



FINAL REPORT FORM
for
WACC-SUPPORTED PROJECT

This document is for end-of-project reporting. It has two parts: a) Narrative Report; b) Financial Report.

You will need to refer to your Project Application Form, the Agreement with WACC, and your bank statement when completing this form. Please return it with supporting documents and materials to WACC. Please answer the questions as fully as possible.

THE NARRATIVE REPORT

1. Project Title: (as appeared in the Agreement)	Tri-People and the Tri-Media: Working together towards a Culture of Peace and Human Rights in Mindanao, Philippines
2. Project Reference Number: (as appeared in the Agreement)	774
3. Full Name of Project Holder:	Initiatives for Peace in Mindanao (INPEACE MINDANAO), Inc.
4. Full Address:	Rm. 101, Kalinaw Center for Interfaith Resources, 13 Francisco Ave., Juna Subd., Matina, 8000 Davao City
5. Name of Country:	PHILIPPINES
6. Period the project was implemented: (from month/year to month/year)	June 2009-June 2010
7. Project Grant received: [You must include any bank charges deducted]	Amount in local currency: PhP 137,011.55 Amount in Euros or US\$ (circle as appropriate): \$2,908.95
8. Date(s) Project Grant(s) were received: (as in your bank statement) 1 st remittance 2 nd remittance	June 10, 2009 PhP 137,011.55 (\$2,908.95)

9. Activities

Give a summary of the major activities carried out during the reporting period in comparison with those planned. In case of changes from the original objectives, please explain the reasons.

The project carried out a 3-day training-seminar entitled “**Sensible and Sensitive: Journalism for Human Rights**” on November 19-21, 2009 at the Eden Nature Park in Davao City. It was participated in by 23 journalists (print, TV, radio, and online) and 10 resource persons coming from the Tri-People of Mindanao, including representatives from the International Committee of the Red Cross and the Philippine Commission on Human Rights. Other competent resource persons came from human rights organizations, including leaders of the Moro and Lumad peoples, to complete the Tri-People composition of the training-seminar (see attached programme and speakers).

The training-seminar was impelled by the trend of extrajudicial killings and enforced disappearances against activists and community leaders especially from ethnic minorities, including the killing of journalists, and the need to sensitize journalists to human rights issues.

Knowledge, attitudes, and practice towards human rights reportage were re-examined and reoriented through a thorough understanding of human rights frameworks and an understanding of issues of national minorities in Mindanao.

A series of meetings between InPeace Mindanao, the Resource Center for People’s Advocacies, and the National Union of Journalists in the Philippines-Davao City chapter were held. Several legworking among resource persons and prospective participants were done to ensure attendance and determine appropriate content and approaches.

Post-training monitoring was also done, in terms of compiling human rights reports from the participants. Post-training feedback were also taken from the Moro and Lumad resource persons, on what they saw were changes in perspectives from the journalists they interacted with.

The post-training context was also dramatically defined by the November 23, 2009 Maguindanao Massacre in Mindanao which killed 32 journalists--- just one day after the training. Some of the participants were even invited earlier to attend the convoy of the 32 journalists who accompanied the family of a nominee for governorship in Maguindanao province.

Please describe in detail the activities of the project that were implemented such as content of production, programmes, workshops or training

Below is the training-seminar programme and resource persons:

Day 1, Thursday (November 19)		
5:00 PM	Arrival	
	Opening Ceremonies	InPeace Mindanao, RCPA, NUJP
	Fellowship Night	
Day 2, Friday (November 20)		
9:30-10:00	Welcome and Introductions	Sr. Elsa Compuesto, MSM Convenor, Inpeace Mindanao Mr. Marieta Baste-Hernani Executive Director, RCPA Mr. Jessie Casalda Chairperson, NUJP Davao
10:00-11:00	Setting of Expectations/Training Orientation	Mr. Jeffrey Tupas NUJP Davao Secretary General
11:00-12:00	Human Rights Instruments and the Mandates and Functions of the Commission on Human Rights	Mr. Emiliano Cajés Jr. Chief Investigator, Commission on Human Rights XI
PM 12:00-1:00	LUNCH	
2:00-3:00	Basic Human Rights Orientation: A People-Oriented Legal Perspective	Atty. Carlos Zarate Secretary General, Union of People's Lawyers in Mindanao. Former President, IBP Davao City
3:00- 4:00	On International Humanitarian Law	Mr. Richard Cubita Field Officer, International Committee of the Red Cross Mr. Giuseppe Pogliari ICRC Manila Communication Delegate Mr. Cedric Piralla ICRC Davao Subdelegation Head
4:00-4:30	BREAK	
4:30-5:30	Sharing of Experiences	Datu Duloman Dawsay Ata-Manobo Lumad Leader Ms. Amirah Ali Lidasan Lidasan Moro woman leader Ms. Arhada Abayan Moro woman youth leader
5:30-6:30	Critique on Covering and Reporting	Ms. Rowena Caranza

	Human Rights	Paraan NUJP Director Research Director Philippine Center for Investigative Journalism (PCIJ)
Day 3 Saturday November 21)		
AM 9:00- 10:00	Covering the Human Rights Story	Mr. Carlos Conde Correspondent, New York Times Editorial Board, Bulatlat
10:00-10:30	Covering Human Rights Issues in Broadcast Radio	Mr. Mario Maximo Solis Station Manager, RMN Davao Advisory Council Member, NUJP Davao Chair, Kapisanan ng mga Broadcaster ng Pilipinas (KBP) Standards Authority Davao
10:30 - 12:00	OPEN FORUM	
PM 12:00	LUNCH	
1:30 – 3:00	Continuation of Open Forum	
3:00- 5:00	Recapitulation and Closing Ceremonies	

9.1 If the project is a workshop, seminar, or consultation, please attach the list of participants, the themes/topics of their speeches/papers, and any statement, declaration, or book published.

NAMES	SEX	ETHNICITY	MEDIA OUTLET
1. John Paul Seniel	M	Bisaya	TV GMA
2. Paul Palacio	M	Bisaya	TV ABS-CBN
3. Derf Maiz	M	Bisaya	TV GMA
4. Jules Catisay	M	Bisaya	RDO RMN (Compostela Valley)
5. Marvin Pineda	M	Bisaya	RDO RMN (Davao del Norte)
6. Efren Armilla	M	Bisaya	RDO RMN Davao del Sur)
7. Arnold Colama	M	Bisaya	RDO RMN (Davao Oriental)
8. Lex Adonis	M	Bisaya	RDO RMN (Davao City)
9. Mick Basa	M	Bisaya	Print Manila Bulletin
10. Emelita Somera	F	Bisaya	Print Mindanao Times
11. Diana Lhyd Suelto	F	Bisaya	Print Mindanao Daily Mirror
12. Jade Zaldivar	F	Bisaya	Print Sunstar Davao
13. Jeffrey Tupas	M	Bisaya	Print Philippine Daily Inquirer- Mindanao
14. Malu Manar	F	Bisaya	NDBC Radio (Kidapawan)
15. Jose Medel Hernani	M	Bisaya	Rdo Bidlisiw sa Katawhan
16. Rene Boy Libot	M	Bisaya	Rdo Bidlisiw sa Katawhan

17. Mario Castillo	M	Bisaya	Rdo Bidlisiw sa Katawhan
18. Jetty Ayop	F	Bisaya	Rdo Bidlisiw sa Katawhan
19. Grace Uddin	F	Bisaya	Online Davao Today
20. CJ Kuizon	F	Bisaya	Online Davao Today
21. Cheryl Fiel	F	Bisaya	Online Davao Today
22. Daisy Gonzales	F	Bisaya	Online Davao Today
23. Germelina Lacorte	F	Bisaya	Philippine Daily Inquirer-Mindanao
24. Rowena Paraan	F	Tagalog	NUJP National Office/Resource Person
25. Carlos Conde	M	Bisaya	New York Times/Resource Person
26. Richard Curbita	M	Bisaya	Speaker: International Committee of the Red Cross/Field Officer
27. Giuseppe Pogliari	M	Caucasian	Speaker: ICRC Communication Delegate Manila
28. Cedric Piralla	M	Caucasian	Speaker: ICRC Davao Sub-Delegation Head
29. Arhada Abayan	F	Moro	Speaker: Moro woman leader
30. Amirah Lidasan	F	Moro	Speaker: Moro woman leader
31. Duloman Dawsay	M	Lumad	Speaker: Lumad leader
32. Carlos Isagani Zarate	M	Bisaya	Speaker: Union of Peoples' Lawyers in Mindanao
33. Tyrone Velez	M	Filipino-Chinese	InPeace Mindanao Secretariat
34. Sr. Elsa Compuesto	F	Bisaya	InPeace Mindanao Convenor
35. Emiliano Cajés Jr	M	Bisaya	Commission on Human Rights

9.2 If the project is primarily purchase of equipment, please describe what kind of impact / change the equipment is bringing to the beneficiaries.

The project purchased a Toshiba DLP projector, which is a key media equipment for human rights seminars. The projector had enhanced human rights forums and activities sponsored by InPeace Mindanao and RCPA. The DLP enables us to present visualizations of human rights issues, aside from making human rights lectures creative and interesting to a broad audience.

10. Was the project successful? (If possible, please give measurable indicators.)

The project was successful in terms of providing initial space for interaction among tri-media journalists and Tri-People representatives. Mainstream journalists who attended the seminar expressed appreciation for the opportunity given to national minority leaders to provide feedback to their professional work and coverage of human rights issues. They also expressed the need to regularize such space for interaction, feedbacking, professional upgrading, and mutual learning.

The project was able to provide InPeace Mindanao with an initial pool of “human rights-sensitized” journalists who come from mainstream media outlets and fields (print, radio, TV, and online).

Leaders of people’s organizations who are part of the InPeace network have sent feedback that commentaries and news reporting have been noticeably improved, in terms of following a clear human rights framework (e.g. rights of national minorities, state human rights obligations, impunity and the national human rights situation, international humanitarian law, etc).

All the participants participated two days and weeks later in the successive mobilizations led by InPeace Mindanao and NUJP-Davao to condemn the gruesome Maguindanao massacre, another indication that their conscientization has led them to concrete and bold actions to promote and defend human rights, not just through their own news coverage but as active stakeholders in the human rights situation in Mindanao.

11. Project Beneficiaries

Please describe the actual direct beneficiaries and indicate the number of women and men. Please also mention any indirect beneficiaries.

The total direct beneficiaries of the project were 23 journalists, with 10 women, and 13 men. The indirect beneficiaries were the 3 resource persons from the national minorities, with 2 women and 1 man, representing 3 communities and 3 ethnic groups.

How have the beneficiaries reacted to the programme activities? What were the impacts of the project and different effects on women and men in the project?

The beneficiaries have responded positively to the project, with all of them expressing the need to sustain the training-seminar as a venue for interaction with the Tri-People of Mindanao. From post-seminar feedbacking, beneficiaries also appreciated the inputs they gathered as these were helpful in their human rights reportage of the Maguindanao massacre which followed barely two days after the seminar.

Indirect beneficiaries appreciated the fact that they were given an opportunity to present a critique of media coverage and treatment of national minority issues. They were also grateful for the journalists engaging them in actual simulated press conferences and interviews, as the exercise had given them tips on how to handle media and how to effectively project their issues to the broader public.

Women journalists were challenged by the conditions of women Moro leaders who presented their own situation as exploited on three levels by class, ethnicity, and gender. Men journalists were challenged to be sensitive to underlying gender

issues among national minorities as these are often hidden given the feudal-patriarchal nature of their societies.

13. Outcome and Outputs of the project: What has your project achieved and what has changed?

The project has promoted principles of “sensible and sensitive” journalism for human rights among a select group of Mindanao journalists coming from print, broadcast, and online media. It has put forward a kind of advocacy journalism that promotes the rights and welfare of national minorities, a field both in human rights and in journalism that is given less attention and emphasis.

What has changed is that a challenge has been posed to conventional journalism to sensitively and sensibly mainstream the human rights issues of national minorities in Mindanao. What has changed as well is that a deeper human rights framework has been provided to journalists in order to provide a wider and more principled context and content to their human rights reportage and commentaries.

As we have claimed above, the project had provided an auspicious opportunity for strengthening the human rights orientedness of these select journalists, as they had their baptism of fire so to speak, when the Maguindanao Massacre occurred a few days after the seminar, putting into motion what they have learned and unlearned from the project.



Journalist graduates of the “Sensible and Sensitive: Journalisms for Human Rights” Training Seminar, at the mountain-top Eden Nature Park in Davao City, from November 19-21, 2009.



Journalist Carlos H. Conde, correspondent of the New York Times, presenting a critique of human rights reporting practices for television, radio, print, and on-line media.



Local TV anchor Derf Maiz, of GMA TV 5, in simulated exercises on human rights sensitive coverage and reportage.



Jeffrey Tupas, correspondent of the country's number 1 daily newspaper The Philippine Daily Inquirer, in a workshop results presentation.



Maximo Solis, station manager of the number 1 local AM station DXDC-Radio Mindanao Network, presents Kapisanan ng mga Broadcaster ng Pilipinas (Association of Philippine Broadcasters) standards on reportage and a critique of radio broadcast practices.

14. Evaluation

14.1 What were the results of evaluating the project?

The following are the main points from the project evaluation conducted jointly by InPeace Mindanao and RCPA:

- a. The training-seminar was well represented from the various media (print, broadcast, online), and from the major media outlets (ABS CBN, GMA, Philippine Daily Inquirer, Radio Mindanao Network) which are recognized leaders in their fields; this indicates that human rights reportage of national minorities get a better chance at mainstreaming.
- b. The training-seminar was packed with competent resource persons, including those from the International Committee of the Red Cross and the Commission on Human Rights.
- c. The resource persons from national minorities possessed the advantage of being sectoral leaders and at the same time grassroots-based leaders, who have a clear grasp of their sectoral as well as community-level issues. They were also selected based on their having initial experiences in media engagement.
- d. The project's overall impact is seen in the mobilization of the participants in the movement to demand justice for the journalists and civilians killed in the Maguindanao Massacre; the incident was a litmus paper test of the human rights framework and issues that they have learned.

14.2 What were the challenges, difficulties, and/or failures in carrying out the project? Please explain how you addressed these issues.

InPeace Mindanao and RCPA points out to the following weaknesses, challenges and difficulties:

- a. There is lack of administrative staff to carry out a thorough monitoring of post-seminar outputs from the sensitized journalists. Feedback came from individuals and from leaders of people's organizations observing changes in journalists' reportage and coverage of human rights issues.
- b. From post-seminar feedback, militarist frameworks promoted by journalists' sources from the Armed Forces of the Philippines had to be processed, thus, presenting the need for sustained training-seminars such as what we have conducted in order to refute these frameworks and uphold the supremacy of human rights and the principle of civilian authority over the military.

15. Other comments, if any.

May we just state that given the vilification campaign against human rights organizations in the Philippines today, the support of church-related organizations such as WACC provide much needed endorsement to the legitimacy and moral ascendancy of our cause for human rights.

16. Name of the person submitting the report: **Atty. Beverly Selim-Musni**

Position: **Coordinator, Interfaith Peacebuilding and Human Rights Program**

Date: **December 8, 2010**

Signature: 