



United Nations
Educational, Scientific and
Cultural Organization



Global Alliance On Media And Gender

THE GLOBAL ALLIANCE ON MEDIA AND GENDER (GAMAG)

FRAMEWORK AND PLAN OF ACTION



Promoting and
addressing gender
equality and
women's
empowerment in
media systems,
structures and
content



**FRAMEWORK AND PLAN OF ACTION
FOR THE GLOBAL ALLIANCE ON MEDIA AND GENDER (GAMAG)**

**Promoting and addressing gender equality and women's empowerment in media systems,
structures and content.**

Preamble

The Beijing Declaration put on the map the critical importance of media in the attainment of gender equality and women's empowerment. Twenty years later, while there have been signs of progress, and meantime the media environment has been significantly transformed. There is a need to revitalize our commitment and approach to the relationships between gender equality and the media in the 21st century.

The new media environment, which includes social and digital media, increasingly complex market pressures and globalized media systems, provides new opportunities for women's freedom of expression and access to information. Yet it exacerbates some existing problems and throws up new challenges that need to be addressed.

The first Global Forum on Media and Gender (2-4 December, Bangkok, Thailand) aimed to initiate processes that would link up ongoing actions and add momentum to efforts to address the issue of gender equality in media systems, structures and content, acknowledging this as a key to women's empowerment and full participation in society. Following a global discussion on the framework and plan of action for GAMAG, the forum committed to the following development goal:

To catalyse the changes and partnerships needed to ensure that gender equality is achieved in constantly evolving media systems, structures and content at local, national and global levels.

We are committed to ensuring our work operates within a Human Rights framework, taking as a starting point Article 19 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and the 2010 statement of the four special rapporteurs on Freedom of Expression, which notes that equal enjoyment of the right to freedom of expression remains elusive and that historically disadvantaged groups, including women, continue to struggle to have their voices heard and to access information of relevance to them.

The GAMAG defines media as including all forms of digital and non-digital communication and platforms.

For GAMAG, the development of media and Information and Communications Technology (ICT) institutions, and the equal access and participation of women and men in these, are both a means and an end to achieve gender equality. They are a means because the development of media and ICT can open up greater opportunities for women/men and boys/girls to participate in development processes. They are an end in that the development of media and ICT, and women's involvement in these, is also part of sustainable development.

The GAMAG defines gender equality as the achievement of equal rights and equal status for all people, irrespective of their sexual orientation and/or identity.

The GAMAG includes specific consideration of women, inclusive of youth, in marginalized groups such as rural, impoverished, and women with disability. The work of the GAMAG will ensure that gender issues in these marginalised groups receive attention.

1. Background

1.1 This Framework and Plan of Action was prepared based on a global online debate involving over 200 organizations/individuals

1.2 It was further deliberated at the Global Forum on Media and Gender (GAMAG) held in Bangkok from 2-4 December 2013.

1.2 It was developed in the context set by the 'Concept Note' for this event.

>> [Download the Concept Note](#)

http://www.unesco.org/new/fileadmin/MULTIMEDIA/HQ/CI/CI/pdf/gfmg_concept.pdf

1.3 The Framework and Plan of Action draws on the Beijing Declaration and Plan of Action, '*Women and the Media Diagnosis*' and its strategic objectives Action Line J.1 and J.2. These objectives are:

Strategic objective J.1. Increase the participation and access of women to expression and decision making in and through the media and new technologies of communication.

Strategic objective J.2. Promote a balanced and non-stereotyped portrayal of women in the media.

>> Download the Declaration

<http://www.un.org/womenwatch/daw/beijing/beijingdeclaration.html>

2. Introduction

2.1 One of the main objectives of the Forum was to **formally begin a Global Alliance for Media and Gender (GAMAG)**. It was a historic opportunity to act collectively, in the context of a new media environment that has been transformed by *inter alia* digital media platforms, the widespread use of social media, and ‘citizen’ journalism – all of which now sit alongside the older media of radio, television and print. The Forum aimed to follow-up the Strategic objectives J.1 and J.2.

2.2 The **GAMAG** is a multi-stakeholder group of partners agreeing to combine efforts, and resources where necessary, to achieve gender equality in media systems, structures and content, and to promote citizens’ media dialogue, as a means of ensuring women’s freedom of expression, empowerment and full participation in society.

2.3 UNESCO and partners facilitated initial discussions through a series of online debates that were used to develop this ‘GAMAG Framework and Plan of Action’. The key questions were:

- a. What functions can the GAMAG be expected to perform?
- b. Who should be the different stakeholder groups within the Alliance?
- c. What structures should the Alliance take to effectively perform such functions?
- d. What arrangements will serve such a structure and ensure its sustainability?
- e. What are two priority activities that the Alliance should undertake?
- f. What should be the Forum’s programme of activities for the next two years?

2.4 At the Forum, hundreds of stakeholders, participating on-site and from remote locations, lent their voices, intellectual capacity, collective creativity and ingenuity to the development of comprehensive linking-up of efforts to address the following issues:

- a. Gender-sensitive policies and strategies in media (including community media) and ICT institutions
- b. Gender mainstreaming in journalism education and ongoing professional training
- c. Participation and access of women to expression and decision-making
- d. Woman media workers’ working conditions

- e. Safety of women journalists
- f. Reporting on issues affecting women, including gender-based violence, trafficking, women in conflict and post-conflict situations, leadership, politics, access to land and capital. etc.
- g. Media, legal and regulatory frameworks and national gender polices/strategies
- h. Facilitate citizens' media dialogue on gender equality
- i. Freedom of expression and regional and global trends: the gender dimensions
- j. Media and information literacy to promote gender equality
- k. Training and facilitating effective and ethical citizen reporting of gender, with a particular emphasis on empowering women to undertake self-representation by acting as media producers

3. Rationale for the Global Alliance on Media and Gender (GAMAG)

3.1 The Alliance has been established in recognition that the media are critical to the achievement of gender equality and women's empowerment. Women's access to expression and participation in decision-making in all forms of media and communication processes, including digital, are fundamental to a free, diverse, plural and democratic media system. The partners recognize that gender equality and women's empowerment will be a development priority of the next decade and the partners acknowledge that it is essential to establish international co-operation and ensure action. The Framework and Plan of Action of the GAMAG is related to UNESCO's global priority gender equality and women's empowerment, and is important to the global follow up to the Beijing Declaration and the work of the UN Commission on the Status of Women. It is a step towards South-South and North-South dialogue partnerships/dialogue among like-minded organizations that are promoting the rights of women and the equality between women and men in the staffing and content of media.

4. Objectives of the Global Alliance on Media and Gender (GAMAG)

4.1 The GAMAG's objectives are:

- 4.1.1 To pursue gender equality in media systems, structures and content by strengthening international, regional and national cooperation in which all stakeholders work together to drive change globally;

4.1.2 To follow-up, build on and systematically monitor implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action: '*Women and the Media Diagnosis*', and its strategic objectives; and

4.1.3 To develop and sustain gender and media priorities within a broad donor, government and development agency funding framework.

5. Principles

The following principles underpin the operation of the GAMAG:

5.1 Legal Framework

The Alliance is committed to work within the established international standards and agreed upon normative frameworks and respect for cultural diversity.

5.2 Voluntary and Open Membership

The Alliance, as a dynamic structure, operates on a voluntary and open membership basis. Participation is welcome by all who agree to abide by its objectives and principles. The Alliance provides an enabling environment for equal participation among stakeholders, including all sectors of the media (individual organizations and their associations), governments, regulatory authorities, civil society organizations, academic institutions, professional organizations and regional and international development agencies, donor organizations, and individuals.

All contributions from the different stakeholders (for example, expertise, knowledge, human resources, funding) are equally valued.

5.3 Democratic Alliance Management

The Alliance is committed to operate in a democratic management structure that includes: gender equality; regional, cultural, and linguistic diversity; and a culture of listening and engagement. The Alliance is a not-for-profit entity, which operates in a transparent and accountable manner. Members should seek funding to enable participation of every type of stakeholder and ensure representation of all regions.

6. Structure of the GAMAG

- 6.1 UNESCO, as part of its ongoing work, has a lead role in the GAMAG in cooperation with UN Women, other UN agencies, international development, civil society and other future partners, in consultation with a central/core group of partners made up of regional and international organizations.
- 6.2 International development agencies, in consultation with the core groups of partners, are envisaged as supporters of Alliance activities.
- 6.3 A steering committee to guide the Alliance, will be composed of representatives of the core group of partners engaged. The steering committee will reflect regional, linguistic, and generational diversity, and will include representatives of key stakeholder sectors such as media professionals and their unions, media organizations, governments, civil society organizations, and international agencies.
- 6.4 A central administrative unit (Secretariat) will coordinate the overall implementation of activities. It will be in charge of implementing the decisions of the steering committee to coordinate the formulation and to monitor the implementation of programme activities, and facilitate coordination and collaboration with the secretariats of other relevant international bodies;
- 6.5 Thematic groups (thematic and regional expert-driven working groups) will provide independent expertise to the Steering Committee with respect to programmes and policies;
- 6.6 Focal points to be nominated from regional and country level chapters of GAMAG will represent GAMAG and coordinate activities in their country or region;
- 6.7 Operational partners in each country or region may encompass the variety of organizations and entities engaged in gender and media, as well as governments, regulatory and self-regulatory bodies, NGOs, academic institutions and research and private sector entities.
- 6.8 Members of GAMAG are entities or individuals, who have an interest in gender equality and women's empowerment in and through the media,

6.9 The GAMAG will be housed and coordinated through a digital platform. After the first two years, members of the GAMAG will seek to meet in person during a global forum to exchange information and plan future actions.

7. Functions of the GAMAG

The Alliance will function to:

7.1. Establish continuing strategic and inclusive global *partnerships* that will work to develop actions and strategies that address gender equality issues

7.2 Build *knowledge* to increase women's participation in and access to media through sharing of information and good practices

7.3 Promote *capacity-building* to empower media participants for gender equality

7.4 Develop *mechanisms* for strong cooperation with the media

The above functions will focus inter alia on:

- Enabling global discussion of significant topics to develop strategies for action/agenda setting

Global Alliance On Media And Gender

- Mobilizing media and governments to implement gender-sensitive policies and programmes, as well as maintain an on-going dialogue;

- Developing opportunities for expression and skill development in media industries (including in leadership roles, mentoring programmes, and in developing/producing media content);
- The safety of woman media workers; and
- Promoting media and information literacy within and outside formal education systems to, among other things, promote gender-sensitive.

8. Priority actions that the GAMAG should undertake

Actions are based on the recognition that all stakeholders have roles in the promotion of

access and full participation of women in the media sector and in media content. They include the following:

8.1 Facilitate partnerships advancing progress around media and gender:

8.1.1 Identify UN agencies, funds and programmes that are implementing or have an interest in activities relating to GAMAG, and to encourage them to make gender equality and women's empowerment in and through the media a component of their internal frameworks.

8.1.2 Work with governments to develop actions and strategies related to gender equality and women's empowerment in and through media, and to make visible their national and regional gender and communication agendas

8.1.3 Work with governments to make gender mainstreaming transparent planning in budgeting related to gender, communication and information issues.

8.1.4 Partner with journalists and media organisations, NGOs, journalism and media education institutions etc. to advance self-regulation mechanisms that are gender-sensitive regarding both content and women's representation in decision-making.

8.1.5 Partner with UN Agencies and other development organisations, foundations, private sector, to constitute a donor framework and to develop programmes on media, ICT's and gender and to make this issue a component of their internal frameworks.

8.1.6 Partner with Global Alliance for Partnership on Media and Information Literacy (GAPMIL) in order to develop joint initiatives and programmes on MIL and Gender.

8.1.7 Partner with media organisations, NGOs, journalism and media education institutions, UN Agencies and other development organisations etc to develop and launch potential centres of excellence and reference on gender and media.

8.2 Building knowledge to increase women's participation in and access to media

8.2.1 Establish an online clearinghouse and knowledge community as a central repository on gender and media, connecting other existing platforms. The clearinghouse should: 1) include an international database of experts (women

and men) working on gender and media issues; 2) facilitate research-informed public journalism and story-telling projects in partnership with industry, civil society and journalism media educators and researchers as a means of effecting change through direct engagement with industry and heightening social policy impact; 3) include quality news resources that inform, educate and provide examples of good practices in gender reporting; 4) include an online community specifically focused on journalism/media education and training designed to improve reporting practices on gender quality issues.

8.2.2 Commission and disseminate research to aid the development of action plans based on detailed information and knowledge. This includes using gender indicators that account for the participation of women and girls in the communicative environment and barriers to that participation.

8.2.3 Create regional observatories to gather qualitative and quantitative information on how traditional and digital media are affecting women, and publish regular reports to inform decision-makers in the field of communication and media regulation and policies.

8.2.4 Monitor the safety of women working in the media.

8.2.5 Constitute a think tank that would develop and put forward a research agenda in relation to media and gender which develops new areas for investigation in response to challenges emerging from contemporary changes in the media environment. These areas may include policies and regulatory arrangements, the digital and social media environment, media and information literacy as a tool to promote gender equality and women's empowerment, safety of women media professionals, and the conditions which create or inhibit gender equality in media industries.

8.3 Capacity building to empower media participants for gender equality

8.3.1 Encourage and assist media organisations and other information providers, media education professional associations, academic institutions, and others who provide education and training on media issues to play a key role in developing practitioners who are gender-sensitive.

8.3.2 Support the development of training programmes for media practitioners to operationalise gender ethics in everyday professional practice.

8.3.3 Support and facilitate education and training for women citizen journalists

8.3.4 Encourage and support education authorities across educational jurisdictions to produce curricula and educational materials appropriate to the goals of the GAMAG

8.3.5 Prioritize critical media and information literacy from a gender perspective to create a grounded awareness about gender equality issues in media based on the evidence generated through media monitoring and research initiatives.

8.3.6 Involve youth in the promotion of gender equality in media systems, structures and content.

8.4 Develop mechanisms for strong cooperation with the media

8.4.1 Encourage cooperation between media, research centres, NGO's and governments for the development of production of gender relevant content.

8.4.2 Encourage systems and policies that improve working conditions and labour rights for women in media, including issues of pregnancy and childcare.

8.4.3 Encourage gender-focused media monitoring.

8.4.4 Encourage and inform the development of ethical codes of conduct within media organisations in order to eliminate sexist, violent, or stereotypical portrayals (especially stereotypes of gender roles);

8.4.5 Ensure a safe environment and security for women in the media.

8.4.6 Develop strategies to increase women's and girls' access to financial and technological resources for participation in media.

8.5 Assessment of the Alliance

8.5.1 The Alliance will develop monitoring and evaluation protocols for its activities and will periodically review and revise its strategy for carrying out its objectives.

9. The immediate next steps of the Alliance for 2014-2015

- 9.1 Establish an international steering committee to guide the work of GAMAG as described in 6.2.1 above
- 9.2 Agree on a feasible work plan for the first two years
- 9.3 Follow-up on inputs to the 2015 UN Conference on Women/Gender
- 9.4 Follow-up on inputs to the Post 2015 Development Agenda
- 9.5 Make inputs to the 2015 WSIS +10 process
- 9.6 Develop monitoring and evaluation protocols for the activities of the alliance; clearly defining success criteria



Global Alliance On Media And Gender

Partners

1. ACS
2. ADEN TV
3. Afaq for Media Services
4. African Centre for Media & Information Literacy
5. African Network for the Prevention and Protection against Child Abuse and Neglect (ANPPCAN- UGANDA CHAPTER)
6. African Union of Broadcasting
7. Agenda/Hasdera
8. Al-Jazeera
9. AIMS International
10. Alliance of Independent Press Councils of Europe (AIPCE)
11. Akhbar Misr 30
12. Aklam Furatiya
13. Al Modon Online Newspaper
14. Alex Media
15. Al-Hayat Newspaper
16. Ali Bin Abi Taleb Independent School for Boys
17. AL-Izdihar Association for Family and Child Care
18. AllAfrica.Com
19. Alliance for Cooperation for and Legal Aid Bangladesh-ACLAB
20. Almasry Alyoum Newspaper
21. Al-nas Association for Public Benefit
22. Alsahat tv
23. Al-Shorouk Newspaper
24. Alsumaria tv
25. Alternative Lifestyle Communication
26. Anadolu Agency -Al-Wafd Newspaper
27. Annour of Children and Youths Association
28. AMARC Women
29. ANTAR
30. Arab Business Channel
31. Arab Institute for Democracy
32. Arab States Broadcasting Union (AS-BU)
33. Arab Women Media Centre (AWMC)
34. Aroos Alyemen-women Magazine
35. ARTICLE 19 Brazil
36. ARTICLE 19 Senegal
37. Asabe Shehu Yar'Adua Foundation

38. Asia Indigenous Peoples Pact
39. Asian Media Information and Communication Centre (AMIC)
40. Asian Network of Women in Communication
41. Asia-Pacific Broadcasting Union (ABU)
42. Asia-Pacific Media and Information Literacy Education Centre (AMILEC)
43. ATD - Le Quart Monde
44. Asia-Pacific Institute for Broadcasting Development (AIBD)
45. Asmita Women's Publishing House, Media & Resource Organization (ASMITA)
46. Association for Progressive Communications (APC)
47. Association of Caribbean Media Workers
48. Association of Media Women in South Sudan
49. Association Rowad Développement Humain
50. Association Women Leadership and Sustainable Development
51. Associazione DonneinQuota
52. ATD - Le Quart Monde
53. Aujourd'hui le Maroc
54. AWMC stands for Arab women media center
55. Australian Teachers of Media (ATOM)
56. Balkan Investigative Reporting Network- Macedonia
57. Bangladesh NGOs Network for Radio and Communication
58. Bhutan Media Foundation
59. Bibliotheca Alexandria
60. Blue Diamond Society
61. Bouira University
62. Breakthrough
63. British Council
64. Brown University
65. BSS News Agency
66. Bué Fixe- Associação de Jovens
67. Burningpot Media
68. Bush Radio
69. Cairo University
70. Camilo José Cela University
71. Canada's Centre for Digital and Media Literacy
72. Canchas.org
73. Capital Newspaper

74. Care for Life
75. Caribbean Broadcasting Union (CBU)
76. Carroog Media Group
77. Center for Community Development and Education (CCDE)
78. Center for Media and Information Literacy
79. Center for Media Studies & Peace Building
80. Center for Public Enlightenment & Civic Education, Nigeria
81. Center for Research & Communication (CRC)
82. Center of Arab Women for Training and Research (CAWTAR)
83. Central Luzon State University
84. Centre for Election and Governance (CEG) Zambia
85. Centre for Media Literacy and Community Development (CEMCOD)
86. Centre for Nonviolence and Gender Advocacy in Nigeria(CENGAIN)
87. Centre for Peacebuilding and Disaster Relief
88. Center for Public Enlightenment & Civic Education, Nigeria
89. Centre for Studies and Applied Sciences in Gender - Family - Women and Adolescent (CSAGA)
90. Centro Estudio Genero (Gender Studies Centre)
91. Channel Mountain Communication
92. CHETNAD
93. Chisamba Productions and Media Consultancy
94. Cimacnoticias
95. City University
96. Columbia University - ISHR
97. Commonwealth of Learning
98. Commonwealth Peoples' Association of Uganda (CPAUG)
99. Commonwealth Women's Organisation Nigeria
100. Communication Department, Presbyterian Church in Cameroon
101. Communication Faculty, Esa Unggul University.
102. Community Development Association of Upper Egypt
103. Community Media Network
104. Community Media Solutions

105. Conférence Permanente de l'Audiovisuel Méditerranéen (COPEAM)
106. Connected Development Initiative (CODE)
107. Conseil international des Radios-Télévisions d'expression française (CIRTEF)
108. Conseil national des droits de l'Homme (National Human Rights Council)
109. Consortium of Ethiopian Public Universities
110. Council of Europe
111. Courseline Training Center for Teachers
112. Creative Five World
113. CRY- Coalition on Rights & Responsibilities of Youth
114. Dar AL-Khibrah Organization
115. De Montfrot University
116. Department of Communication, University of Hyderabad
117. Department of Mass Communication, Bayero University Kano, Nigeria.
118. Dept. of Journalism and Mass Communication, Karnataka State Women's University, Bijapur
119. Dept. of Journalism and Mass Communication, Shivaji University, Kolhapur, Maharashtra State, India
120. Deutsche Welle (DW), DW Akademie
121. Development and Study Research Center (DSRC)
122. Development Diaries
123. Development, Advocacy, and Media Center DAM
124. Dialogue Association for Culture and Creativity
125. Doha Centre for Media freedom (DCMF)
126. DT Women's University
127. Egypt Revolution Organization for Human Rights and Development
128. Egyptian Association For Educational Resources
129. Egyptian TV
130. Egyptian Voices Reuters
131. Electronic Baquba Newspaper
132. Environmental Protection and Conservation Organization
133. Environmental Rights Action/Friends of the Earth Nigeria
134. Equinoxe Television

135. Equity Advocates
136. Esfera Política, Center for Studies in Democracy
137. Ethiopian Media Women Association
138. Ethiopian Young Lawyers Association
139. European Institute for Gender Equality (EIGE)
140. European Women's Lobby
141. Faculty of Mass Communication, Cairo University
142. FAMEDEV-Inter Africa Network for Women, Media ,Gender and Development/Le Réseau Inter Africain Des Femmes, Médias, Genre et Dév
143. Fast Rural Development Programme
144. FATA Institutional Strengthening Project
145. FEDERAL RADIO CORPORATION CORPORATION OF NIGERIA
146. Federation of African Media Women Zimbabwe
147. Federation of Nepali Journalists (FNJ)
148. Female Journalists Association of Liberia (FeJAL)
149. Fem LINKpacific
150. FEMNET (African Women's Development & Communication Network)
151. FemTechNet
152. Fiji Women's Rights Movement
153. Film Museum Society
154. Ford Foundation
155. Foundation for Responsible Media
156. Foundation Ultimate Purpose (UP)
157. Four Seasons Magazine for development
158. France Expertise Internationale - 'Media for Democracy and Accountability in the DR Congo' Programme
159. Freedom Foundation - Yemen.
160. Freelance Journalist/National Coordinator for National Association of Freelance Journalists (NAFJ)
161. Fresno Future Project
162. From the Back of the Room Productions
163. Gambia Radio and Television Services
164. Gaza Centre for Media Freedom
165. Geena Davis Institute on Gender in Media
166. Gender and Development Reseash center
167. Gender Equality Knowledge Network
168. Gender Hub

169. Gender Links
170. Gender Media Caucasus Journalists' Association
171. Ghana Community Radio Network (GCRN)
172. Girl Effect Initiative
173. Global Alliance on Media and Information Literacy (MIL)
174. Global Forum for Media Development (GFMD)
175. Global Forum for Religions and Humanity
176. Global Girl Media
177. Global Media Group GMG TV
178. Global Network for Rights and Development (GNRD)
179. Global Youth Movement-Guyana
180. Global Voices Advocacy
181. Globale Medienwerkstatt e. V.
182. Goldcoast Developmental Foundation
183. Government Media and Information Center
184. Graphic Communications Group Limited
185. Great Gairo Local Radio Station
186. Green ICT Services
187. HACEY's Health Initiative
188. Hawassa University
189. Heinrich Boell Foundation, China Program
190. Helen Keller International Bangladesh
191. Hollaback! Boston
192. Human Rights Film Focus Nepal
193. Hungarian Publishers' Association
194. Ibn Khaldun Center for Development Studies
195. ICONIC
196. Imasryalyoum Newspaper
197. Indian Media Centre
198. Indonesia Future Leaders
199. INSM Iraqi Network for Social Media
200. Institute for Cultural Diplomacy
201. Institute for Media and Society
202. Institute for Social Development and Peace (IUDESP)
203. Institute of Balochistan Studies
204. Institute of Journalism
205. Institute of Peace and Diplomacy
206. Integrated Community Health Services (InChES)

207. Inter Press Service
208. Inter African Network on Women, Media, Gender and Development
209. International Association for Media and Communication Research (IAMCR)
210. International Association of Women in Radio and Television(IAWRT)
211. International Federation of Journalists(IFJ)
212. International Media Support (IMS)
213. International News Safety Institute (INSI)
214. International Rescue Committee
215. International Telecommunication Union(ITU)
216. International Women's Media Foundation (IWMF)
217. International Youth Council, Abuja Chapter
218. Internews Network
219. IPI and Human Rights
220. Iraqi Network for Informatics
221. IREX
222. Isangano Community Radio
223. Islamic Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (ISESCO)
224. Islamic University in Uganda
225. Itezhi-tezhi community Radio Station
226. Jagaran Media Center
227. Jawaharlal Nehru University
228. Jnbo
229. Jordan news agency"petra
230. Journalist For Human Rights JHR - Sudan
231. Journalists for Human Rights
232. Junge Presse Berlin e.V. (Youth Press Berlin Association)
233. Just Peace Initiatives
234. Knowledge Alliance for Social Emotional Learning and Development (KASELD)
235. Katungod Han Samarena (Rights of Samar Women) Women Organization
236. Kenya Association of the Intellectually Handicapped
237. Keyrates
238. Khairat Al-Nahraeeen Of Human Organization
239. Kisumu County Government
240. KONTAX
241. K-Youth Media

242. Haute Autorité de la Communication Audiovisuelle (HACA)
243. Leicester Media School De Montfort University
244. L' Expression
245. Liberia Media Center
246. Libyan Union of response
247. Local Governance Network
248. Luangdimai (Zeliangrong) Theological Forum
249. Luther W. New Theological College
250. Lycee Kassem Amin de jeunes filles/Tanta
251. Ma'an Network, Ma'an news agency
252. Macquarie University
253. Madarek Center for the Right to Knowledge
254. Maghreb Media Forum (MMF)
255. Malawi News Agency
256. Mandara Media Foundation
257. MAP- Media Association for Peace
258. Martyrs square media
259. Massey University
260. Mass-line Media Center (MMC)
261. Media Advocacy Group (MAG)
262. Media Arts for Development
263. Media Association for Development and Change
264. Media awareness project in Moroccan society
265. Media Centre for Sustainable Development
266. Media Consortium
267. Media Development Center
268. Media Diversity Institute (MDI)
269. Mentor International Association for Media Education (MENTOR)
270. Media Monitoring Africa (MMA)
271. Mediterranean Institute of Gender Studies (MIGS)
272. Melbourne Girls College
273. Men for Healthy Relationships Namibia
274. Mercosul -China News Agency in Brazil
275. Metro India
276. Micheal Imoudu National Institute For Labour Studies
277. Middlesex University
278. Midlands State University - Department of Media and Society Studies
279. Mindanao State Univerisity

280. Misriyati
281. Miss Representation
282. Mobaderoun for Culture and Media
Consluts
283. Mohammed Fadhel Maisri
284. Mkushi Community Radio
285. Moonest
286. Moroccan Regulatory High Authority
(HACA Morocco)
287. Movement for the Emancipation of
Young Intellectuals
288. Mragbon
289. Mustaqbal Media Corporation
290. My Right
291. Centre for Peacebuilding and Disaster
Relief
292. National Film and Video Censors
Board
293. National Institution For Human Rights
294. National Media Development Center
(NMDC)
295. NAYA Network Sudan Chapter
296. Nedaa Est for Human dev.
297. Nehru Yuva Kendra
298. Nepal Press Institute (NPI)
299. Nepalbani Network
300. Network Mushahide media
301. Neue deutsche Medienmacher
302. New Dawn Counselling and Education
Services
303. New Era Educational and Charitable
Support Foundation
304. New Moon Girl Media
305. Nizwa College of applied sciences
306. Nouvel Espace pour le Partenariat au
Développement en Centrafrique
307. Nukanti Foundation
308. OpCit Research
309. OPIAC
310. Organization Iberoamerican Telecom-
munications
311. Organization for Security and Co-
operation in Europe (OSCE)
312. Organization of backing liberal and
social development
313. Oxfam International
314. Palestine TV
315. Pan-African Women's Organisation
(PAWO – OPF)
316. Panos Institute Southern Africa (PSAf)

317. Panos Institute West Africa (PANOS)
318. Paris Girls Rock
319. Peace Family and Media Association
320. Pemimpin Idola
321. Peace Family and Media Association
322. People and Borders Foundation
323. People's Association for Rural Development (PARD)
324. Pest Jordan :People to Economic and Social Training
325. Proactive Humanitarian Program (PHP)
326. Public Authority for Youth
327. Public Service Center for Training and Human Development
328. PYALARA- Palestinian Youth Association for Leadership & Rights Activation
329. Radio Africa Group-The Star Newspaper
330. Radio Atlantis
331. Radio bnscafe
332. Radio Dialogue FM
333. Radio Marsyangdi
334. Radio Netherlands Worldwide - Love Matters
335. Radio Netherlands Worldwide (RNW)
336. Radio of Mauritania
337. Radio Riverside
338. Radio RJH
339. Radio Ruspuna FM
340. Radio Thailand English Language Service
341. Radio Tulsipur
342. Rakambia Radio
343. RAP/ RCE
344. Rättviseförmedlingen (Equalisters)
345. READ India
346. Réalités Magazine, Tunisie
347. Red Elephant Foundation
348. Red Vanguardia
349. Rede Mulher de Educação (Women's Network of Education)
350. Renaissance Society Community Development
351. Reproductive Health Matters
352. Réseau Amazigh pour la Citoyenneté
353. RMIT University
354. Radio Netherlands Worldwide (RNW)
355. Romedia Foundation

356. Rose Elyoussef Foundation
357. Rural Empowerment and Institutional Development REPID
358. Russian Union of Journalists
359. Salah Ad Din Investment Commission
360. Sancharika Samuha Southern African Broadcasting Association (SABA)
361. Save the Children and Hiwot Ethiopia
362. Save the children Sudan
363. School of Communication & Creative Arts, Journalism program
364. School of Education & Innovation, Kean University, NJ
365. Seed Foundation
366. Sheba Return Initiative
367. Shutter Films Rwanda
368. Sierra Leone Parliament
369. Silvia Chocarro Marcesse
370. Sky FM/Witaba Foundation
371. Slums Information Development & Resource Centres (SIDAREC)
372. Social Development & Research Organization.
373. Social Welfare Society Lakhanwal , Gujrat Pakistan
374. Society for empowering human resource(SEHER)
375. Solidarity for Women's Rights Association
376. Somali Media for Peace and Development
377. Southern Highlands Community Development Alliance (SHICODA)
378. SPICES Academic Consultancy
379. Sportello donna
380. Sri Padmavati Mahila Visvavidyalaym
381. Standard newspapers
382. Student Association for Youth Development
383. Studies & Economic Media Center (SEMC)
384. Support For Change
385. SUTRA (The Society for Social Uplift Through Rural Action)
386. Syrian Radio and Television
387. Syrian Women's Forum for Peace
388. Tahrir Newspaper
389. Takatoul Association Grand Tangier
390. Tanzania Gender Networking Programme (TGNP)

391. Tanzania Media Women's Association
- TAMWA
392. TFINS
393. The 6 community library services
394. The Arab awareness Center for rights
and law
395. The Center for Sudanese Studies
396. The Red Elephant Foundation
397. The Representation Project
398. The Serious Work Association (SWA)
399. The Story Kitchen
400. The Training Nest
401. The Urban Sector Planning & Man-
agement Services (Pvt.) Ltd
402. The-Voice-of-Youth
403. Times of Zambia
404. Timor Leste Media Development Cen-
tre (TLMDC)
405. Together To Palestine
406. Tomorrow Association of Human
Rights
407. Tounes al Fatet
408. Tripoli Good
409. Tunisian Association for Voluntary
Action (ATAV)
410. Tunisian Radio
411. Tv9
412. Uganda National Commission for
UNESCO
413. Uganda Journalists Network
414. Uks Research Centre on Women and
Media
415. UNOPS
416. UNRWA
417. UN Women Office in Bosnia and Her-
zegovina
418. United Nation Alliance of Civilizations
(UNAOC)
419. United Nations Development Pro-
gramme
420. United Nations Educational Scientific
and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO)
421. United Nations Entity for Gender
Equality and the Empowerment of
Women (UN Women)
422. United Nations Information Center in
Buenos Aires
423. United Nations Regional Centre for
Preventive Diplomacy for Central Asia
(UNRCCA)
424. United Youth Front International
425. Universidade de Coimbra

426. University of Auckland
427. University of Dhaka
428. University of East Anglia
429. University of Guelma
430. University of Padova
431. University of Warwick
432. VINNARASU Association of India
433. Vital Voices
434. VIVENDI
435. Waa3i
436. Wanda TV
437. Wave India
438. Welad Elbalad Media Services LTD
439. WMC Qendra e Medieve te Grave,
Women's Media Center, Medija Centar
Zena, Kadin Media Merkezi
440. WMW Jamaica
441. Wojod foundation for human security
442. Womantra
443. Women Action
444. Women in Media
445. Women Journalists Mentoring Program
446. Women's Media Watch
447. Women's Museum in Denmark
448. Women's Network of Education
449. Women's UN Report Network -
WUNRN
450. Working Women Society
451. World Association for Christian Com-
munication (WACC)
452. World Forum for Journalists and Writ-
ers
453. World Journalism Education Council
(WJEC)
454. World Pulse
455. World Savers Christian Fellowship
456. World Summit on Media for Children
and Youth
457. www.noreed.com
458. Yemen center for Human Rights Stud-
ies
459. Yemen News Agency
460. Yemeni Journalists Syndicate
461. Yool Media Group (YMG)
462. You Press
463. Young 20 magazine
464. Youth Association For Development
465. Young People in the Media (YPM)

- 466. Youth Association for Development (YAD)
- 467. Youth Development Association and Women
- 468. Youth Development Foundation
- 469. Youth for Change Afghanistan Organization
- 470. Youth for Transparency International
- 471. Youth Without Borders
- 472. Youth, governance and environmental programme -YGEP
- 473. Zambezi FM Radio 107.7
- 474. Zambian Community Learning Centres
- 475. Zen Digital Europe
- 476. ZIMNET Online News Media



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- 477. Zimpapers (H-Metro)
- 478. Foundation Akad for Culture and Media