, both online and offline, given the rise in sexual harassment and attacks on women journalists.

One delegate maintained that it could not be overlooked that though there was an increase in women journalists killed, the wide majority of journalists killed were men in countries experiencing armed conflict. However, some member states from the Group of Friends for Safety of Journalists asserted their support for the safety of all journalists regardless of gender and deemed it inappropriate to make a comparison between the number of men journalists killed.

In response to interventions made by delegates, the representative of the Director-General clarified that the Outcome Document was not a new Plan of Action, but rather an evolving suggestion of options for those actors that wish to implement the UN Plan.

He emphasized that safety should be applied across the board for all journalists and that investigations into crimes against journalists must be carried out without prejudice. The ADG/CI stated that the definition of “journalist” used in the draft resolution was consistent with previous decisions of the Executive Board, including Decision 5.1.1 adopted by the 201st Executive Board held in spring 2017.

Regarding the draft resolution, a consensus text was agreed upon on a particularly contentious paragraph concerning various categories of journalists as follows: “Strongly condemning all attacks against journalists, media workers as well as social media producers who generate a significant amount of journalism, online and offline, and recognizing the need to improve safety conditions for journalists in all situations, including armed conflict.”

On the conclusions of the Youth Forum, two young change makers, Monika Aksentievskaya and Mortaza Behboudi, spoke about matters that arose during the Youth Forum. These included proposals to facilitate linkages between media and youth organizations in order to generate content on key issues, as well as to connect young experts on specific themes with youth that have technological capacities to develop apps or games and with private sector actors who could provide training in this regard.

They also called for UNESCO to support a series of webinars produced by youth for youth, to be followed by a face-to-face event and noted the relevance of including in these efforts, the participation of experienced journalists, representatives of civil society and international organizations working in the field of the safety of journalists. Several Member States including Kenya took the floor and welcomed the outcomes of the Youth Forum and acknowledged youth as “agents for change” and partners for achieving the SDGs.

The ADG/CI stated that it would be better to have more time for the Youth Forum for young people to interact with UNESCO’s Sectors and Member States. Stressing that young people are the key actors in achieving sustainable development, he announced that regional meetings would follow the Youth Forum.

The Commission agreed to recommend to the General Conference the adoption of the resolution, marking the completion of its work.

Other items discussed by the Communication Commission at the 39th General Conference included establishment in the Republic of Korea of an International Centre for Documentary Heritage as a Category 2 Centre under the auspices of UNESCO, Report on the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS) beyond 2015 and Quebec’s Call for Action: Internet and the Radicalization of Youth and Desirability of a standard-setting instrument on international collaboration in the field of Open Educational Resources (OER).

Compiled by Anthony Ngare and Christine M’kwenda
Christine M’kwenda was the First Secretary at the Permanent Delegation of Kenya to UNESCO.

Media Sector, Stakeholders hold Regional Conference

Kenya National Commission for UNESCO (KNATCOM), through the Communication and Information Programme in partnership with various media stakeholders under the auspices of Kenya Media Sector Working Group (KMSWG) organized a regional training conference on UN Plan of Action on the Safety of Journalists and Issue of Impunity on 13th and 14th November, 2017 in Nairobi, Kenya.

The Plan of Action aims at creating a free and safe environment for journalists and media workers, both in conflict and non-conflict situations, with a view to strengthening peace, democracy and development worldwide. Its measures include, among other undertakings, the establishment of a coordinated inter-agency mechanism to handle issues related to the safety of journalists as well as assisting countries to develop legislation and mechanisms favourable to freedom

of expression and information, and supporting their efforts to implement existing international rules and principles.

The overall objective of the training was to promote a free and safe environment for journalists with a view to creating an informed citizenry that is capable

of strengthening peace, democracy and development in Kenya.

The workshop drew Media Council of Kenya (MCK) accredited journalists from various media houses working across the country as well as foreign journalists from the neighbouring countries namely Uganda, Tanzania, Rwanda, Ethiopia, South Sudan and Somalia.



UNESCO Regional Office for Eastern Africa's, Ann Therese delivers her remarks at the event.

The UN Plan of Action is a new UN-wide initiative, coordinated by UNESCO to provide an overarching framework for the UN system to work together with all relevant stakeholders, including national authorities and the various national, regional and international organizations in order to create a safe environment for journalists, media workers and social media producers and also to combat impunity for crimes against them.

It was structured around diverse thematic elements to impart to the participants' knowledge, skills and attitudes contained in the UN Plan of Action on the Safety of Journalists and the issue of impunity.

The regional workshop's opening session saw remarks from a number of high level delegates.

The Secretary General of Kenya Union of Journalists Mr. Eric Oduor noted that there was need to work together. KUJ also reiterated that the biggest threat and harassment was coming from political players. It was noted that political class should not coerce journalists by compromising the independent of journalism and press freedom.

Another notable speaker was director for *DefendDefenders*. The NGO according to Hassan Shire seeks to strengthen the work of HRDs throughout the region by reducing their vulnerability to the risk of persecution by enhancing their capacity to effectively defend human rights. *DefendDefenders* focuses its work on Burundi, Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Rwanda, Somalia (together with Somaliland), South Sudan, Sudan, Tanzania, and Uganda.

DefendDefenders, according to Mr. Shire, act as the secretariat of the East and Horn of Africa Human Rights Defenders Network, which represents more than 78 members across the sub-region and envisions a region in which the human rights of every citizen, as stipulated in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, are respected and upheld.

At the conference, *DefendDefenders* used the opportunity to launch their report 'Do not shoot the messenger'.

It was noted that journalists are guardians of freedom of expressions and intimidation from government organs ultimately leads to self-regulation, which could to some extent curtail access to information and knowledge.

The representative of Swedish Embassy noted that the right to information is an inalienable human rights issue. He also reiterated that when press freedom is not curtailed, there is a low level of corruption and a high level of public confidence.

He also pointed out that there can be no freedom of expression without ensuring safety of journalists. In the era of social media, it was stated there is a need to establish a mechanism for fact finding before going live with news. It was stated that rule of law is central to a country's development. The Director in charge of UNESCO Regional Office for Eastern Africa, Ms. Ann Therese welcomed the workings of KMSWG in the fields of journalists' safety and security saying it was important to create synergies and reduce duplication of duties that could otherwise lead to loss of resources.

The director reiterated UNESCO's commitment for journalists' safety in the region. She noted that not every can be a journalist's simply by carrying a pen and a notebook as journalism is a profession with strong work ethics just like any other.

She also maintained that UNESCO is determined to help the countries in the region to develop national mechanism addressing journalists' safety.

She however decried the fact that 9 out of 10 perpetrators of crimes against journalists go unpunished. This needed to be reversed for 'justice is the cornerstone of every society'.

She reiterated that in ensuring safety of journalists, the industry and all stakeholders must embrace the three Ps: Prevention, Protection and Prosecution of cases against journalists.

The MCK CEO, Mr. David Omwoyo averred that impunity, if tolerated, becomes systemic not just for journalists, but for the society at large. He pointed out that MCK was working hand in hand with media stakeholders to drive the media sector forward as they uphold the journalistic ethos.

He noted that safety of journalists remains a paramount tenet if freedom of expressions and social development are to be realized in the country as well as regionally.

The keynote speaker at the conference, Cabinet Secretary for ICT, Hon. Joe Mucheru pointed out that Kenya media sector is one of the most dynamic and robust in Africa despite pressure from political players. He pointed out that Article 34 of the Constitution guarantees press freedom but cautioned that every right comes with a responsibility. He noted that his Ministry ensures that the provisions in the Bill of Rights are adhered to.

He also noted that the Ministry of ICT had reviewed the media legislations to enable a better environment for media business as well as its independence. It was stated that information flow fuels the engine of development and therefore Kenya keen for development, promoted press freedom. He also pointed out that Kenya was an active member of UNESCO and had ratified the UN Plan of Action on Safety of Journalist and the Issue of Impunity.

He noted that journalists' safety goes hand in and with the subject that is being covered

and therefore there is need to exercise due caution where it calls for precautions in certain situations.

He also welcomed the efforts of KMSWG and reiterated that the caucus should continually liaise with the ministry in order to secure journalists' safety. He also asked the participants to talk and discuss on safety of journalists and encouraged them to have a legacy.



Cabinet Secretary for ICT, Joe Mucheru makes his official opening remarks at the Regional Conference held at Intercontinental Hotel, Nairobi.

He pointed out that he was looking forward to the report on the regional conference's deliberations. In his conclusion, the CS expressed hope that by the end of the workshop participants would have acquired the knowledge contained in the UN Plan of Action on the Safety of Journalists and that together as a country they would work towards promoting a free and safe environment for journalists with a view to creating an informed citizenry that is capable of strengthening peace, democracy and development in Kenya as well as regionally.

The UN Plan of Action on Safety of Journalists and Issue of Impunity

The UN Plan of Action on the Safety of Journalists and the Issue of Impunity was endorsed by the UN Chief Executives Board on 12th April, 2012. It was developed during the 1st UN Inter-Agency meeting convened by the Director General of UNESCO at the request of the Intergovernmental Council of the International Programme for the Development of Communication (IPDC) and was endorsed by the UN Chief Executive Board.

The Plan recommends working in cooperation with governments, media houses, professional associations and NGOs to conduct awareness raising campaigns on a wide range of issues such as existing international instruments and conventions, the growing dangers posed by emerging threats to media professionals, including non-state actors, as well as various existing practical guides on the safety of journalists. It is worth noting that KNATCOM in its five-year Strategic Plan 2014-2018 had planned for national campaigns to create awareness on the safety of journalists. As an organization,



Participants follow the proceedings at the regional conference.

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As the fourth pillar of democracy along with the judiciary, executive and legislature, media today has a key role in society: to act against the injustice, oppression and partiality of our society. Media also plays a role in creating and shaping of public opinion and strengthening of society. The safety of journalists as they work is therefore crucial. However, this should be done responsibly.



Empowering the Youth with Mobile Apps Development Skills

Kenya's, mobile ecosystem is vibrant with a rich history. In 2010, Omidyar Network and Hivos were among the first organizations to launch a technological hub "iHub", the city's first local nexus of all things tech. Today, the community hosts over 14,805 members, over 152 companies and employs 1,128 people. More incubators and working spaces have followed, such as 88mph which operates in Nairobi, Lagos and Johannesburg. With hosted hubs and a stable Wi-Fi connection, it's here that young entrepreneurs, technologists and designers connect and branch out to the international venture capital community.

Mobile application development in Kenya continues to grow, tapping heavily into the vast pool of young tech entrepreneurs by offering training. Experts predict that mobile applications will be the next big thing in five years. Initiatives like I-lab, mLab East Africa and several others by Nokia has seen Kenyans benefit from fully-sponsored trainings on creation of mobile apps and how best to launch them into the market, revealing a growing interest in the sector.



The university youth during the app development process.

In addition, the uptake of mobile services by Kenyans continues to grow. As of January 2016, Kenya had 37.8 million active mobile phone numbers with the Internet-cum-data market registering 21.6 million users. By September 2017, the number of mobile subscriptions stood at 41.0 million up from 40.2 million reported during the preceding quarter, marking a growth of 1.9 per cent. Subsequently, mobile penetration rose by 1.7 percentage points to reach 90.4 per cent from the previous quarter's 88.7 per cent.

This is according to the quarterly sector statistics report by the Communications Authority of Kenya (CA).

The impact of mobile phones is therefore key in Kenya's development agenda. For the past two years, KNATCOM has been empowering the youth who have a passion in mobile applications development. This initiative is implemented by the Communication and Information Programme and it builds on the experience of many worldwide initiatives that introduce young people to computer science programming (learning-to-code) and problem solving (coding-to-learn). It also seeks to build on experiences targeting young women who are vastly underrepresented in this field. Finally, it builds on the consideration that for millions of young people, the smartphone in their pocket is a very powerful computer, it will be their only computer, and they use it for nearly every aspect of their lives: communicating, learning, taking pictures, and playing games.

KNATCOM'S most recent training in mobile Apps training was carried out in December 2017. A total of 21 students from 16 universities across Kenya were trained. The five-day training was conducted by eMobilis Mobile Technology Institute. The students were expected to develop an app that would address an issue that was SDG related. They were clustered into four groups for the hackathons and developed apps ranging from agricultural to health.

The winning group developed **"G~LINDE"** which is a mobile app that enables a user to report any case crime either to next of kin (friends) or the nearest police. It also enables a user to call for emergency services such as the fire-brigade or ambulance. The objective of the App is to protect life and property by enabling a user to seek for help when he/she needs it.

The Kenya National Commission for UNESCO (KNATCOM) is cognizant of the power of the mobile phone in achieving Sustainable Development Goals and appreciates the talent in the youth and will continue to support them. At a time when the world is looking for new ways to build peace and sustainable development,

encouraging innovation and creativity of youth of the world will be vital in effectively addressing these challenges.



The winning team presents their App.

With this initiative, KNATCOM strives to provide young people with the high-level skills and confidence to develop, promote and sell locally relevant mobile apps that solve local issues of sustainable development and provide employment.

Safeguarding Journalists' Safety for Societal Gain

There are people who do not realize that seeking information is their right. It is important to change the mind-set of people who think that asking questions to the government or authority is disloyalty. Information sharing has been dubbed the oxygen of democracy and the engine of development. This is why UNESCO regards the safety of journalists a major tenet towards sustainable development.

To safeguard this, the United Nations came up with the UN Plan of Action on Safety of Journalists and the Issue of Impunity as a means of creating synergies between different players in media development.

In Kenya, the Kenya National Commission for UNESCO, together with partners such as the Kenya Union of Journalists (KUJ), Association of Media Women in Kenya (AMWIK), Media Council of Kenya, Article 19, Political Journalists Association of Kenya

(PJAK), and UNESCO Regional Office for Eastern Africa, have played a big role in capacity building media persons on how to be safe and focus on their security. Such an activity was recently carried out in Kakamega county for journalists in the western zone and surrounding areas.

While making his comments, the officer in charge of coordinating Freedom of Expressions and Media Development Mr. Anthony Ngare, stated that the Commission contributes in media development by building the capacity of media professionals and government officials on freedom of expression, freedom of information and safety of journalists. He stated that about 50 journalists were trained on UNPOA each year since 2014.

He noted that media development enhances freedom of expression and contributes to peace, sustainability, poverty eradication and



Eastern Africa Executive Director Mr. Henry Maina training the journalists.

human rights. He noted that UNESCO through the UN Plan of Action aims at empowering the media and also sensitizing them of their safety which is important for them.

He highlighted some of the partnership areas such as training more journalists on UN plan of Action that would create more impact and create more synergies. He also noted that the Media Council of Kenya (MCK) database had about 4,000 accredited journalists who needed to be capacity built.

During the same training journalists were also trained by the Executive Director of Article 19 Eastern Africa Chapter, Mr. Henry Maina on the relevant laws that touch of their professions. He started by posing a question to the participants to define what national security means. The participants in their own view defined national security where each of them defined it as per their understanding. Some defined it as the safety of citizens and non-citizens living in a given country.

He stated that it was important for the journalists to conceptualize what national security was and what it was not. He gave instances where the issue of national security is misinterpreted. He also highlighted some of the issues that should be categorized as national security interest such as the amenities that affect the public, like water

reservoirs for the entire county or the national power grid.

Mr. Maina noted that the principle advocates the right to information. He urged the journalists to consider balancing the issues of national security while observing: Official Secrets Act, Prevention of Terrorism Act, Public Order Act and protection of reputation of others.



KNATCOM Deputy Director at CI Programme Mr. Anthony Ngare makes a presentation on SDGs.

He challenged the journalists to delocalize their stories in order to win the international awards. They needed to relate with other international concepts so as to have in-depth effect.

He stated that the story should be proportionate to the effect intended to be imparted and that the force should not deny the public information. He gave examples of instances where information was protected and distinguished between personal and public interests. Mr. Maina also reiterated

that there were times where the public interests outweighed personal interests. Issues that concerned the public were more important.

On the issue of the privacy of the sources of the stories, he stated that there was need to observe confidentiality of the sources of the stories; here the reporter should look for ways to define what went to the public and what remained with the editor. This was important for the sake of the journalist safety. The journalists were challenged to write stories that were affiliated with the safety of the journalists.

He, however, encouraged them to do more research to acquire more information on media freedom. He stated that there was need to concentrate on areas that were promoting the safety of journalists and proposed that the subsequent workshops should only include the people that had written stories on the safety of journalists.

He highlighted some of the threats that affect the journalists such as the torture, kidnap, physical assault, attack on confidentiality of the sources, expulsion and detention. Mr. Maina gave examples of cases of misleading information that the journalists run by seeking sources that mislead, such as issues to do with the law.

He challenged them to take precautions to protect themselves by making the society understand the role of the journalists that would promote the safety since the people would see you as an important person in the society. Instances were given where journalists exposed important and sensitive

information via social media thereby compromising their safety or even the publication of the dossiers.

Further, he stated that there was need to use encryption measures that would ensure that the stories they send are secure and protected at all times. He stated that there was need to create an enabling environment that is enabling the journalism. He gave examples of the cases where the Article 19 have gone to court to seek review of various laws that undermine the media freedom.

He stated that there was need to publicly, equivocally and systematically condemn attacks on journalists. He insisted on the need to have solidarity in dealing with the media gagging. Condemnation should be done by all with lots of unity. He encouraged them to have collective actions that would ensure that actions are taken against the offenders.

Maina pointed out that there was need to come together as journalists as a Press Club that would ensure that they work together to condemn the offences. He also encouraged monitoring regularly on the attacks on the journalists and the forms of harassment that the peers go through. He encouraged them to keep records on the journalists' harassment that happen each and every year.

He reiterated on the need to recognize the safety of journalists to seek the freedom of journalist. He stated that there is likelihood of technical hitches that are going to interfere with the platforms that are meant to transmit information to the public. He noted that there are very many cases that

revolve around impunity after violation of the media freedom. He stated that there is need to learn how to investigate ahead and have the information that would help to unravel the violations that require prosecution. He stated that the media professionals should take initiatives that would help in expediting the execution of the cases.

need to have public interest at heart in every story that they do.

As a journalist, one should seek to have a clear and objective story that would be acceptable and impactful to the society. He warned journalists against being guard dogs that hypocritically shared the stories that



Journalists take a break from the training to capture a memorable moment.

On his part the Head of Programmes at Media Council of Kenya Mr. Victor Bwire stated that there was need to work with integrity and have a good reputation and a good name. He articulated on the need to have high quality articles and stories at all times. He stated that the journalists should endeavour to make an impact in the society other than enriching themselves. He said that journalists are borne and only go to school to professionalize their work. He stated that there was need to investigate each and every story other than relying on hearsay and unverifiable sources. He also challenged them to exercise due diligence in each and every story other than taking every information that they broadcast or share indiscriminately. He insisted on the

were meant to be confidential. He stated that some of the journalists were lapdogs instead of being the watchdogs that would aim at ensuring that the society got value from the efforts of the journalists.

He challenged them to always address others with courtesy and decorum, dress neatly and as per the occasion. He insisted that they should seek to have the laws and the acts that affect them as journalists and the protective articles that are relevant to them. He lamented that there was a big threat to the media profession that included the bad press that really affected the credibility of the stories. He informed them that there existed communication policies that would play a



Media Council of Kenya, Deputy CEO and Head of Programmes Mr. Victor Bwire shares his wide experience.

big role in addressing the communication breakdown that existed. He continued to say that the journalists should seek to address issues that resonated with the people other than only addressing political and non-important matters. He stated that journalists should address the safety of journalists and communicate safely.

Mr. Bwire encouraged them to not only concentrate on the negative stories, he insisted that there was a need to run stories that were development oriented and positive in nature. This would have more impact to the society and would bring more impact on the societal perception on the journalists. He urged them not to be personal as they reported or as they gave their stories. This would create positive relations with the public. Bwire gave an example of the challenges affecting the locals other than only covering highly profiled stories. He encouraged them to at least do one story that had a local touch that the public would enjoy listening to and learn more.

There was need to be conversant with the Constitution and the Articles that affected the journalists and more particularly on their safety. He insisted that there were so many Acts that had Articles that were detrimental to media freedom. On the status of the laws that affected the media professional, there were so many laws that existed but very scattered across various Acts. He urged them to do more research and seek to learn more on how to maneuver through and not to go in contrary with the law. There was a very high level of journalist intimidation.

He also urged them to do a risk analysis so as to ensure that they were safe and sought understanding before they aired any controversial story. He urged them to avoid being partisan in covering news as this would compromise public perception of their work and consequently their safety while in line of duty.

Kenya Marks World Radio Day

It was pomp and colour as Kenya marked the World Radio Day in an initiative that focused largely on community radio in the country. In Kenya this year, the World Radio Day 2018 commemorations was organized by Kenya Community Media Network (KCOMNET) in partnership with 23 community radio stations from across the country.

The WRD, marked annually on 13 February, the day the United Nations radio was established in 1946, gives an opportunity to celebrate radio broadcast, improve international cooperation among radio broadcasters and encourage decision-makers to create and provide access to information through radio, including community radios.

In Kenya, in marking the day, the event brought together community radios across the country and the radio presenters had time to discuss the use of radio and sports as a powerful tool to enhance peaceful co-existence among communities. These discussions were perfectly in line with this year's WRD theme of 'Radio and Sports'.

To further customize the theme for the local context the delegates celebrated the day under the theme 'Radio and sports for peace and development'.

#WORLDRAIODAY
worldradioday.org

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

WORLD RADIO DAY
13 FEBRUARY 2018

People in the news
In 2015, only 21% of people represented in radio news were women.

ONLY 21%
Global Media Monitoring Report 2015

Reporting and presenting the news
ONLY 4% of newspaper, radio and TV's stories challenged gender stereotypes.
Global Media Monitoring Report 2015

Sports/Women
In 2015, only 4% of the stories on sports, events, players, facilities, training and funding had women as a central focus.
Global Media Monitoring Report 2015

Traditional sports and games
46% are excited about new sports and 1/3 follow non-mainstream sports.
The Future of the Sports Fan - Performance communication and CANVAS - UK

24% OF FANS ARE ACCESSING SPORTS CONTENT ON RADIO ON A DAILY BASIS.
The Future of the Sports Fan - Performance communication and CANVAS - UK

Sports for peace and development
“ With such huge reach, sports provide some of the most powerful platforms to inspire positive change in the world. Research shows that fans not only see athletes as role models in sport, but in life in generally, and consider their personality to be more important than skill. ”

64% think sports are likely to inspire positive change compared to

39% for politics &

28% for religion.

The Future of the Sports Fan - Performance communication and CANVAS - UK

51% think it's important that sports teams support local communities.
The Future of the Sports Fan - Performance communication and CANVAS - UK

Radio & Sports



#WorldRadioDayKe

GIZ's Micheal Schweres facilitating the launch of radio Drama production in Kivuli Centre.

The commemorations, held at Kivuli Centre – the premises of Mtaani Radio, one of the community radio stations based in Riruta, Nairobi County – were attended by over 100 participants including local community members, local leadership, community radio journalists and representatives from KCOMNET, KNATCOM and UNESCO Regional Office for Eastern Africa.

In an unprecedented path, Radio Mtaani broadcast live the discussions held at Kivuli Centre, the meeting venue, where participants discussed the place of community radio and sports in cultivating peaceful coexistence. Participants unanimously agreed that radio can be a positive and powerful catalyst for peace building among the communities.

A panel discussion involving local leaders, former players, coaches of various sports disciplines both male and female, radio presents and representatives from various

support groups underscored the importance of radio in its unique qualities as a powerful means to transmit the enthusiasm of sport events. Radio is also a means to convey the values of fair play, teamwork and equality in sport.

The initiative was supported by Germany's CPS/GIZ and Kenya National Commission for UNESCO among others.

Globally, world leaders led from the front in making the day. UNESCO Director General Audrey Azoulay noted that in 2018, UNESCO had dedicated World Radio Day to the theme of radio and sports. “The radio is a powerful means to transmit the enthusiasm of sport events. It is also a means to convey the values of fair play, teamwork and equality in sport”.

“Radio can help combat racist and xenophobic stereotypes that are, alas, expressed both on

and off the field. It allows a broad range of traditional sports to be covered, far beyond the elite teams. It provides the opportunity to nurture diversity, as a force for dialogue and tolerance.”

She further reiterated that the fight for gender equality was central to this effort. “According to the report of the Global Media Monitoring Project, supported by UNESCO, only 4% of sports media content was dedicated to women’s sport. Only 12% of sports news was presented by women. “UNESCO is working to improve the coverage of women’s sports, to combat gender discrimination on the airwaves and to promote equal opportunities in sports media. The task is immense,” she said in a broadcast message via the UN Radio.

sports radio in furthering development and peace”.

The United Nations Secretary General Mr. António Guterres, in his commemorative message, noted that radio reaches the widest audience in the world!

“In an era of dramatic advances in communications, radio retains its power to entertain, educate, inform and inspire”.

He further noted that it can unite and empower communities and give voice to the marginalized. We can also recognize the many ways in which sports broadcasting brings people together around excitement and achievements.



Participants discuss how they can promote peace and unity in the community using sports and radio.

In her conclusion, she urged the world to mobilize to make radio an increasingly independent and pluralistic media. “Let us join forces to celebrate the potential of

“On World Radio Day, let us celebrate both radio and sports as ways of helping people to achieve their full potential,” concluded Mr. Guterres.

WPF D Reinforces Watchdog Role of Media

The noble role of media in championing for rights and development is perhaps on the same pedestal as the principles of Caesar's wife – beyond reproach.

This critical role was reiterated during the global World Press Freedom Day 2018 which took place in Accra, Ghana, on 2 and 3 May.

with a strong interest and link to human rights, press freedom and peace advocacy.

Over two days, participants focused on the role of journalism as a watchdog in society and examined the relationship between the media, the judiciary and rule of law.



Moderator Nadia Massih (France 24) with Stephen Dunbar Johnson (The New York Times), Ferial Haffajee (Huffington Post South Africa), Kwame Karikari (Media Foundation for West Africa), Mostefa Souag (Al Jazeera) and Gwen Lister (The Namibian Media Trust).

Nine hundred participants from all regions of the world took part in this UNESCO's flagship celebration. Some 90 nationalities were present at the event, organized by UNESCO and the Government of Ghana. The Kenya delegation to the WPF D was a blend of experienced media policy makers, seasoned journalists, journalism lecturers, journalism associations and members of civil society

One of the highlights of the event was the awarding of the UNESCO/Guillermo Cano World Press Freedom Prize to the Egyptian photojournalist Mahmoud Abou Zaid, aka Shawkan. Imprisoned in Egypt since 2013, when he was arrested while covering protests, Shawkan risked the death penalty.

The Award ceremony was hosted by the President of the Republic of Ghana, Nana

Akufo-Addo and the Deputy Director-General of UNESCO, Getachew Engida.

At the close of the conference, participants adopted The Accra Declaration which calls on UNESCO's Member States to put in place dedicated national mechanisms for the safety of journalists and to respect judicial decisions of regional human rights courts. It also calls on UNESCO to continue providing journalists with capacity building in digital safety and security.

The annual exhibition of World Press Photo held during the conference showcased the work of the laureates of one of the most coveted and recognized photojournalism awards. Additionally, UNESCO and the German art collective Wahrheitskämpfer (Truth Fighters) exhibited portraits of 50 killed journalists.



UNESCO/Guillermo Cano World Press Freedom Prize awarded to Mahmoud Abou Zaid.

Special coverage of the event was ensured by an embedded Youth Newsroom of 40 young journalists from all over the world.

Around 100 events organized by UNESCO and other organizations around the world marked this year's World Press Freedom Day celebrations.



African delegates at the WPF 2018 discuss national mechanisms for safety of journalists in Africa.

Press Freedom or Pressed Freedom?



This was the major question when media stakeholders drawn from various media agencies converged in Naivasha for a retreat to address some of the pressing issues in the press.

Key presentations from MCK and the African Woman and Child Feature Service (AWC) were on the coverage of women during the election, fake news in relation to gender and adherence to the Code of Conduct for the practice of journalism during the electioneering period.



Participants pause the proceedings to pose for a group photo.

The Media Council of Kenya (MCK) with the support of UN Women and Kenya National Commission for UNESCO (KNATCOM), organized a media stakeholder forum from 11th to 13th May, 2018 in Naivasha to review the media performance of the 2017 General Election and other major issues in the media industry with a focus on gender representation during the 2017 general election.

Media consultant, Dr. George Nyabuga took the participants through media performance during the 2017 elections highlighting on: media capture and control, the fallacy or truth and objectivity, peace journalism and its 'uncaring attitude' and the effect of fake news and alternative truths vs public opinion. He raised issue with the coverage of women not only as news subjects but also as aspirants. While he noted that there was an

increase in the coverage of women in terms of frequency and in comparison to past elections, he also noted the objectification of women. When it came to women, focus was mostly on their physical attributes rather than what they stood for in terms of policy.

As much as media was harsh on some of the women political aspirants, there was also the concern of how these women portrayed themselves. The use of tag lines like “*Msupana works*”, “*Bae wa Nairobi*” or “*Nairobi’s Sweetheart*” on aspirants’ publicity materials gave the impression that beauty was all that they could offer, making it hard for media to portray them any different. Their performance during interviews was also found wanting.

It was noted that some journalists and news anchors were not adequately briefed for the interviews they conducted. It was also observed that some journalists and news anchors did not have clear objectives or a vision as to what they would like to achieve out of their interviews.

Gender representation in the media

AWC recognizes that when women are continually portrayed as dependent, unskilled and contributing no value in society, that would most likely contribute to them being abused. The organization conducted a media monitoring exercise of print media over the election period between 1st June and 30th August 2017 on print coverage of gender issues.

The findings indicated that women were disadvantaged when it came to media

coverage and that men dominated news stories and took the lead in covering news stories. Content analysis revealed that females dominated as survivors of accidents, natural disasters and poverty by 10.3% compared to males 0.8%. Only 3.6% of the stories in the print media had women or women issues central to the story, with an overwhelming 96.4% of the stories not having women or their issues as a central feature. One of the reasons could be due to lack of gender sensitive reporting or low treatment of stories that bring out women issues in the print media in Kenya.

To aid women in obtaining better coverage, AWC took up:

- profiling of women political leaders and publishing the profiles in print and online platforms
- facilitating the women leaders to attend radio programmes where they articulated their agenda
- training media practitioners on gender sensitive reporting
- dialogue meetings with editors on the need to provide space and airtime to women political leaders
- training women political leaders on communication and media engagement skills
- monitoring and evaluating how media covers men and women in their news content

The recommendations from their study included:

- i. investment in media literacy including critical thinking about sources and the potential of falsified documents.

- ii. there was need to have gender policies in place and if available, sensitize all employees including media owners, editors and journalists
- iii. consider developing incentives such as license fee rebates or industry awards, for broadcasters or media houses promoting gender equality in their delivery of news or information to the public.
- iv. need to conduct tailored training for media professionals (journalists) focusing on balanced and fair news coverage and impartiality.

that the 2017 presidential debates were a flop. It was agreed that the media ought to take more control and lead in the organization.

It was proposed to work towards having presidential debates not only as an expectation but also institutionalized in the election cycle.

A practitioners' perspective

Mr. Mutegi Njau, member of the Trainer of Trainers, Roselyn Oballa of Standard Newspaper, Ellen Wanjiru of Kenya Television Network (KTN) and Macharia Gaitho of Editors



Participants at the workshop following the proceedings keenly.

The Media Monitoring desk at the Media Council also confirmed most of the sentiments shared on the coverage of women during the electioneering period had been captured in their monitoring as well.

Presidential debates

The plenary explored the effect of presidential debates, to which the participants agreed

Guild shared their practical experience having covered the 2017 elections. Some of their sentiments were:

- The development of Election Guidelines by the Media Council and its dissemination through trainings went a long way in guiding journalists on how to ethically cover elections. (“There

was a considerable improvement in the coverage of elections by media – Mutegi Njau – Trainer of Trainer”)

- They however raised concern on media dependence on analysts’ questioning and whether this could be one of the contributing factors that was causing media to lose credibility.
 - They proposed that there be some set criteria on what qualifies one to be an analyst during media programmes
 - Can media houses have it as a requirement to have political analysts declare their position/political affiliation?
- Journalists be trained on holding themselves on higher ground and not to depend on politicians for maintenance.

Current newsroom challenges

- Challenges of media finding a balance between commercial, advertising, editorial policy and content production. This conflict does not seem to be going away any time soon therefore there is need to have a balance of the newsroom and its contending interests.

“How do we strike a balance between the bottom line and content production?” Ellen Wanjiru – KTN News

- Editors are facing challenges with the journalists coming into newsrooms. They are finding themselves having to retrain them even on the basics. Mentorship programs and better working with media training institutions are key.
- There are politicians who also have preferences in the newsroom. This poses a challenge to editors.

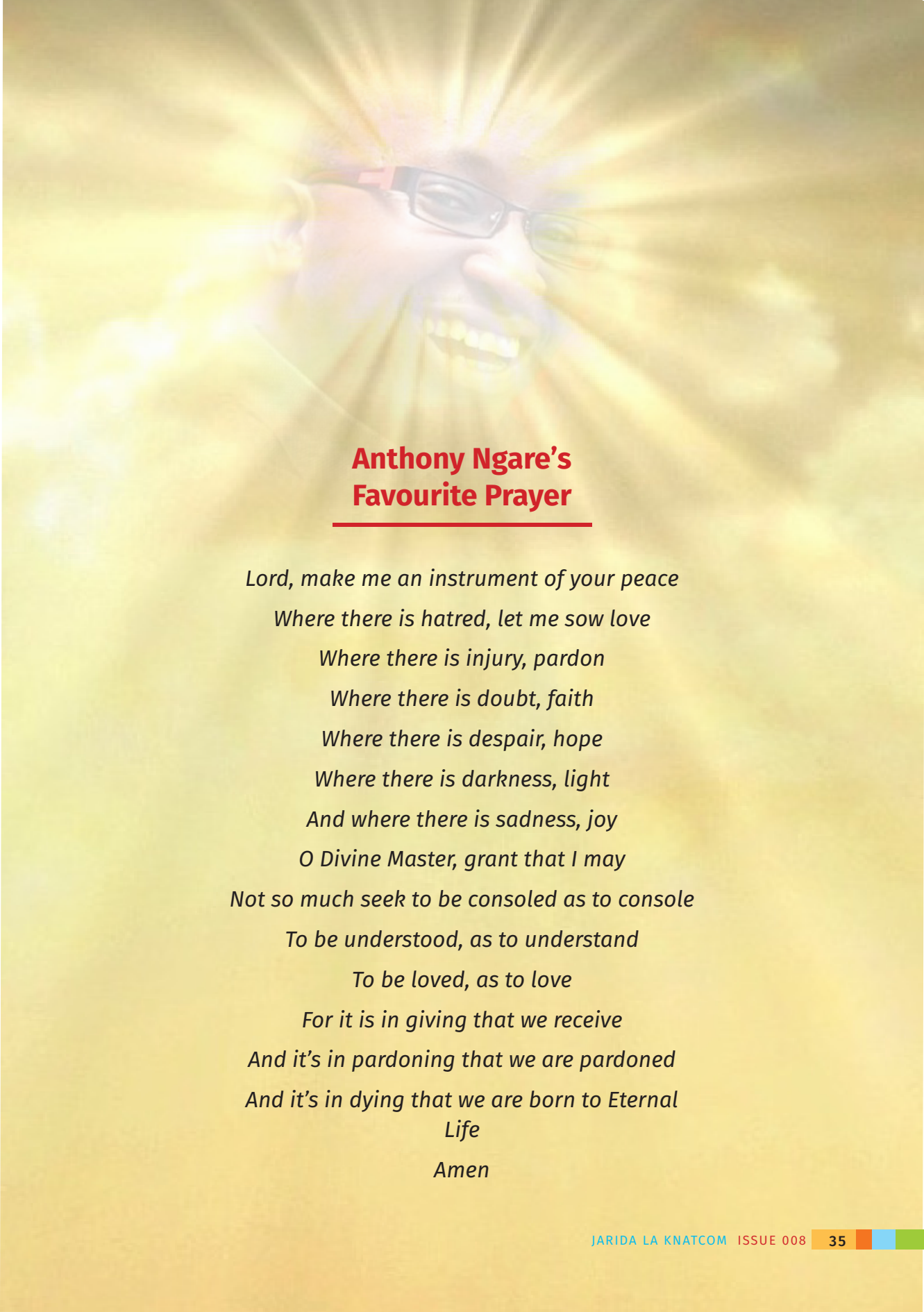
“The biggest threat to media freedom is within...” Macharia Gaitho – Editors Guild

- Avoid any form of internal or external influence, which continues to be a challenge.
- Is media gradually becoming a regurgitater of what has already been circulating on social media platforms?
- How can the veterans be incorporated and engaged? To have a better coordination.
- Payment structures and the treatment of correspondents.

It was agreed that a number of issues in the newsroom were pertinent and needed a quick resolution through roundtable engagements during monthly Press Clubs.

For instance:

- There is need for a comprehensive study on the current newsroom salary scales and wage structures for better engagement and streamlining.
- Have a clear definition of who a journalist is, a correspondent and a freelancer.
- Address the lack of rotation of correspondents in the newsroom and negotiate for engagement of correspondents on retainer.
 - It was however noted that some correspondents are generally lazy and if placed on retainer, they would rarely file stories.
 - Some editors were non-committal on the rotation of journalists as this could affect the rapport and connection already created with sources on the ground.



Anthony Ngare's Favourite Prayer

*Lord, make me an instrument of your peace
Where there is hatred, let me sow love
Where there is injury, pardon
Where there is doubt, faith
Where there is despair, hope
Where there is darkness, light
And where there is sadness, joy
O Divine Master, grant that I may
Not so much seek to be consoled as to console
To be understood, as to understand
To be loved, as to love
For it is in giving that we receive
And it's in pardoning that we are pardoned
And it's in dying that we are born to Eternal
Life
Amen*



TRIBUTES

DR. EVANGELINE NJOKA, SECRETARY GENERAL/CEO

To the Family, Friends, Relatives and Colleagues of the Late Anthony Wanjohi Ngare,

The world is mourning the loss of loved ones who perished in the Ethiopian Airlines plane crash and I take this opportunity to send our sincere condolences. This is quite a painful period of our lives. We know this and are familiar with the grief having lost one of our own, our wonderful colleague Anthony Ngare, who was the Deputy Director, Freedom of Expression and Media Development. He had travelled to UNESCO Paris for official business last week and was on his way back home when this tragic incident occurred.

Tony, as many of you called him, joined our Commission on 1st November 2016. He will forever be remembered and cherished since he was the first ever officer to hold the portfolio of Deputy Director, Freedom of Expression and Media Development.

Fellow colleagues fondly remember the day he came for the interview. His confidence was unmistakable. With the exception of our Manager, HR who is knowledgeable on the matter, we don't know what he said during the interview, but it did not come as a surprise when he later clinched the job.

For the period that Anthony Ngare was with us, he was known for his exceptional work ethic and was a stickler for accomplishing assignments before deadlines lapsed. He had a brilliant mind and his knowledge on

world affairs was astounding. Indeed, he was an invaluable asset who took on several responsibilities all at once.

As many of you can attest, Tony was ever jovial, warm and ready to help anyone. While at work, he worked fervently to advance UNESCO's ideals in the Communication and Information Programme and championed the UN Plan of Action on the Safety of Journalists and the Issue of Impunity in Kenya.

His steadfast commitment to this cause can be attributed, partially, to his media background where many of us fondly reminisce about his stint as a renowned print media journalist in one of the leading media organizations in the country.

Tony was also a team player and simply unforgettable!

On a personal level, we will miss Tony terribly. He changed the dynamics wherever he was, with his tremendous sense of humour, warmth and wit. He was great fun to be with! We will remember his love for good conversation and above all, his love and passion for football.

Tony is one of those of whom it can truly be said, made the world around him better, both for those of us who were lucky enough to know him, and for the thousands who never met him, but benefited from his work. He's been taken from us so soon. It seems especially cruel that his life has been cut short at the prime of his life for we were looking forward to many more years together. We have been saddened beyond words at

Tony's death. We mourn him greatly.

But we should remember Tony, not for what we have lost, but for who he was and what he achieved. Tony's death is a call to us all: to strive to do our best and give our all in this life.

Now our hope is that he will rest in peace knowing he did all that he could and that his wife, children, relatives, friends and colleagues will cherish the moments shared together. We take comfort in knowing that he will always be with us, both in our minds and deep in our hearts.

Till the final day when we shall be able to get closure and bury his remains, we want the family to know that our thoughts and prayers are with you during this difficult time.

**Tony, we will see you soon.
Till then, dance with the angels.**

KNATCOM STAFF

He walked in, looked around then confidently took his seat after receiving instructions to await his turn before being ushered into the interview room. No one knew what he said during the interview but his colleagues recall meeting a smartly dressed man with a polite mien. It did not come as a surprise when he later clinched the job, becoming the Deputy Director under the Communication and Information Programme at Kenya National Commission for UNESCO (KNATCOM).

But what colleagues assumed would be a normal routine following the common trend where interviewees dress to impress on the first day only to revert to nondescript dress codes thereafter, was quickly dismissed by

the newbie. Anthony Ngare was as uncommon as a moon at noon.

Tony, as many called him, wore a smart, tailor made suit every working day except Friday when he would saunter into the office in smart casual with an extra topping of smiles for all he met. He was always jovial, warm and ever ready to help. On the occasions the receptionist would step out for a few minutes to attend to one issue or the other, he quickly and willingly stepped in to assist and responded courteously to all customer queries. Tony beguiled all with his humility and interacted with all non-discriminately. He was transparent in his undertakings and kept his desk and office neat at all times.

He was a doting father and his unwavering devotion to his "girls" as he fondly called them (two daughters and his loving wife) was well known. Tony was also a team player who worked seamlessly with colleagues from the parent ministry, the UNESCO Regional Office for Eastern African based here in Nairobi and beyond. He was also our ISO Lead Internal Auditor; our steward on matters performance contracting; our champion who fought for the rights and safety of journalists; our advocate on matters of heritage under the Memory of the World initiative; a risk champion under the risk based management system; a source of inspiration with his endless quips on life; a peace maker; a mentor; a friend; and a dear brother to many.

Nothing was ever out of place with Tony until the evening when we received news of his untimely demise. Prior to receiving the devastating news, Tony had traveled to UNESCO, Paris to attend the *Artificial Intelligence for Sustainable Development Global Conference and Mobile Learning*

Week from 4th – 8th March, 2019. He was on his way back home and boarded the ill-fated Ethiopian Airlines on Sunday morning.

As we come to terms with the heart-breaking news, we take this moment to once again share the words of his favourite prayer, the prayer of Saint Francis of Assisi:

Lord, make me an instrument of your peace

Where there is hatred let me sow love

Where there is injury, pardon

Where there is doubt, faith

Where there is despair, hope

Where there is darkness, light

And where there is sadness, joy

O divine master, grant that I may

not so much seek to be consoled as to

console

to be understood as to understand

to be loved as to love

For it is in giving that we receive

it is in pardoning that we are pardoned

And it's in dying that we are born to eternal

life

Amen

Tony, we never said goodbye, we said see you soon.

Forever in our hearts.

UPON ATTAINING ISO 9001:2015 CERTIFICATION

TONY, THE KNATCOM ISO INTERNAL LEAD AUDITOR

Beyond any doubt, Anthony Wanjohi Ngare would have been rigging every nook and cranny of Kenya National Commission of UNESCO with well-deserved laughter and cheer. He would probably do this every single day since the Commission first received news about the attainment of ISO 9001:2015 certification. No one would begrudge him, for this would have been an answer to a prayer he said when he first joined the Commission in 2016.

The Commission noted Ngare's consistent passion for his work and bestowed upon him the responsibility of charting the way forward on matters that addressed ISO certification. True to his word, he took up the mantle and worked zealously to ensure that colleagues were sensitized and appreciated the internal control measures that had been developed to enhance overall performance and service delivery.

Buoyed by the Board and management's support and encouragement, he inspired colleagues into believing that they would attain ISO certification. His faith in the process was evident in the last meeting held with colleagues where his last words were, *"team, we can do this! We will get ISO certified."*

Now, the KNATCOM Board, Secretary General, ISO Committee and colleagues can now say, *"We did it! We are ISO 9001:2015 certified."*

Thank you Ngare, you made us proud!

KNATCOM CITIZEN SERVICE DELIVERY CHARTER

The Kenya National Commission for UNESCO (KNATCOM) is committed to providing effective and efficient friendly services in UNESCO's five areas of competence namely: Education, Natural Sciences, Social and Human Sciences, Culture and Communication and Information.

| SERVICES OFFERED | CUSTOMER REQUIREMENTS | CHARGES | TIMELINES |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| General enquiries | Telephone call | Free | Within three rings |
| | Formal requests | | Acknowledged within (7) days |
| | Email | | Responded to within 24 hours |
| | Walk in enquiries | | Clients attended to within 10 minutes |
| Dissemination of UNESCO communications to the Government and stakeholders | None | Free | Within 7 days upon receipt of the communication |
| Dissemination of global research publications and stakeholders innovations in UNESCO's five areas of competence | Liaison with the KNATCOM | Free | Continual Information disseminated within 7 days upon receipt |
| Provision of expert advisory services to the Government and stakeholders in UNESCO's five areas of competence | Formal requests | Free | Upon requests made and within set timelines |
| Building national capacities for stakeholders on UNESCO policies and standards in UNESCO's five areas of competence | Meet stakeholder criteria | Free / Cost sharing if need arises | Continual |
| Dissemination of calls and nomination of candidates for UNESCO prizes, awards, scholarships, fellowships and study grants to ensure awareness, access and uptake by Kenyans | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Meet set criteria ▪ Provide accurate information | Free | Continual and within set timelines |
| Coordination of national and international technical support in UNESCO's five areas of competence | Meet set criteria | Free / Cost sharing if need arises | Within agreed timelines |
| Promotion of international partnerships and collaborations with UNESCO on the five areas of competence | Agreed MOUs and contractual engagement | Free / Cost sharing if need arises | Within agreed terms and timelines |
| Co-ordinate ratification and implementation of UNESCO Conventions and Protocols | As per the Convention and Protocol requirements | Free | Within set and agreed timelines |
| Facilitate the establishment and adoption of UNESCO networks in UNESCO's five areas of competence | Meet set criteria | Free | Within set and agreed timelines |
| Registration of UNESCO Clubs | Meet set criteria | Kshs 500 | Continual |
| Procurement of goods and services | Adhere to requirements of the Public Procurement and Asset Disposal Act 2015 | As guided by the Act | Suppliers/providers prequalified biannually National open tender as guided by the Act Quotations as guided by the Act |
| KNATCOM Library services | Visit KNATCOM Library | Registration fee of Kshs 100 | Monday to Friday Between 8.30am to 4.30pm |
| Registration in the Kenya UNESCO Youth Forum | Meet membership criteria | Free | Continual |

COMPLAINT MECHANISM

In the event you are not satisfied with our services, you may:-

- Firstly lodge a complaint to the officer who first served you;
- Drop your written complaint at KNATCOM's Complaints / Compliments box; and
- Further complaints or appeals may be forwarded to:

The Secretary General,
Kenya National Commission for UNESCO
National Bank Building 16th Floor (Harambee Avenue)
P.O. Box 72107-00200

NAIROBI

Tel: +254 (0) 20 2229053/4

Website: www.unesco.go.ke

Email: sg@unesco.go.ke

LinkedIn: NatcomUnescoKe

Facebook: Kenya National Commission for UNESCO

Twitter @NatcomUnescoKe

**HATI YA HUDUMA KWA RAIYA YA TUME YA KITAIFA YA SHIRIKA LA ELIMU, SAYANSI NA
UTAMADUNI LA UMOJA WA MATAIFA (KNATCOM)**

Tume ya Kitaifa ya Shirika la Elimu, Sayansi na Utamaduni la Umoja wa Mataifa (UNESCO) inahidi kutoa huduma bora na inayofaa kwa njia ya kirafiki chini ya mada tano za muhimu za Tume, ambazo ni: Elimu, Sayansi Asilia, Sayansi ya Kibinadamu na Kijamii, Utamaduni na Teknolojia ya Habari.

| HUDUMA INAYOTOLEWA | MAHITAJI YA MTEJA | GHARAMA | MUDA |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Maswali ya kijumla | Simu | Hamna malipo | Katika milio mitatu |
| | Maombi rasmi | | Kufahamishwa kupokewa kwa muda usiopita siku saba (7) |
| | Baruapepe | | Kujibiwa kwa muda usiopita masaa ishirini na nne (24) |
| | Maombi ya haraka afisini zetu | | Wateja kuhudumiwa kwa muda usiozidi dakika kumi (10) |
| Kuwasilisha mawasiliano ya UNESCO kwa Serikali na wadau wengine | Hakuna | Hamna malipo | Kwa muda usiozidi siku saba (7) baada ya kupokelewa kwa mawasiliano hayo |
| Kuwasilisha machapisho ya kimataifa ya Utafiti na Uvumbuzi wa Wadau chini ya mada tano muhimu za UNESCO | Kuwasiliana na Tume ya KNATCOM | Hamna malipo | Kuwasilisha mawasiliano kila mara kwa muda usiozidi siku saba (7) baada ya kuyapokea |
| Kutoa huduma za ushauri wa kitaalamu kwa serikali na wadau chini ya mada tano muhimu za UNESCO | Maombi rasmi | Hamna malipo | Baada ya kutuma maombi na kwa muda uliowekwa |
| Kuimarisha uwezo wa kitaifa wa wadau kuhusu sera na viwango vya ubora vya UNESCO chini ya mada tano muhimu za UNESCO | Kutumiza matakwa ya wadau | Hamna malipo / kugharamia pamoja ikihitajika | Endelevu |
| Kuwasilisha matangazo na uteuzi wa wagombea wa UNESCO wa tuzo, tunu, fedha za masomo, kulipwiwa karo ya masomo na ufadhili wa masomo kuhakikisha kuna uelewa, upatikanaji na uafikiwaji kwa Wakenya | Kutumiza matakwa yaliyowekwa Kutoa taarifa inayofaa | Hamna malipo | Kila mara na kwa muda uliowekwa |
| Kuratibisha misaada ya kitaifa na kimataifa ya kiufundi chini ya mada tano muhimu za UNESCO | Kutumiza matakwa yaliyowekwa | Hamna malipo / kugharamia pamoja ikihitajika | Kwa muda uliokubaliwa |
| Kuendeleza ubia na ushirikiano wa | Mkataba wa | Hamna malipo | Kwa masharti |
| Kimataifa na UNESCO chini ya mada zake tano muhimu | Makubaliano na mahusiano ya kikandarasi | / kugharamia pamoja ikihitajika | yaliyokubaliwa na muda uliowekwa |
| Kuratibisha Uidhinishaji na Utekelezaji wa Makubaliano na Mikataba ya UNESCO | Kulingana na Matakwa ya Makubaliano na Mikataba | Hamna malipo | Kwa muda uliokubaliwa na kuwekwa |
| Kuwezesha uanzishaji wa mifumo ya maingiliano ya UNESCO chini ya mada zake tano muhimu | Kutumiza matakwa yaliyowekwa | Hamna malipo | Kwa muda uliokubaliwa na kuwekwa |
| Kusajili vilabu vya UNESCO | Kutumiza matakwa yaliyowekwa | Shilingi 500 | Endelevu |
| Ununuzi wa bidhaa na huduma | Kuzingatia Matakwa ya Sheria ya Ununuzi na Uzaji wa bidhaa za Umma ya 2015 | Kama inavyoongozwa na sheria | Wauzaji/watoaji huduma kukaguliwa kila baada ya miaka miwili Tenda ya wazi ya Kitaifa kama inavyoongozwa na sheria Kuwasilisha bei za bidhaa na huduma kama inavyoongozwa na sheria |
| Huduma za Maktaba ya Tume ya Kitaifa ya Shirika la Elimu, Sayansi na Utamaduni la Umoja wa Mataifa (KNATCOM) | Kutembelea Maktaba ya KNATCOM | Kujisajili kwa Shilingi 100 | Jumatatu hadi Ijumaa Kuanzia saa 2 asubuhi hadi saa 10.30 jioni |
| Kujisajili katika Baraza la Vijana la UNESCO | Kutumiza matakwa ya uanachama | Hamna malipo | Endelevu |

MIKAKATI YA MALALAMISHI

Usiporidhika na huduma zetu, unaweza:-

- Kwanza kuwasilisha malalamishi kwa afisa aliyekuhudumia;
- Kuwasilisha malalamishi/maoni yako yalioandikwa kwenye kisanduku cha malalamishi cha KNATCOM
- Malalamishi zaidi na maoni yanaweza kufikiwa kwa:

Katibu Mkuu,

Tume ya Kitaifa ya Shirika la Elimu, Sayansi na Utamaduni la Umoja wa Mataifa (UNESCO)

Jengo la National Bank ghorofa ya 16 (Barabara ya Harambee)

S.L. P 72107-00200

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Our Vision

To be a leading organization in the advancement of peace, sustainable development and intellectual collaboration

Our Mission

To promote building of peace, eradication of poverty, sustainable development and intellectual dialogue through education, sciences, culture, communication and information

Building Peace in minds of Men & Women



Email : sg@unesco.go.ke | info@unesco.go.ke
Website : www.unesco.go.ke
Facebook : [NatcomUnescoKe](https://www.facebook.com/NatcomUnescoKe)
Twitter : [NatcomUnescoKe](https://twitter.com/NatcomUnescoKe)

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