

# FREE PRESS UNLIMITED

## FREE PRESS UNLIMITED NO NEWS IS BAD NEWS PROGRAMME



mid-term evaluation  
**Iraq**  
*Juli 2018*

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# 1. Introduction and context

*This is the public version of a larger report. Annexes, including the outcomes harvested and substantiation, have been taken out, as well as the final chapter with conclusions and recommendations for the media organisations involved.*

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## 1.1 Country context

The defeat of IS in Iraq was declared in December 2017. However, since then tensions and clashes have continued – particularly in the northern Kurdish region. Attacks by remaining IS cells and re-emerging groups such as ‘White Flags’ have led to Iraqi and KRG military actions around Kirkuk, the Hamrin mountains and Makhul. Additionally, the Kurdish independence referendum in September 2017 led to the Iraqi federal government taking control over the disputed territories for some time, and there has been a steady decrease in cooperation between federal and Kurdish forces. Allegations of fraud during the May 2018 parliamentary elections, leading to a recount of votes, has also intensified divisions between political and cultural groups; which will likely serve to exacerbate the intercommunal tensions in Iraq.

The media landscape in Iraq is deeply divided, with media organisations divided along sectarian and partisan lines. Most media organisations are owned by, or loyal to, a political, cultural or religious faction. Furthermore, media organisations do not follow journalistic ethics; (re)producing and spreading hate speech and propaganda. Independent media fights an uphill battle; with most streams of national funding (government funds, advertising) closed to organisations that are not connected to a particular party. Civil society in Iraq does not have the strength nor funding to support independent media. Sustainability is therefore a key challenge. This situation is also reflected by the country’s Freedom of the press ratings:

Freedom of the Press 2016	Freedom of the Press 2017	Civic Space
71 (not free)	71 (not free)	Repressed

Journalists in Iraq face threats on all sides (physical, psycho-social, legal and digital), from all sides (government, militia, security forces). Female media professionals face particular threats and harassment, having to overcome cultural and religious barriers to participating in this field. Safety of journalists is not engrained in media organisations, which do not take their own responsibility for their employees’ security in the field or online. Furthermore, crimes against media workers continue to go unpunished – though Iraq has reported for the first time in 2017 to the director general of UNESCO on crimes against journalists.

Mainstream and local media do not cover nor cater to women, youth or IDPs; whose issues are widely unreported or misrepresented. The use of stereotypes and insensitive reporting on these groups is widespread.

Free Press Unlimited works with partners across Iraq to establish an increased space for media outlets and journalists to work freely, independently and professionally; to inform the public on topics that matter to them and contribute to a stable, inclusive and peaceful state.

In so doing, the *No News is Bad News* Iraq programme aims to:

- Support independent (local) media organizations to reach larger audiences and work towards financial sustainability, work professionally and ethically and serve the interest of the public.
- Build local, national and international safety alliances with stakeholders who are committed to promote and advocate for freedom of expression, safety of journalism and fight impunity.

- Support and build a better a safer working environment for female reporters and make sure that womens' voices are better heard in the media.

## 1.2 Partnership

Free Press Unlimited has a history of working in Iraq since 2006. During the period under evaluation, from 2016 - 2018 as part of the *No News is Bad News* programme, Free Press Unlimited has supported and cooperated with primarily with the following partner organisations:

- Bo Peshawa:  
In 2005 Bo Peshawa established Takalami; the first online platform for and by Iraqi women, providing a space for women to publish articles and join an online discussion in both Arabic and Kurdish. The website provides a much needed platform for Iraqi women to share and discuss the issues that matter to them, raising awareness for women's issues and women's rights. The website runs mostly with publications by citizen journalists and writers, moderated by a core team of Arabic and Kurdish moderators. Free Press Unlimited provides core funding to Bo Peshawa in order to realise more gender sensitive reporting in the Iraqi media, promoting a safe working environment for female journalists. Support for Bo Peshawa includes strengthening organisational capacity, diversifying funding, and providing basic journalistic capacity training for citizen reporters.
- Metrography:  
Established in 2009, Metrography is Iraq's first independent photography agency, providing training and work opportunities for female photographers, promoting safety of media professionals (in particular physical safety of photographers) and advocating for the implementation of the copyright law. Metrography aims to tell untold stories through professional photography, and works to open this field to women. FPU provides core funding to Metrography, which builds on the organisations long-term strategy developed in 2016. This support includes the strengthening of Metrography's organisational capacity, building their internal organization; supporting advocacy for the implementation of the copyright law and topics of interest such as water and climate change; and collaborating on the promotion gender sensitive reporting and promoting a culture of safety.
- KirkukNow:  
Established in 2011, KirkukNow is an independent news website reporting from Iraq's disputed territories in the three main languages of the region (Arabic, Kurdish and Turkmen) as well as in English. Free Press Unlimited provides core funding support to KirkukNow, building on the team's long-term strategy developed in 2016. This support includes strengthening the journalistic capacity of the KirkukNow team in mobile reporting and storytelling, as well as on social media; supporting the editor in chief in preparing a financial sustainability plan and joint-fundraising efforts; supporting KirkukNow in networking towards international media and like minded organizations; supporting advocacy related to impact stories; and collaborating with KirkukNow in promoting gender sensitive reporting and increasing a culture of safety.

In addition, Free Press Unlimited has engaged in strategic cooperation with UNESCO in Iraq. A coalition of local Iraqi civil society organisations on safety of journalists and combating a culture of impunity has been established, with a workshop taking place in early 2018 to draft the coalition's ethical code. Free Press Unlimited is co-organising and supporting this process in order for the coalition to be formally included in the government's monitoring and reporting mechanism on safety of journalists and the issue of impunity. This includes co-organizing and providing financial support for workshops, meetings, and 2nd of November & 3rd of May events.

## 2. Evaluation process

### 2.1 Scope of the evaluation

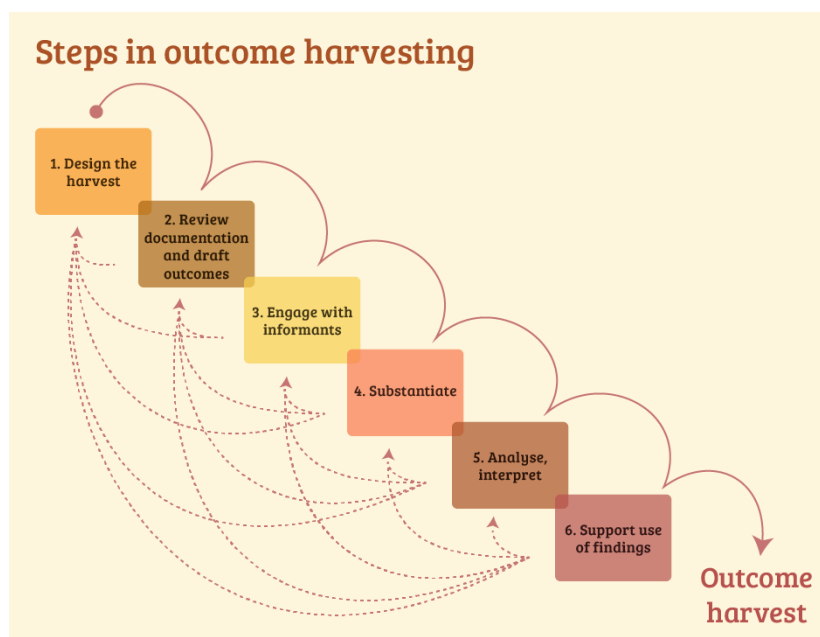
Free Press Unlimited's monitoring system for the NNIBN programme records progress against 9 indicators on a quarterly basis, based on narrative reports from the participating partner organisations. Furthermore, a capacity score has been measured on several elements for each partner organisation during a baseline workshop at the start of the programme. To capture complex policy processes and changes that the programme is contributing to, as well as lessons learned during the process, Free Press Unlimited decided to undertake an internal mid-term evaluation principally based on Outcome Harvesting, carried out in ten programme countries. The scope of this evaluation in Iraq is the period from 2016- Juli 2018: from the start of the No News is Bad News programme until the date of the evaluation. This is exactly half-way the timeframe of the programme. All outcomes to which the programme (Free Press Unlimited and/or the organisations it has supported) have contributed are included within the scope of the evaluation.

Outcome Harvesting defines 'outcomes' as the changes in behaviour, practices, and relationships of a concrete person or organisation. Each outcome focusses on two actors: the person or organisation whose actions have led to the change (the change agent), and the person or organisation that has changed (the social actor). Defining an outcome always starts with identifying the social actor, which ensures that (a) the outcome is concrete and distinct (each change is captured seperately) and (b) that any relevant change is included, regardless of what was planned or expected to change. This method is not designed to check whether a plan has been executed or certain targets have been met, but rather first to determine what has changed and then work backwards to see which activities contributed to the change.

Of course, this comes with certain limitations: only those outcomes that the partners are aware of are captured. Starting with the outcomes and working backward depends on the ability to remember and to recall what happened some time ago. Furthermore, not everything that would normally be considered a 'result' is also an outcome under the definition used in Outcome Harvesting: only changes in behaviour by a social actor can be included in the evaluation. Although Outcome Harvesting is rather open in its scope of changes (also including elements that were not foreseen, for instance), it is more rigorous here, which means that any action taken that was directly in the sphere of control of the change agent can not be counted as a 'real change'.

Outcome Harvesting consists of 6 steps:

1. Design
2. Document review
3. Engage with stakeholders
4. Substantiate
5. Analysis and interpretation
6. Use of findings



## 2.2 Description of the process

### 1. Design

We decided that the Outcome Harvest would be used both to reflect on the Theory of Change that is being used as a framework for No News is Bad News as a whole, as well as to look at elements specific to the project activities in Iraq.

Specifically, the following users and usages were identified for the Outcome Harvest in Iraq:

Programme Staff (Free Press Unlimited)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Monitoring for (internal and external) accountability: document (intended and unintended) outcomes that were not known yet from reports; improve knowledge of outcomes that were already reported.</li> <li>Explore possibility of adding OH-definitions to reporting format to improve reporting on results</li> <li>Adjust goals and expectations for second half of the programme</li> </ul>
Knowledge & Quality (Free Press Unlimited)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provide input to improve Theory of Change</li> <li>Provide input for the Mid Term Review of the No News Is Bad News (NNIBN) programme.</li> <li>Produce report on FPU/ NNIBN activities and results in Iraq that can be shared to inform other actors</li> </ul>
Partner Organisations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Strengthen awareness of the results of interventions</li> <li>Map coherence between activities of the different organisations and opportunities for strengthened cooperation; share information on results between different partner organisations.</li> <li>Build capacity for Monitoring and Evaluation.</li> <li>Map organizational impact for fund-raising purposes</li> </ul>

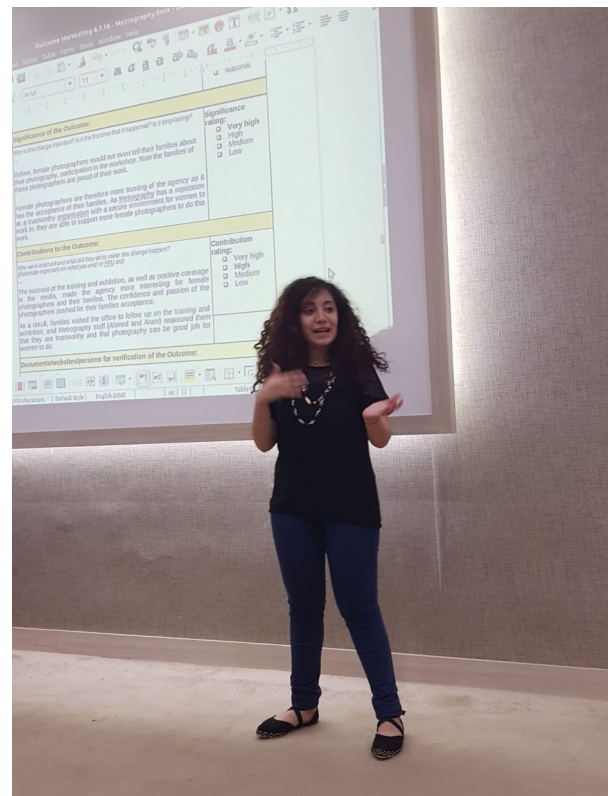
### 2. Document review & 3. engage with stakeholders & 4. substantiation

First a document review was done, to collect some preliminary outcomes and leads from existing reports. Reports were extensive, and 18 provisional outcomes were already identified with some open questions to complete them.

A workshop took place from 3- 5 Juli 2018, in Iraq, with staff members from all partner organisations present to collect and improve outcomes. Additionally, during the third day of the workshop the outcomes were discussed and jointly interpreted, and time was reserved for a discussion on the priorities and plans for the second half of the No News is Bad News programme, informed by the findings and their interpretation.

Each outcome consists of the following elements:

- **Outcome description:** a description of the change<sup>1</sup> that has occurred
- **Significance description:** a description of why this was (a) a real change and (b) relevant to the programme.
- **Contribution description:** a description of the activities done to achieve the change
- **Significance rating:** a 1-10 score of the perceived significance of the change
- **Contribution rating:** a percentage score of the perceived importance of the contribution of the organisation in achieving the change, relative to other actors and factors that were also involved.
- **Expected / unexpected:** indication whether the outcome was expected or unexpected.
- **Positive/ negative:** indicates whether the outcome describes a positive or negative change.
- **Evidence:** a source (e.g. the name of a person or a document) where further information can be found on the outcome and through which the outcome can be verified.



collecting outcomes

### 5. Analysis and interpretation and 6. Use of findings

Fifty-two outcomes were harvested in total. Two of these were marked as confidential. They have been included in the aggregated findings, but are not described in the examples or included in the list of outcomes in the annex. To ask for more information about these outcomes, contact Free Press Unlimited.

All outcomes were put into a categorisation table, were they were categorised on several elements (e.g. NNIBN indicator; local / national level; etc.).

The following categories were used for the classification:

Classification field	Category
Change agent	FPU, KirkukNow, Metrography, Bo Peshawa
Social actor	Journalists and media; Female (citizen) journalists; National government; CSOs; Own organisation; Public; Local government;
NNIBN indicator	1- 9 (nominal)
Intermediate outcome	1- 3 (nominal)
Cluster	Inductive
Level	Local/ national
Focus area/ cluster	Inductively generated

<sup>1</sup> A 'change in the behavior, relationships, actions, activities, policies, or practices of an individual, group, community, organization, or institution.'

Activity type	Organising or attending conferences; reaching out to other organisations or persons; legal assistance; training; making and publishing content; making and following a policy on publications; writing letters and recommendations or organising campaigns; internal policy development.
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Table 1: classification fields and categories

This has resulted in the findings presented in the next chapter and in feedback discussed directly with the programme coordinator and partner organisations.

One of these classifications was done in a participative manner: deciding which intermediate outcome of the programme each outcome had contributed to.

During the third day of the workshop, there was time for some sense-making activities. Participants went through all outcomes together and discussed to which of the three intermediate outcomes of the NNIBN programme each outcome contributed. All outcomes could be classified by intermediate outcome in this way.

These exercises provided valuable input for the analysis and interpretation of the outcomes while at the same time stimulating reflection and using the findings. The exercises were set up so as to stimulate cooperation between partner organisations. They first discussed each others outcomes, and later sat together to define priorities for the second half of the programme. Although these were mostly specific to each organisation, participant from other organisations provided ideas and feedback and in a few cases indicated that they could be involved with the same activities as well. To give an example: a legal professional working for Bo Peshawa volunteered to join the Copyright Legal Assistance unit set up by Metrography.



Image 2: discussing and interpreting the findings

In addition, the project manager has used the experiences of the workshop to discuss the reporting process with the partners.



## 3. Findings

### 3.1 Progress on NNIBN Indicators

The outcomes were classified by indicator. It was found that there were one or more outcomes showing progress for each indicator. One outcome could not be related to any indicator. This was a negative outcome: where a political actor has made a fake version of KirkukNow and makes use of its reputation for neutral reporting to spread misinformation in its own interest. The table below displays the amount of outcomes related to each NNIBN-indicator, and the total per intermediate outcome.

<b>Indicator</b>	<b># of outcomes</b>	<b>Significance rating</b>
<b><i>Intermediate Outcome 1: An enabling environment for the media is established, conducive to freedom of expression, pluralism and diversity</i></b>	<b>8</b>	<b>Very high: 3 High: 4 Medium: 1</b>
1a: Civil society organisations support and defend the enabling environment for Media as a condition for Lobby and Advocacy	2	Very high: 1 Medium: 1
2a: Civil society organisation's lobby and advocate actively for journalist safety	3	High: 3
3a: Relevant policy makers and legislators establish legal and regulatory frameworks	3	Very high: 2 High: 1
<b><i>Intermediate Outcome 2: Media serve the interests of the public and act as a watchdog on their behalf</i></b>	<b>23</b>	<b>Very high: 7 High: 11 Medium: 5 Low: 1</b>
4a: Media and Civil society organisations relate strategically to achieve common goals in Lobby and Advocacy	2	Medium: 1 Low: 1
5a: Media hold power-holders to account	10	Very high: 2 High: 5 Medium: 3
5b: Media are accountable to their publics and address and investigate relevant themes and topics	7	Very high: 4 High: 3
6a: Media produce and transmit content that is gender-sensitive, inclusive, reflects social & cultural diversity and facilitates participation	5	Very high: 1 High: 3 Medium: 1
<b><i>Intermediate Outcome 3: Journalists and media actors work professionally and are effective and sustainable</i></b>	<b>19</b>	<b>Very high: 7 High: 7 Medium: 4 Low: 1</b>
7a: Media use the skills to work as change catalysts in Lobby and Advocacy	3	Very high: 1 Medium: 2
8a: Media operate as efficient and self-sustaining organizations	9	Very high: 2 High: 4 Medium: 2 Low: 1
8b: Media deal effectively with safety and security threats (physical, digital, psycho-social, legal)	1	High: 1
9a: Media implement policies and actions to foster gender equality in their organizations	6	Very high: 4 High: 2
<b><i>No indicator</i></b>	<b>1</b>	<b>Medium: 1</b>

Table 2: amount of outcomes and significance rating per indicator and intermediate outcome

Figure 1 displays this visually, including the partner organisation that gave the strongest contribution to each outcome (the 'social actor' in Outcome Harvesting terminology). Free Press Unlimited is included as social actor only if it was involved directly, rather than by supporting one of the partner organisations.

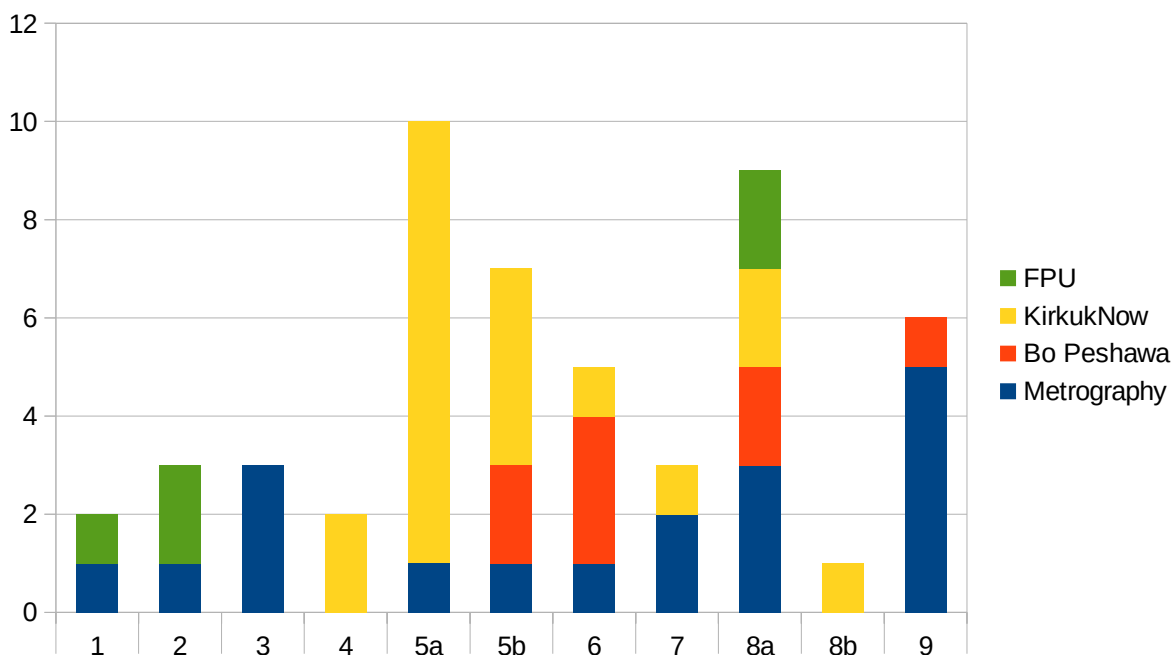


Figure 1: amount of outcomes per indicator, by social actor

Indicator 5a stands out for having the greatest number of outcomes related to it: this refers to media organisations investigating the actions and decisions of governments or other powerful actors, and their ability to influence them with their photographs or news stories. Outcomes related to this indicator focussed on three themes: water/ environment; Internally Displaced Persons; and developments in the disputed areas (territory claimed by both the Kurdish Regional Government and the Federal Government of Iraq). Most outcomes of this type were achieved by KirkukNow, for whom, as a media outlet, investigative journalism and critical news stories are the primary focus. See figure 1 below for the proportion of outcomes of each indicator achieved by the partner organisations and (if directly involved) Free Press Unlimited.

An example of this outcome:

Municipal authorities in Kirkuk let in a group of Internally Displaced Persons that they had been keeping out before:

IDPs from the front between Iraqi army and ISIS were fleeing to Kirkuk. For three days authorities did not let them in and they were starving in the heat. KirkukNow reported on the issue. Initially government-related media called it fake news and denied it. But then human rights organisations took it up also and in the end they had to admit that it was true. After that they let the IDPs in.

Other indicators with a large number of outcomes are 5b, 8a and 9: these refer to media organisation's connection with different groups in the local community and adjusting the type of content that they made so that it is relevant to them (5b); the professionalism and financial sustainability of our the organisations(8a); and the position of women working in the media or working as citizen (photo)journalists (9).

Although all organisations achieved outcomes related to 5b, this was especially important for KirkukNow. For them being closely connected and receptive to the input from different groups in the local community is a way to build and maintain a neutral reputation and to stay safe, in addition to getting input for stories. Partly

as a result of this, KirkukNow was able to remain in operation in the city of Kirkuk during the conflict and after the Federal Government took control over the city at the end of 2017.

All organisations similarly achieved progress, in the form of at least one outcome, on indicator 8a. But the high number of outcomes related to this indicator is because of Metrography's efforts to improve the financial opportunities for photojournalists through better protection of copyright. More organisations now pay their photographers, as organisations are more aware of the copyright law and the high fee they would have to pay the courts so they pay photographers directly. Noteworthy is also that this is one indicator to which Free Press Unlimited contributed in a more direct manner, by developing a strategic plan and providing ongoing training and guidance on finance and administration for the further professionalisation of the respective organisations.

Indicator 9 has been supported by Metrography and Bo Peshawa: Metrography has focussed on stimulating female photographers and has supported them, including by engaging and reassuring their families. This has in the end led to several female photographers now having found formal work, exhibiting their photographs and being offered opportunities to develop their skills further. Bo Peshawa has set up and is running and supporting a platform, Takalami, which is focussed fully on women publishing, reading and discussing about issues affecting them. To illustrate:

Moving Artists (a Spanish NGO) will give two female Metrography photographers a scholarship each year, to travel to Bilbao and work on a photo project in a studio there, finishing with a public exhibition.

One female photographer, from the female photographers training, applied for and received a scholarship in Bilbao with Moving Artists. This led to a lasting partnership with Moving Artists.

The families of the photographers are supportive of their work and their travel for their work, due to the reputation and reassurance of Metrography.

Do note that the amount of outcomes does not directly measure the importance of that indicator. Some indicators can be larger or smaller than others, or have a higher or lower significance. To make this point clear, the outcomes per indicator are also disaggregated by significance rating (low/ medium/ high/ very high). The following graph displays some patterns regarding the significance of these outcomes by indicator:

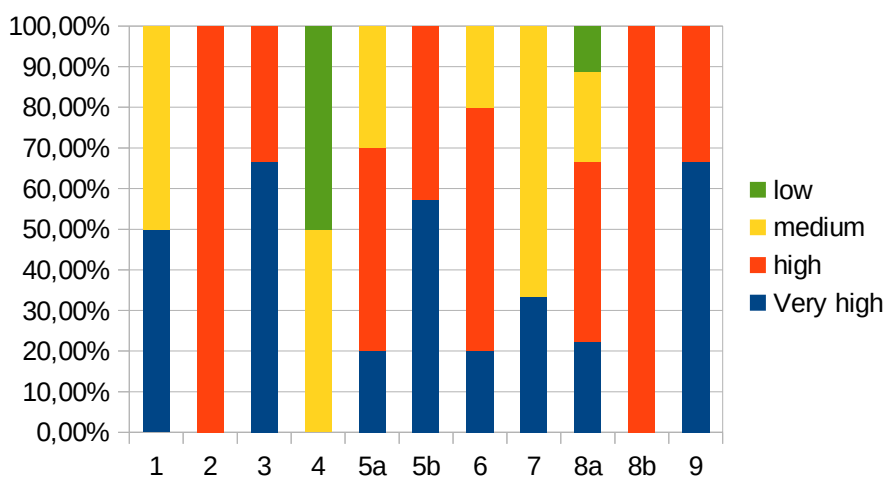


Figure 2: Outcomes per indicator, by significance rating (%)

This shows that especially outcomes related to indicator 3 (establishing laws and policies that enable independent journalism), 5b and 9 are perceived as all strongly significant. On the other hand, most outcomes related to indicator 4 (cooperation between media and civil society organisations) are smaller or less important.

## 3.2 Progress towards Intermediate Outcomes

With this evaluation, we want to answer the question if, and in what way the programme has been making progress towards the objectives of the Theory of Change. The first way to look into this is by seeing to what extent the different Intermediate Outcomes have been addressed (for the numbers, see the table in chapter 3.1)

As can be seen in the figure on the right, nearly half of all the outcomes contribute to Intermediate Outcome 2. Accountability has been a strong focus of the programme in Iraq. Intermediate Outcome 1 has the smallest share of outcomes, but all but one of these are of high or very high significance (as can be seen in table 2 in chapter 3.1).

There are large differences between the partners, however. Below it is indicated for each partner organisation (+Free Press Unlimited, for those outcomes where it was directly involved) to which intermediate outcomes they have contributed.

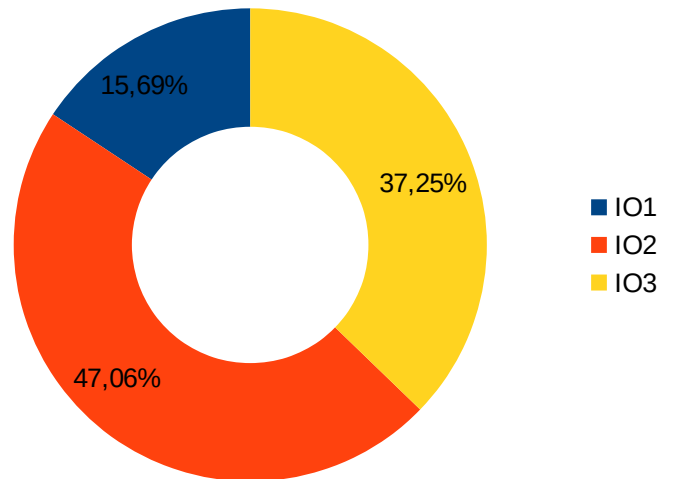


Figure 3: percentage of outcomes per intermediate outcome

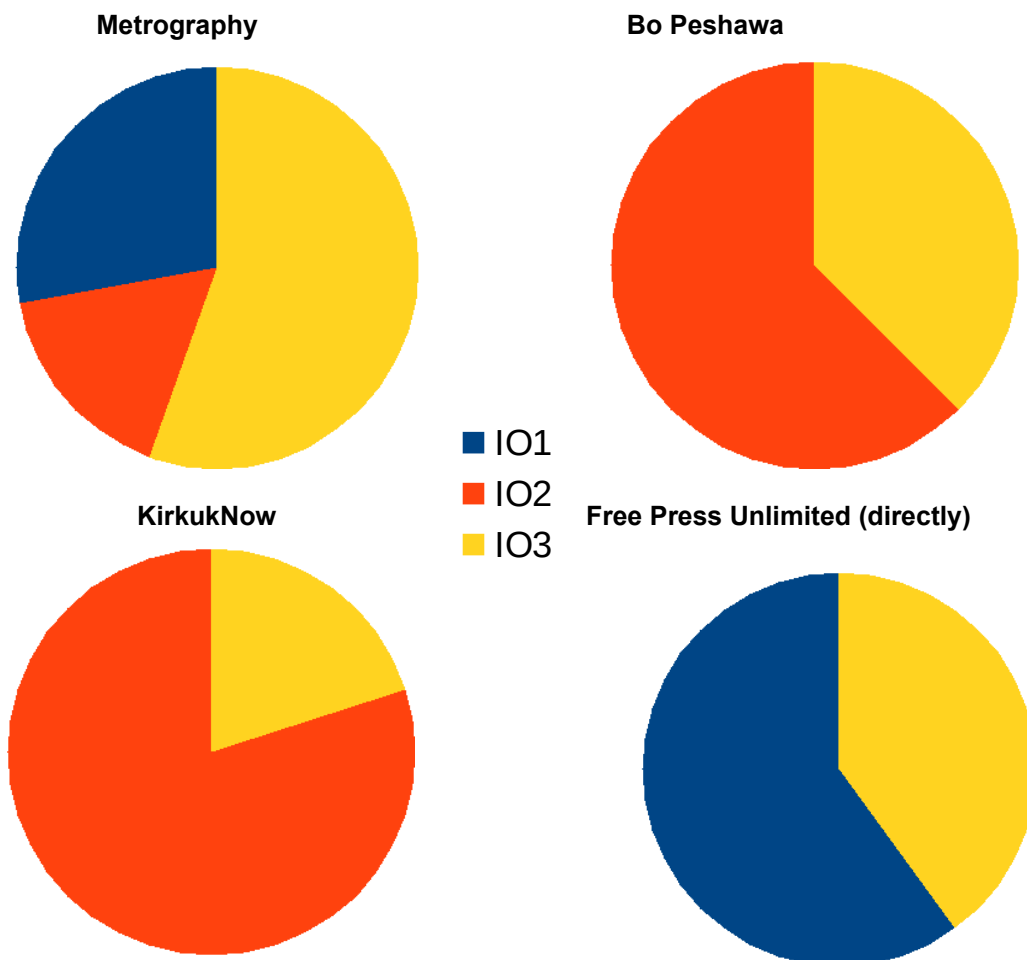


Figure 4: proportion of outcomes per intermediate outcome, per social actor

Of the three partner organisations, only Metrography focussed on the enabling environment (IO1). In addition, most of their outcomes have to do with intermediate outcome 3 – these outcomes are mostly linked to their training programme for female photojournalists and the results of their work on copyright, which improve the financial sustainability of photographers.

Bo Peshawa and KirkukNow have a comparable profile in the way they contribute to the intermediate outcomes of NNIBN: quality content production combined with capacity building and professionalisation. For Bo Peshawa this content is more focussed on addressing gender sensitivity and issues facing women (indicator 6); while the outcomes of KirkukNow have more to do with connecting to different groups and holding the (local) government to account.

Free Press Unlimited has contributed to most outcomes in a supporting role, but was directly behind a limited number of outcomes (based on the contribution description of the outcomes). These show a clear picture: Free Press Unlimited is directly involved when it comes to improving the enabling environment (lobby and advocacy) and to a more limited extend the professional capacity of media and journalists (in most cases capacity building towards the partner organisations).

### 3.3 Social actors

The second way to look into the way in which the programme has made progress is to look at who has been affected. All outcomes describe a change, and describe *someone* who has changed (an organisation or person). We have grouped these into 8 types of actors.

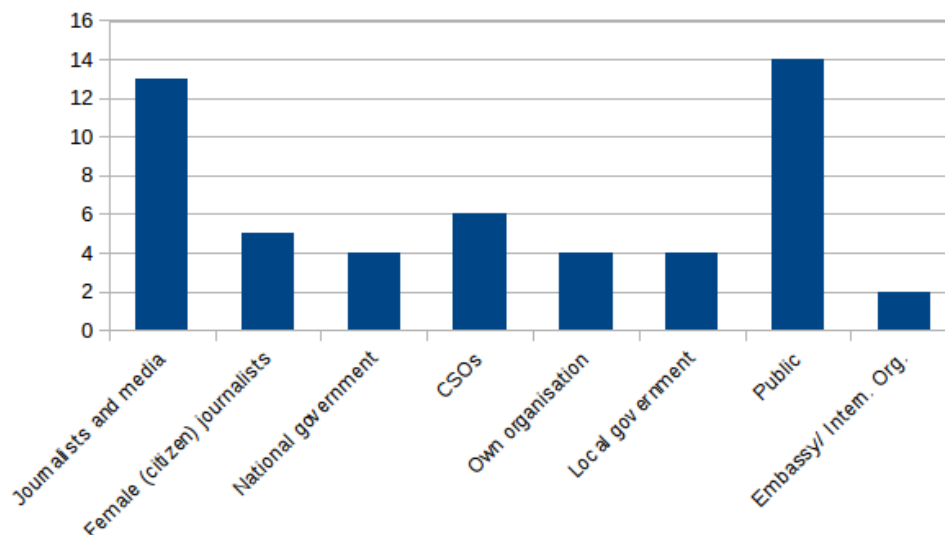


Figure 5: proportion of outcomes affecting social actor

The largest groups are the *Public*, and *Journalists and media organisations* themselves. To illustrate what these type of outcomes are about, here is an example of an outcome affecting ‘the public’:

Turkmen and later Ezidi contacted KirkukNow asking them to cover their holiday, after seeing coverage of the Kurdish holiday Novruz on KirkukNow.

This shows that they trust KirkukNow to be neutral and inclusive: media in (Northern) Iraq are highly divided and partisan. Different groups usually do not encounter each other’s perspectives. KirkukNow worked hard to differentiate themselves from other media which are not trusted. Afterwards, they also covered, Shia and Assyrian holidays. Readers from different groups (ethnically, linguistically and/or religiously) now read about each other’s celebrations and perspectives on one platform.

Strong differences in who they affect can be seen per organisation:

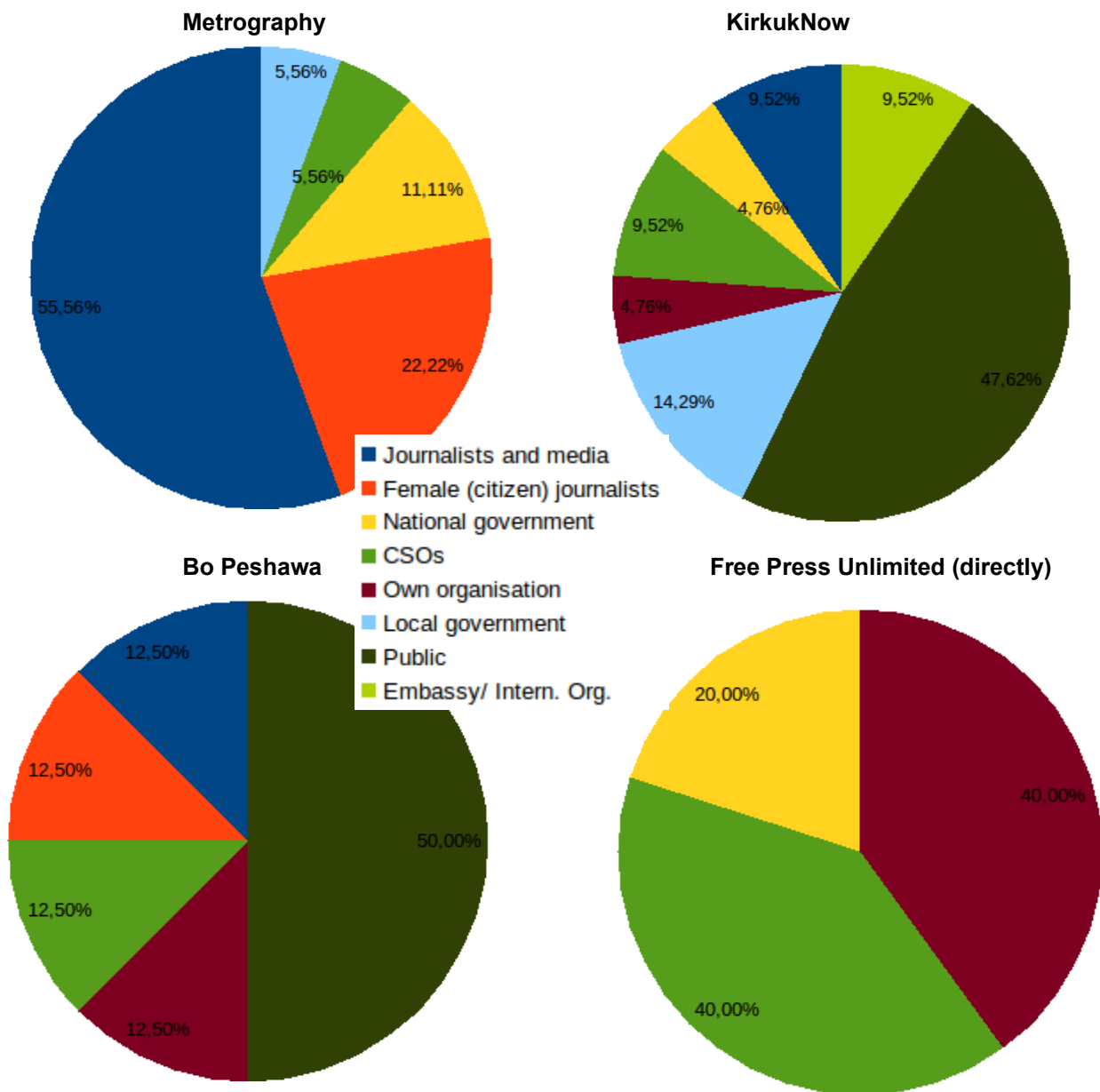


Figure 6: amount of outcomes per social actor, by organisation

A similar division between Metrography on the one hand and Bo Peshawa and KirkukNow on the other hand can be seen as with the intermediate outcomes. Metrography mostly affects Journalists and Media, which is only the case for a much smaller proportion of outcomes for KirkukNow and Bo Peshawa; they on their turn both have the Public as by far the largest group (around half of all outcomes for both of them). This is likely linked, with Metrography so far focussing more on achieving progress through capacity building and KirkukNow and Bo Peshawa through the production of content and impact stories.

Differences can be seen between Bo Peshawa and KirkukNow as well, of course: with the latter having outcomes affecting local and national governments, which Bo Peshawa has not focussed on. Metrography has a similar amount of outcomes affecting governments, but while KirkukNow has most effect on local governments, Metrography does so on the national government. Female (citizen) journalists then are an important target group for both Metrography and Bo Peshawa, but not for KirkukNow.

Outcomes where Free Press Unlimited acts directly, rather than in support, are clear. FPU has contact with embassies and international organisations, the national government, and affects change in the 'own organisations' – this refers to the partner organisations.

One example of such an outcome concerns the professionalisation of Metrography:

Metrography has grown as a stronger organisation with full-time staff, formalised contracts and role divisions that is following a focused strategic plan.

Free Press Unlimited set up a strategy workshop to develop a strategic plan and has provided ongoing training and guidance on finance, administration and consultants. In addition, the strategy developed in 2016 has given the organisation a focused goal.

And an example of an outcome affecting the national government:

Iraq's government submitted its first report on the killing of journalists and their subsequent investigations to the DG of UNESCO. It was finally brought to light that since 2006 – according to the ministry – at least 125 journalists were killed in Iraq.

On May 3rd, Free Press Unlimited, UNESCO and the International Federation of Journalism organised an event in Baghdad on journalist safety and impunity. Representatives from the government, CSOs and media discussed how to work together to break the silence around crimes against journalists.

Millions of Iraqis were able to follow the event live via 8 TV channels. Sensitive to so much media attention, in that same month the Ministry of the Interior published statistics on the number of journalists murdered. Free Press Unlimited was able to contribute to this change by working together with different levels/sides of the divide (attending May 3<sup>rd</sup> events with the two journalist unions of Iraq) and building on our relationship with UNESCO/IPDC.

The reporting mechanism to UNESCO is an important factor in international monitoring of safety of journalists and the issue of impunity. It is also the first time that the Iraqi government has recognised this issue through a formal international report. This first step opens the potential for more significant/critical reporting, including the voice of civil society.

### 3.4 Location

The large majority of outcomes had an impact at the national level: 15 outcomes were at the local level, while 37 had an impact at the national level.

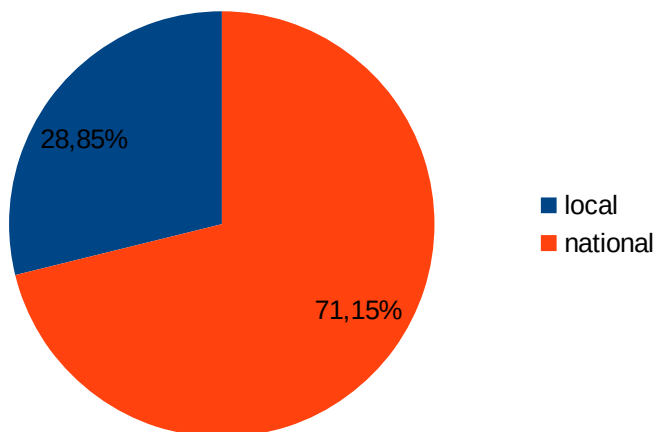


Figure 7: proportion of outcomes at the local/ national level

Unsurprisingly, many of these local outcomes were achieved by KirkukNow, which has a strong regional focus.

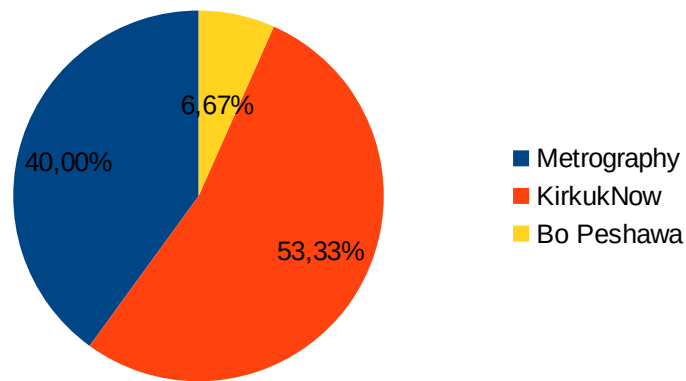


Figure 8: proportion of total amount of local outcomes per partner organisation

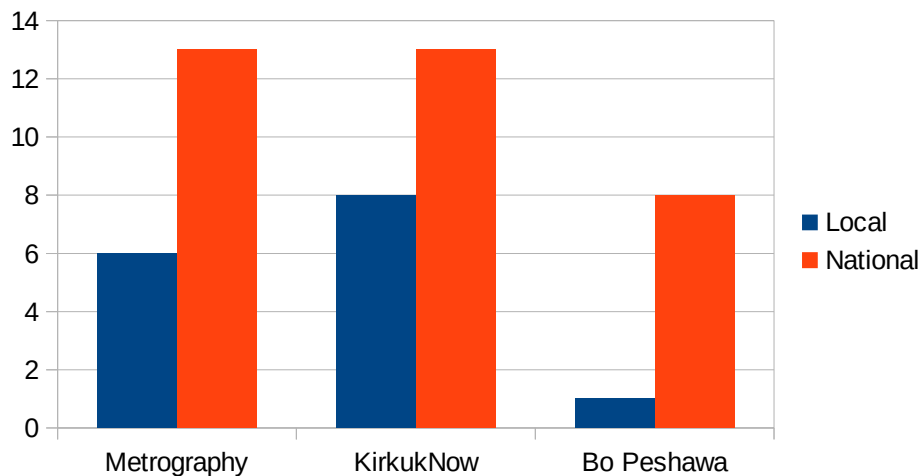


Figure 9: amount of local/ national outcomes per partner organisation

Metrography, however, has a similar proportion despite its more national focus. The one local outcome of Bo Peshawa – which, with online platform Takalami, has a clear national focus – has to do with establishing relationships at the local level to be able to investigate stories on/ in a specific women’s prison in Erbil:

Takalami got a trusted relationship with the manager from the correction centre Erbil (female prison):

As a result, Takalami can help verify false stories from the prison and that a voice can be given to the women who are inside and inform larger audience about what is going on inside that correction center.

People (including a lawyer) were spreading rumors that a woman cheated on her husband with four men. The women committed suicide after two days (in prison) after she heard that these rumors were spread.

Takalami verified this story and debunked fake rumours about it.



## 3.6 Activity types

The outcomes describe changes and improvements, but the activities that Free Press Unlimited and its partner organisations have done to achieve this have also been recorded for each outcome (the 'contribution description'). These can be classified into eight types of activities:

### ACTIVITY TYPES:

- a) Organising or attending conferences and meetings
- b) Training
- c) Legal assistance
- d) Reaching out
- e) Internal policy development
- f) Making and publishing content
- g) Making and following a policy on publication
- h) Writing letters and recommendations or organising campaigns

With the following amount of outcomes per activity type:

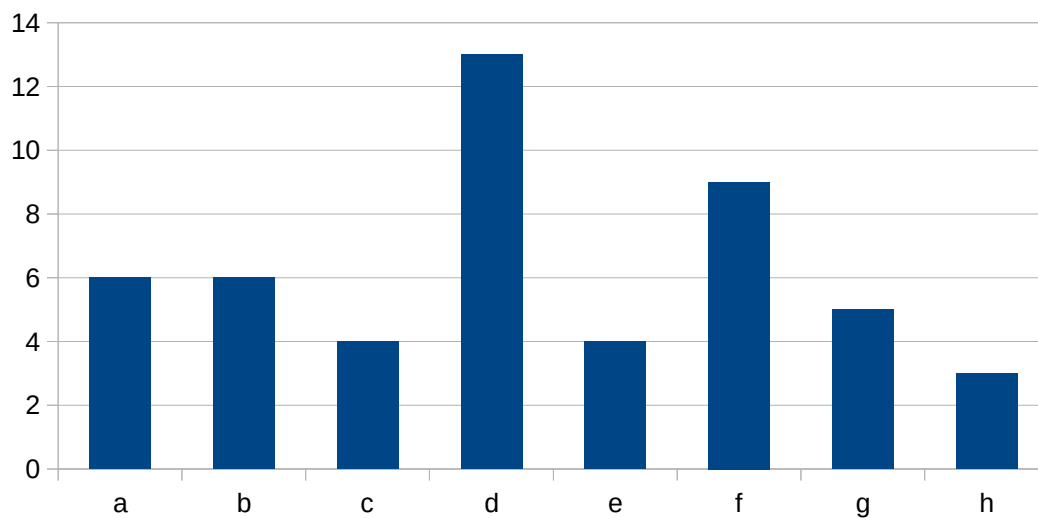


Figure 10: number of outcomes per activity type