



**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)	Peace Journalism in Countries of Conflict in the Middle East
2. Project Reference Number: (as appeared in the Agreement)	LBN – 09/ 017
3. Full Name of Project Holder:	Forum for Development, Culture and Dialogue
4. Full Address:	Khayyat Bldg. 170 Al-Alam St., 7th Floor Badaro, Beirut
5. Name of Country:	Lebanon
6. Period the project was implemented: (from month/year to month/year)	November 2008- March 2010
7. Project Grant received:	Amount in local currency: Amount in Euros or US\$ (circle as appropriate): US\$7,237,57
8. Date(s) Project Grant(s) were received: (as in your bank statement) 1 st remittance 2 nd remittance	12 June 2009

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.

Forum for Development, Culture and Dialogue (FDCD) planned two workshops for this project, and the aim was training young Arab Journalists on peace journalism through organizing two workshops under the title "Journalists and Civil Peace".

The first workshop was held from May 15 to May 19 in Commodore Hotel/ Hamra, Beirut – Lebanon.

27 participants shared in this workshop and they were distributed as follows (13 from Lebanon, 5 from Palestine, 6 from Iraq, and 3 from Egypt). Maybe Egypt is not concerned directly in such projects, but as an Arab country it's concerned in a way or another.

FDCD gathered the participants again in another workshop in the period from October 19 till October 23, 2009. 20 participants attended this workshop that hosted Professor Jake Lynch, a pioneer in the field of Peace Journalism.

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

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.

The project was workshops.

Kindly find attached list of participants in the 2 workshops.

Concerning the speeches/ papers, in the first workshop the speakers were famous Lebanese Journalists who are living the conflict. They shared their field experience and discussed current situation of media in Lebanon.

In addition, FDCD hosted speakers from Palestine and Iraq, who shared studies they prepared about the situation of media in their countries.

But the speeches were all in the Arabic language.

In relation to the second workshop, it was 5 days of training on Peace Journalism. The first two days were given by Mr. Jean-Paul Chami, who is a trainer in Peace and Conflict, related topics in Lebanon, and the region.

In the first day, and since most of the participants know each other and no need for ice breaking, Mr. Chami started with activities that introduce the participants more to each other's personalities.

After this introduction, Mr. Chami jumped to analyzing conflicts from personal view of point, and he said that conflicts are not only political, but they maybe personal conflicts, and asked the participants what do they think of the word "conflict", and from this session he concluded that the word conflict is attached with a negative meaning, and he commented that maybe it will be negative but

there maybe something positive in it. Mr. Chami said that there are schools in conflicts, the first one that encourages on escaping from conflicts. The second, that meets with the quote that says there is no friendship except after enmity. And the third is built on the Chinese quote that conflict is a danger and a chance.

According to Mr. Chami, in conflict, there is nothing white or black, and, besides the subject of the conflict, relations are something basic and very important. He gave the onion example where its layers are distributed into attitudes, interests and needs. The concept of needs should be united, and creativity should be taken as number one to resolve conflicts.

Mr. Chami talked about the skills of transferring the conflict, starting from the point that one can't deal with conflict without involving all parties.

In the session of "Patterns of thinking", he asked the participants to fill a questionnaire on the styles of negotiating and dealing with conflict, in order to give each participant the chance to precise where s/he stands in this matter.

In the result of this questionnaire, people who are cooperative and compromising, or accommodating and disclaiming are the kind of people who care about relations, and those who are competitive are the kind of people who think from the angle of justice and right. As a conclusion, strength is in the ability of playing all these roles according to needs and the excessiveness in one of them may cause a problem.

Mr. Chami also talked about the world views, and according to how the person looks to the world he will be classified in one of three categories (childhood, adolescence, or maturity). Children see the world as dangerous, adolescents see it as a forest, and mature people see it one as a whole and they are open to others and trust them. And according to how the person views the world, he behaves.

The sessions focused on activities that were excellent in passing the concept of peace journalism to the participants in a smooth and practical way.

The second day of the workshop was also with Mr. Chami who gave a session about the image of the other in conflicts. He asked each one of the participants to think about a conflict in his country and write down a negative past, present and future and a positive past, present and future for this conflict.

After this activity the participants were asked to draw a tool they think it should be from the equipments of the peace journalist. The significant drawings were: camera, candle, lamp, hat, and microscope.

Mr. Chami then drew the three angles of the conflict: A (attitudes), B (behavior) and C (conflict or contradiction) and he said that there should be another triangle made of the angles E (empathy), N (non violence), and C (creativity).

In the second part of the day, there was a short back up film about the first workshop, and it was produced by the Batoota Films, in order to introduce Professor Jake Lynch to what was going on in the first workshop. This film was followed by reports, FDCD asked the participants to prepare, about what changed in their lives and work after the first workshop.

The rest three days of the workshop were with Professor Jake Lynch who put a strategy for his training, and was distributed as follows:

1. Aims

The workshop helped participants to:

- Analyze critically the media representation of conflicts and to identify elements of War Journalism and Peace Journalism in their own editing and reporting;
- Acquire a basic critical understanding of conflict and peace;
- Understand the potential impact and influence of different patterns of media response on the actions and motivations of parties to conflict;
- Adapt and apply concepts and techniques for producing Peace Journalism in their own professional context;
- Integrate Peace Journalism decisions and methods into their own work as editors and reporters.

2. Methods

Participants did this through

- Applying, to reports about conflict, criteria based on a critical understanding of conflict and peace;
- Re-examining assumptions about the media and their role in conflict and peace;
- Experimenting with new journalistic techniques;
- Considering their own experience of reporting on conflict.

3. Overall objectives for the group:

during the five days, each participant learned to:

- Develop ideas about what s/he wants to contribute, through journalism, to the responses to conflict by people and institutions in his/her own country and beyond;
- Define what constitutes War Journalism and Peace Journalism in her/his own professional context;
- Develop an awareness of the potential for enhancing – and harming – the prospects for peace by various forms of media response;

- Leave the course equipped with insights into the dynamics of conflict, and techniques and ideas to carry out Peace Journalism, in her/his daily working life.

4. Style and process

The style of the workshop to be elicitive, flexible and participatory, using a range of active learning approaches as well as formal teaching where appropriate, with a considerable amount of group work as well as opportunities for individual response.

5. Reading

Essential reading for the workshop is Peace Journalism by Jake Lynch and Annabel McGoldrick. Pofessor Lynch distributed this book to the participants in order to follow up with him during the workshop and benefit from the book later.

Professor Lynch concentrated on the practical applications, and he gave the participants exercises by presenting reports and asking them to signify if it is peace journalism or war journalism according to the Presentation of Johan Galtung’s model of War Journalism and Peace Journalism, that is represented in a table in “Peace Journalism” book.

According to Galtung the basic differences are the following:

Peace/ conflict Journalism	War/ Violence Journalism
peace/ conflict – oriented Explore conflict formation, x parties, y goals, z issues, general “win, win” orientation Open space, open time, causes and outcomes anywhere, also in history/ culture Making conflicts transparent Giving voice to all parties, empathy, understanding	War/ violence – oriented Focus on conflict arena, 2 parties, 1 goal (win), war general zero – sum orientation Closed space, closed time, causes and exits in arena, who threw the first stone Making wars opaque/ secret “us- them” journalism, propaganda, voice, for “us” See “them” as the problem, focus on who

<p>See conflict/ war as a problem, focus on conflict creativity humanization of all sides, more so the worse the weapon</p> <p>Proactive: prevention before any violence/ war occurs</p> <p>Focus on invisible effects of violence (trauma, and glory, damage to structure/ culture)</p>	<p>prevails in war dehumanization of “them”; more so the worse the weapon</p> <p>Reactive: waiting for violence before reporting</p> <p>Focus only on visible effect of violence (killed, wounded and material damage)</p>
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In the third day, Professor Lynch started his sessions with Introductions, overview & expectations. And under the title of War Journalism he gave the participants an Exercise to Watch a TV report of a violent incident in a conflict and consider the following questions about it:

- How is the violence explained?
- Who or what is to blame for the violence?
- What might we therefore expect the solution to be?

And he gave the participants some Hints:

- Does the report tell you what led people to be violent in the first place?
- If not, does this mean it offers no explanation?
- Or does it LEAVE an explanation in your mind? Does some explanation, already there, prevail by default?
- What is it, and what does it make you think about what is likely to happen next, or the advisable response?

He then gave them an Exercise to watch a TV report of a violent incident in a conflict, and asked: In what senses can it be said to be Peace Journalism? Demanding to also consider the questions:

- How is the violence explained?
- Who or what is to blame for the violence?

- What might we therefore expect the solution to be?

And then he asked: What are the key decisions the journalist have made, to get us to different answers to these questions?

Then he distributed the participants into small groups to discuss these matters together and then report back to the whole group, and he asked the following questions:

- What decisions would you like to make about the way you cover stories of conflict?
- What scope do you have to make them?
- What's stopping you?
- How much 'agency' can you exert and how could it be extended?

The first session in day 4 was about Understanding conflict & peace, and Professor Lynch suggested for discussion:

- What do we mean by peace?
- What do we mean by conflict?

Is conflict the same as violence? Did the conflict involving Iraq and the US begin in 2003? If not, when?

Then he gave them Exercise in Chapter 2 of Peace Journalism:

- Who were/are the parties of the conflict?
- What were/are their goals?
- When did they start thinking of those goals as incompatible?

After these discussions he gave explanations for conflict, responding to conflict and overcoming conflict.

He put a frame: how the diagnosis of a problem affects what can be presented as an appropriate remedy.

In the second Session, Professor Lynch presented The ABC conflict triangle and the conflict orange and he asked the participants to Read a report of an episode in a conflict, such as those involving political parties in Lebanon, or Israel and the Palestinians.

Then asked them how do they frame the conflict? What explanations do they give for the behavior of parties to the conflict, and what do they lead them – or leave them– to expect in terms of responses to the conflict?

In the third session he asked them to work in small groups, suggest three alternative sources for the conflict report they examined in Session Two. Say what each source would contribute to explaining the conflict, and how it would change one's expectations of what will, or should, happen next.

In the fourth session he gave a Presentation: global media and the 'war on terrorism'.

In the last day, Professor Lynch gave the participants Practical reporting exercises and he tried to put them in the ambience of a true running story, news breaks of a major incident. Receive regular updates and build them into successive versions of their story, looking towards developing peace journalism angles as they go.

Then he asked the special story writers to read it aloud.

In addition to the exercises, Professor Lynch prepared a power point presentation and depended on it in explaining the points he arose.

Professor Lynch also talked about the propaganda model, Chomsky and Herman's five filters:

1. Ownership of the medium
2. Medium's funding sources
3. Sourcing
4. Flak
5. Anti-communist ideology

He also came across the Hierarchy of influences model:

1. Media workers' professionally related roles and ethics
2. Daily work routines of the news-making process
3. Organizational imperatives of the news industry
4. Extra-media influences, including sources, advertisers and governments
5. The influence of ideology

You can find attached the whole outline of Professor Jake Lynch.

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

FDCD asked the participants to prepare a report about what changed in their lives and work after the first workshop, and here are the most significant things they talked about:

Sundos Abd el Wahab said that she, as an Iraqi journalist, learned a lot about how to cover the war in her country.

Akram Hanna, Rami Atta, and Yasmine El Sayyed Hani, three Egyptian journalists worked on spreading the concept of peace journalism in their country by organizing conferences and workshops for young journalists.

Alaa Khoury, who teaches in a University in Palestine, said that after the first workshop he started to concentrate on objectivity in the course he teaches, in addition to broadcasting the theme of peace journalism through media.

Taghreed el Azzi, also Palestinian presented her graduation project, a documentary about her life which was full of obstacles and problems, and this film arose the empathy between the participants and made them more close to each other.

Sara El Shall talked about how she was affected by the workshop in a positive way and how she implemented what she took about peace journalism in her work especially in the Lebanese elections that took place directly after the first workshop, where she tried to be objective the maximum and be away from the angles that may push her to war journalism.

Hisham Ali said that the workshop encouraged him to work on an electronic newspaper that urges on peaceful coexistence in his country, Iraq.

Robert Gemayel, a Lebanese Christian journalist talked about his special experience with the Palestinian guy who was with them in Sabra and Shatila refugee camp during the first workshop, and how they became friends despite of the black history between Christians and Palestinians in Lebanon.

In the same context, **Rita Karam** and **Mary Hosri**, who work for a religious Christian station, said that the first workshop urged them to think about making stories about the Palestinian refugee camps in Lebanon and talked about their attempts to accomplish this.

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

The feedback of the participants on the workshop was so much positive, and they said that the first workshop left some questions in their minds but the second answered all their worries about peace Journalism especially in the sessions of Professor Jake Lynch, whom they learned a lot from his experience in this field.

11. Project Beneficiaries

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

The actual direct beneficiaries are the participants:

27 in the first workshop (15 females, 12 males)

20 participants in the second workshop (10 males, 10 females)

Concerning the indirect beneficiaries, they are the surrounding environment of those young journalists, because all of them were influenced by the “Peace Journalism” concept and were enthusiastic to spread it among journalists in their countries.

12. 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?

One of the participants called Jaafar Sadaka from Palestine, suggested establishing a committee called “Journalists for Civil Peace”, in a way that it includes all the Arab countries and works on lots of things like:

- 1- organizing workshops for journalists to develop their ability on writing balanced reports
- 2- Release a website that contains an electronic newspaper that covers the news of the Arab countries, concentrating on the conflict cases according to the concept of peace journalism.

Jaafar put a plan of how this committee would be and how the participants can work together in order to help this project succeed, and he sent it to all the participants who were so much enthusiastic to apply it.

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

If your project produced media, please send a sample copy of audio/video cassettes, CD, VCD, or DVD and label it with title, duration, language used, and date of production. If you can, please send photos with informative captions (digital photos, if possible), newspaper/radio clips, homepage links, etc.

FDCD produced a documentary about the two workshops.

FDCD also included the Peace Journalism project in its 2009 newsletter.

FDCD also produced a blog that contained the articles written by the participants about the project: <http://fdcdpeacejournalism.blogspot.com>

& finally one of the participants created a group on Facebook to bring the participants together:

<http://www.facebook.com/home.php?#/group.php?gid=198475560323&ref=ts>

14. Evaluation

14.1 What were the results of evaluating the project?

The project was so successful, and it showed thirsty for the “Peace Journalism” concept in the Region.

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

One of the challenges was to bring journalists from different sects, political sides, and countries together and train them on Peace Journalism, in the time they are living conflicts in their countries.

15. Other comments, if any.

16. Name of the person submitting the report:

Position:

Date:

Signature: