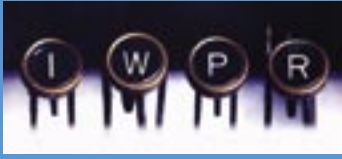


institute for war & peace reporting

peace and democracy through free and fair media



Institute for War & Peace Reporting



**OneWorld New Media
Award Winner 2004**
“for outstanding
contribution to greater
world understanding”

Our Mission

Build peace and democracy through free and fair media

Our Values

Integrity, human rights, local empowerment

What we do

- establish sustainable networks and institutions
- develop skills and professionalism
- provide reliable reporting
- build dialogue and debate
- promote governance and rule of law

Where we work now

- Afghanistan
- Caucasus
- Central Asia
- The Hague
- Iraq
- Southeastern Europe
- Uganda
- Southern Africa
- Zimbabwe

IWPR Europe

48 Gray's Inn Road
London WC1X 8LT

IWPR US

1616 H. Street, Ste 820
Washington, DC 20006

IWPR Africa

P.O. Box 3317
Johannesburg 2121

www.iwpr.net



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Listening to the news in Rwanda.
Photo: Trygve Bolstad/Panos

Letter from the Chairs



Dan Smith
International Chair
Chairman, IWPR Europe



Peter Osnos
International Co-chair
Chairman, IWPR US



Trevor Ncube
International Co-chair
Chairman, IWPR Africa

The role of communications and information – the role of the media – is more important than ever.

The technical revolution has produced an unprecedented capacity to distribute information, making the world smaller and giving local political and social developments global relevance.

As a result, media content – the quality and reliability of the information which is disseminated – is itself more important than ever.

Irresponsible media can be dangerous. Rumor-mongering and slander, propaganda and open-mike hate speech all pose serious risks. In the worst cases, electorates are demobilized, dictators protect their power, warlords and fanatics breed violence.

Even simply poor journalism – opinion dominating fact, presentation outspending news-gathering – can be a danger. Ordinary people can be whipped up for extremist politics, or just confused into silence.

But reliable media has an essential positive role to play.

This is especially the case because of two other major developments of our era: the spread of democracy and the initiation of peace processes in areas of protracted conflict.

These developments have the capacity to create a safer and more stable world. And a more prosperous one. Eradicating conflict and corruption in Africa, for example, are central elements of the strategy to achieve the Millennium Development Goals.

Yet this cannot be achieved without vibrant and responsible media. This is because, to be sustainable, peace and democracy must be inclusive. They must be based in the broader society, and have the support of ordinary people.

And they must be built over time. Establishing peace and democracy is a fragile process and cannot be achieved at the snap of a world leader's fingers.

The Role of Local Media

This makes it essential to build sustainable local journalism in countries in or emerging from conflict or dictatorship.

The Institute for War & Peace Reporting helps local media professionals develop reporting, writing, broadcasting and management skills and institutions that will benefit both their societies and ours.

The more informed and more responsible the local media, the better chances those societies have to develop vigorous and accountable democracies, stable internally and at peace internationally.

Likewise, the more the rest of the world knows and understands about regions undergoing dramatic change the better it can develop policy responses – and local journalism is a primary (and often sole) source. As the mainstream media itself is increasingly acknowledging, even leading international journalists regularly develop their reporting off the back of the work of local reporters.

Free and responsible journalism is indispensable in any society that professes to be democratic or open. Media development, in short, is a key to peace, democracy and economic development – with relevance for us all.

Providing the best available help to developing media and journalists is IWPR's fundamental mission. It is an indispensable one – now more so than ever.

Dan Smith

Peter Osnos

Trevor Ncube

Letter from the Director

IWPR builds democracy at the frontlines of conflict and change through the power of professional journalism. IWPR programs provide intensive hands-on training, extensive reporting and publishing, and ambitious initiatives to build the capacity of local media. Supporting peace-building, development and the rule of law, IWPR gives responsible local media a voice.

Expanding Programs

IWPR has grown substantially from its origins disseminating frontline reporting by Balkan journalists to counter nationalist hate-speech and international misunderstanding throughout the conflicts of the 1990s.

The Institute now exists as an international network for media development, with not-for-profit divisions in Europe, the US and Africa supporting training and capacity-building programs for local journalism, with field programs in more than two dozen countries.

Under dictatorships such as Zimbabwe and Uzbekistan, and on-going conflict areas such as Chechnya, IWPR serves a critical role as “electronic samizdat,” supporting local reporters under siege and utilizing new technologies to disseminate their reporting in-country, regionally and internationally. This includes extensive syndication in newspapers throughout the United States and regular appearances on NPR, CNN and BBC.

In transitional regions, as the Balkans, IWPR has established a network of independent local media organizations to provide journalist training and investigative reporting for the long term. This includes a focus on reporting on war crimes and war crimes tribunals, in The Hague and in the regions.

In conflict and post-conflict areas such as Iraq, IWPR operates at the frontline of struggle to professionalize media and civil society, empowering responsible local voices, supporting human rights and development reporting, and contributing to cross-community understanding. In Afghanistan, IWPR has established the country’s first-ever independent news agency to provide balanced indigenous reporting on development, electoral and social issues. In both areas, IWPR provides special focus on empowering women journalists. In Uganda, IWPR is launching an independent radio news agency in advance of critical elections. All of these outputs are reflected on our award-winning website, www.iwpr.net.

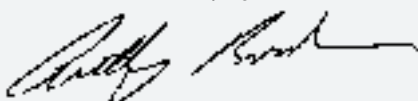
Risks and Opportunities

The shadow across these encouraging developments is the increasing threats to journalists in many areas. Around the world, dozens of journalists are killed each year, and many governments impose severe restrictions on freedom of speech. This environment impacts IWPR, as risks must constantly be weighed. In recent months, journalists for IWPR have been shot at, arrested, publicly denounced and exiled from their countries.

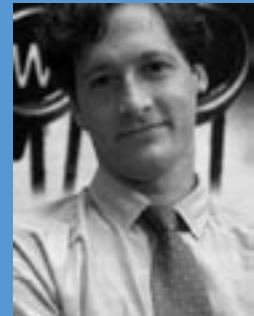
Yet if it is a time of particular danger for local journalists in many areas, it is also a time of unique opportunity. New technology is making it harder to repress local reporting at home, and easier to access it internationally. More countries boast some kind representative government than ever before. There is a growing appreciation of the importance of democracy in contributing to peace and long-term development – and in this, vibrant and responsible local media are essential.

In short, the role of the local journalist has never been more important. IWPR is motivated by the inspiring commitment of these reporters and editors to make a difference in their own societies, and we are proud to be making a contribution towards their brave and determined efforts.

None of this work would be possible without the generous support of our many consistent donors (see page 22), and we extend them our deepest gratitude.



Anthony Borden



Anthony Borden
Executive Director



Information Under Siege

Photographer James Nachtwey under fire in Africa.

Photo: David Turnley/Corbis

“You are being trained by people who have first-hand experience of the situation they deal with. It is easy to grasp when trained by such people because they make you visualise the event or situation. Such trainings bring the world together.”

Ephraim Khumalo
Political editor, South Africa

When societies are in crisis, reliable information is at a premium. Opponents of a free press know that responsible reporting empowers democratic voices, builds trust across communities, and informs international responses. So they target media directly.

IWPR works at the frontlines of conflict and change, building networks of local journalists in the most dangerous circumstances and providing critical assistance to enable them to disseminate reliable information.

African Challenge

Zimbabwe is an African tragedy, a decade ago the breadbasket of southern Africa, now impoverished and traumatized by the increasingly repressive regime of President Robert Mugabe.

Local journalists operate under extreme conditions, many local media have been banned, and international reporters have been arrested and expelled.

In Zimbabwe, IWPR operates underground, mobilizing a discrete network of correspondents throughout the country to provide detailed reporting on the country's on-going turmoil.

Launched to coincide with the March 2005 parliamentary elections, the project provided essential daily reporting, including revealing photographic essays, which were heavily republished in the press throughout Africa. With many of the neighboring states in southern Africa continuing to support Mugabe, raising regional awareness of the situation in Zimbabwe is a priority.

Coordinated from IWPR Africa's Johannesburg center, the project established partnerships with other Zimbabwean media groups and has been expanded into a major multi-year effort to continue to inform the region, and the world, about the on-going situation inside the increasingly desperate country.

Elections in Iraq

Amid all the turmoil and horrific violence, a step-by-step process is under way to try and build a representative and accountable government in Iraq. Facing enormous security, logistical and other challenges, a key milestone was achieved in the national vote held in January 2005 to elect an interim government for the purpose of drafting a new constitution.

Media coverage was another challenge, as no Iraqi media had the skills, resources or reach to provide responsible, fact-based reporting from throughout the country.

IWPR filled the gap, establishing a country-wide Iraqi elections reporting network of specially trained Iraqi journalists. The team produced daily reports on the vote and disseminated them to Iraqi media throughout the country. This included coverage of political parties and leaders, social problems and policies, and the views of the electorate towards the democratization process.

The project, building on IWPR's work in Iraq since mid-2003, produced elections supplements in several Iraqi newspapers, which saw their circulation figures rise significantly. Using specially developed Arabic-language educational materials, dozens of other journalists from a wide range of Iraqi media were also trained, to improve overall coverage.

Given the dangers for international reporters traveling in Iraq, many foreign media were unable to cover the elections. The French daily, *Liberation*, used IWPR's reporting after its own correspondent was kidnapped. As local reporters, the IWPR team were able to operate throughout the country, including extreme locations such as Falluja. As a result, the IWPR material was widely syndicated internationally, providing readers unique information and important insight from frontline Iraqi reporters.

Unrest in Central Asia

Uzbekistan is the region's most populous state and since 2001 has been a key strategic partner in the US-led "war on terror." The regime in Tashkent strictly controls the media, and has a long record of imprisoning political dissidents and clamping down on human rights campaigners.

In the spring of 2005, the government's repression of its own people reached a new height, when security forces opened fire on a peaceful demonstration in Andijan, in the impoverished Fergana Valley. More than 500 citizens were massacred.

Uzbekistan has denied the killings, and engaged in a cover-up. No journalists were allowed on the scene, calls for an international enquiry have been refused, and a high-level U.S. delegation led by prominent senator John McCain was rebuffed. The morning after, the streets were hosed down to wash away the blood.

IWPR, which has worked in the country since 2000, played a leading role in establishing the truth of what happened at Andijan. IWPR journalists documented the scale of the killings, provided inside reporting on the demonstrators, and tracked the plight of refugees who fled across the border into neighboring Kyrgyzstan.

As a unique source on the crisis – described by the online *Slate* magazine as having "the most powerful and detailed reports on the massacre" – IWPR informed the world, providing reports and interviews for CNN, BBC, NPR, as well as the *Wall Street Journal*, *Newsweek* and numerous other newspapers in Europe and America. IWPR research fed into key reports by leading international human rights groups, and IWPR provided testimony on the crisis to government officials in Washington and London.

This work has been undertaken at a cost. One of only a few reporters in Andijan, IWPR country director Galima Bukharbaeva just escaped tragedy herself, when a bullet tore through her backpack, and her press card, but left her unharmed. Tulkin Karaev, another IWPR journalist, was imprisoned for 10 days, and repeatedly questioned about his work for IWPR. Other IWPR journalists have left the country, but the reporting continues.

Iraq project

Working from bases in Baghdad and Sulimaniyah, IWPR in Iraq over the past 12 months has:

- Provided basic skills and specialist training for more than 100 Iraqi journalists and editors;
- Provided advocacy and journalist training to Iraqi women activists and journalists;
- Supported Iraqi journalists to produce hundreds of responsible and balanced reports on a wide range of development, social and political subjects;
- Undertook a major training and publishing project for the recent historic elections covering the entire country;
- Produced Arabic- and Kurdish-language journalism training manuals;
- Engaged an extensive network of Iraqi media and civil society groups in dialogue, training and media work;
- Established a public Iraqi monitoring unit to track media and provide daily press reviews.

Skills for the Long Term

Journalism is challenging enough in the best of circumstances – if the telephone works, the police keep order on the streets, and politicians generally accept the job of the media to keep them accountable.

In countries in crisis – where the media have such a vital role to play – none of these preconditions may apply. Yet the community of journalists almost always suffers from a further, even more debilitating handicap: a dearth of professional skills and experience.

Countries emerging from decades of communism or other forms of dictatorship have no experience in the role and purpose of a free press. Tribal societies undergoing transition have little understanding why the media might challenge a leader's statements. Nations emerging from conflict are hard-pressed to shed the communal hatreds and patriotic hate-speech which drove the war.

In each case, the media have been used by those in power as an *instrument* – to maintain their political and financial position, to subjugate others, to fuel violence and bloodshed. Even after the political situation has changed, old mindsets remain, and media continue to play similar roles, buttressing warlords, fueling hatreds, undermining the transition.

Building a robust and responsible media means establishing an entirely new concept of the role of journalism within society. And it means training reporters and editors in the full curriculum of journalism education – from the core professional building blocks of the trade through to investigative journalism, economics and human rights reporting and other specialist skills.

Basic journalist training with IWPR in Baghdad. Photo: IWPR



A Mission to Train

Training is central to IWPR's entire mission. It is the working core of everything we do. It includes knowledge-based formal workshop training, skills-based apprentice-style on-the-job training, and specialist, issues-oriented learning.

Workshop sessions are typically organized in-country, gathering classes of anywhere from 5 to 40 trainees, and providing extensive instruction based in an assessment of needs to assist participants in improving their level. On-the-job training takes a more practical approach, providing extensive editorial mentoring – including oversight, direct assistance and feedback – to layer in professional capacity for the long-term.

Trainers are drawn from within IWPR's own expert staff, and from a broad community of journalists with long experience from major western and regional media, including the BBC, Reuters, Associated Press, and National Public Radio. Training materials include IWPR's exclusive *Reporting for Change: A Handbook for Journalists in Areas of Crisis and Conflict*, which is available in a half-dozen languages, and an extended curriculum of other training modules.

In Africa and the Balkans, IWPR has undertaken extensive training for local journalists in reporting on local and international war crimes tribunals. These sessions have included international experts, leading western reporters and court and legal officials. IWPR has also produced war crimes reporting training manuals.

In Iraq, IWPR has provided specialist training in financial reporting, assisting journalists to cover issues of ownership, economic transition, transparency and corruption, and linking their outputs to local radio stations as well as specialist international accountability projects.

In many countries, from Afghanistan and Iraq to Africa, IWPR has provided intensive training and assistance in covering elections, in circumstances where countries are in many cases holding democratic polls for the first time in several generations, or even the first time ever. IWPR helps journalists understand the responsibility to provide fair and balanced coverage of candidates and parties, as well as to move beyond press conference and press release journalism to set agendas for covering issues of wide interest to the general public.



“The day I first went to an IWPR training session was quite literally the most important day in my life. It opened up a whole new world for me. Here in Kyrgyzstan, the journalists write anything they like – but IWPR teaches the values, standards and practice of real journalism.

“Top journalists from around the world increasingly visit our universities for quick seminars and workshops – but only IWPR gives me the ongoing support and practice I need. Because of the IWPR staff and people here – every time I visit the office it’s with a light-headed and happy feeling.”

**Gulnura Toralieva
Freelance journalist,
Bishkek**



Building Sustainable Institutions

Young Afghans attend a class at the University of Education. Photo: Alexandra Boulat/VII

Democracy cannot take root without strong democratic institutions, and as a central pillar of independent civil society, the media is one of those key institutions. IWPR works with local partners to establish new media institutions in order to sustain responsible, fact-based reporting for the long-term.

Afghan News Agency

After the fall of the Taliban, the Afghan media had to start from scratch. Degraded by decades of war, communism and religious fundamentalism, the country had no tradition of proper journalism, no credible media institutions and a very low level of professional skills.

In response, IWPR launched an ambitious initiative to establish a major new independent news agency for Afghanistan, Pajhwok ('Reflection'). In an exceedingly short time frame, IWPR recruited and trained staff, and established the offices and infrastructure, for the agency to serve as a major news source in advance of the historic presidential elections in autumn 2004.

This included a major headquarters in Kabul, news bureaux in Herat, Kandahar, Jalalabad and Mazer-e-Sharif, employing more than 100 local staff. The agency produced up to 30 news articles per day, disseminating the material widely within Afghan print and electronic media, and internationally, in Dari, Pashto and English language versions.

With more than 8 million Afghans voting in the country's first democratic poll, Pajhwok – the country's first nationwide independent media institution – played a major role in contributing to the democratic process. The agency has now been transferred to Afghan ownership, and remains active, publishing numerous articles daily in three languages and contributing to the on-going process of transformation in Afghanistan.

Balkan Investigative NGOs

IWPR began its work during the wars of Yugoslav secession in the 1990s. Amid violent propaganda and hate-speech, IWPR established its reputation as a unique platform for responsible reporting and analysis from all sides of the conflict.

IWPR received special commendation for its work in Bosnia and during the Kosovo bombing campaign. It published ground-breaking reports from Serbian journalists on war crimes committed by Yugoslav forces within Kosovo, and undertook extensive investigative reporting across community lines, for example bringing together Serbian and Croatian journalists jointly to look at the impact and aftermath of war. For its work on war-time atrocities, the project received the Amnesty International Global Award for Human Rights Journalism.

Now the Balkan project team has devolved to establish independent local NGOs throughout the region in a new association, the Balkan Investigative Reporting Network (BIRN). The goal is to provide a sustainable local base to continue the work, strengthening local ownership and control, and contributing directly to the building of local institutions.

The BIRN group is building a local donor base, and establishing a high local reputation for quality and impact on debate through reporting projects which receive wide-spread coverage throughout the local media. A key focus on the network is to report on the efforts of the Balkan countries to join the European Union, tracking the political, legal and social challenges as the nations strive to complete a major transformation from war to peace.

Uganda Elections Reporting Network

IWPR is providing support for elections training and reporting in several African countries. The goal of these efforts is to contribute to national dialogue, peace and stability and the process of democratization.

In Uganda, IWPR has launched a major project, the Uganda Radio Network, to improve the quality of news reporting available to the population by establishing a sustainable radio news syndicate to strengthen the flow of balanced information during the 2006 elections and beyond.

The project is based on a network of dozens of urban and community radio stations throughout the country, linked in a syndicate to disseminate elections reporting produced by the project. Through a process of intensive training, IWPR has established an extensive network of correspondents throughout the country, including the troubled northern region which has been beset by long-term conflict.

Deploying the latest internet and inexpensive mobile recording technology, correspondents file daily reports to a central hub in the capital, Kampala. The radio reports are then syndicated as digital computer files to the participating FM radio stations via a dedicated project website.

The project has been established as a locally registered entity and will be established as a sustainable and locally supported project to provide a long-term contribution to the process of democratization and conflict resolution in Uganda.



IWPR launches the Balkan Investigative Reporting Network in Sarajevo, Bosnia and Herzegovina. Photo: IWPR

“IWPR’s reporting is objective and fair and helps to improve society and speed up the democracy ... process.”

Igor Sattarov, head of the Tajik Foreign Ministry’s Information Department

Linking Minds & Minorities

Tabloid newspapers exist to stir up controversy. With “shock horror” headlines and creative relationship to the facts, the whole purpose is to boil the blood of their readers. In the Western context, they can be annoying, and amusing.

But in conflict areas such yellow journalism costs lives – spouting hate-speech, fueling prejudice, impeding efforts to resolve conflicts among communities. With widespread partisan ownership and strong identity politics undermining professionalism, such reporting is prevalent. Indeed, in some regions, such as in the Balkans and in Africa, the media have played a direct role in driving genocide.

IWPR is a pioneer in cross-community reporting – sometimes called peace reporting – using media which is responsible, fact-based and moderate in tone in order to establish understanding among different groups, reduce prejudice and assist in dialogue towards finding solutions to conflict.

The Caucasus

A key focus for this work is in the Caucasus, with an extremely complex mix of ethnic, national, religions and state interests all packed into a strategically vital region. Convulsed with a range of violent conflicts through the 1990s, the area has since been in a state of frozen conflict, with the exception of the on-going conflict in Chechnya. Borders are sealed, communities are divided and economic and political development are impeded.

IWPR’s Caucasus program takes a regional approach, pioneering cross-border, confidence-building collaboration among people from communities in conflict. Rather than a media emphasizing fear and differences and enforcing division among the populations, IWPR’s goal is a balanced and responsible media helping people gain an understanding of shared problems and perspectives – and common solutions.

The project maintains bases in Georgia, Armenia and Azerbaijan, and in Nazran and Vladikavkaz, in the North Caucasus, across the mountainous border with Russia and

A boy looks out onto the streets of Grozny. Photo: Fredrik Naumann/Panos



in the midst of a further array of mixed identities and conflict points, including Chechnya. Through this regional network, IWPR operates a range of projects to build professional skills, support the exchange of information, and strengthen dialogue across community lines.

Panorama

Panorama is a biweekly newspaper published by IWPR bringing together Georgian and Abkhaz reporters across a cease-fire line which has been blocked for more than a decade. The publication, produced in both languages and distributed both in Georgia and in the breakaway region of Abkhazia, provides reliable reporting, and human perspectives, bridging the information gap about the “other” community unavailable in any other local media.

In Georgia proper, where a much-heralded “people’s movement” brought a dramatic change of government in 2003, IWPR is establishing a network of regional newspapers, strengthening capacity and supporting information exchange, to help knit together a fractured state, including minority-language publications and disputed regions.

IWPR also supports collaboration between media and reporters from Armenia and Azerbaijan, which fought an extremely bitter conflict in the 1990s. In both countries, IWPR has produced newspaper supplements supporting dialogue and information sharing, to facilitate understanding and tolerance between the people of the former warring states.

The North Caucasus is the most ethnically diverse region of Russia containing seven autonomous republics and dozens of nationalities. From offices in Nazran and Vladikavkaz, IWPR works to develop the professional capacity of the local media to counter on-going tensions among opposing groups that has made this one of the most conflicted areas of Europe.

Chechnya

IWPR maintains a special focus on Chechnya – one of the few very organizations still able to work there, supporting a network of courageous Chechen journalists and publishing regular reports from the devastated republic. The project was also at the center of the desperate siege of School Number One in Beslan, in which hundreds of children died – IWPR provided a unique platform for local journalists in the midst of the crisis, and has remained to work with local media, reporters and civil society groups to continue to support information exchange and dialogue in this heavily contested region.



“ Before I saw the first issue of the Georgian-Abkhaz newspaper *Panorama* I thought nothing would work out, and I was mistaken. Before I met Abkhaz journalists for the first time I thought the relationship between us would have been impossible, but I was mistaken. Before I met my Abkhaz colleagues for the second time, I thought we would never feel as the part of one team, and I was mistaken.

“ Before I met Abkhaz journalists for the third time I thought I would never miss them, and I was mistaken. Before I met the conflict resolution trainers at IWPR I thought the conflicts are never resolved peacefully, and I was mistaken.

“ This is how the Institute for War and Peace Reporting became the institute for learning from my mistakes.”

**Natia Kuprashvili,
Panorama newspaper**

Investigative Reporting



“Our investigation into the police killing of an indicted war criminal’s relative really had an effect in Bosnia. Its findings were used by an EU police enquiry, which led to questions being asked in the Bosnian Serb parliament and statements from the US ambassador and the Office of the High Representative – all of which led to the sacking of the Bosnian Serb interior minister.”

Nerma Jelacic, IWPR-BIRN Country director, Bosnia and Herzegovina

In-depth journalism has the power to expose corruption, challenge official positions and track deeper social trends. Rather than covering news, it makes news, by revealing unknown facts or establishing fresh perceptions. It is a key component of the media’s contribution to open society and accountable governance.

Yet investigative reporting is expensive, time-consuming and requires a high level of reporting and editing skill. Facts must be correct, and balance and credibility are essential. All this requires forensic application, teamwork and patience.

Every media organization finds it a challenge to deploy the necessary skills and resources. But this is especially the case in transitional societies. Skills are in development. Media finances – particularly print media, the showcase for investigative work – are weak. Political connections within smaller elites may make media hesitant to pursue controversial stories, such as into corruption. Such reporting can also be very risky.

IWPR supports investigative reporting to contribute to transparency and good governance, and to assist cross-community understanding across national and ethnic borders. Focusing in its long-standing regional programs, investigative initiatives provide training, resources and extensive mentoring and editorial support to produce in-depth reporting on topics key to transition and development.

Much of the emphasis of this work has been in the Balkans, and has resulted in the establishment of a network of independent NGOs, the Balkan Investigative Reporting Network (BIRN), to provide sustained support for in-depth reporting throughout the region. The overarching emphasis is on the process of legal, economic and political transition to achieve EU membership, a goal of all states in the region and the best guarantor of long-term peace and stability. This includes reporting on corruption and war crimes, as well as in-depth assessment of reform in the legal, police and military, educational and other sectors.

Building on the work of IWPR over many years, the network links experienced journalists in eight countries or territories, with a focus on undertaking in-depth reports over several countries. It maintains senior international trainers and editors to strengthen skills and assist in developing research topics and strategies. The network boasts strong relationships with Balkan print and electronic media, ensuring that reports are widely syndicated throughout the region, often keyed to televised discussion debates or other programs to ensure wide impact.

The results of this effort demonstrate the capacity of local journalists – with appropriate support – to produce reporting at the highest international standards. An IWPR investigation into the plight of children born to rape victims during the Bosnian war won the prestigious Amnesty International Global Award for Human Rights Journalism.

An investigation into the use of torture in Serbian prisons fed directly into investigations by major international human rights groups, bringing pressure for reform. An exposé of human trafficking and female slavery in Romania was published in newspapers throughout the region and received extensive coverage on Britain’s Channel 4 News. An investigation into the police killing of the relative of an indicted war criminal provoked an EU police enquiry, statements by the US ambassador and High Representative, and questions in the Bosnian Serb parliament – all leading to the sacking of the Bosnian Serb interior minister.

In Central Asia, IWPR has produced an in-depth assessment of US policy in the region which became required reading within embassies and country desks, and undertaken extensive reporting on human trafficking. In a ground-breaking investigation under a dictatorship, IWPR produced a shocking extended report on forced sterilization of women in Uzbekistan. Special reports in the Caucasus have highlighted regional arms trading, the aftermath of the Beslan school tragedy and existence of extensive commercial trading between supposed enemies Armenians and Azeris.

Numerous reports such as these demonstrate the critical role an international organization can play in building trust and collaboration across borders.

International Justice

Societies emerging from conflict face the enormous challenge of reckoning with a violent past. Peace must be underpinned by justice if long-term political solutions are to hold, and democracy and economic development are to flourish. The media have an essential role to play in the process.

The international community is increasingly supporting the establishment of special tribunals. Whether in the Balkans, Sierra Leone or Iraq, the goal goes beyond the important act of putting dictators and warlords beyond bars. The aim is to apportion blame for wartime atrocities, and help societies move beyond partisan justifications. Proving in a court of law that individuals were responsible for crimes lifts the burden of collective guilt and allows societies to reconcile.

Justice must be done, but must also be seen to be done if it is to be accepted throughout society. Yet in most cases local media reporting distorts the courtroom effort, fueling the same partisan, ethnic or national arguments which the process aims to cut through.

IWPR's justice reporting program strengthens balanced and in-depth reporting by local media on war crimes tribunals. Court procedures may be complex. Trials are long, the legal system and even basic principles may be completely new to the society – and to the journalists covering it. Prejudices and political or ethnic perspectives continue to drive the reporting.

IWPR programs provide training for local journalists in court procedures and legal concepts, and seek to underline the importance of balanced, non-partisan reporting. This includes the production of several dedicated training manuals, to complement IWPR's extensive basic skills training materials.

In Bosnia and Herzegovina, a local war crimes court is beginning operations to pick up the effort of the international court, and IWPR has organized extensive training seminars for local journalists, gathering a wide range of judicial and media experts from Bosnia, The Hague and elsewhere. The first focus of the International Criminal Court (ICC) is in the Democratic Republic of Congo and Uganda, and IWPR has provided training seminars for African journalists. IWPR has also provided training materials for reporters in Sierra Leone and organized training in basic skills and justice reporting for journalists in Iraq.

Much of this work builds on IWPR's long-standing work reporting on the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia in The Hague. A key problem in tribunal reporting is the habit of media to turn up *en masse* for key court "showdowns", but to skip the vast majority of witnesses and procedural exchanges which largely determine the outcome of a trial.

IWPR is the only organization which has continuously reported on the court since its founding in 1995. From a base in The Hague, IWPR provides weekly detailed reporting and analysis, syndicating the material to media within the Balkans and also providing a unique resource for international experts and the media into the many cases in The Hague, including former Serbian president Slobodan Milosevic.

International courts are themselves controversial. The United States has been the main financial supporter of the Yugoslav war crimes tribunal in The Hague, which Europe has also strongly backed, while the tribunal still receives only grudging acceptance within the Balkans. Yet the US vehemently opposes the International Criminal Court and strongly supports the Iraqi Special Tribunal, while Europe backs the ICC and many international human rights groups have expressed concern about the Iraqi court.

IWPR's role is to improve reporting from such courts wherever they are set up, focusing on the impact of the local media within the societies affected. International political disputes at the highest level should not distract from the main priority, which is conflict resolution and development in countries emerging from war – and which IWPR is dedicated to support.



Blood in the Balkan snow.
Photo: Ron Haviv/VII

"IWPR fills a critical gap by helping local journalists to focus on human rights and justice issues. In the process, it contributes to democratic transitions, and demonstrates that the best war reporting is not about military conflict, but human consequences."

Samantha Power
Pulitzer Prize-winning
author of *A Problem from Hell: America and the Age of Genocide*

Strengthening Women's Voices



Presidential election day in Herat, and for the first time in 20 years Afghan women have the vote. Photo: Alexandra Boulat/VII

The struggle for women's rights is at the core of the struggle for democracy. In many countries emerging from conflict, women are at the frontlines of social change, challenging tribal and patriarchal power structures, seeking to build civic as opposed to militarized cultures, and often heading up human rights groups with great courage.

This is especially the case in Islamic states, where efforts to find new forms of representative government coincide with vigorous debate over the position of women within religious societies. Amid crises, conflict and extended political transition, this change may be the most fundamental of all. Long-standing social, political and cultural habits are being challenged. Women are seeking to redefine their roles, in the public sphere as political leaders and active citizens, and in private as equal partners in families with more control over their own lives, livelihoods and bodies.

There is an enormous amount to be gained, as societies unleash the creative power of half of their populations. But there are also serious risks – resistance and even violent backlash against change, and new forms of exploitation and degradation. The greatest challenge of all may be to define new rights and responsibilities for women while respecting the cultures and the practices of Islam, with all its diversity.

The media has an essential role to play in multiplying the impact of women across society, highlighting the work of women's civil society groups and opening up debate on political, social and personal issues critical to women. In changing societies, women also often bring fresh and open minds, and can play key roles in new media institutions.

IWPR is strengthening the role of women through the media in transitional societies across a number of programs. In Central Asia, Afghanistan, Azerbaijan and the North Caucasus, IWPR is implementing a broad-based program to strengthen Islamic women's voices in non-Arabic countries.

The goal is to build the capacity of women to make themselves heard within the media and through sustainable networks within civil society. The project provides skills training, extensive reporting and dialogue activities, and widespread local, regional and international dissemination, in order to raise the level of information and debate about women's rights and gender issues.

The initiative works in partnership with a number of women's groups throughout the region, and produces a flagship fortnightly electronic publication, *Women's Perspectives*. The articles are widely syndicated within the regions and internationally, as well as in many Islamic, Turkish and other publications and websites. Conferences in Kabul, Baku and Bishkek and meetings have already been held to bring together women journalists from different countries, in order to debate issues as well as plan practical collaboration.

In Iraq, the position of women has been at the center of the debate over the new constitution and the primacy of Islam in governing social and family relations. IWPR has undertaken an extensive program to identify and train Iraqi women journalists, and assist them in reporting on both women's and gender-related topics, as well as general political and social reporting. IWPR has arranged a tour of a group of Iraqi women radio journalists to the United States for several weeks of intensive training at a range of talk radio stations in New York City, as well as visits to many media and foreign affairs institutes to discuss the role of women in Iraq.

IWPR has also supported women's reporting in other areas. Of some 18 current or recent projects by IWPR worldwide, 14 have been managed by women. Many of these programs cover women's issues, and focus on working with women participants and women's groups. The programs also lead by example, providing senior roles for women in society, as reporters, editors and managers in local projects and local media organizations.

"IWPR produces fine reports from unstable parts of the world that are too often ignored by the mainstream media – reports that promote understanding in place of entrenched bigotry and prejudice."

Martin Fletcher
Foreign editor, *The Times*



Dissemination & Debate

Perhaps the most important way to support local journalists is to make sure that their voices are heard. IWPR works through multiple languages and media formats to ensure that frontline reporting by local journalists is read or listened to by an audience of hundreds of thousands of people each day, locally, regionally and internationally. Public events, media appearances and other initiatives take the process another step, contributing to debate and dialogue over issues raised through IWPR reporting.

Local Impact

The primary goal of IWPR's work is to strengthen local media, and directly contributing balanced and reliable content to local publications and broadcasters is the most immediate mechanism. IWPR reporting is produced in a dozen languages, including Albanian, Arabic, Armenian, Dari, French, Georgian, Kurdish, Pashtu, Serbian-Croatian-Bosnian and Russian, as well as English.

Articles are provided for publication free of charge to local newspapers and magazines. News, analysis and feature articles are widely republished every week. In-depth reporting and investigations are published especially prominently, with individual investigations sometimes appearing in more than a dozen newspapers and magazines throughout a region.

In some cases, as in Iraq, IWPR produces special newspaper supplements, for example for elections, which have helped substantially boost local circulation. In the Caucasus, IWPR directly publishes local newspapers, including the cross-community, Abkhaz-Georgian dialogue publication, *Panorama*.

Selected programs include radio output, reaching widespread national audiences over the airwaves. In Uganda IWPR has created a radio news production syndicate, to distribute daily radio news programs to FM radio stations throughout the country. In Afghanistan, IWPR has collaborated with Internews to disseminate IWPR news reporting via radio throughout the country, particularly during the presidential elections and the Loya Jirga constitutional conventions.

Villagers and the media in Shamyra, Zimbabwe. Photo: Chris Sattlberger/Panos

“IWPR is having an impact on the global media, with more and more reports being picked up and published by the mainstream press.”

BBC TV Click Online



Dialogue and debate in the Balkans. Photo: IWPR

Global Reach

IWPR reporting is also disseminated widely internationally, providing a unique platform for local voices to reach a global audience – building support for their work and informing policy responses. IWPR's direct email subscriptions reach a total weekly circulation of more than 60,000 readers around the world, including leading policy makers, think tanks, diplomats and academics, as well as editors and reporters, and civil society activists. IWPR's award-winning multilingual website, www.iwpr.net, attracts a considerable audience globally, and is "linked" by hundreds of specialist and regional websites, as well as UN and development news portals.

IWPR articles are widely syndicated in the Western press. The Knight Ridder Tribune features service syndicates around one IWPR article per weekday to more than 300 newspapers across the United States and Canada, from major titles such as the *Philadelphia Inquirer* and *Los Angeles Times*, to smaller regional papers in all 50 US states. Major European, Asian and Middle Eastern press also make heavy use of IWPR reporting, from *Liberation* in France to the *Daily Star* in Lebanon to *Dawn* and *Nation* in Pakistan. Materials have also appeared in the Australian, Korean and Latin American press. IWPR staff also contribute expert opinion and comment pieces to leading US print media including the *Washington Post*, *International Herald Tribune*, *New York Times* and the *Wall Street Journal*.

Targeted syndication raises issues regionally, for example, seeking to promote awareness within neighboring African states by disseminating reporting from within Zimbabwe. More than two dozen newspapers in southern Africa (plus major portals, such as AllAfrica.com) publish IWPR reporting on the crisis in Zimbabwe, as well as regional justice and development issues as part of a wider Southern Africa development reporting program.

In crisis periods, IWPR's reach expands significantly. IWPR's exclusive reporting from the massacre in Andijan, Uzbekistan, was published in the *Wall Street Journal*, *Times* of London, *Guardian*, *Observer* and *Independent*, and cited in the *Economist*, *Newsweek*, Radio Free Europe, *Christian Science Monitor* and *Asian Times*, among others, with staff interviewed on the BBC, CNN, National Public Radio and other electronic media.

Public Events

Public events engage IWPR reporters directly with civil society groups and the public. A long-standing national dialogue program in Kyrgyzstan has brought together government ministers and civil society activists with journalists to debate critical topics and recent articles. IWPR's women's program partners to key civil society groups in five countries to encourage public debate.

In the Balkans, IWPR and its regional partner network, BIRN, have regularly organized and participated in national televised debates, as well as public meetings and conferences. Investigations have frequently fed into the entire news cycle, appearing in Sunday papers, emerging as key topics for the week's news, and leading to ministerial statements and reactions through the week – delivering substantial impact in local debate.

Outside the regions, IWPR organizes regular events in London at the Frontline Club, gathering journalists, editors, analysts and government officials to debate and discuss with IWPR local journalists and country directors. IWPR is also a proud sponsor and participant in the Kurt Schork Awards, the annual ceremony commemorating the Reuters war reporter and honoring a local journalist, and hosting an autumn discussion at the Columbia School of Journalism.

"IWPR's Balkan Crisis Report brings us fresh news from the region and first-hand analysis, which improves our own understanding."

Victor Roncea, Foreign editor, Ziva daily, Bucharest

Despatches from the Frontlines

Blood Flows in Uzbek Crackdown

IWPR reporter's eyewitness account of scenes of panic as armoured cars spray gunfire randomly into crowds of demonstrators.

By Galima Bukharbaeva in Andijan (Reporting Central Asia No. 377, 14-May-05)

The assault began at 5.20 pm local time. At least nine people were killed in the first volley of gunfire. Their fellow-demonstrators carried their blood-covered bodies inside the compound of the Andijan regional government building, which was being held by the protesters.

We journalists witnessed these first shootings, but were unable to make a count of subsequent casualties, as we had to dive for cover ourselves as the shooting continued.

The assault by government security forces was not unexpected. The protesters who had taken control of the local government building were anticipating that the authorities would use force on the first night after the protests began, and had prepared as best they could. Barricades went up, fashioned out of furniture, even safes, dragged out of the government offices. In the compound, men filled bottles to make Molotov cocktails.

In the course of May 13, at least 10,000 people gathered on the square outside – some participants said it was nearer 30,000.

Andijan residents were drawn to the scene, some out of curiosity but others to lend their support. Young people who joined the protest formed an informal militia policing the roads into the city centre within a five-kilometre radius.

The eight-wheeled armoured personnel carriers, APCs, appeared out of nowhere, moving through the streets at speed, past the people on the outer fringes of the rally. The first column of vehicles thundered past without taking any aggressive action. But a second column arriving five minutes later suddenly opened up on the crowds, firing off round after round without even slowing down to take aim.

This IWPR reporter had a lucky escape when a bullet tore right through the rucksack she was wearing, making a neat hole in her notebook and press card.

People on the square, who were unarmed and included women and children, started screaming and trying to run away. Inside the regional government, a core of protesters who had got hold Kalashnikov assault rifles moved outside to defend themselves.

"We've nothing to lose; better to die than live the way we do," said one.

It was pretty clear they would lose. "Rifles and petrol bombs aren't worth anything against tanks and APCs," said a bystander. Overhead, helicopters circled, clearly spying out where the biggest concentrations of people were gathered.

The nucleus of this popular rebellion was formed by friends and relatives of the 23 men on trial this week at Andijan's city court. After hearings on May 10 and 11, judges adjourned the session to consider their verdict.

For the thousands of people waiting outside the courtroom, the sentence was a foregone conclusion. The men were members of a dangerous Islamic group called the "Akramia", prosecutors insisted, and deserved to be locked up.

The defendants and their many supporters said they were successful local businessmen who were innocent of any crime, but were being framed by a regime determined to find ever more "enemies". Akramia was a total fiction dreamed up by the authorities, they argued.

Although the crowds around the court were peaceful and orderly as hearings wound up on May 11, supporters of the accused warned that they would not take a guilty verdict lying down.

When I arrived on the scene, I was able to piece together some of the intervening events that led to such the final explosion of public anger on the night of May 12-13.

Sharif Shakirov, the brother of one of the accused, told me that right after the court hearings, officers of the National Security Service, SNB, started arresting people who'd been outside the court. They even confiscated cars parked nearby that belonged to relatives of the defendants.



Bullet holes in Galima Bukharbaeva's notebook and press card. Photo: IWPR

"IWPR ... has provided the bulk of reports in the western press [on the Andijan massacre]."

The Guardian



Flowers for Beslan's School No. 1.
Photo: IWPR

The arrests continued through May 12, and that night people went to try to get their friends and family members out of detention. They started at the traffic police offices, and as numbers built up they moved towards a military unit based in the city, where they forced troops onto the defensive and seized Kalashnikovs.

As the night went on, they went to the SNB building for Andijan region, where the newly-arrested people were being held. There was gunfire as SNB officers held off the crowds, and protest leaders said at least 30 people were killed.

By one in the morning of May 13, the crowds had stormed the Andijan regional government building, and they were to hold onto it and the surrounding area of town until the APCs rolled in the following evening. There seems little chance now that this confrontation will be resolved without more bloodshed. As I left the scene to file this report, shooting was continuing around the regional government building.

Galima Bukharbaeva is IWPR's project director in Uzbekistan.

Beslan Gripped by Grief and Anxiety

North Ossetian town in deep shock three days after the tragic end to the hostage siege.

By Valery Dzutsev in Beslan (Caucasus Reporting Service No. 251, 06-Sep-04)

Beslan's streets are full and the centre of the town has turned into one big funeral procession. On some streets wailing and crying come nearly from each house.

The town is overcome with grief, but the bloody end to the hostage taking has also heightened anxieties amongst everybody and raised a host of questions people are still waiting for answers to.

The steadily rising death toll from Friday's tragedy officially stood at 338 on Monday, with 435 wounded, but three days after the end of the siege 200 people are still unaccounted for. A woman weeping at the entrance of the school gym said loudly, "Down with our government, president, parliament! What do we need them for?" Another woman next to her added, "They can only steal money."

On Oktyabrskaya Street, which runs near the school, three or four funeral processions went by in a space of twenty minutes. Some of the coffins were unusually small. Many more people were in the streets than during the siege, with the whole of Beslan turning into a centre of pilgrimage for both local Ossetians and journalists from all over the world. Ossetians have extensive family links and many had come to each funeral.

The school building is now open for the general public to visit and it is crowded with visitors. The fateful gym is adjacent to the building. It is not very big at first glance. The metal carcass of the roof has remained but the timbers are burned out. The floor, strewn with black ash, is planted with candles, the windows covered in flowers. Inside the gym the crowd is especially thick, with most people, especially the women, crying quietly.

Valery Dzutsev is IWPR's North Caucasus coordinator.

Zimbabwe: 'Driving Out the Rubbish'

Government sells its massive demolition programme as regeneration, but many believe it is designed to remove populations from "disloyal" urban constituencies.

By Dzimakai Chidyausiku in Harare (Africa Reports No 36, 06-Jun-05)

Simon Phiri and his wife Tsitsi desperately battle to salvage a few belongings from their shack before a bulldozer sent in by the Zimbabwean government razes it to the ground.

"The most powerful and detailed reports on the [Uzbek] massacre."

Slate



With a bit of luck and the help of their four children, Simon, 39, and Tsitsi, 32, manage to save the family's most essential items – a bed, blankets and kitchen utensils – before the bulldozer crushes their home.

The shack, made from corrugated iron, cardboard and plastic, was where the Phiri family have lived for the past 12 years. Simon built it in the densely populated township of Mbare, just outside Harare, in 1993 and all his four children have been raised there.

With Zimbabwe's new Chinese-made warplanes occasionally sweeping overhead, President Robert Mugabe's police and demolition squads have turned Mbare into a battleground, leaving houses and makeshift shelters flattened in street after street.

Families carrying their remaining possessions on their heads or in carts – wooden planks, sheets of tin, pots wrapped in blankets and plastic – are on the march like refugees in some terrible war, after the mass demolition of their homes in Mugabe's "Operation Murambatsvina", which translates as "Operation Drive Out the Rubbish".

It is a scene of desolation and despair, and one that is being repeated all across the country in an apparent bid to drive hundreds of thousands of people from the towns back to rural areas. This new Mugabe strategy is being compared by critics to that of Cambodia's Pol Pot, who in his "Return to Year Zero" forced the inhabitants of cities into the countryside in the late Seventies.

Miloon Kothari, the United Nations special representative on housing for the poor, told reporters in Geneva that he feared Mugabe planned to drive between two and three million Zimbabweans into the countryside in Operation Murambatsvina, launched two weeks ago when police began sweeping street traders from the pavements in Harare and the northern resort town of Victoria Falls. The operation subsequently spread throughout the country.

"We have a very grave crisis on our hands," said Kothari.

Dzikamai Chidyaisiku is the pseudonym used by a journalist in Zimbabwe.

Christine Chare stands near the rubble of demolished houses in Mbare, Zimbabwe. Photo: IWPR

"The training has helped me a lot on how to handle war issues and writing for IWPR has sharpen my journalist skills as I am being mentored by ever alert editors."

**Zakeus Chibaya,
Zimbabwean Journalist
based on the border with
South Africa**



Measuring Impact

Uzbek Gold. The rich cotton harvest sold mostly to China, allows President Karimov to ignore Western protests over human rights abuses.
Photo: Thomas Grabka

IWPR's success is built upon relevancy, reputation and results. All of these stem from an integrated assessment strategy that measures the impact we deliver at an individual, project and institutional level.

Monitoring at IWPR begins by measuring the changes in the skills level of individual journalists as a result of our training. It continues with collecting and tracking the overall number of people trained, stories produced, seminars held, and republications of material around the world. Qualitative as well as quantitative data is collected each month by every project and collated on our Intranet for both reporting and comparative purposes. It then moves on to look at how the training has then actually been applied – at this point the benefits start to reach people other than journalists, editors and their managerial colleagues, extending beyond the media to the broader society.

Our monitoring is both internal and external in nature as we seek to ensure projects achieve the intended results as well as delivering on specific targets. As part of this, we consult with groups of stakeholders and beneficiaries whose role is to help us measure outcomes and keep projects on track. Feedback and findings help us alter projects wherever necessary to best meet ever-changing needs and conditions.

Consultation and learning plays a key role throughout and is especially important at design and development stages. IWPR staff and partners undertake full and comprehensive field needs assessments which first lead to overall media strategies before resulting in actual project concepts and working plans. Moreover, working in close partnership with other media development agencies, IWPR is now driving forward research into developing new indicators and processes which help to constantly update and improve our collective way of working and to see how it best fits in with the global development agenda. Ultimately the challenge is not simply for us at IWPR, but collectively as a sector to see how fair and professional media in societies the world over can together feed into and improve civil society, governance and overall development in general. As part of this, IWPR heads up the Monitoring and Evaluation working group of the Global Media Development Forum, collaborating widely with implementers and partners to develop common standards.

IWPR International Network

The Institute for War & Peace Reporting is a network of independent not-for-profit organizations working in partnership through the professionalization of local media to strengthen peace and democracy in crisis areas.

The IWPR International Network is governed by an International Council of senior journalists, peace-building specialists, area experts and business professionals. Council members guide overall strategy, provide oversight, and assist in program and institutional development.

Council members also serve as trustees of the member organizations, for Europe, the United States and Africa. The individual Boards drive continental strategies, and are responsible to ensure legal, financial and regulatory requirements in each jurisdiction. They are registered respectively as a charity in the United Kingdom, an organization with tax-exempt status under Section 501(c)(3) in the United States, and a Section 21 not-for-profit organization in South Africa.

This structure, formed over the past two years, has allowed the organization to extend its base of expertise, while retaining the capacity for coordination and close collaboration on day-to-day programming as well as broader strategic, quality control and other issues.

IWPR Europe

The long-standing base, founded in 1992, remains the headquarters of the network, providing operational management, editorial and training support, and financial reporting for all major IWPR programs. A key initiative of the division is the establishment of an International Center for Crisis Reporting, new premises in London which will provide training, broadcasting and lodging facilities for visiting journalists, as well as a forum for discussion and space for IWPR and partner organizations.

IWPR US

The US division, founded in 2003 in Washington, DC, strengthens collaboration with North American media, supports development and fund-raising and manages selected programs. Its efforts include increasing the participation of US journalists in IWPR field activities, organizing training and exchange visits, and getting local journalists into the media, including syndicating IWPR articles to hundreds of newspapers throughout the US and Canada.

IWPR Africa

Based in Johannesburg, the Africa division coordinates the development and implementation of work throughout the continent. This includes a southern Africa regional reporting program, extensive reporting and training in Zimbabwe, training on reporting war crimes tribunals, and establishing a radio news reporting syndicate in Uganda.



Setting up IWPR's office in Kabul. Photo: IWPR

"Over the past five years IWPR has offered in-depth analysis and investigations, encouraging many local publications to follow. The lack of important and unbiased information remains one of the crucial problems in our profession."

Ljupco Zikov, editor in chief of the Macedonian weekly *Kapital*

Partners & Supporters



"I studied at the journalism faculty of Kabul University, which still had the old Soviet curriculum. Frankly, before joining IWPR as a freelancer, I didn't know anything about standards of journalism.

"When I joined the institute, I didn't know even the most rudimentary skills of interviewing. Working with IWPR under international experts, I've learned latest trends of international journalism.

"Their training is most effective, I think, because they provide on-the-job instruction for journalists who use their skills to produce accurate and objective reports."

**Wahidullah Amani,
Journalist, Kabul**

IWPR's work is strengthened through formal and informal partnerships with a plethora of local, regional and international organizations active in media development, democratization and human rights.

Partnership is essential for developing local capacity and helping to ensure the sustainability of work on the ground. It assists in the transfer of skills and knowledge (in both directions), and increases efficiency and impact.

Local Partners...

Afghanistan: Aina, Anis, Asia Foundation, Bahktar, Farida, Hewad, Hindu Kush, IFES, IMPACs, Internews, IRIN, Kabul Times, Kilid, Malalai, Medica Mondiale, Open Media Fund;

Africa: Freedom of Expression Institute, Media Institute of Southern Africa, Media Monitoring Project of Zimbabwe, Zimbabwe Crisis Coalition, Zimonline;

Balkans: BIRN, B92, Danas, Denes, Forum Centre for Strategic Research and Documentation, Group for Changes, Helsinki Committee, Irvink, Media Centre, Noyan Tapan, Research and Documentation Center, RTK, Youth Initiative for Human Rights;

Caucasus: Armenianow newspapers, Ayna, Baku Women's Crisis Centre, Caucasian Refugee Council, Caucasus Center for Journalists, Caucasus Institute for Peace, Democracy and Development, Chechenskoe Obchestvo newspaper, Centre for Extreme Journalism, 'Genezis' Women's Crisis Centre, Georgian Foundation for Strategic and International Studies, Internews, 'Liza' Fund Chechnya, Media Diversity Institute, MediaNet, Memorial, Novoye Delo newspapers, Obozrevatel newspapers, Russian Informational Agency, 24Hours;

Central Asia: Caravan, Continent, DAAT, Fergana, Foundation for the Protection of Political Prisoners, Human Rights Society of Uzbekistan, International Journalism Centre, Journalist Public Union, Kyrgyz Critical Thinking Laboratory, Kyrgyz Youth Group, Novyi Vek, Sezim Women's Crisis Centre, Traditions and Modernity, Uzbek Mothers Against the Death Penalty, Varorud News Agency, Zerkalo 21;

Iraq: Kurdistan Woman Association, Norwegian People's Aid, Civilization Development Organization, Save the Children, Kurdistan Economic Development Organization, Women Media and Cultural Center, Kurdish Institute for Elections, Reach Organization, Democracy and Human Rights Development Organization, Iraqi Al Amal Organization

International Partners...

AKE; Amnesty International; Article 19; Committee to Protect Journalists; Conciliation Resources; Dart Center; Frontline Club; H2O; Human Rights Watch; IFJ; Index on Censorship; INSI; International Crisis Group, Internews; Kurt Schork Memorial Fund; Panos UK; Pen; Reuters Foundation; Reporters Without Borders; Transparency International; VII.

None of IWPR's work would be possible without the support of those donors who appreciate the critical role of a free and responsible media in developing societies.

As an independent organization working in the media field, integrity and credibility are as essential as resources. IWPR's therefore maintains a broad base of donors, from government, foundation and individual supporters, both institutionally and by program, to avoid over-dependence on any single donor.

As a group, however, we depend on them all, and are grateful for their consistent and generous support.

Anonymous and individual donors; British Council; Canadian International Development Agency; Carnegie Corporation of New York; Community Fund/Big Lottery; Compton Foundation; Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade, Canada; Department for International Development, UK; European Commission; Ford Foundation; Foreign and Commonwealth Office, UK; Hivos; International Media Support; International Republican Institute; IREX; MacArthur Foundation; Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Finland; Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Denmark; Ministry of Foreign Affairs, The Netherlands; Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Norway; National Endowment for Democracy; Open Society Institute; Ploughshares Found; Rockefeller Family Associates; Samuel Rubin Foundation; Sigrid Rausing Trust; Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency; Swiss Development Agency; Swiss Ministry of Foreign Affairs; UNESCO; US Institute of Peace; US Agency for International Development; US Department of State, Department for Democracy, Human Rights and Labor; Tides Foundation/Working Assets

Financial Reports

Institute for War & Peace Reporting (Europe) Statement of Financial Activities for the year ended 31 December 2004

(for 2004, activities relating to IWPR–Africa were included in the UK accounts)

| | |
|-----------------------------|------------------|
| <i>Income</i> | £ |
| Capital grant | 239,000 |
| Grants | 3,951,870 |
| Consultancy fees | 23,720 |
| Interest received | 8,470 |
| Rental income | 9,380 |
| Other income | 9,820 |
| Total income | 4,242,259 |
| <i>Expenses</i> | 3,961,982 |
| <i>Increase in Reserves</i> | <u>280,278</u> |

Note: These are not the company's statutory accounts; the statutory accounts relating to 2004 are complete and presented to the appropriate authorities.

The UK company's auditors have made a report under Section 235 on the statutory accounts for 2004, and the auditors' report so made was not qualified.

Institute for War & Peace Reporting (US) Statement of Financial Activities for the year ended 31 December 2004

| | |
|-----------------------------|----------------|
| <i>Income</i> | \$ |
| Restricted income | 124,234 |
| Unrestricted income | 167,934 |
| Other income | 40,450 |
| Total income | 332,618 |
| <i>Expenses</i> | 292,169 |
| <i>Increase in Reserves</i> | <u>40,449</u> |



IWPR journalism training session, Johannesburg, South Africa. Photo: IWPR

"The training offered me an alternative means to share critical information and views with the world, about issues of justice in Uganda, through articles I can contribute to the IWPR website ..."

Apolo Kakaire, Journalist, Uganda

IWPR Staff & Consultants



Vision newspaper printing press in Kampala, Uganda.
Photo: Trygve Bolstad/Panos

Senior Management Team

- Anthony Borden**
executive director
- Tim Williams**
operations director
- Adrienne van Heteren**
development director
- Alan Davis**
director of strategy & assessment
- Peter Shortsleeves**
chief financial officer

Operations

- Duncan Furey**
operations manager
- Mansoor Mirza**
operations manager
- Carla Cagnina**
operations administrator

Editorial

- Yigal Chazan**
managing editor
- John MacLeod**
senior editor

Graphic & web design

- Srdan Pajic**
designer

Fundraising

- Jane Ellis**
regional development manager

Finance

- Gareth Thomas**
senior finance manager
- Roja Sier-Judd**
senior accountant
- Candice Vetter**
finance officer
- Adam Taylor**
finance officer

HR/Admin

- Gerry Byrne**
human resources & office manager
- Lillah Fearnley**
administration/development officer

Afghanistan

- Kabul**
- Jean MacKenzie**
country director
- John F Baggageley**
trainer

Africa

Johannesburg

- Fred Bridgeland**
editor
- Anisa Abrahams**
admin

Cape Town

- Jonathan Campbell**
senior development manager

Kampala

- Sam Gumasa**
Uganda country director
- Paul Kavuma**
training manager

Balkans – BIRN Network

London

- Gordana Igric**
editorial & development director
- Gledis Tushi**
programme coordinator

Belgrade

- Dragana Nikolic Solomon**
country director

- Marcus Tanner**
editor/trainer

- Vesna Bjekic**
project coordinator

- Tatjana Matic**
reporter

- Tatjana Kovacevic**
monitoring officer

Bucharest

- Marian Chiriac**
project manager

Pristina

- Jeta Xharra**
project manager

- Zana Limani**
project assistant

- Nehat Islami**
outreach officer

Sarajevo

- Nerma Jelacic**
country director
- Anna McTaggart**
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project coordinator
- Sanela Dervisbegovic**
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- Beka Bajelidze**
programme coordinator

- David Stern**
editor/trainer

Vladikavkaz

- Valery Dzutsev**
country director

Yerevan

- Seda Muradyan**
country director

Central Asia

London

- Saule Mukhametrakhimova**
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A billboard in Monrovia, Liberia.
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Front cover: IWPR's trainee
journalists walk down a street in
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