

International Media Development Cooperation

A Guide to the Literature

Draft version, August 2012

By Christoph Dietz*

This draft version requires further elaboration and is therefore not suitable for distribution.

Media development, the strengthening of an independent, professional and sustainable media sector, has become a growing concern of international democracy assistance and development cooperation since the early 1990s.

This guide aims to bring together the most relevant literature on media development cooperation, both of practical and academic nature, and regardless of ideological background. It focuses on the role of external actors in media development.

Included are publications which

- explicitly address the role of foreign or international assistance;
- coherently handle a clearly defined issue;
- are based on major programmes or various projects;
- are or were publicly available and were published after 1990.

485 reports, toolkits, strategy papers and academic writings met such criteria and have been included in this literature guide. They have been selected from the databases of the Catholic Media Council (www.cameco.org/library), the Center for International Media Assistance (<http://cima.ned.org>) and the Communication Initiative (www.comminit.com/en/mediadev.html).

The publications are categorised in three levels:

60 core titles – in large print and single column – can be considered fundamental reading and may serve as an introduction to a given area of media development cooperation. The commentaries briefly indicate their central theses, results or proposals.

100 complementary titles – in smaller print and two columns – expand on the given theme. They are also accompanied by commentaries.

325 additional titles – in small print – cover a specific aspect or case study, and may be of interest for specialised research on a given topic or country. Short explanations may be provided if the title is in a language other than English or is not self-explanatory.

Please feel free to contact me at christoph.dietz@cameco.org for any comment, correction or addition. I will be happy to include your suggestions in the final version!

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Media and Governance, Media and Democratisation

1. Pippa Norris (ed.): **Public sentinel: news media and governance reform**. Washington, DC: World Bank, 2010, xxi + 420 p.

This book highlights the importance of the news media as watchdogs, agenda setters and gatekeepers for the quality of democratic deliberation in the public sphere. At the same time, it theorizes that the capacity of journalists and media systems to fulfill these roles depends on the broader context determined by the profession, the market and the state. Media systems' performance often falls far short of the ideals, as successive case studies from different world regions demonstrate. Finally, the book asks what policy interventions work effectively to close the gap between the democratic promise and performance of the news media as an institution. The final chapter, "Policy recommendations", concludes (p. 406): "Interventions include reforms directed at strengthening the journalistic profession, notably institutional capacity building, through bodies such as press councils, press freedom advocacy NGOs, and organizations concerned with journalistic training and accreditation. Other important reforms seek to overcome market failures, including developing a regulatory framework for media systems to ensure pluralism of ownership and diversity of contents. Finally, policies also address the role of the state, including deregulation to shift state-run broadcasting to public service broadcasting, overseen by independent broadcasting regulatory bodies, and the protection of constitutional principles of freedom of the press, speech, and expression."

<http://issuu.com/world.bank.publications/docs/9780821382004>

2. Mary Myers: **Is there a link between media and good governance? What the academics say**. Washington, DC: Center for International Media Assistance (CIMA), 2012, 45 p.

>>> Here you will read a commentary. <<<

<http://cima.ned.org/sites/default/files/CIMA-Good%20Governance%20Academics%20Survey-%2006-28-12%20FINAL1.pdf>

3. Huma Haider, Claire McLoughlin, Zoë Scott: **Topic guide on communications and governance**. 2nd ed. Birmingham: Governance and Social Development Resource Centre (GSDRC), University of Birmingham, Washington, DC: World Bank, Communication for Governance and Accountability Program (CommGAP), 2011, 67 p.

>>> Here you will read a commentary. <<<

<http://siteresources.worldbank.org/EXTGOVACC/Resources/CommunicationGovernanceTGediton2.pdf>

4. Rosemary Armao: **Covering corruption: the difficulties of trying to make a difference**. Washington, DC: Center for International Media Assistance (CIMA), 2010, 37 p.

>>> Here you will read a commentary. <<<

http://cima.ned.org/sites/default/files/CIMA-Covering_Corruption-Report.pdf

5. Amelia Arsenault, Shawn Powers: **Media development: annotated bibliography**. [no place]: [Internews], 2010, 34 p. (Media map: a resource on the impact of media development worldwide)

>>> Here you will read a commentary. <<<

<http://mediamapresource.files.wordpress.com/2010/12/annotated-bibliography-the-media-map-project.pdf>

6. **Media and Good Governance**. [London?]: Department for International Development (DFID), 2008, 17 p. (DFID Briefing)

>>> Here you will read a commentary. <<<

<http://web.archive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/+http://www.dfid.gov.uk/Documents/publications/briefing-media-good-governance.pdf>

7. **Mapping declarations and statements on communication for development**. London: Panos London, 2007, 50 p.

Extracted and summarised texts from selected international declarations and statements on the role of media and communication in democratisation and development, from the The Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948) to the 10th UN Inter-agency round table on communication for development.

http://www.fesmedia-asia.org/fileadmin/user_upload/Media_Policy_and_Legislation/Mapping_Declarations

[Panos_07.pdf](#)

8. Coffey International Development: **The role of communication in governance: detailed analysis**. Reading (United Kingdom): Gamos, 2007, 35 p.

>>> Here you will read a commentary. <<<

http://omec.uab.cat/Documentos/mitjans_dem_gov/0163.pdf

9. Kathy Lines: **Governance and the media: a survey of policy opinion**. London: BBC World Service Trust, 2009, 40 p.

http://www.radiopeaceafrica.org/assets/texts/pdf/governance_media_survey_April09.pdf

10. Charlie Beckett, Laura Kyrke-Smith (eds.): **Development, governance and the media: the role of the media in building African society**. London: Polis, 2007, 70 p.

<http://www2.lse.ac.uk/media@lse/POLIS/Files/dgmsfull.pdf>

11. **Deepening voice and accountability to fight poverty: a dialogue of communication implementers, March 30-31, 2006. A summary note**. Paris: OECD; Department for International Development (DFID); World Bank, 2006, 11 p.

<http://www.oecd.org/dataoecd/38/57/37041865.pdf>

12. Jürgen Klusmann (ed.): **Democratization: a central task of media development cooperation = Demokratisierung: eine zentrale Aufgabe der Medienentwicklungszusammenarbeit**. Bonn: Evangelische Akademie im Rheinland, 2006, 139 p. (Begegnungen; 19/2005)

<http://www.cameco.org/mez/pdf/2006/0publicationgesamt.pdf>

13. Gemma Mortensen: **Corruption in emergencies: what role(s) for media? Report from U4 working meeting 30 May, 2006**. Bergen: Chr. Michelsen Institute (CMI), Utstein Anti-Corruption Resource Centre (U4), 2006, 32 p.

<http://www.u4.no/publications/corruption-in-emergencies-what-role-for-media/downloadasset/63>

14. **Media and governance: a guide**. Bern; Zürich; Lausanne: Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC); Swiss Federal Department of Foreign Affairs (DFA), 2004, 22 p.

http://www.deza.admin.ch/ressources/resource_en_24143.pdf
French ed.: Médias et gouvernance. Bern; Zürich; Lausanne: Direction du développement et de la coopération (DDC), Département fédéral des affaires étrangères (DFAE), 2003

German ed.: Medien und Gouvernanz: Orientierungshilfe. Bern: Direktion für Entwicklung und Zusammenarbeit (DEZA), Eidgenössisches Department für auswärtige Angelegenheiten (EDA), 2004

15. **Information and governance: a guide**. Berne (CH): Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC), 2004, 22 p.

http://www.sdc.admin.ch/ressources/resource_en_24144.pdf

16. Craig L. LaMay: **Journalism and emerging democracy: lessons from societies in transition. A report of the Aspen Institute international roundtable on journalism**. Washington, DC: Aspen Institut, 2001, 37 p.

http://www.aspeninstitute.org/atf/cf/%7BDEB6F227-659B-4EC8-8F84-8DF23CA704F5%7D/journalism_BK.PDF

17. Rick Stapenhurst: **The media's role in curbing corruption**. Herndon: World Bank Institute, 2000, 26 p. (WBI Working Papers; 21024)

<http://siteresources.worldbank.org/WBI/Resources/wbi37158.pdf>

Media and (Economic) Development, Media and Poverty Reduction

18. Marina Guseva, Mounira Nakaa, Ann-Sophie Novel, Kirsi Pekkala, Bachir Souberou, Sami Stouli: **Press freedom and development: an analysis of correlations between freedom of the press and the different dimensions of development, poverty, governance and peace.** Paris: UNESCO, 2008, 131 p.

This study analyses statistical correlations between press freedom and human development, human security, stability, poverty reduction, and good governance, using indicator systems from Freedom House and Reporters without Borders, UNDP's Human Development Index, the Human Poverty Index, the World Bank's Governance Indicators and others. According to the abstract "all the findings confirm the importance of press freedom for development. A free press always has a positive influence, whether it be on poverty and its different aspects, on governance or on violence and conflict issues. It serves as an intermediary between individuals and government, informing the latter of people's needs and acting as a buffer against crises and situations of extreme deprivation; it holds governments accountable and makes their actions more transparent; and, along with other indicators of good governance, it creates a business-enabling environment, a climate conducive to more effective public affairs management, and so forth. The results thus suggest that a freer press can contribute to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals and, most importantly, to the attainment of an acceptable and viable level of development. By promoting freedom of the press, states and international organisations provide themselves with a powerful development tool. A free press constitutes an instrument of development as such, in the same way as education or investment."

<http://unesdoc.unesco.org/images/0016/001618/161825e.pdf>

19. **The right to tell: the role of mass media in economic development.** Washington, DC: World Bank, 2002, 322 p.

>>> Here you will read a commentary. <<<

French ed.: *Le droit d'informer: le rôle des médias dans le développement économique.* Bruxelles: De Boeck & Larcier, 2005

http://www-wds.worldbank.org/external/default/WDSContentServer/WDSP/IB/2002/11/22/000094946_02111404075733/Rendered/PDF/multi0page.pdf

20. Silvio Waisbord, James Deane: **How to use communication to make aid effective: strategies and principles for programme-based approaches.** London: BBC World Service Trust, 2010, 26 p.

According to the executive summary "this review from the BBC World Service Trust examines why and how the role of communication can be mainstreamed into programme-based approaches (PBAs), one of the main methods now used by bilateral donors to disburse funding to developing countries. The review, which has been developed in association with (but is published independently of) the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (Sida), is intended for three types of audience: communication and media practitioners who work in support of development objectives, or who have a link with the development and aid sectors; donors and developing country policymakers concerned with increasing public understanding and engagement within developing countries with the development system; and country-based organisations that provide technical support and conduct advocacy to prioritise communication and media issues among donors and governments."

http://downloads.bbc.co.uk/worldservice/trust/pdf/research_and_policy/communication_to_make_aid_effective.pdf

21. Gareth Locksley: **The media and development: what's the story?** Washington, DC: World Bank, 2009, 29 p. (World Bank Working Paper; 158)

>>> Here you will read a commentary. <<<

http://siteresources.worldbank.org/INFORMATIONANDCOMMUNICATIONANDTECHNOLOGIES/Resources/The_Media_and_Development.pdf

22. David Souter: **BCO impact assessment study: the final report.** London: BCO Building Communication Opportunities, 2008, 192 p.

This report investigates the impact media and ICTs can have on the lives of the poor, based on the experiences of nine donors and NGOs forming part of the "Building Communication Opportunities (BCO)" alliance. It suggests that

radio will have the most influence on social and political change where it is widely accessible, trusted by listeners, and open to inclusive participation. ICTs can help make markets work for the poor, but the surrounding circumstances are highly influential in determining in how far they make a difference. Communication networks appear to be particularly effective in building communities of activists where they enable the pooling of resources and expertise and leverage wider influence on decision-makers. However, the report concludes that evidence of the impact of ICTs is still weak. More debate is needed about how ICTs are best deployed. This requires learning how people really use the tools, as well as a more effective assessment of past and current experiences.

http://www.bcoalliance.org/system/files/BCO_FinalReport.pdf

23. Véronique Stolz, Tobias Stolz, Gavin Anderson: **The role of mass media in local and regional economic development (LRED).** Abuja: Deutsche Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit (GTZ), 2008, 21 p.

This paper recommends incorporating media in the approaches of local and regional economic development (LRED). According to the summary this means "working to build government and private sector capacity to interact with the mass media and to build the media itself to be an effective institution that can be a catalyst to positive local economic development. Applying both media development and development communication to private sector development, and particularly LRED, is a relatively new area of endeavour. As such, those who tackle this will need to be innovative and adapt existing tools or develop new tools and approaches to working with mass media in the LRED context. The potential benefit of taking this innovative approach will be in making LRED better understood, more participative and more relevant by involving mass media that is the channel for information to and from mass audiences and a potential platform for public debate."

<http://www2.gtz.de/dokumente/bib-2008/gtz2008-0453en-mass-media.pdf>

24. Karl-Oskar Olming, Nicolas MacFarquhar: **Lessons learnt from supporting mass media to improve the business environment.** International Labour Organization, Job Creation and Enterprise Development Department, ca. 2007, 16 p.

This document summarizes ILO's experience from working with mass media in enterprise development in Africa and Asia. According to the abstract "enterprise development interventions that utilize the mass media can be seen to be impacting on three different areas of the operating environment of small businesses. First, mass media can bring about behavioural change in the business operation by influencing public and individual attitudes and behaviour through interventions applying for instance social marketing techniques. Second, it can provide enhanced services and information about MSE input and output markets by providing information on the services and

products available to small businesses, acting as a feedback mechanism to service and input providers, and playing an important role in opening up new markets and improving existing markets for the services and products that small businesses sell. Third, mass media can act as an agent to improve the policy and regulatory environments for small businesses."

<http://www.businessenvironment.org/dyn/be/docs/157/0lming.pdf>

25. Mark Wilson, Kitty Warnock, Emrys Schoemaker: **The case for communication in sustainable development.** London: Panos London, 2007, 60 p.

Communication is central to all aspects of development, states this position paper. According to the conclusion (p.59) "it is a prerequisite for better, more transparent and accountable governance, and for wealth creation and economic growth. It underpins all the MDGs and is arguably as central a need of human beings as food, shelter, health and security. Governments and development actors need to recognise the central role of information and communication in development - especially the importance of strengthening

the capacities of poor and marginalised people to participate in political and development processes. Addressing the challenge of communication is urgent. New ICTs can expand opportunities for poor and marginalised people to participate - but strategic support is needed to ensure that ICTs fulfil their development potential rather than widening the wealth gap between rich and poor. The establishment and maintenance of diverse, dynamic and free media is also vital to successful development. The importance of getting the media 'right' is especially great in young democracies, as media play an important role in forming the nature of society."

See also: At the heart of change: the role of communication in sustainable development. London: Panos London, 2007

<http://www.panos.org.uk/download.php?id=123>

See also nr 80: The role and impact of radio in reforming the rural business environment in Africa , 2007 See also nr 146: The significance of information and communication technologies for reducing poverty , 2002

Media Development Cooperation Concepts, Dimensions, Lessons Learned

26. **Media development.** Communication Initiative

>>> Here you will read a commentary. <<<

<http://www.comminit.com/media-development/>

27. Guy Berger: **Problematizing 'media development' as a bandwagon gets rolling.** In: International Communication Gazette, vol. 72, nr. 7, 2010, p. 547-565

>>> Here you will read a commentary. <<<

28. Simon Haselock: **Make it theirs: the imperative of local ownership in communications and media initiatives.** Washington, DC: United States Institute of Peace (USIP), 2010, 17 p.

This report presents the author's experiences regarding international interventions and local institutions in the (post-)conflict countries of Bosnia, Kosovo, Iraq, Sudan and Afghanistan. Haselock states that media reforms are most successful where they are the result of partnerships with local stakeholders, or where local professionals and the civil society have taken ownership of the peacebuilding process. This approach involves international planners having a high understanding of the social and cultural situation and the conditions of the conflict. Therefore, they need to be part of two-way communication, where they are regarded as learners, following a "you know best", instead of a "we know best" approach. However, Haselock shows that foreign implementers often do not include local stakeholders enough, evoking refusal of international peacebuilding interventions.

<http://www.usip.org/files/resources/SR253%20-%20Make%20it%20Theirs.pdf>

29. Craig L. LaMay: **Exporting press freedom: economic and editorial dilemmas in international media assistance.** New Brunswick: Transaction Publishers, 2007, 310 p.

>>> Here you will read a commentary. <<<

30. Mark Harvey (ed.): **Media matters: perspectives on advancing governance and development from the Global Forum for Media Development.** [Paris]: Internews Europe; Global Forum for Media Development, 2006, 222 p.

>>> Here you will read a commentary. <<<

http://www.internews.eu/sites/www.internews.eu/files/publication/Media%20Matters:%20Perspectives%20on%20Advancing%20Governance%20&%20Development%20from%20the%20Global%20Forum%20for%20Media%20Development/Mediamatter_s.pdf

31. Krishna Kumar: **Promoting independent media: strategies for democracy assistance.** London: Rienner, 2006, 189 p.

>>> Here you will read a commentary. <<<

Chapter 1 online; <https://www.rienner.com/uploads/47ced9121caab.pdf>

32. Ross Howard: **International media assistance: a review of donor activities and lessons learned.** The Hague: Netherlands Institute of International Relations 'Clingendael', 2003, 32 p. (Working Paper Series; 19)

>>> Here you will read a commentary. <<<

http://www.clingendael.nl/publications/2003/20030600_cru_working_paper_19.pdf

33. Monroe E. Price, Bethany Davies Noll, Daniel De Luce: **Mapping media assistance**. Oxford: University of Oxford, Centre for Socio-Legal Studies, Programme in Comparative Media Law and Policy, Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania, Annenberg School for Communication, 2002, 62 p.

>>> Here you will read a commentary. <<<

http://repository.upenn.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1060&context=asc_papers

34. Patrick Kalas, Christoph Spurr: **Deepening participation and improving aid effectiveness through media and ICTs: a practical manual translating lessons learned into daily practice**. Berne: Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC), 2011, 25 p.

>>> Here you will read a commentary. <<<

[http://www.e-agriculture.org/sites/default/files/uploads/media/Deepening Participation and Improving Aid Effectiveness through Media and ICTs Paper final WEB\[1\].pdf](http://www.e-agriculture.org/sites/default/files/uploads/media/Deepening_Participation_and_Improving_Aid_Effectiveness_through_Media_and_ICTs_Paper_final_WEB[1].pdf)

35. James Miller: **NGOs and 'modernization' and 'democratization' of media**. In: Global Media and Communication, vol. 5, nr. 1, 2009, p. 9-33

According to the abstract "this article questions the idealized assumptions underlining such [media assistance] programmes and argues that media assistance donors rarely analyze it critically. The article discusses the political character of Western media assistance and explores the organizational ecosystem in which the NGOs flourish. The article concludes by observing NGOs' unexpected power in the process of providing Western media assistance."

36. Amelia Arsenault, Shawn Powers: **Review of literature**. [no place]: Media Map Project; Internews; World Bank Institute, 2010, 32 p.

<http://mediamapresource.files.wordpress.com/2010/12/literature-review-the-media-map-project.pdf>

37. Susanne Fengler: **Agents of change? How Western media assistance impacts journalists in developing countries**. Singapore: Paper presented at the annual meeting of the International Communication Association, 2010, 34 p.

38. Deborah Horan: **Shifting sands: the impact of satellite TV on media in the Arab world**. Washington, DC: Center for International Media Assistance

(CIMA), 2010, 30 p.

http://cima.ned.org/sites/default/files/CIMA-Arab_Satellite_TV-Report.pdf

39. Abby Jones, Silvio Waisbord: **International media assistance and aid effectiveness: conceptual blindspots and institutional incentives**.

[Washington, DC]: Paper prepared for presentation at American Political Science Association Conference, 2010, 39 p.

According to the abstract "this article analyzes how selected programs articulate broad media objectives with program goals and apply indicators to determine impact with the goal of understanding how media assistance goals are operationalized and measured, and how program goals are linked to broad objectives. Guided by the notion that institutions and institutional incentives matter in international aid, it is proposed that international media assistance program goals should not only be the reflection of normative arguments about desirable media structures and practices, and models of development and change. They also need to be viewed as the expression of the dynamics and organizational goals of aid institutions."

http://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=1642218

40. **Media and development: the role and importance of international cooperation for the media sector in developing countries**. Hilversum (Netherlands): Radio Netherlands Training Centre (RNTC), 2008, 58 p.

41. **Global media assistance strategies: the role of media in economic and democratic development**. Oxford: Programme in Comparative Media Law and Policy (PCMLP), Centre for Socio-Legal Studies, Oxford University, 2002, various pag.

<http://pcmlp.socleg.ox.ac.uk/mas/>

42. Michael Krzeminski: **Medien in der Entwicklungspolitik: alte Paradigmen und neue Perspektiven**. In: Communicatio Socialis, vol. 32, 1999, p. 367-383

See also nr 455: **Empowering independent media: U.S. efforts to foster a free press and an open internet around the world**, 2012

See also nr 475: **The role of media in democracy: a strategic approach**, 1999

Media Development Cooperation Toolkits & Guidelines

43. Shanthi Kalathil: **Developing independent media as an institution of accountable governance: a how-to guide**. Washington, DC: World Bank, Communication for Governance and Accountability Program (CommGAP), 2011, xi + 81 p.

>>> Here you will read a commentary. <<<

<http://siteresources.worldbank.org/EXTGOVACC/Resources/Mediatoolkit.pdf>

44. Andrew Puddephatt: **Sida's guidelines for media development**. Stockholm: Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (Sida), 2010, 28 p.

This position paper distinguishes three corner sections which can be considered of fundamental importance for the development of a sustainable media sector: the legal and regulatory environment, professional capacity (both managerial, technical and journalistic), and a sound and sustainable economic base. In addition, it differentiates between five contextual frames: authoritarian states, conflict and post-conflict countries, fragile democracies in the early stages of democratisation, stagnating democratisation processes and new democracies in the process of consolidation. Depending on this context, the paper provides recommendations for media support. According to the general conclusions (p. 28) "there is a strong preference to develop a programme of projects that support all three corner sections as it is the combination of all three that best supports a media environment capable of promoting democracy, human rights and development."

<http://213.204.176.205/optimaker//interface/stream/mabstream.asp?filetype=1&orderlistmainid=3049&printfileid=3049&filex=4111584018834>

45. Krishna Kumar: **One size does not fit all: objectives and priority areas for media assistance in different societies**. Washington, DC: Center for International Media Assistance (CIMA), 2009, 39 p.

The essential thesis of this paper is that the requirements and problems of the media sector differ substantially from country to country according to its political, social and economic conditions: in "authoritarian states" the scope and intensity of media assistance is quite limited, whereas "democratizing countries" are open for foreign assistance on developing an independent media sector; in "war-torn societies" the first objective should be to

provide increased access to accurate news, and "post-conflict societies" offer good opportunities for the promotion of independent media. For each of these four categories the paper proposes different media assistance intervention strategies.

<http://cima.ned.org/publications/research-reports/krishna-kumar%E2%80%99s-one-size-does-not-fit-all/one-size-does-not-fit-al-l-ob>

46. Media assistance in the Swiss development cooperation: media - a key player for realizing social accountability. Orientation guide. Berne: Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC), Governance Division; Swiss Federal Department of Foreign Affairs (DFA), 2007, 31 p.

This publication is a short, easy-to-read introduction to the field of media assistance. Following the usual steps of the project cycle, it describes the principal elements to analyse needs in media assistance and to select specific intervention strategies. The authors distinguish six intervention areas: training of individual journalists; the organisational level of media outlets; the strengthening of media support institutions (research institutions, press councils, etc.); enhancing the sustainability of media; establishing and enforcing favourable media laws and regulations; and activities aiming at cultural values and societal beliefs. For each area, appropriateness, strengths and weaknesses, key issues for analysis and simple monitoring techniques are briefly listed.

http://www.deza.ch/ressources/resource_en_160505.pdf

47. Colin Roth: The media in governance: a guide to assistance. Developing free and effective media to serve the interests of the poor. London: Department for International Development (DFID), 2001, 59 p.

>>> Here you will read a commentary. <<<

<http://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/http://www.dfid.gov.uk/pubs/files/mediaingovernance.pdf>

48. Age Eknes, Lena C. Endresen: Local media support. Oslo: FAFO Institute for Applied Social Science, 1999, 88 p.

>>> Here you will read a commentary. <<<

<http://www.faf.no/pub/rapp/320/320.pdf>

Assessing Media Systems & Landscapes

49. Media sustainability index. Washington, DC: IREX

>>> Here you will read a commentary. <<<

See also: Leon Morse; Eleeza V. Agopian: Measuring press freedom and media sector performance: how social media have affected the Media Sustainability Index. IN: ESSACHESS. JOURNAL FOR COMMUNICATION STUDIES, VOL. 5, NR. 1, 2012, p. 29-43

<http://www.irex.org/project/media-sustainability-index-msi>

50. African Media Barometer (AMB).

>>> Here you will read a commentary. <<<

See also: Peter Schellschmidt: The African Media Barometer (AMB): a new instrument in media development cooperation. Windhoek (Namibia): Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung (FES), Media Project for Southern Africa, 2005 Rolf Paasch: Perceptions and realities in assessing media landscapes: the African Media Barometer (AMB) in practice. [Windhoek]: fesmedia Africa, 2009

<http://www.fesmedia-africa.org/>

51. Freedom of the press: a global survey of media independence. Washington, DC: Freedom House

>>> Here you will read a commentary. <<<

See also: Karin Deutsch Karlekar: Monitoring and measuring press freedom on a global scale: strengths and weaknesses of the Freedom House Index. In: Trappel, Josef; Meier, Werner A. / (eds.): ON MEDIA MONITORING: THE MEDIA AND THEIR CONTRIBUTION TO DEMOCRACY. New York, Bern et al.: Peter Lang, 2011

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Spanish ed.: Indicadores de desarrollo mediático: marco para evaluar el desarrollo de los medios de comunicación social. Quito: Organización de las Naciones Unidas para la Educación (UNESCO), 2008

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Assessing Media Development Programmes: Concepts, Practices, Lessons Learned

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Includes contributions on evaluation and monitoring at Kuangchi Television Production Centre (Taipei); quality management at the German magazine Publik-Forum; management of the Ecuadorian book publishing house Editorial Abya Yala; three articles on audience research (introduction by Graham Mytton and case studies from Radio Lumen, Slovakia, and Radio

Fréquence Espoir, Burkina Faso); a comparison between strengths and weaknesses of an external evaluation (1997) and an internal self-assessment (2001) of the Latin American community radio network ALER; self-assessment experiences of Catholic children and youth magazines in Slovakia and Croatia; the adaptation process of the Polish Catholic weekly Tygodnik Powszechny to the pluralistic media market in the 1990s; a framework for the assessment of journalism training centres; and a resource list for further study on monitoring & evaluation.

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<http://www.oecd.org/dataoecd/23/51/44463612.pdf>

72. **Evaluation framework for governance programs: measuring the contribution of communication.** Washington, DC: World Bank, Communication for Governance and Accountability Program (CommGAP), 2007, 16 p.

<http://siteresources.worldbank.org/EXTGOVACC/Resources/MDTFEvaluationFrameworkFINALC.pdf>

73. T. Grout-Smith, L. Poberezhska: **The impact of media interventions: factors and evidence.** Reading (United Kingdom): Gamos, 2007, 27 p.

See also nr 61: **Monitoring and indicators for communication for development: technical note.** 2005

See also nr 115: **From mapping information ecologies to evaluating media interventions,** 2010

See also nr 140: **Methods of evaluating media interventions in conflict environments,** 2010

See also nr 165: **Using content analysis to measure the influence of media development interventions,** 2008

See also nr 460: **Deepening our understanding of the effects of US foreign assistance on democracy building,** 2008

Assessing Media Development Programmes: Toolkits & Guidelines

74. **Smart toolkit for evaluating information products and services.** Wageningen (Netherlands): Technical Centre for Agricultural and Rural Cooperation (CTA), Amsterdam: International Institute for Communication and Development (IICD), The Hague: Royal Tropical Institute (KIT), 2009, xi + 321 p. This is a practical and well structured manual aiming to use self-evaluation for organisational learning. The book consists of four parts. "The evaluation context" introduces the role of monitoring, evaluation and impact assessment as part of the project cycle logic. "The evaluation process" describes steps to be taken in designing and implementing an evaluation. The third part, "evaluation tools", gives a practical insight to major evaluation methods like SWOT analysis, questionnaires (and their design), focus groups or case studies. The fourth and main part provides evaluation guidelines for training courses, newsletters, websites, small libraries and resource centres, online communities, rural radios, databases and selective dissemination of information services.

<http://www.smarttoolkit.net/>

75. Andrew Puddephatt, Alexandra Wilde, Elisabeth MacCall: **A guide to measuring the impact of right to information programmes: practical guidance notes.** Oslo: United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), 2006, 29 p.

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[http://www.undp.org/oslocentre/docs06/A%20Guide%20to%20Measuring%20the%20Impact%20of%20Right%20to%20Information%20Programmes%20-%20final%20\(11%2004%2006\).pdf](http://www.undp.org/oslocentre/docs06/A%20Guide%20to%20Measuring%20the%20Impact%20of%20Right%20to%20Information%20Programmes%20-%20final%20(11%2004%2006).pdf)

76. Andrew Puddephatt, Rebecca Horsewell, Georgina Menheneott: **Discussion paper on the monitoring and evaluation of UN-assisted communication for development programmes: recommendations for best practice methodologies and indicators.** Washington, DC: United Nations Development Programme (UNDP); World Bank, 2009, iii + 38 p.

Presents in a clear and succinct way the principal tools and approaches, from conventional, quantitative research techniques to more intricate, participatory processes, and it summarises the challenges to communication for development M&E. Case studies are used to illustrate how initiatives have used a variety of approaches to gather informative results and feed these back into programme design. The authors emphasise that a tailored toolkit approach is necessary in order to deal with the many complexities of C4D evaluation. They highlight the need for flexibility within any evaluation and discuss the strengths of Most Significant Change, Outcome Mapping and the Logframe as state of the art evaluation techniques. Qualitative and quantitative tools should be used as complementary strategies for providing the most comprehensive, clear and pragmatic assessment and reporting of C4D.

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78. Mary Myers, Nicola Woods, Sina Odugbemi: **Monitoring and evaluating information and communication for development (ICD) programmes: guidelines.** [London]: Department for International Development (DFID), 2005, 39 p.

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79. Byron Mook: **Evaluating an information project: a letter to a project manager.** Wageningen (Netherlands): Technical Centre for Agricultural and Rural Cooperation (CTA), 2003, 47 p.

This is a practical guide to evaluation and impact assessment of information projects, written in the form of an informal letter to a project manager. It does not elaborate on theory but proposes nine "how-to" steps instead. Short and to the point, it includes worksheets for use by managers and others when processing data from their own projects.

First ed.: Evaluating information: a letter to a project manager. Wageningen (Netherlands): Technical Centre for Agricultural and Rural Cooperation (CTA), 2001
<http://icmpolicy.cta.int/filesstk/Letter-to-a-Project-Manager.pdf>

Business & Economics Journalism Assistance

80. Gavin Anderson, David Elliott: **The role and impact of radio in reforming the rural business environment in Africa**. Bern: Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC), Employment and Income Division, 2007, 46 p.

This paper explores the role local radio stations can play in enhancing processes that underpin the reform of the business environment. Six case studies were analysed in detail. According to the executive summary (p. 3-4) "the radio programmes that have brought about impact in the business environment were indigenously owned, managed and run. They operated in diverse local languages and responded to specific local issues. This local ownership and management is at the heart of the success of the programmes and would have been less likely to have come about through programmes funded and managed by donor projects or staff."

Abridged ed.: **The role and impact of radio in reforming the rural business environment in Africa: a study of private FM radio in Uganda**. Bern: Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC), Employment and Income Division, 2007
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81. **Reporting tax research: connecting researchers and journalists for improved media coverage and debate in Kenya**. London: Panos London, 2010, 20 p.

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Community Media Assistance

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85. Sonya De Masi: **Light in the darkness: Internews radio in southern Sudan and the three areas. Findings of community impact assessment**. [no place]: Internews, 2011, 126 p.

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http://cima.ned.org/sites/default/files/CIMA-Media_Literacy_Citizen_Journalists-Report.pdf

87. **Pioneering community radio: impacts of IPDC assistance in Nepal**. Paris: UNESCO, International Programme for the Development of Communication (IPDC), 2008, 12 p.

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<http://www.andrewleestrust.org/PDFs/Communication%20for%20Empowerment%20in%20Madagascar-EN.pdf>

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Governance Centre, South Orange, New Jersey (USA): Communication for Social Change Consortium, 2008, 79 p.

<http://www.undp.org/oslocentre/docs10/G4EMozambiqueVE.pdf>

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91. Thongsavanh Khammanichanh, Birgitte Jallof: **The community leads the way: community radio in Lao PDR as a vehicle to promote community development, peace and stability advancing the millenium development goals. Report of the final evaluation - Project 00049934 "Khoum Radio Support Project: Bringing local news to local people in Xieng Khouang"**. Vientiane (Laos): UNDP Lao PDR, 2007, 44 p.

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93. Heather Creech: **Evaluation of UNESCO's community multimedia centres: final report**. Paris: UNESCO, Internal Oversight Service, Evaluation Section, 2006, 61 p.

Evaluation of UNESCO's community multimedia media programme - i.e., the establishment of about ninety community-based facilities that combine radio stations and telecentres in twenty-two developing countries.

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94. Krishna Kumar: **Building a community radio network in Afghanistan**. In: Jeroen de Zeeuw; Krishna Kumar (eds.): **Promoting democracy in postconflict societies**. Boulder (Col.); London: Rienner, 2006, p. 257-272

95. Phan Anh, Tran Nhung, Tran Nam Binh: **Local radio project in Viet Nam, 2000-2003**. Stockholm: Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (Sida), 2004, 36 p. (Sida Evaluation; 04:35)

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97. **Kreyon pèp la pa gen gonm: the peoples' pen has no eraser. Communications stories from Haiti's grass roots**. London: World Association for Christian Communication (WACC), 1999, 31 p.

See also nr 70: **Evaluation for action: learning from Radios Populares**, 2002

See also nr 221: **The news agency "Agencia Informativa Púlsar" project 2001-2003**

See also nr 224: **Broadcasting, voice, and accountability: a public interest approach to policy, law, and regulation**, 2008

Conflicts & Peacebuilding Media Assistance: Concepts, Impact, Lessons Learned

98. Bill Orme: **Broadcasting in UN blue: the unexamined past and uncertain future of peacekeeping radio.** Washington, DC: Center for International Media Assistance (CIMA), 2010, 71 p.

According to this report, some of the fourteen peacekeeping radio stations implemented by the United Nations contributed more to democratisation and media development in certain post-conflict countries than any other media assistance programmes. Surveys have confirmed their popularity and credibility with national audiences, and local journalists have lauded their contributions to media diversity and journalism standards. Nevertheless, Bill Orme states that the UN radios were created without long-term planning. Upon disappearance of UN peacekeeping missions the stations were simply closed, therefore losing their positive effects on democratisation and plurality. Only in Sierra Leone and the Democratic Republic of Congo (Radio Okapi) were there serious attempts to continue the stations after the exit of the UN missions. Based on detailed description and analysis of the different experiences, Orme formulates a number of policy steps that would help UN radios to become lasting contributions to press freedom and peacekeeping.

http://cima.ned.org/sites/default/files/CIMA-UN_Radio.pdf

99. Shanthy Kalathil: **Towards a new model: media and communication in post-conflict and fragile states.** Washington, DC: World Bank, Communication for Governance and Accountability Program (CommGAP), 2008, 105 p.

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<http://siteresources.worldbank.org/EXTGOVACC/Resources/CommGAPNewModelWeb.pdf>

100. Henriette von Kaltenborn-Stachau: **The missing link: fostering positive citizen-state relations in post-conflict environments.** Washington: World Bank, Communication for Governance and Accountability Program (CommGAP), 2008, 117 p. (Innovative Solutions for Governance)

Donor policies place great emphasis on the importance of state-building in post-conflict states, and many donors also recognize the relevance civil society and a professional media sector have for successful transformation processes, says this report. However, operationally and conceptually these areas are treated as separate sectors. Current post-conflict assistance, this study argues, fails to pay sufficient attention to the links between state institutions, civil society and the media. In the first part, it reviews the current state-building debate and introduces the public sphere framework. For practitioners, the study provides a public sphere assessment toolkit and a toolbox for interventions. The second part provides the reader with a public sphere analysis of Timor Leste, Liberia and Burundi, and recommendations on how to address the specific challenges observed in these countries.

<http://siteresources.worldbank.org/EXTGOVACC/Resources/CommGAPMissingLinkWeb.pdf>

101. Allan Thompson (ed.): **The media and the Rwanda genocide.** London: Pluto Press, Ottawa: International Development Research Centre (IDRC), 2007, 463 p.

This book examines the crucial role the media played in the 1994 Rwanda genocide, bringing together local reporters and commentators from Rwanda, Western journalists, and media theorists. Part One (eight articles) describes and analyzes "Hate Media in Rwanda", mainly, but not exclusively, focusing on Radio Télévision Libre des Mille Collines (RTLM). Part Two (thirteen articles) presents a critique of international media coverage of the genocide, including not only the United States and Western Europe, but also Kenya and Nigeria. Part three (five articles) covers the deliberations by the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda on the role of the media in the genocide, identifying various missed opportunities. Part Four, "After the Genocide and the Way Forward" (six articles), goes beyond the Rwanda experiences, tackling issues like the use and abuse of media in vulnerable societies. The authors outline how censorship and propaganda can be avoided, argue for a new responsibility in media reporting, and give recommendations for media intervention in the prevention of genocidal violence.

http://www.idrc.ca/en/ev-106013-201-1-DO_TOPIC.html

102. James Putzel, Joost Van der Zwaan: **Why templates for media development do not work in crisis states: defining and understanding media development strategies in post-war and crisis states.** London: London School of Economics and Political Science (LSE), 2006, 36 p.

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http://www.crisisstates.com/download/publicity/crisis_report_low.res.pdf

103. Mark Frohardt, Jonathan Temin: **Use and abuse of media in vulnerable societies.** Washington, DC: United States Institute of Peace (USIP), 2003, 15 p. (Special Report; 110)

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<http://www.usip.org/files/resources/sr110.pdf>

104. Christoph Spurk: **Media and peacebuilding: concepts, actors and challenges.** Bern: Swisspeace, 2002, 58 p. (Working Paper; 1/ 02)

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http://www.swisspeace.ch/fileadmin/user_upload/Media/Publications/WP1_2002.pdf

105. Mark Thompson, Monroe Edwin Price (eds.): **Forging peace: intervention, human rights and the management of media space.** Edinburgh: Indiana University Press, 2002, 408 p. (International Communications)

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106. Amelia Arsenault, Sheldon Himelfarb, Susan Abbott: **Evaluating media interventions in conflict countries: toward developing common principles and a community of practice.** Washington, DC: United States Institute of Peace (USIP), 2011, 35 p.

According to the abstract "a wide array of media development practitioners, donors, international broadcasters, and methodologists, all with extensive experience working in media initiatives in conflict environments met in Caux, Switzerland, in December 2010, to establish the Caux Guiding Principles, whose full text is in this report. Based on a careful appraisal of the current status of monitoring and evaluating media interventions in conflict countries, the Caux Principles outline measures that stakeholders can take to improve evaluation. The Caux Principles urge those working in media and conflict initiatives to take several concrete steps to improve evaluation. These include enabling better collaboration between donors and implementers, expanding financial support for evaluation, encouraging realistic and honest assessments of project successes and failures, designing flexible evaluation plans that are sensitive to changing conditions on the ground, and engaging with local researchers."

<http://www.usip.org/files/resources/PW77.pdf>

107. Martin Zint: **Radio, newspaper and more: media tools for peace. Experiences from the field, 2002-2008.**

Neuwied (Germany): Eirene, 2009, 51 p.

This publication provides examples of the way in which media can be used for the non-violent management of regional conflicts. Practitioners from radio initiatives in Chad, Niger, Mali and the Democratic Republic of Congo report their experiences regarding the function and perception of the media in both conflict management and the promotion of peace. The publication also shows the different contexts in which radio may be used to supply the largely illiterate population with basic information (in Niger) or as a platform for political debate (Southern Chad). The reports from the field are complemented by conceptual considerations on media in conflict-prone societies.

French ed.: Radio, Journaux & Co.: instruments de paix. Expériences de terrain, 2002 à 2008. Neuwied (Germany): Eirene, 2009; German ed.: Radio, Zeitung & Co.: Werkzeuge für den Frieden. Erfahrungen aus der Projektarbeit von 2002 bis 2008. Neuwied (Germany): Eirene, 2009

108. Shira Loewenberg, Bent Norby Bonde (eds.): **Media in conflict prevention and peacebuilding strategies.** Bonn: Deutsche Welle Media Services; Bonn Network, 2007, 169 + 21 p.

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109. Jeroen de Zeeuw: **Projects do not create institutions: the record of democracy assistance to post-conflict societies.** In: Democratization, vol. 12, nr. 4, 2004, p. 481-504

The article reviews international assistance to elections, human rights and media in Cambodia, Ethiopia, Rwanda, Uganda, Mozambique, Sierra Leone, El Salvador and Guatemala. According to the abstract "international assistance has been instrumental in setting up new organizations, but relatively unsuccessful in consolidating effective democratic institutions.

Findings show that post-conflict democracy programmes consist mainly of technical, material and financial assistance as well as short-term project aid. This aid may have spurred the growth of many training activities and NGOs that excel in organizing workshops and seminars, but proves unsustainable and largely insignificant in the wider process of democratization. Finally, the international community's 'democracy template' seems particularly ill-suited to achieve democracy in post-conflict countries. Focusing on short-term stability, new leadership is legitimized during well-funded elections, but key issues of political control and regulation often remain unaddressed. As a result, a real impact of international assistance on democratic change remains elusive in most post-conflict countries."

<https://woc.uc.pt/feuc/getFile.do?tipo=6&id=3453>

110. Christoph Spurk, Michael Lund et al.: **KOFF: Media and peacebuilding - Workshop Report.** Berne, 25th June 2002. Bern: Swisspeace, 2002, 39 p.

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http://www.swisspeace.ch/fileadmin/user_upload/Media/Projects/KOFF/KOFF_Media_and_Peacebuilding_Workshop_Report.pdf

111. Monroe E. Price: **Restructuring the media in post-conflict societies: four perspectives. The experience of intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations. A background paper for the UNESCO World Press Day conference in Geneva.** Oxford: Cardozo Online Journal of Conflicts Resolution, 2000, 56 p.

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<http://ics.leeds.ac.uk/papers/pmt/exhibits/1004/price2.pdf>

112. **Des médias pour la paix en Afrique: comment les appuyer et les renforcer?** Paris: Institut Panos, 1999, 124 p.

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113. Ingrid A. Lehmann: **Peacekeeping and public information: caught in the crossfire.** London: Frank Cass, 1999, 175 p. (Cass Series on Peacekeeping; 5)

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114. Florence Brisset-Foucault: **Peace-making, power configurations and media practices in northern Uganda: a case study of Mega FM.** In: Journal of African Media Studies, vol. 3, nr. 2, 2011, p. 205-225
Analyses how NGOs have penetrated local media and modified the rules of the game, in terms of access to resources and protection from repression, but also in terms of the definition of professionalism. It shows how a local radio station, Mega FM, has managed to negotiate its dependence on the state and on international NGOs, including how it has succeeded in dominating the local media market.

115. Iginio Gagliardone: **From mapping information ecologies to evaluating media interventions: an experts survey on evaluating media interventions in conflict countries.** Philadelphia, PA: Annenberg School for Communication, Center for Global Communication Studies, 2010, 37 p.
<http://www.global.asc.upenn.edu/fileLibrary/PDFs/iginiocaux.pdf>

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This thesis is a detailed description and analysis of the work of DWAZ, the radio training centre of Deutsche Welle (now Deutsche Welle Akademie). It covers its theoretical background, its organisational context, curriculum development, and an analysis of the professional profile of course participants.

See also nr 266: **Journalism training in Sudan: a move towards enhanced cooperation**, 2009
See also nr 380: **An unusual approach in the United States to Latin American journalism education**, 1996

Media Literacy Assistance

195. Johanna Martinsson: **The role of media literacy in the governance reform agenda.** Washington, DC: World Bank, Communication for Governance and Accountability Program (CommGAP), 2009, 12 p.
<http://siteresources.worldbank.org/EXTGOVACC/Resources/CommGAPMediaLit.pdf>

196. Paul Mihailidis: **Media literacy: empowering youth worldwide.** Washington, DC: Center for International Media Assistance (CIMA), 2009, 30

p.
http://cima.ned.org/sites/default/files/CIMA-Media_Literacy_Youth-Report.pdf

197. Susan D. Moeller: **Media literacy: understanding the news.** Washington, DC: Center for International Media Assistance (CIMA), 2009, 28 p.
http://cima.ned.org/sites/default/files/CIMA-Media_Literacy_Understanding_The_News-Report.pdf

Media Management & Financial Sustainability Assistance

198. Anne Nelson (ed.): **Financially viable media in emerging and developing markets.** Paris: World Association of Newspapers and News Publishers (WAN-IFRA); African Media Initiative (AMI), 2011, 118 p.

This report investigates the relationships between media freedoms, financial sustainability of media in emerging markets, and international media support. It is based on a survey of more than 220 newspapers and media executives in more than sixty countries in Africa, Asia, Europe and the Americas, and on five in-depth country studies: Egypt, Georgia, Guatemala, Mozambique and Vietnam. Research results indicate that media executives see the greatest opportunities in three principle areas: investing in new technology and multimedia operations; developing journalists' skills; and enhancing the skills of staff in commercial departments to improve revenue and efficiency.

http://www.wan-ifra.org/system/files/field_article_file/Financial_Viability_Report_WAN-IFRA.pdf

199. Domitille Duplat, Marie-Soleil Frère: **Aides publiques aux médias d'Afrique centrale: pourquoi, comment?** Paris: Panos Paris; Cordaid, 2004, 158 p.

>>> Here you will read a commentary. <<<

http://www.panosparis.org/fr/doc/Aides_publicques_textes.pdf

200. Michelle J. Foster: **Matching the market and the model: the business of independent news media.** Washington, DC: Center for International Media Assistance (CIMA), 2011, 34 p.

According to this paper, many media businesses lack management skills and experience in developing effective business models. "Compounding this is a lack of media development assistance targeted to media managers, the expansion of economic constraints on media businesses, and a lack of access to investment capital", says the executive summary, and concludes that "this naiveté about the business side poses a significant risk to the sustainability of independent news media. At the same time that audiences are growing, they are also increasingly decoupled from advertising, traditionally the largest and most easily accessible form of revenue supporting news media. Whether a market is growing or declining, this trend threatens to undermine the ability of independent media to fund news reporting."

http://cima.ned.org/sites/default/files/CIMA-Business_Model%20-%202008-30-11.pdf

201. Saskia Veendorp: **Addressing the capitalization gap for independent news media: mobilizing funding for independent news media.** Paris: World Association of Newspapers and News Publishers (WAN-IFRA); Swedish

International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA), 2011, 51 p.

>>> Here you will read a commentary. <<<

http://www.wan-ifra.org/system/files/field_article_file/WAN-IFRA_capitalization_gap.pdf

202. **Investing in media: strategies for sustainable media development.** Copenhagen: International Media Support (IMS); Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (Sida); World Association of Newspapers and News Publishers (WAN-IFRA), 2010, 32 p.

>>> Here you will read a commentary. <<<

http://sim.salzburgglobal.org/sites/default/files/1636%20SIDAreport_web%20final.pdf

203. David Weiss: **Innovating development finance for independent media.** [Bern?]: Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC), 2010, 6 p. (Case study; 10)

This study is based on the experience of the public-private development partnership for independent media, a joint initiative between the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC), the Media Development Loan Fund, responsAbility Social Investments AG and Bank Vontobel.
http://www.responsability.com/domains/responsability_ch/data/free_docs/MDLF%20Case%20Study-1.pdf

204. **Toward economic sustainability of the media in developing countries.** Washington, DC: Center for International Media Assistance (CIMA), 2007, 27 p.

>>> Here you will read a commentary. <<<

http://www.ned.org/cima/CIMA-Economic_Sustainability-Working_Group_Report.pdf

205. Forum Medien und Entwicklung: **Money matters: how independent media manage to survive. 15-16 September 2006.** [Aachen]: Catholic Media Council (CAMECO), 2007, 77 p.

>>> Here you will read a commentary. <<<

http://www.cameco.org/files/money_matters_documentation_colour_1.pdf

Media Transparency & Monitoring Assistance

207. Bill Ristow: **Cash for coverage: bribery of journalists around the world.** Washington, DC: Center for International Media Assistance (CIMA), 2010, 33 p.

"With all the organized efforts to support media development and defend press freedom around the world, there has been remarkably little done in any concerted way to reduce the problem of corrupt journalism", states this report. Ristow proposes that international journalism organizations should issue regular reports documenting instances in which journalists have received, or extorted, payment for news as a clear sign of acknowledging this "dark side" of the profession and take the lead in documenting, and publicizing, the pay levels of journalists around the world. Media development organizations should sharpen their focus on ethics training and support the creation and nurture of media accountability systems such as ombudsmen.

206. Cécile Thimoreau: **Appuyer la professionnalisation de la presse au Tchad, un enjeu de démocratisation: l'économie, le talon d'Achille des entreprises de presse.**

Paris: GRET, 2007, 56 p. (Coopérer aujourd'hui; 52)

>>> Here you will read a commentary. <<<

<http://www.gret.org/wp-content/uploads/07914.pdf>

See also nr 29: **Exporting press freedom: economic and editorial dilemmas in international media assistance, 2007**

News media owners, managers, and editors should adopt, publicize, and then stick to a firm policy of zero tolerance for any form of cash for news coverage - from simple "facilitation" payments to reporters to paid ads masquerading as objective news -, review pay policies and take the initiative in creating accountability systems on their own.

http://cima.ned.org/sites/default/files/CIMA-Bribery_of_Journalists-Report.pdf

208. Don Podesta: **Soft censorship: how governments around the globe use money to manipulate the media.** Washington, DC: Center for International Media Assistance (CIMA), 2009, 29 p.

>>> Here you will read a commentary. <<<

http://cima.ned.org/sites/default/files/CIMA-Soft_Censorship-Report.pdf

Minorities & Disadvantaged Groups Media Assistance

209. James Deane, Elizabeth McCall, Alexandra Wilde: **Communication for empowerment: developing media strategies in support of vulnerable groups. Practical guidance note.** Oslo: United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), 2006, 46 p.

>>> Here you will read a commentary. <<<

<http://www.communicationforsocialchange.org/pdfs/communicationforempowermentfinal.pdf>

210. Elizabeth McCall, Birgitte Jallof: **Communication for empowerment: global report.** Oslo: UNDP Oslo Governance Centre, South Orange, NJ (USA): Communication for Social Change Consortium (CFSC), 2010, 52 p.

The report presents key learning from a communication for empowerment (C4E) pilot project initiative conducted in Mozambique, Madagascar, Ghana, Lao PDR, and Nepal. It consisted of: (i) information and communication assessments to identify the information and communication needs and identify gaps in meeting those needs; (ii) review of the media context based on the existing research at the national level; (iii) programme interventions informed by the findings of the assessment to ensure economically poor and marginalised groups' participation in decision-making processes. The concept of C4E widened from an initial conception as part of UNDP's Access to Information work primarily geared to meeting the information and communication needs of the people through specific media strategies to an approach that promotes inclusive participation, empowerment of economically poor and marginalised people, and accountability of the state to its citizens.

<http://www.communicationforsocialchange.org/pdfs/c4e-globalreport-june2010.pdf>

211. European Commission: **Media4Diversity: taking the pulse of diversity in the media. A study on media and diversity in EU member states and 3 EEA countries.** Luxembourg: Office for Official Publications of the European Communities, 2009, 98 p.

>>> Here you will read a commentary. <<<

http://www.media4diversity.eu/files/Media4Diversity_Publication_Web.pdf

212. **Indigenous voices in the Philippines: communication for empowerment (C4E) assessment report.** Bangkok: United Nations Development Programme (UNDP); Center for Community Journalism and Development (CCJD), 2011, 104 p.

http://www.undp.org.ph/Downloads/knowledge_products/DemGov/20120726%20-%20C4E%20Assessment%20Report%20Philippines.pdf

213. **Support to minority-language broadcasting media: preparatory assistance.** [Pristina]: UNDP Kosovo, 2009, 24 p.

http://www.ks.undp.org/repository/docs/Minority-media-project-final-prodoc-2212-English-word_2003.pdf

214. **Communication for empowerment in Lao PDR: an assessment of communication and media needs among ethnic peoples.** Bangkok: United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), South Orange, New Jersey: Communication for Social Change Consortium, 2009, 92 p.

http://www.ebario.org/uploads/5/0/5/4/5054025/undp_laos_c4e_report.pdf

215. Christoph Dietz, Petra Stammen (eds.): **Media on the move: migrants and minorities and the media. 4th Symposium Forum Medien und Entwicklung (FoME).** Aachen: Catholic Media Council (CAMECO), 2009, 84 p.

http://www.cameco.org/index.php?article_id=111&clang=1

216. Marie Struthers: **Approach - models - impact: strategic support of Roma media initiatives.** In: Christoph Dietz; Petra Stammen (eds.): Media on the move: migrants and minorities and the media. 4th Symposium Forum Medien und Entwicklung (FoME). Aachen: Catholic Media Council (CAMECO), 2009, p. 57-64

<http://www.cameco.org/files/mediaonthemove-struthers.pdf>

217. **Communication for empowerment in Nepal: an assessment of communication and media needs among indigenous peoples.** Oslo: UNDP Oslo Governance Centre, South Orange, New Jersey: Communication for Social Change Consortium, 2008, 102 p.

http://www.undp.org.np/uploads/publication/nepal_20120726065155.pdf

218. **Proyecto Intercomunicación América Latina - Europa: informe final de evaluación.** [Caracas?]: IRFA-Venezuela, Equipo de Investigación

Nacional, [Quito]: [Asociación Latinoamericana de Educación Radiofónica (ALER)], 2007, 117 p.

219. María Eugenia Delgado Moreno: **Aproximación a experiencias de comunicación en pueblos indígenas latinoamericanos.** Madrid: Universidad Complutense de Madrid, Instituto Universitario de Desarrollo y

Cooperación (IUDC-UCM), 2005, 87 p. (Documento de Trabajo; 8) http://www.ucm.es/info/IUDC/img/articulos/publicaciones/Delgado_ComunicacionIndigena.pdf

220. Frank Kürschner-Pelkmann: **Die Mauern des Schweigens brechen.** Zürich: Theologischer Verlag Zürich, 2005, 146 p.

News Agencies Assistance

221. Victor van Oeyen: **The news agency "Agencia Informativa Púlsar" project 2001-2003.** Stockholm: Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (Sida), 2005, 99 p. (Sida Evaluation; 05/01) http://www.sida.se/shared/jsp/download.jsp?file=SIDA4481en_Utv05-01.pdf&a=3405

222. Graham Mytton, Sharon Rusu: **IRIN: evaluation report.** [no place]:

Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), 2003, 110 p. <http://ochaonline.un.org/OchaLinkClick.aspx?link=ocha&DocId=100396>

223. COWI: **Review of Norwegian assistance to IPS.** Oslo: Royal Ministry of Foreign Affairs, 1997, 72 p. (Evaluation Report; 10.97)

Press Freedom, Protection of Journalists & Media Legislation Assistance

224. Steve Buckley, Kreszentia Duer, Toby Mendel, Seán Ó Siochrú: **Broadcasting, voice, and accountability: a public interest approach to policy, law, and regulation.** Washington, DC: World Bank, 2008, 402 p.

According to the introduction, this "guide is intended as a tool for media reform particularly in developing and transitional democracies. At the same time, it should be useful anywhere people aspire to a deeper democracy. Building democracy is a process, often long-term, and promoting free, pluralistic, and independent media should be a central part of it." The book provides development practitioners with an overview of the key policy and regulatory issues involved in supporting freedom of information and expression and enabling independent public service media. Country examples illustrate how these norms have been institutionalized in various contexts. Specific chapters cover public service, community nonprofit and commercial broadcasting regulation. The study is complemented by a 122-page bibliographical annex.

http://comunica.org/pubs/broadcasting_voice_and_accountability.pdf

225. Drew Sullivan: **Libel tourism: silencing the press through transnational legal threats.** Washington, DC: Center for International Media Assistance (CIMA), 2010, 41 p. This report examines libel tourism (the practice of suing for libel in a plaintiff-friendly country regardless of one's connection to that country) and the practice of suing media for Internet materials in countries with negative libel laws. In any one country, the legal threats can range from onerous civil libel penalties to criminal libel laws and insult laws that can lead to prison sentences for journalists. The report does look in depth at the United Kingdom's legal system because its libel laws currently pose a serious threat to media around the world.

http://cima.ned.org/sites/default/files/CIMA-Libel_Tourism-Report.pdf

226. Bill Ristow: **Sword and shield: self-regulation and international media: a report.** Washington, DC: Center for International Media Assistance (CIMA), 2009, 33 p.

>>> Here you will read a commentary. <<<

http://cima.ned.org/sites/default/files/CIMA-Media_Self-Regulation-Report.pdf

227. Bill Ristow: **Under attack: practicing journalism in a dangerous world.** Washington, DC: Center for International Media Assistance (CIMA), 2009, 46 p.

Drawing on the experience of press freedom experts, and especially on the insights of some of those on the front lines of violence, Ristow recommends: getting the facts, and getting them as straight as possible; more targeted coordination of efforts by international organizations; creating a pilot project of independent investigation; toughening the policy approach; broadening the approach to training, and funding better.

http://cima.ned.org/sites/default/files/CIMA-Safety_of_Journalists-Report.pdf

228. **Media law assistance: establishing an enabling environment for free and independent media to flourish.** Washington, DC: Center for International Media Assistance (CIMA), 2007, 23 p.

>>> Here you will read a commentary. <<<

http://www.ned.org/cima/CIMA-Legal_Enabling_Environment-Working_Group_Report.pdf

229. Monroe E. Price, Peter Krug: **The enabling environment for free and independent media: a contribution to transparent and accountable governance.** [Washington, DC?]: USAID, Office of Democracy and Governance, Bureau for Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance, 2002, 50 p.

>>> Here you will read a commentary. <<<

http://www.global.asc.upenn.edu/docs/ENABLING_ENV.pdf

230. Douglas Farah: **Dangerous work: violence against Mexico's journalists and lessons from Colombia.** Washington, DC: Center for International Media Assistance (CIMA), 2012, 32 p.

<http://cima.ned.org/sites/default/files/CIMA-Mexico-Colombia%20-%202004-09-12.pdf>

231. Peter Noorlander: **Media and the law: an overview of legal issues and challenges.** Washington, DC: Center for International Media Assistance (CIMA), 2011, 26 p.

<http://cima.ned.org/sites/default/files/CIMA-Media%20and%20the%20Law%20-%202007-20-11.pdf>

232. Karin Deutsch Karlekar: **Print and broadcast media freedom: disparities and opening.** Washington, DC: Center for International Media Assistance (CIMA), 2009, 27 p.

http://cima.ned.org/sites/default/files/CIMA-Print_and_Broadcast_Freedom-Report.pdf

233. Monroe E. Price, Douglas Griffin, Ibrahim Al-Marashi: **Toward an understanding of media systems in Iraq: a foreword and two reports.** Philadelphia, PA (USA): Annenberg School for Communication, Center for Global Communication Studies, 2007, 101 p. (CGCS Occasional Paper Series; 1)

http://www.global.asc.upenn.edu/docs/CGCS_OcPa_1.pdf

234. Hendrik Bussiek: **Long walks to media freedom: case studies and lessons learnt from countries in transition from authoritarian rule to democracy.** Bonn: Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung (FES), 2003, 44 p.

<http://library.fes.de/fulltext/iez/01676toc.htm>

See also nr 144: **Throwing the switch: challenges in the conversion to digital broadcasting,** 2009

See also nr 383: **Funding free expression: perceptions and reality in a changing landscape,** 2011

See also nr 386: **Funding for freedom of expression organizations: report of a survey of IFEF members,** 2009

See also nr 397: **Guidelines of the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe on protecting freedom of expression and information in times ,** 2007

See also nr 400: **The OSCE Representative on Freedom of the Media – an**

Professional Associations & Media Support Centres

235. Yasha Lange, Thomas Hughes: **Building sustainability for media centres: a handbook on best practices.** [Copenhagen]: International Media Support (ims), 2007, 52 p.

>>> Here you will read a commentary. <<<

http://www.i-m-s.dk/files/publications/Best%20Practices_webfinal%201194-2007.pdf

236. Anne Perrin (coord.): **African press centres and donors' support.** Paris: Partners for Media in Africa (ParMa); Gret, 2001, 74 p.

>>> Here you will read a commentary. <<<

French ed.: Les maisons de la presse africaines: quel appui des bailleurs de fonds? Paris: Partenaires des médias africains (ParMA); GRET, 2001

237. **Final report of the peer-to-peer development and support of science journalism in the developing world: the SJCOOP project.** Gatineau (Canada): World Federation of Science Journalists (WFSJ), 2009, 104 p.

238. Ann Olson: **The role of media-support organizations and public literacy in strengthening independent media worldwide.** Washington, DC: Center for International Media Assistance (CIMA), 2008, 34 p.
http://www.ned.org/cima/CIMA-Media_Support_Organizations_and_Media_Literacy-Report.pdf

239. Barbara Drillsma: **Setting up your own science journalists' association: how to do it, what to do what to do once it is formed and what to watch out for.** [no place]: World Federation of Science Journalists (WFSJ), 2007, 71 p.
<http://www.wfsj.org/files/file/resources/documents/How%20to%20set%20up.pdf>

240. Madeleine Elmqvist, Sunil Bastian: **Promoting media professionalism,**

independence and accountability in Sri Lanka. Stockholm: Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (Sida), 2006, 45 p. (Sida Evaluation; 06/50)
<http://www.sida.se/sida/jsp/sida.jsp?d=1188a=26817>

241. Alf Skjeseth, Masood Hayat, Cyril Raphael: **Journalists as power brokers: review of the South Asian Free Media Association (SAFMA) and the Free Media Foundation (FMF).** [Islamabad]: Royal Norwegian Embassy, 2006, 25 p.
http://safma.net/downloads/Journalists%20as%20power%20brokers_review%20of%20SAFMA%20and%20FMF.pdf

242. **Media in South Eastern Europe: legislation, professionalism and associations.** Amsterdam: Stability Pact for South Eastern Europe, Media Task Force, 2003, 56 p.
http://archiv2.medienhilfe.ch/News/2003/SEE/SP-MTF_MediaSEE-Nov03.pdf

Public Service Broadcasting Assistance

243. Simon Milligan, Graham Mytton: **From mouthpiece to public service: donor support to radio broadcasters in new democracies.** In: Development in Practice, vol. 19, nr. 4-5, 2009, p. 491-503

State run broadcasting organisations in the South are usually ill-prepared for their public service role in new democracies, says this paper. It focuses on the experiences of DFID support to a radio programme in northern Nigeria that sought to improve communication and debate between the government and the electorate. It argues that there are legitimate circumstances for development partners to engage with state controlled media outlets, not least in rural areas where commercial broadcasters lack the financial incentive to establish stations and provide programming that has relevance to the poor. The authors critically examine the lessons learned from DFID's support and identify measures which could assist similar initiatives in the future.

244. Mark J. Stiles, Cindy Weeks: **Towards an improved strategy of support to public service broadcasting: evaluation of UNESCO's support to public service broadcasting 2005-2006. Final report.** Paris: UNESCO; Stiles Association, 2006, 50 p.

>>> Here you will read a commentary. <<<

<http://unesdoc.unesco.org/images/0014/001473/147332e.pdf>

245. Alexandra Wilde, Elizabeth McCall: **Supporting public service broadcasting: learning from Bosnia and**

Herzegovina's experience. [no place]: United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), 2004, 30 p.

>>> Here you will read a commentary. <<<

<http://www.undp.org/oslocentre/docs04/PublicServiceBroadcasting.pdf>

246. Madeleine Elmqvist, Lars Rylander, Lukas Luwarso: **Performance analyses of the cooperation between Swedish radio and Radio Republic Indonesia 2000-2005.** Stockholm: Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (Sida), 2008, 30 p. (Sida Evaluation; 2008:36)
<http://sidapublications.citat.se/interface/stream/mabstream.asp?filetype=1&orderlistmainid=1923&printfileid=1923&filex=2609607132693>

247. Uros Lipuscek: **ERNO television news project for the Western Balkan region: assessment report for UNESCO-final.** Ljubljana: [UNESCO], 2004, [24 p.]
<http://portal.unesco.org/ci/fr/files/19932/11858925841erno.pdf/erno.pdf>

248. Richard W. Dill: **Neue Demokratien - neuer Rundfunk: Erfahrungen mit der Medientransformation in Osteuropa.** Münster: Lit, 2003, 176 p. (MARKierungen Beiträge des Münchner Arbeitskreises öffentlicher Rundfunk; 3)
Personal account of the manifold problems faced by the author, a retired manager of the German public TV channel "ARD", in converting state broadcasting in Kosovo into a public service broadcaster.

See also nr 224: **Broadcasting, voice, and accountability: a public interest approach to policy, law, and regulation**, 2008
See also nr 340: **Das palästinensische Rundfunksystem und die deutsch-palästinensische Medienkooperation** 2006

Sub-Saharan Africa

249. Marie-Soleil Frère: **The Media Map Project: the Democratic Republic of the Congo. Case study on donor support to independent media, 1990-2010.** Washington, DC: Internews; World Bank Institute, 2012, 98 p.

Following an introduction to the Congolese media landscape, this study describes and analyses donor funded

media development in quite some detail. It covers an overview of donors and media operators in the DRC, strategies for supporting the media sector, positives and negatives of donor support, problems with media development from the beneficiaries' and the donors' point of view, evaluation methods, conflicts between donors and government, and sustainability of donor-funded activities, including an annex of selected media development interventions. Among others, the appendixes include a list of the main professional organizations, profiles of international media development NGOs active in DRC, and an overview of "successes and failures of media support in the DRC". According to the executive summary "reaching \$80m over the past ten years, media support by donors and operators has varied, essentially covering five types of activities: the creation of "neutral" and "apolitical" media and content (a recurring strategy in post-conflict countries); direct support (funds or equipment) for a number of outlets; media staff training; strengthening of the sector's professional organizations and associations; consolidation of public institutions to organize the sector (including regulation and legal reform). Each of these types of intervention has generated both positive impacts and negative effects on individual journalists, newsrooms, media outlets and local organizations in the media sector. Beneficiaries, donors, and INGOs have all advanced their own critiques regarding the ways in which media support initiatives have been designed, implemented and assessed so far. They also make suggestions about how to improve media support in the future, to make it more consistent with the needs of the local Congolese media."

<http://www.mediamapresource.org/wp-content/uploads/2011/04/DRC.pdf>

250. Jorgen Ringgaard, Milica Pesic, Moussa Sawadogo, Jean Ouedraogo: **Support study regarding media and development programmes currently in Africa funded by European donors. Final report.** [no place]: Soges; European Union [Contract nr. 2009/216769], 2010, 50 p. + annexes

As a follow up on the Media and Development Forum, which took place in Ouagadougou (Burkina Faso) on 11-13 September 2008, the European Commission initiated this study to map out the projects and programmes which European donors have in place to support media development in Africa. According to the executive summary "some 240 contacts were identified and sent the questionnaire. 148 responses have been collected. 200 projects/programmes have been identified and analysed. These projects/programmes amounts to a support worth more than 100m €. The projects/programmes involve 46 out of the 57 African countries. Training is the dominant activity area. More than 1/3 of the projects have training as the main content. Additionally, in many cases the training activities support other activity areas, like production of programmes, setting up of radio stations etc. Only one small project address education of future journalists. 152 projects (76%) address only one country. These projects include 36 countries (63% of the countries in Africa and 78% of the countries which have received support). The projects targeting only one country amount to 60.739.635 €, which is 60% of the funding recorded in the survey. Very few countries receive the majority of the funding. The three countries receiving support for more than 5 mil € receive 32,8% of the total support. The data indicates that the major part of the support goes to countries in conflict/post-conflict or democracy crisis situations. ¾ of the projects are implemented by non-African organisations/institutions. Regarding New Media, the analysis shows that mobile phones and the Internet are gaining importance in the continent because of the numbers of subscribers and access possibilities are increasing. Initiatives are taken in many countries to make these tools real means of communication as well as sources of information and evidence and channels of dissemination of information in several areas of development. Despite of this development, only very few projects address new media."

http://www.africa-eu-partnership.org/sites/default/files/mediadev_support_study_final_report.pdf

251. Gerry Power (dir.): **African Media Development Initiative: research summary report.** London: BBC World Service Trust, 2006, 137 p.

This research initiative assessed the key media changes and developments in seventeen African countries over the past five years and aimed at recommending intervention strategies for strengthening an independent, professional media sector. The summary report presents the main findings regarding media landscapes, media legislation, media technology and equipment, journalism training and principles of media development. According to this publication "substantial evidence is provided that points to: non-sustainable and short-term approaches to projects; disconnected programmes; unnecessary competition amongst donors; and, consequently wasted investment of donor funds" (p.15). In addition, individual country reports have been released, written by renowned African media specialists and researchers. They include: Angola, Botswana, Cameroon, Democratic Republic of Congo, Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Mozambique, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, South Africa, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia and Zimbabwe. Each country report consists of three sections: 1) Media sector developments, 2) Challenges for future media development activities, 3) Case study: illustrating good practice in media development.

http://downloads.bbc.co.uk/worldservice/trust/pdf/AMDI/AMDI_summary_Report.pdf

252. Katharine Allen, Iginio Gagliardone: **The Media Map Project: Kenya. Case study snapshot of donor support to ICTs and media, 2011.** Washington, DC: Internews; World Bank Institute, 2012, 39 p.

>>> Here you will read a commentary. <<<

http://www.mediamapresource.org/wp-content/uploads/2011/04/Kenya_web1.pdf

253. Heather Gilberts: **The media map project: Mali. Case study on donor support to independent media, 1990-2010.** Washington, DC: Internews; World Bank Institute, 2012, 46 p.

According to the conclusion (p. 33) "Mali's media remain significantly underdeveloped in terms of business management, audience research and long-term sustainability. Many media organizations remain dependent on donor funding and have done little to develop business models to attract other sources of revenue. There are more than 50 professional associations and networks that help with training and advocacy, yet they are affected by conflicts of interests that undermine their efforts. There is no school of journalism, and media-related trainings are short-term and often centered around the shifting priorities of donors. There is no union to protect the rights of journalists and to help them in circumstances of legal persecution or harassment. It is also clear that donor priorities and programs are not doing enough to ensure the continued development of a strong independent media system. Over the past 20 years, funding has shifted from programs designed to strengthen independent media to programs that see media as tools to disseminate development information." The appendixes include profiles of key media organisations and NGOs.

http://www.mediapapressource.org/wp-content/uploads/2011/04/Mali_web-1.pdf

254. Guy Berger (ed.): **Media in Africa: twenty years after the Windhoek Declaration on press freedom.** [Windhoek, Namibia]: Media Institute of Southern Africa (MISA), 2011, 190 p.

>>> Here you will read a commentary. <<<

<http://www.misa.org/researchandpublication/democracy/MIA.pdf>

255. **Joint roadmap for the action of the African Union Commission and the European Commission at the conclusion of the Media and Development Forum.** Ouagadougou: African Union Commission; European Commission, 2008, 7 p.

>>> Here you will read a commentary. <<<

<http://www.africa-eu-partnership.org/sites/default/files/Media-dev.eu-FeuilleDeRoute-en.pdf>

256. Marie-Soleil Frère: **Le paysage médiatique congolais: état des lieux, enjeux et défis.** Paris: France Coopération Internationale, 2008, 167 p.

>>> Here you will read a commentary. <<<

http://francecooperationinternationale.fr/IMG/pdf/Paysage_mediatique_congolais.pdf

257. Mary Myers: **Radio and development in Africa: a concept paper.** Wardour (United Kingdom): [author], 2008, 58 p.

>>> Here you will read a commentary. <<<

http://www.idrc.ca/uploads/user-S/12581214041Radio_and_Development_in_Africa_concept_paper.pdf

258. **African framework for the development of a sustainable and pluralistic media: information and communication service.** Addis Ababa: United Nations Economic Commission for Africa, 2007, 24 p.

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Afghanistan is a fragile, fractured state and has one of the most fragile and fractured media, where almost anyone with sufficient funds and the opportunity to move quickly has been able to establish a media presence, says this

report. According to the executive summary "this environment has enabled the flourishing of television, radio and other media established and owned by powerful political and religious leaders, or by those with allegiance to them. Some fear a future of increased ethnic, sectarian and factional strife being played out through the airwaves. Though there are some very successful commercial television channels, there is no independent and widely trusted national media capable of transcending or creating communication across the fracture points in Afghan society. Most media is either localised or seen as serving political, religious or other agendas. The future of the national broadcaster, RTA, still the only broadcaster with a truly national presence, is uncertain. While journalism as a whole has expanded greatly, investigative journalism remains limited. The sustainability of the newly established commercial media is widely questioned. With the total annual advertising market in the country estimated by some at little more than \$20 million, there are real concerns that if donor support declines much of the media will wither or fall prey to factional, religious or extreme forces. There is no shortage of such forces. A number of media outlets already play upon ethnic and sectarian tensions. The Taliban, notorious when in power for shutting down media and banning video tape, have embraced the web and run one of the most effective media strategies in the country. In 2012, the mood music is one of compromise with the Taliban. Concern in the country is growing that new found media freedoms may be the price of that compromise. The role of donors in media support in Afghanistan is probably greater than in any other country at any other time. Such support is largely responsible for the development of a substantial media sector, but it faces criticism that it is poorly coordinated, short term and not informed by aid effectiveness principles; that it focuses too heavily on advancing the agendas of the donors; and that in some sectors it is distorting the media market in ways that create dependency and inhibit the development of genuinely sustainable Afghan media ventures."

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The exponential media growth in Afghanistan over the last decade is due to the enthusiasm of Afghan entrepreneurs and to support from the United States and other nations, states this report. According to the executive summary "support from the United States, the biggest donor, has waxed and waned. From 2002 to 2005 USAID spend \$23 million to launch news media outlets and train journalists, and from 2006 to 2010 funding totaled \$20.64 million. That included a couple of lean years, 2007 and 2008, when spending was only \$3.3 million each year. But with the Obama administration's Afghan military surge of 2009 there also came a media spending surge. USAID funded a \$22 million project called the Afghanistan Media Development and Empowerment Project (AMDEP) for 2011, and a separate \$7 million project to put news on cellphones was put to bid. Meanwhile, \$183 million was allocated to the U.S. embassy in Kabul for a wide array of media projects in 2010 and 2011. And the Defense Department budgeted \$180 million for information operations in Iraq and Afghanistan for 2011 alone, some portion of which went to support Afghan media. The effectiveness of all this spending is difficult to gauge, but the smaller and more focused projects—such as creating new radio stations—tend to be seen as generally successful, while the value of the larger and broader projects—such as an anti-insurgency message campaign—is harder to judge."

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This study consists of two main parts: an media landscape overview (including historical and development background, information landscape, state of the media business, media content, media legislation, journalism and key media challenges) and a description and analysis of donor funded media development (including an annex of selected media development interventions). According to the conclusion (p. 39) "donor funded media development is a relatively new phenomenon, resulting in minimal impact. Modest gains have been made: technical improvements in television production, some better skilled journalists, development of journalists' associations and a code of ethics, and greater citizen engagement. However,

balanced and in-depth reports are scant and there remains limited space for freedom of expression. Professional media reports based on fact rather than opinion, on a range of sources (especially on a range of political sources) are the exception rather than the rule ... Improvements require considerable time and effort which often extends beyond the life of a short to medium term donor horizon. AusAID, KAF, UNDP and USAID are current donors who understand this."

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See also nr 188: **Journalism training and research in Sri Lanka: a report on how Sida can support improvement of media quality,** 2002

See also nr 212: **Indigenous voices in the Philippines: communication for empowerment (C4E) assessment report,** 2011

See also nr 214: **Communication for empowerment in Lao PDR,** 2009

See also nr 217: **Communication for empowerment in Nepal,** 2008

See also nr 240: **Promoting media professionalism, independence and accountability in Sri Lanka,** 2006

See also nr 241: **Journalists as power brokers: review of the South Asian Free Media Association (SAFMA) and the Free Media Foundation (FMF),** 2006

See also nr 246: **Performance analyses of the cooperation between Swedish radio and Radio Republic Indonesia 2000-2005,** 2008

See also nr 398: **The role of the OSCE in media development,** 2005

See also nr 413: **Die Medienarbeit der Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung in China,** 2011

See also nr 459: **Democracy or polyarchy? US-funded media developments in Afghanistan and Iraq post 9/11,** 2008

See also nr 468: **All successful democracies need freedom of speech: American efforts to create a vibrant free press in Iraq and Afghanistan,** 2005

See also nr 469: **USAID's assistance to the media sector in Afghanistan,** 2005

Middle East & Northern Africa

335. Naomi Sakr: **Foreign support for media freedom: advocacy in the Arab Mediterranean: globalization from above or below?** In: Mediterranean Politics, vol. 11, nr. 1,

2006, p. 1-20

Some initiatives aimed at making Arab media more pluralistic follow a top-down formula, sidestepping existing institutions that may be undemocratic,

whereas others seek to work for change from below and within. This article, while conceptualizing such divergence in terms of Falk's distinction between globalization-from-above and globalization-from-below, also follows Wilkin in questioning whether these two categories can plausibly be separated from each other. Using two case studies, Arab Press Freedom Watch and Konrad Adenauer Foundation, the essay explores how separate these categories may be in practice and assesses the validity of claims that foreign funding of advocacy NGOs depoliticizes and fragments civil society.

336. **17 February revolution: media in north-eastern Libya.** Copenhagen: International Media Support (ims), 2011, 16 p.
<http://www.i-m-s.dk/files/publications/1803%20Libya.final.web0.pdf>

337. Sherry Ricchiardi: **Iraq's news media after Saddam: liberation, repression, and future prospects.** Washington, DC: Center for International Media Assistance (CIMA), 2011, 46 p.
http://cima.ned.org/sites/default/files/CIMA-Iraq_News_Media-Report.pdf

338. Orayb Aref Najjar: **'The pathology of media intervention' in Iraq 2003-2008: the US attempt to restructure Iraqi media law and content.** In: International Journal of Contemporary Iraqi Studies, vol. 3, nr. 1, 2009, p. 27-52

339. Bruce Stanley: **Crafting the Arab media for peace-building: donors, dialogue and disasters.** In: Naomi Sakr (ed.): Arab media and political renewal: community, legitimacy and public life. London; New York: Tauris, 2007, p. 135-153

340. Jamal Nazzal: **Das palästinensische Rundfunksystem und die deutsch-palästinensische Medienkooperation: Demokratie und Zivilgesellschaft in Palästina.** Berlin: Frank und Timme, 2006, 338 p. (Medien und politische Kommunikation - Naher Osten und islamische Welt; 11)
About Public Service Broadcasting in Palestine and a radio-TV cooperation project at Bir Zeit

Eastern & Southeast Europe

345. Aaron Rhodes: **Ten years of media support to the Balkans: an assessment.** [no place]: Stability Pact for South Eastern Europe, Media Task Force, 2007, 47 p.

From 1995 to 2005, the international community provided significant support to media in the Western Balkans. Based on a meta-analysis of 37 project reports and interviews with a broad range of media experts, this study finds that direct support to independent media was a key factor in helping the citizens of several Balkan countries to rid themselves of authoritarian regimes. At the same time, the publication states that often journalism training - the greatest share of media support - has had few lasting effects. Support for legislative and regulatory reform has been efficient and effective, but the new media legislation has not been sufficiently well implemented. The overall conclusion (p. 36): "Media assistance in the Balkans proved itself an effective way to promote democracy by removing barriers to the enjoyment of fundamental rights to information and expression as protected by international law, and without intervening in political choices themselves. When media support was perceived as being primarily driven by political objectives, it was in danger of being like the problem it sought to alleviate and obscuring the concept of independent media."

http://www.pressnow.nl/sites/default/files/mediasupport_Balkan.pdf

346. Katerina Tsetsura: **The media map project: Ukraine. Case study on donor support to independent media, 1990-2010.** Washington, DC: Internews; World Bank Institute, 2012
Announced for 2012.

347. Petra Sorge: **Media modernisation in Kosovo: intentions and impacts of international media assistance in a post-conflict society.** Leipzig: Universität Leipzig, Institut für Kommunikations- und Medienwissenschaft, Master Thesis (Diplomarbeit), 2011, 153 p.

According to the abstract "nowhere in modern history has media assistance been as concentrated and large in scale as in the case of Kosovo, where under the auspices of the OSCE, different state and non-governmental actors have invested millions in the crisis-ridden media system. This thesis discusses the strategies for media assistance actors in Kosovo and focuses on their outcome by questioning whether the international actors involved have been able to establish a more democratic media system, and questioning which strategies have been successful and which have not. The results are discussed by utilising the theoretical framework of the

University supported by German cooperation.

341. **Media development in Iraq: an overview of international support 2003-2005. Report from International Media Support.** Copenhagen: International Media Support (IMS), 2005, 15 p.
<http://www.mict-international.org/pdf/IMS.pdf>

342. **A comparative study on the media situation in Algeria, Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon, Morocco, Syria and Tunisia.** Stockholm: Olof Palme International Center; Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (Sida), 2005, 145 p.

343. **Options for media development in Iraq.** London: Index on Censorship, 2004, 27 p.
<http://unesdoc.unesco.org/images/0015/001518/151845e.pdf>

344. Pernille Brix Jorgensen: **The media situation in the Middle East: media support in the context of the Danish "Wider Middle East Initiative". International Media Support, general report.** Copenhagen: International Media Support (IMS), 2004, 62 p.

See also nr 126: **Evaluation of "support to local initiatives for nonviolent conflict resolution", 2005**

See also nr 172: **Internationalising a media studies degree in Arab higher education, 2012**

See also nr 182: **Journalism as a tool for the formation of a free, informed and participatory democratic development, 2006**

See also nr 184: **Tasting western journalism: media training in the Middle East, 2005**

See also nr 233: **Toward an understanding of media systems in Iraq: a foreword and two reports, 2007**

modernisation theory. The author has interviewed media assistance actors by using two methods: an online survey and face-to-face interviews. In addition, 26 Kosovar journalists, media owners and researchers were questioned in order to evaluate the approach used by the international actors. The findings primarily suggest that media assistance actors have focused too little on economic development in Kosovo and that since the beginning of the international intervention, Kosovar media has never been as fragile and threatened as now."

348. Friederike von Franqué: **Medienhilfe als Instrument der Außen- und Sicherheitspolitik: Ziele, Motive und Implementierungswege internationaler Akteure in Bosnien-Herzegowina und Kosovo.** Berlin: Wissenschaftlicher Verlag Berlin (wvb), 2008, 363 p.

>>> Here you will read a commentary. <<<

349. Development & Training Services: **Final report mid-term evaluation: Serbia Media Assessment Program.** USAID, 2011, viii + 18 p.
http://pdf.usaid.gov/pdf_docs/PDAGR826.pdf

350. Jörg Becker, Mira Beham: **Operation Balkan: Werbung für Krieg und Tod.** Baden-Baden: Nomos, 2006, 130 p.
On war propaganda and media assistance in Southeast Europe.

351. Vladimir Bratic, Susan Dente Ross, Hyeonjin Kang-Graham: **Bosnia's Open Broadcast Network: a brief but illustrative foray into peace journalism**. In: Global Media Journal - American Edition, vol. 7, nr. 13, 2006 <http://lass.calumet.purdue.edu/cca/gmi/fa08/gmi-fa08-bratic-ross-graham.htm>

352. Sally Broughton-Micova: **Confidence-building, market forces and the public good: challenges of media intervention in post-conflict Macedonia**. In: Keith Brown (ed.): *Transacting transition: the micropolitics of democracy assistance in the former Yugoslavia*. Kumarian Press, 2006, p. 125-141

353. Sinclair Cornell, Terry Thielen: **Assessment of USAID/Bosnia and Herzegovina media interventions: final report**. Washington, DC: USAID, 2006, 82 p. http://pdf.usaid.gov/pdf_docs/PNADH275.pdf

354. Mark Thompson: **Evaluation report on Medienhilfe network projects in Macedonia and Kosovo**. [Zürich]: [Medienhilfe], 2006, 17 p. <http://www.medienhilfe.ch/fileadmin/medienhilfe/mh-Evaluation2006.pdf>

355. **Media programme for Ukraine, Belarus and the Western Balkans 2005-2007: programme document**. [no place]: Royal Danish Ministry of Foreign Affairs, 2005, 41 p.

356. Kemal Kurspahic: **Missed opportunities in post-war Bosnia**. In: Oscar Hemer; Thomas Tufte (eds.): *Media and global change: rethinking communication for development*. Buenos Aires: Consejo Latinoamericano de Ciencias Sociales (CLACSO), 2005, p. 335-348 <http://bibliotecavirtual.clacso.org.ar/ar/libros/edicion/media/28Chapter21.pdf>

357. Yevgeniya Anatolievna Mussuri: **Foreign aid to the media in Ukraine and its impact on the democratization process in the country**. Athens, GA: University of Georgia, Master's Thesis, 2005, 72 p. According to the abstract "this study examines how Ukrainian online publications supported by the international donors differ from the unsupported media. Textual analyses shows that the supported online publications practice fair journalism and do not practice self-censorship, unlike the unsupported media that are under the governmental control". http://athenaem.lib.uga.edu/bitstream/handle/10724/8570/mussuri_yevgeniya_a_200508_ma.pdf?sequence=1

358. Jenny Ranson: **International intervention in media: the Open Broadcast Network. A case study in Bosnia and Herzegovina**. [no place]: [no publisher], ca. 2004, 155 p.

359. **Support to media in SEE: strategy 2005 - 2007**. [no place]: Stability Pact for South Eastern Europe, Media Task Force, 2004, 15 p. <http://www.stabilitypact.org/media/MTF%20strategy%202005-2007.pdf>

360. ARD Inc.: **Montenegro media assessment and evaluation of USAID media interventions: final report**. Washington, DC: USAID, 2004, 30 p. + attachment http://pdf.usaid.gov/pdf_docs/PNACY933.pdf

361. ARD Inc.: **Kosovo media assessment: final report**. Washington, DC: USAID, 2004, 31 p. http://pdf.usaid.gov/pdf_docs/PNACX726.pdf

362. Andreas Umland: **Westliche Förderprogramme in der Ukraine. Einblicke in die europäisch-nordamerikanische Unterstützung ukrainischer Reformbestrebungen seit 1991**. Bremen: Forschungsstelle Osteuropa, 2004, 43 p. (Arbeitspapiere und Materialien; 63) About Western democracy promotion, including media assistance, in the Ukraine. <http://www.forschungsstelle.uni-bremen.de/UserFiles/file/06-Publikationen/Arbeitspapiere/fsoAP63.pdf>

363. Yasha Lange: **Overview of media support to Southeast Europe**. [no place]: Stability Pact for South Eastern Europe, Media Task Force, ca. 2003, [no pag.] <http://www.stabilitypact.org/media/overviewmediasupport2003.doc>

364. Daniel De Luce: **Assessment of USAID media assistance in Bosnia and Herzegovina, 1996-2002**. Washington, DC: USAID, 2003, 29 p. (PPC Evaluation Working Paper; 6) http://pdf.usaid.gov/pdf_docs/PNACR756.pdf

365. Gwyneth Henderson, Jasna Kilalic, Boro Kontic: **The media environment in Bosnia and Herzegovina**. [no place]: USAID Bosnia, 2003, 47 p. http://pdf.usaid.gov/pdf_docs/PNACY558.pdf

366. Izabella Karłowicz: **The difficult birth of the Fourth Estate: media development and democracy assistance in the post-conflict Balkans**. In: Miklós Sükösd; Péter Bajomi-Lázár (eds.): *Reinventing media: media policy reform in East-Central Europe*. Budapest: Central European University Press; Open Society Institute, 2003, p. 115-135 http://pdc.ceu.hu/archive/00002252/01/media_5_karlowicz.pdf

367. Karen Ballentine: **International assistance and the development of independent mass media in the Czech and Slovak republics**. In: Sarah Mendelson; John K. Glenn (eds.): *The power and limits of NGOs*. Columbia University Press, 2002, p. 91-125

Analyses the training activities, the support to media outlets and the development of regulatory frameworks of international actors in both countries and, among others, concludes: "In order to promote a mass media that is both professional and supportive of democratic culture, funders should give special attention to distinguishing opposition media from independent media, integrating media support with other efforts at civil society and democratic development, and ensuring diversity within the mass media" (p.117)

368. Dennis M. Chandler, Daniel De Luce, Elizabeth Tucker: **Ukraine media assessment and program recommendations**. Washington, DC: Management Systems International, 2001, iv + 56 + 68 p. http://pdf.usaid.gov/pdf_docs/PNACM716.pdf

369. John Maxwell Hamilton: **Lessons for the media from foreign aid**. In: Robert Glies; Robert W. Snyder; Lisa De Lisle (eds.): *Reporting the Post-Communist revolution*. New Brunswick (USA): Transaction Publishers, 2001, p. 111-120

370. Sarah E. Mendelson, John K. Glenn: **Democracy assistance and NGO strategies in post-communist societies**. Washington, DC: Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, Democracy and Rule of Law Project, 2000, 75 p. (Working Papers; 8)

Covers experiences of political parties and elections support, media assistance, support to women's and environment advocacy groups and reduction of ethnic conflict in Eastern Europe. <http://www.carnegieendowment.org/files/final.pdf>

371. Mark Thompson: **Slovenia, Croatia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Macedonia (FYROM) and Kosovo: international assistance to media**. Vienna: OSCE, 2000, 95 p. <http://www.osce.org/fom/25448>

372. Marta Dyczok: **International assistance and the development of independent mass media in Ukraine**. [no place]: [Columbia University], 1999, 24 p.

373. Albana Shala (ed.): **Free press in South-Eastern Europe**. Amsterdam: Press Now, 1998, 128 p.

374. Van Kornegay: **On the road to a free press in Albania: evaluating outside aid efforts**. Athens, Georgia: University of Georgia, 1995, 21 p. http://www.grady.uga.edu/coxcenter/Conference_Papers/Public_TCs/Free_Press_Albania.pdf

See also nr 117: **Medienhilfe als Instrument militärischer Organisationen**, 2009

See also nr 121: **United Nations media strategy: recommendations for improvement in peacekeeping operations**, 2006

See also nr 178: **Demokratieförderung durch Journalistenausbildung in Südosteuropa**, 2009

See also nr 180: **An imperative to innovate: sustainable journalism training in Central and Eastern Europe**, 2007

See also nr 183: **Retelling the news in Central Europe: Western journalism as democratic discourse**, 2006

See also nr 189: **Lessons for the media from foreign aid: journalists in newly democratic countries must chart their own course**, 1999

See also nr 191: **The training of journalists in Central and Eastern Europe**, 1998

See also nr 213: **Support to minority-language broadcasting media: preparatory assistance**, 2009

See also nr 216: **Approach - models - impact: strategic support of Roma media initiatives**, 2009

See also nr 242: **Media in South Eastern Europe: legislation, professionalism and associations**, 2003

See also nr 245: **Supporting public service broadcasting: learning from Bosnia and Herzegovina's experience**, 2004

See also nr 247: **ERNO television news project for the Western Balkan region: assessment report for UNESCO-final**, 2004

See also nr 248: **Neue Demokratien - neuer Rundfunk: Erfahrungen mit der Medientransformation in Osteuropa**, 2003

See also nr 398: **The role of the OSCE in media development**, 2005

See also nr 399: **Media development by OSCE field missions**, 2004

See also nr 402: **Stability Pact for South-Eastern Europe Media Component: Council of Europe contribution**, 2002

See also nr 473: **Promoting independent media in Russia: an assessment of USAID's media assistance**, 2003

See also nr 474: **U.S. media assistance programs in Serbia: July 1997 - June 2002**, 2003

See also nr 476: **Public and non-profit interaction: U.S. assistance to Eastern European media 1989-1995**, 1997

Latin America & Caribbean

375. Gabriela Martínez: **The media map project: Peru. Case study on donor support to independent media, 1990-2010**.

Washington, DC: Internews; World Bank Institute, 2012, 53 p. <http://www.mediamapresource.org/wp-content/uploads/2011/04/Peru.pdf>

376. **Media and conflict in Bolivia: fostering a constructive role for the media in a situation of vulnerable governability.** Copenhagen:

International Media Support (IMS), 2007, 54 p.
[http://www.i-m-s.dk/files/publications/1166Bolivia%20report%20%20\(English\)2007.pdf](http://www.i-m-s.dk/files/publications/1166Bolivia%20report%20%20(English)2007.pdf)

377. Anne Germain Lefèvre: **Promoting independent media in El Salvador.** In: Jeroen de Zeeuw; Krishna Kumar (eds.): Promoting democracy in postconflict societies. Boulder (Col.); London: Rienner, 2006, p. 237-256

378. Dinorah Azpuru, Carlos Mendoza, Evelyn Blanck, Ligia Blanco: **Democracy assistance to post-conflict Guatemala: finding a balance between details and determinants.** The Hague: Netherlands Institute of International Relations 'Clingendael', 2004, xviii + 122 p. (Working Paper; 30) Covers electoral, human rights and media assistance.
http://www.clingendael.nl/publications/2004/20040900_cru_working_paper_30.pdf

379. Roberto Rubio-Fabián, Antonio Morales, Tomás Carbonell, Florentín Meléndez, Anne Germain Lefèvre: **Democratic transition in post-conflict El Salvador.** The Hague: Netherlands Institute of International Relations 'Clingendael', 2004, xxii + 138 p. (Working Paper; 29) Covers electoral, human rights and media assistance.
http://www.clingendael.nl/publications/2004/20040800_cru_working_paper_29.pdf

380. J. Arthur Heise, Charles H. Green: **An unusual approach in the United States to Latin American journalism education.** In: Richard R. Cole (ed.): Communication in Latin America: journalism, mass media, and society. Wilmington (Delaware, USA): Scholarly Resources, 1996, p. 65-76

See also nr 83: **Voces y sonoridades de un proceso ciudadano: sistematización de una experiencia social,** 2010

See also nr 92: **Haiti media assistance and civic education program (RAMAK). Final report,** 2006

See also nr 97: **Kreyon pèp la pa gen gonm: the peoples' pen has no eraser. Communications stories from Haiti's grass roots,** 1999

See also nr 147: **Ann kite yo pale: let them speak,** 2011

See also nr 149: **Media, information systems and communities: lessons from Haiti,** 2010

See also nr 164: **Radio Nederland Training Centre en América Latina: memoria pedagógica de tres décadas 1978-2008,** 2008

See also nr 187: **Journalism training and institution building in Central American countries,** 2003

See also nr 218: **Proyecto Intercomunicación América Latina - Europa: informe final de evaluación,** 2007

See also nr 219: **Aproximación a experiencias de comunicación en pueblos indígenas latinoamericanos,** 2005

See also nr 221: **The news agency "Agencia Informativa Púlsar" project 2001-2003,** 2005

See also nr 230: **Dangerous work: violence against Mexico's journalists and lessons from Colombia,** 2012

See also nr 432: **Spanish cooperation in culture and communication: An overview of a decade of exchanges with Ibero-America,** 2012

See also nr 433: **La cooperación cultural-comunicación en Iberoamérica,** 2007

See also nr 434: **Cultura y comunicación: estado y prospectiva de la cooperación española con el resto de Iberoamérica, 1997-2007,** 2009

See also nr 435: **Industrias culturales y cooperación iberoamericana en la era digital,** 2009

Donors & Implementers: General & International

381. Mary Myers: **Funding for media development by major donors outside the United States.**

Washington, DC: Center for International Media Assistance (CIMA), 2009, 64 p.

This publication describes the main media assistance funders outside the USA in an alphabetical fashion from 'Arab States' to 'United Kingdom', complemented by data on the European Commission (EC), UNESCO and UNDP. The EC is likely to be the biggest single funder of media development projects besides the United States. An approximate and conservative guess was a current yearly commitment by the EC of about \$82 million worth of media-related projects. For comparison, Sweden and Norway provided \$30 million and \$19 million on media support, respectively, in 2008, and the Netherlands and Switzerland were estimated to fund about \$37 million and \$29 million per year, respectively. In forming part of the "governance" agenda of many donors the rationale for media support is being much more precisely articulated than in the past, and it is no longer as confused with either communications as public relations or with communications as a tool for social or behavioural change. Nevertheless, often there is no long-term strategy or commitment for media development and, as a result, more complex media reform programmes (for instance legislation, reform of state broadcasters, or establishment of national training structures) are not tackled accordingly.

http://cima.ned.org/sites/default/files/CIMA-Non-US_Funding_of_Media_Development.pdf

382. Christoph Dietz, Julia Steffenfauseweh, Angelika Mendes (eds.): **The "fourth estate" in democracy assistance: practices and challenges of German and international media development cooperation. 6th Symposium Forum Media and Development.** St. Augustin; Berlin: Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung (KAS), Aachen: Catholic Media Council (CAMECO), 2011, 69 p.

The first part of this publication provides insight into the media development practices and policy frameworks of France, Germany, Norway and the United Kingdom while the second part deals with different issues and projects, such as the role of media for social transformation in Africa and coordination of international donors and implementers. The contributions to this publication indicate a broad mutual understanding of the role of, and strategies for, media development. Four common characteristics can be highlighted. First, media assistance is seen as an integral part of democracy support, mainly due to the role of media as a guarantor of accountability and platform for public discourse. Second, media assistance requires not only journalism training, but a sector approach including all levels of the media sector, as professional editorial and financial management, capable professional associations, and an enabling regulatory environment. Third, financial sustainability is of paramount importance for a functioning independent media sector, and media development cooperation must become more active

in this area. Fourth, closer cooperation and partnerships among donors and implementers should be encouraged.

<http://www.cameco.org/files/fome-4th-estate-complete-3mb.pdf>

383. Anne Nelson: **Funding free expression: perceptions and reality in a changing landscape.** Washington, DC: Center for International Media Assistance (CIMA), 2011, 25 p.

>>> Here you will read a commentary. <<<

http://cima.ned.org/sites/default/files/CIMA-Funding_Free_Expression_06-01-11.pdf

384. **Minutes from the international partnership meeting.** Copenhagen: International Media Support (IMS), 2010, 40 p.

This report provides an overview of the discussions and conclusions from the International Partnership Meeting in New York on 26 January 2010 organised by the Open Society Institute and International Media Support. At the meeting, 30 media support and press freedom organisations from across the world met to discuss partnerships and countries in which the partnership process might be pursued in 2010. Nine target countries in 2010 were selected for partnership action in 2010. (source: website International Media Support)

http://www.i-m-s.dk/files/publications/Int%20%20Partnership%20meeting%20-%20minutes%20-%2025%20March%202010_0.pdf

385. **International media partnerships.** Copenhagen: International Media Support (IMS), 2009, 20 p.

386. Lee Becker, Tudor Vlad: **Funding for freedom of expression organizations: report of a survey of IFEX members.** Athens (Georgia, USA): James Cox Center for International Mass Communication Training and Research, University of Georgia, 2009, 15 p. + annexes
http://www.ifex.org/international/2009/07/08/cox_center_funding.pdf

387. **Donors and media development: reports from Afghanistan to Zimbabwe.** New York: Open Society Institute, 2007, 140 p.

388. **International donors policy forum on media development, 13 and 14 October 2005: Agenda, executive summaries, biographies, delegates A-Z.** London: Open Society Foundation, Network Media Program; Department for International Development (DFID), 2005, ca 80 p.

389. Lee Becker, Tudor Vlad: **Non-U.S. funders of media assistance projects.** Athens, GA; Miami: James Cox Center for International Mass Communication Training and Research, University of Georgia; Knight Foundation, 2005, 70 p.

Donors & Implementers: China

391. Yu-Shan Wu: **The rise of China's state-led media dynasty in Africa.** Johannesburg: South African Institute of International Affairs (SAIIA), 2012, 31 p. (Occasional Paper; 117)

Traces China's media engagement in Africa since the 2000s, including a list of financed projects (p. 13-15), and explains how strategies have changed. While the extension of hardware assistance continues to play an important role, China's media engagement in Africa started to diversify after the 2006 Beijing Summit. According to the author "China has begun to express its opinion on media practices to African media practitioners. For instance the Chinese government invited African journalists to learn about its development experience, including the development of Xinhua as an international news agency. The Third Workshop for African Journalists, under the supervision of FOCAC (Forum on China-Africa Cooperation), covered topics that included discussions on Chinese journalism. The result is clear in a country such as Equatorial Guinea, where qualified media professionals are divided into those journalists who were trained in Spain three decades ago, and the newer generation who are increasingly being trained in Cuba or China. Such media training introduces the Chinese media system, in addition to the usual education on media equipment and other types of hardware supplied by China. China-Africa media ties have therefore developed on the back of official ties." (p. 16)

http://dspace.cigilibrary.org/jspui/bitstream/123456789/32895/1/saia_sop_%20117_wu_20120618.pdf?1

392. Douglas Farah, Andy Mosher: **Winds from the East: how the People's Republic of China seeks to influence the media in Africa, Latin America, and Southeast Asia.** Washington, DC: Center for International Media Assistance (CIMA), 2010, 32 p.

According to the conclusion "the People's Republic of China is seeking to influence the media in Latin America, Africa, and Southeast Asia through a variety of means: direct aid to state-run media in the form of radio transmitters and financing for national satellites; the provision of content and technology to allies and potential allies; the sharing of news; and training programs and expense-paid trips for journalists to China. This effort has accompanied a massive expansion of the PRC's own media internationally, primarily through the Xinhua news agency, satellite and Internet TV channels, and state run television services. It comes at a time when resources for media assistance in some regions of the world—notably Latin America—are becoming scarcer. Chinese news media, far less independent than Western media, form the basis for China's media assistance, which emphasizes cooperation with governments—many of them undemocratic—and rejects the Western media's role as watchdogs holding governments accountable. China's moves pose troubling questions for those in the Western media assistance sector. As the Chinese government propagates a less-than-free model of journalism and assists undemocratic regimes by supporting media that buttress them, advocates of free media and democratic government should take note. Media developers and donors might consider countering these developments with more robust support for independent media in the countries where China is assisting news media. This might include more programs in investigative journalism, ethics, and internationally recognized

390. Humberto Vandenbulcke, Argelia Vandenbulcke Estévez (eds.): **Proyectos y agencias de cooperación.** 2nd ed. Quito: Asociación Latinoamericana de Educación Radiofónica (ALER); UNDA-AL, 1991, 95 p. (Manuales de administración y gestión; 1)
Directory of - mainly faith-based - agencies supporting media projects in Latin America.

See also nr 11: **Deepening voice and accountability to fight poverty: a dialogue of communication implementers,** 2006
See also nr 76: **Discussion paper on the monitoring and evaluation of UN-assisted communication for development programmes,** 2009
See also nr 113: **Peacekeeping and public information: caught in the crossfire,** 1999
See also nr 260: **Appui aux médias africains: les politiques des bailleurs de fonds,** 2000

journalism standards, as well as support for digital media infrastructure, such as broadband Internet access in developing countries to provide citizens with increased access to information."

http://cima.ned.org/sites/default/files/CIMA-China-Report_0.pdf

393. Iginio Gagliardone, Maria Repnikova, Nicole Strelau: **China in Africa: a new approach to media development?** Oxford: University of Oxford, Programme in Comparative Media Law and Policy (PCMLP), London: Stanhope Centre for Communications Policy Research, 2010, 21 p.

According to the executive summary "in the past few years China has rapidly become an important player in the media sector in many African countries in at least three ways. First, its economic success and the impressive growth of media outlets and users within China have quietly promoted an example of how the media can be deployed within the larger political and economic strategies of developing states, moving beyond the democratization paradigm promoted in the West. It has shown that heavy investments in media and information and communication technologies can go hand-in-hand with a tight control over them, posing a lesser challenge to local governments and to political stability. Second, the Chinese government, and its associated companies, have enhanced their direct involvement in the telecommunication and media markets in Africa. Chinese companies have started winning large bids on the continent, as exemplified by the 1.7 billion dollars project won by the Chinese telecom giant ZTE to overhaul Ethiopia's telecommunication system. At the same time, the Chinese government has provided significant support to state broadcasters in selected countries, such as Kenya and Zambia. Third, China's public diplomacy strategy has been stepped up through expanding the reach and content of its international broadcasters including China Central Television-CCTV and China Radio International-CRI. There has also been a heavy investment in the growth of the government news agency, Xinhua. Cultural diplomacy has been growing through the continued establishment of Confucius institutes. And programmes that offer scholarships for foreign students and journalists to study in China have been expanded."

<http://stanhopecentre.org/china-africa/pg/file/iginio/read/1926/china-in-africa-a-new-approach-to-media-development>

394. Fackson Banda: **China in the African mediascape: a critical injection.** In: *Journal of African Media Studies*, vol. 1, nr. 3, 2009, p. 343-361

According to the abstract "this study sets out to historically contextualize Chinese support to the African mediascape, arguing that contemporary Chinese media interventions in Africa must be seen as part of China's long history of anti-colonial and anti-imperial struggle in its project of national and international identification. The study concludes that current Chinese support to Africa's media takes the tripartite form of infrastructural realignment, ideological expurgation and cultural reproduction. It ends with a call for a critical-theoretical trajectory for understanding Sino-African media relations, suggesting a triangulated theoretical approach that draws on a critical cultural studies tradition. Key to this theoretical project is the need to study China in Africa's mediascape in terms of how its influence will, if at all, reconfigure African media production, representation, identity, consumption and regulation."

Donors & Implementers: Denmark

395. Kim Brice, Helge Rønning, Hugo Stokke: " **Looking for trouble...": An evaluation of International Media Support (IMS). Exploring a model for the rapid response to threatened media.** Bergen: Chr. Michelsen Institute (CMI), 2004, 123 p. (CMI Reports)
<http://www.cmi.no/publications/file/1795-looking-for-trouble.pdf>

396. Kirsten Lund Larsen (comp.): **Which future role for communication in Danish development aid?** Copenhagen, Sweden: Malmö University, School of Arts and Communication, 2002, 49 p.
<http://www.kirstenlundlarsen.dk/commdev/killcomdev.pdf>

See also nr 61: **Monitoring and indicators for communication for development: technical note**, 2005

See also nr 77: **Monitoring and indicators of communication for development: technical note**, 2007

See also nr 355: **Media programme for Ukraine, Belarus and the Western Balkans 2005-2007: programme document**, 2005

See also nr 381: **Funding for media development by major donors outside the United States**, 2009

Donors & Implementers: European Commission, OSCE, Council of Europe

397. **Guidelines of the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe on protecting freedom of expression and information in times of crisis.** Strasbourg: Council of Europe, 2007, 4 p.

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http://www.coe.int/t/dlapil/codexter/2_Adopted_Texts/Guidelines%20media%202008%20E.pdf

398. Dessislava Damianova (project coord.): **The role of the OSCE in media development: international conference organised by Press Now in cooperation with the Netherlands Ministry of Foreign Affairs.** The Hague: Press Now, 2005, 72 p.

<http://www.pressnow.nl/sites/default/files/OSCE%20in%20media%20development%202005.pdf>

399. Yevgenia Manro, Peter Palmer, Mark Thompson: **Media development by OSCE field missions.** Amsterdam: Press Now, 2004, 76 p.

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<http://www.pressnow.nl/sites/default/files/OSCE%20in%20media%20development%202004.pdf>

400. Ženet Mujic: **The OSCE Representative on Freedom of the Media – an Intergovernmental Watchdog: an Oxymoron?** In: Wolfgang Wolfgang Benedek; Florence Benoit-Rohmer; Wolfram Karl; Manfred Nowak (eds.): **European Yearbook on Human Rights.** Antwerp et al.: European Academic Press, 2010, p. 309-319
<http://www.osce.org/fom/75274>

401. **L'action de la Commission Européenne dans le domaine media et développement.** Bruxelles: Commission Européenne, 2008, 7 p.
<http://www.rfiplanetradio.org/rfi/dynFile/infocomplement/1/file1//340.pdf?PHPSESSID=2d198b61d303d92f5e319e20c12d3fd>

402. Ivan Nikoltchev: **Stability Pact for South-Eastern Europe Media Component: Council of Europe contribution. June 2000 - December 2001. Final report.** Strasbourg: Council of Europe, Media Division, 2002, 120 p.

403. John Roper, Cornelia Goeyvaerts: **EEC assistance to Third World media.** Brussels: Commission of the European Communities, 1986, 99 p. (Europe information; DE 53)

Presents the findings of a survey conducted by the European Institute for the Media to provide the factual basis for the experts' meeting on European assistance to the media of developing countries held in Brussels in 1985. Country surveys are presented for the countries of Belgium, Denmark, the Federal Republic of Germany, France, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, and the UK. In France, Germany, the Netherlands and the UK there are rather substantial programs of media assistance. The countries' programs of media assistance display distinct national styles and, at least as far as France and the UK are concerned, a geographical distribution reflecting historical and linguistic associations.

<http://aei.pitt.edu/12767/1/DE53.pdf>

See also nr 211: **Media4Diversity: taking the pulse of diversity in the media. A study on media and diversity in EU member states**, 2009

See also nr 242: **Media in South Eastern Europe: legislation, professionalism and associations**, 2003

See also nr 250: **Support study regarding media and development programmes currently in Africa funded by European donors**, 2010

See also nr 255: **Joint roadmap for the action of the African Union Commission and the European Commission**, 2008

See also nr 265: **Report on the AUC/EC joint informal expert meeting on media and development**, 2010

See also nr 270: **Forum Media & Development. Proceedings**, 2008

See also nr 359: **Support to media in SEE: strategy 2005 - 2007**, 2004

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See also nr 371: **Slovenia, Croatia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Macedonia (FYROM) and Kosovo: international assistance to media**, 2000

See also nr 381: **Funding for media development by major donors outside the United States**, 2009

Donors & Implementers: France

404. Florence Minery: **French media assistance: developing tailor-made regional cooperation strategies.** In: Christoph Dietz; Julia Steffenfauseweh; Angelika Mendes (eds.): **The "fourth estate" in democracy assistance: practices and challenges of German and international media development cooperation.** 6th Symposium Forum Media and Development. St. Augustin; Berlin: Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung (KAS), Aachen: Catholic Media Council (CAMECO), 2011, p. 16-22
<http://www.cameco.org/files/fome-4th-estate-french-media-assistance.pdf>

405. **Francophonie et cooperation dans le domaine des medias:**

promouvoir la democratie et la diversite culturelle a travers les medias. Paris: Organisation Internationale de la Francophonie, ca. 2009, 10 p.

406. **La Francophonie face aux défis des nouvelles technologies.** Paris: Haut Conseil de la Francophonie, 1996, 264 p.

See also nr 381: **Funding for media development by major donors outside the United States**, 2009

Donors & Implementers: Germany

407. Christoph Dietz (ed.): **German media development cooperation: a survey.** Aachen (Germany): Catholic Media Council (CAMECO); Forum Medien und Entwicklung, 2010, 69 p. (Forum Medien und Entwicklung. Wissenschaft / Science; 3)

This publication includes profiles of 21 German organisations active in media development cooperation. An introductory article offers an overview of current German media assistance trends. According to the preface (p. 3) "new specialised actors have emerged; new concepts in strengthening the professional capacity of media have

been introduced; tailor made instruments for monitoring and evaluation are being developed; the investments in media development cooperation seem to be expanding. However, German media development cooperation continues to be inadequate at strengthening a supportive legal and regulatory environment and economic sustainability of media in developing and transitional countries."

<http://www.cameco.org/files/fome-mdc-survey-2010.pdf>

408. **Well informed - acting responsibly: the global media programme of the Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung.** Sankt Augustin; Berlin: Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung (KAS), 2011, 42 p.

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German ed.: Gut informiert - verantwortungsvoll handeln: das weltweite Medienprogramm der Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung. Sankt Augustin; Berlin: Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung (KAS), 2011

http://www.kas.de/wf/doc/kas_22688-544-2-30.pdf?110628104843

409. Helmut Osang, Gerda Meuer, Ellen Schuster, Simon Didszuweit, Patrick Leusch, David Schieferdecker: **Kommunikation. Partizipation. Entwicklung. Positionspapier Medienentwicklungszusammenarbeit = Communication. Participation. Development. Policy paper on media development cooperation.** Bonn: Deutsche Welle DW-AKADEMIE, 2010, 42 p.

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http://www.dw-world.de/popups/popup_pdf/0,,6377020,00.pdf

410. Frank Krämer, Gunter Lehrke: **Medienförderung in Entwicklungsländern: der Beitrag deutscher politischer Stiftungen.** In: Miriam Meckel; Markus Kriener (eds.): Internationale Kommunikation: eine Einführung. Opladen: Westdeutscher Verlag, 1996, p. 105-124

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411. Jürgen Wilke: **Medienförderung in der deutschen Entwicklungspolitik: Indizien und Gründe eines Niedergangs.** In: Rundfunk und Fernsehen, vol. 44, nr. 4, 1996, p. 539-547

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412. Hans-Jürgen Beerfeltz: **Medienförderung in der deutschen Entwicklungszusammenarbeit.** In: Zeitschrift für Außen- und Sicherheitspolitik (ZfAS), vol. 5, nr. 1, 2012, p. 31-39
The Secretary of State of the German Development Ministry (BMZ) on media assistance as part of German development cooperation.

413. Bernd Reddies: **Die Medienarbeit der Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung in China.** In: Hans-Joachim Spanger; Bernd Reddies (eds.): Die Arbeit der Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung in der UdSSR/Russland und in der Volksrepublik China. Bonn: Dietz, 2011, p. 180-193
About the media assistance activities of the Friedrich-Ebert-Foundation in China between 1980 and 1990.

<http://dietz-verlag.de/downloads/leseproben/0411.pdf>

414. Laura Brander: **Demokratie kommunizieren: entwicklungspolitische Medien- und Kommunikationsförderung in Lateinamerika.** Saarbrücken: VDM Verlag Müller, 2008, 127 p.

415. Carolin Sickinger: **Demokratieförderung: neue Ziele in der deutschen Medienentwicklungszusammenarbeit?** [Aachen]: Forum Medien und Entwicklung, 2008, 114 p.

http://www.cameco.org/files/fome_publication_sickinger_1.pdf

416. Patrik von zur Mühlen: **Die entwicklungspolitische Arbeit der Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung: 5. Medien und Kommunikation.** In: Patrik von zur Mühlen: Die internationale Arbeit der Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung: von den Anfängen bis zum Ende des Ost-West-Konflikts. Bonn: J. H. W. Dietz Nachf., 2007, p. 169-180
Overview of FES's international media development programmes from the beginnings in 1960 to 1997.

417. **Medien und Entwicklung: neue Impulse für die Entwicklungszusammenarbeit.** Bonn: Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung (FES), Abteilung Internationale Entwicklungszusammenarbeit, Afrika-Referat, 2004, 67 p.

<http://www.cameco.org/mez/pdf/1tagungsberichtFES.pdf>

418. **Arbeitsmappe Praxis und Perspektiven der deutschen Medienförderung.** Aachen: Catholic Media Council (CAMECO), Bonn:

Evangelischer Entwicklungsdienst; Fachstelle Eine Welt Medien, 2002, 115 p.
A survey consisting of the profiles of 21 German organisations active in journalism training and media assistance.

http://www.cameco.org/mez/pdf/25Arbeitsmappe_Medienfoerderung.pdf

419. Reinhard Keune: **Hat Medienentwicklung Zukunft? Einige Schlussfolgerungen aus 35 Jahren deutscher Medienhilfe.** In: Nord-Süd-aktuell, nr. 4, 2002, p. 651-656

The author managed the media development activities of the Friedrich-Ebert-Foundation for more than 25 years and twice has been the president of the UNESCO-IPDC programme. He proposes a concentration of German media assistance to seven focus areas: public service broadcasting; strengthening of national media (versus international media); peace journalism; a better media infrastructure; an supportive international legal environment (e.g. regarding property rights); the development of an global public service broadcaster; and support to digital broadcasting archives.

<http://www.cameco.org/mez/pdf/22Keune-Medienentwicklung.pdf>

420. **Medienförderung in Afrika: Dokumentation der Mitarbeiterkonferenz der Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung in Afrika. Dakar, 24.-28. Februar 2001.** Sankt Augustin: Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung (KAS), 2001

http://www.kas.de/publikationen/2001/967_dokument.html

421. Rolf Freier: **Towards an integrated media support strategy for (English-speaking) Sub-saharan Africa.** Sankt Augustin: Konrad Adenauer Foundation (KAS), 2001, 35 p.

http://www.kas.de/db_files/dokumente/7_dokument_dok_pdf_8954_1.pdf

422. Christoph Teves: **Auf Radiowellen und Datenautobahn in eine bessere Zukunft? Medienförderung innerhalb der deutschen Entwicklungszusammenarbeit.** Münster: Universität Münster, unveröff. Magisterarbeit [Politikwissenschaft], 2000, 143 p.

An overview about German media development cooperation in the second half of the 1990s.

http://www.cameco.org/files/christoph_teve_publications_1.pdf

423. Friedhelm Mensing: **Medienförderung: neue Herausforderungen - angepaßte Konzepte.** Bonn: Inter Nationes, 1997, 15 p. (Basis-Info; 21-1997)

424. **Forum: Deutsche Medienhilfe für Afrika. Die DUK im entwicklungspolitischen Ausschuß des Deutschen Bundestags.** In: UNESCO heute, nr. 3, 1994, p. 305-324

425. Monika Baumhauer, Frank Priess, Margarita Kaufmann: **Medien und Demokratie.** Sankt Augustin: Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung (KAS), Arbeitsbereich Internationale Zusammenarbeit, 1993, 21 p. (Standortbestimmungen)

A short introduction into the role of the media for democracy promotion, the aims and principles of the KAS media assistance and the areas supported by the KAS.

426. Franz-Josef Eilers, Manfred Oepen: **Communication and development: mainstream and off-stream perspectives. A German view.** In: Fred L. Casmir (ed.): Communication in development. Norwood: Ablex, 1991, p. 293-318

427. Ralf Siepmann: **Developing media in the Third World: project examples.** Bonn: Friedrich-Ebert-Foundation (FES), 1990, 39 p.

French ed.: Le développement des médias dans le Tiers-Monde: exemples tirés de la pratique. Bonn: Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung (FES), 1991

Spanish ed.: Medios a desarrollar en el Tercer Mundo: ejemplos tomados de proyectos Fundación Friedrich Ebert (FES), 1991

German ed.: Medien entwickeln in der Dritten Welt. Bonn: Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung (FES), 1990

See also nr 50: **African Media Barometer (AMB)**

See also nr 107: **Radio, newspaper and more: media tools for peace. Experiences from the field, 2002-2008,** 2009

See also nr 123: **Medienpolitik in Post-Konfliktstaaten: Beiträge zum politischen Wiederaufbau am Beispiel von Afghanistan,** 2006

See also nr 163: **Qualitätssicherung in der Weiterbildung internationaler Journalisten,** 2009

See also nr 178: **Demokratieförderung durch Journalistenausbildung in Südosteuropa,** 2009

See also nr 194: **Journalistentraining als Entwicklungshilfe: 25 Jahre Kommunikatorschulung im Deutsche Welle Ausbildungszentrum,** 1990

See also nr 286: **Afrika auf dem Weg zur Medienfreiheit,** 2004

See also nr 317: **Freie Medien für ein liberales Afghanistan,** 2008

See also nr 335: **Foreign support for media freedom: advocacy in the Arab Mediterranean: globalization from above or below?** 2006

See also nr 340: **Das palästinensische Rundfunksystem und die deutsch-palästinensische Medienkooperation,** 2006

Donors & Implementers: Japan

428. Karin Gwinn Wilkins: **Japanese approaches to development communication**. In: Keio Communication Review, nr. 25, 2003, p. 19-37

This article is based on the analysis of 198 communication and media projects financed by the Japanese International Cooperation Agency (JICA).

Donors & Implementers: The Netherlands

429. **Making civil voices heard: media, information and communication for development programme 2005-2008**. Den Haag: Hivos, 2005, 15 p.

430. Ank Linden: **Communication policies and human rights in Third World countries: towards a human-rights-based framework for communication development policies**. Nijmegen: University of Amsterdam, 1998, 295 p.

Chapter 6 (p. 121-150) gives an overview of institutions active in Dutch media development cooperation, their aims and concrete projects. The author concludes: "The Dutch contribution to

Nearly 80% of the projects were aimed at communication infrastructure and training for its maintenance.

<http://www.mediacom.keio.ac.jp/publication/pdf2003/review25/3.pdf>

See also nr 185: **A review of SPINF's program: exchange media personnel between the Pacific Islands region and Japan**, 2005
See also nr 381: **Funding for media development by major donors outside the United States**, 2009

information and communication development is prominent in international debates, but disjointed in political practice."

See also nr 164: **Radio Nederland Training Centre en América Latina: memoria pedagógica de tres décadas 1978-2008**, 2008
See also nr 381: **Funding for media development by major donors outside the United States**, 2009

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431. Ivar Evensmo: **Norwegian media assistance: an integral part of democracy support**. In: Christoph Dietz; Julia Steffenfauseweh; Angelika Mendes (eds.): The "fourth estate" in democracy assistance: practices and challenges of German and international media development cooperation. 6th Symposium Forum Media and Development. St. Augustin; Berlin: Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung (KAS), Aachen: Catholic Media Council (CAMECO), 2011, p. 23-32

<http://www.cameco.org/files/fome-4th-estate-norwegian-media-assistance.pdf>

See also nr 223: **Review of Norwegian assistance to IPS**, 1997
See also nr 241: **Journalists as power brokers: review of the South Asian Free Media Association (SAFMA) and the Free Media Foundation (FMF)**, 2006
See also nr 334: **Evaluation of Norwegian assistance to Worldview International Foundation and its affiliates in Sri Lanka, Thailand and Bangladesh**, 1997
See also nr 381: **Funding for media development by major donors outside the United States**, 2009

See also nr 48: **Local media support**, 1999

Donors & Implementers: Spain

432. Luis A. Albornoz, M. Trinidad García Leiva: **Spanish cooperation in culture and communication: An overview of a decade of exchanges with Ibero-America**. In: Global Media and Communication, vol. 8, nr. 1, 2012, p. 65-80

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Spanish ed.: Luis A. Albornoz: **Cultura y comunicación: la cooperación española e Iberoamérica**. In: Valle, Carlos del; Moreno, Francisco Javier; Sierra Caballero, Francisco / (eds.): Políticas de comunicación y ciudadanía cultural iberoamericana. Barcelona: Gedisa, 2012

433. Enrique Bustamante (ed.): **La cooperación cultural-comunicación en Iberoamérica**. Madrid: Agencia Española de Cooperación Internacional para el Desarrollo (AECID), 2007, 343 p. (Cultura y desarrollo; 6)

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http://www.aecid.es/galerias/cooperacion/Cultural/descargas/Cooperacion_Cultural.pdf

434. Luis A. Albornoz (coord.): **Cultura y comunicación: estado y perspectiva de la cooperación española con el resto de Iberoamérica, 1997-2007**. Madrid: Fundación Alternativas; Agencia Española de Cooperación Internacional para el Desarrollo (AECID), 2009, 224 p.
<http://www.falternativas.org/en/content/download/16654/480684/version/1/file/Estado+y+prospectiva+de+la+cooperaci%C3%B3n+espa%C3%B1ola-1.pdf>

435. Enrique Bustamante: **Industrias culturales y cooperación iberoamericana en la era digital**. In: Pensamiento Iberoamericano, nr. 4, 2009, p. 75-102
<http://www.pensamientoiberoamericano.org/xnumeros/4/pdf/pensamientoIberoamericano-96.pdf>

See also nr 219: **Aproximación a experiencias de comunicación en pueblos indígenas latinoamericanos**, 2005
See also nr 381: **Funding for media development by major donors outside the United States**, 2009

Donors & Implementers: Sweden

436. **SIDA's policy for culture and media**. Stockholm: Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (Sida), 2006, 13 p.
http://svenskainstitutet.se/upload/Docs/Utvecklingssamarbete/SIDA30665en_Policy-Culture%5B1%5D.pdf

437. Cecilia M. Ljungman, Helge Rönning, Tejeshwar Singh, Henrik Steen Pedersen et al.: **Sida's work with culture and media: main report**. Stockholm: Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (Sida), 2005, 141 p. (Sida Evaluation; 04:38)
<http://www.oecd.org/dataoecd/12/23/37303180.pdf>

See also: Sida's work with culture and media: annexes. Stockholm: Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (Sida), 2005

438. **Freedom of expression**. Stockholm: Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (Sida), 1995, 10 p.
<http://www.sida.se/shared/jsp/download.jsp?f=FreeExpr.pdf&a=3185>

See also nr 95: **Local radio project in Viet Nam, 2000-2003**, 2004
See also nr 129: **Assistance to media in tension areas and violent conflict**, 2004
See also nr 181: **Swedish support to a regional environmental journalism and communication programme in Eastern Africa**, 2006
See also nr 182: **Journalism as a tool for the formation of a free, informed and participatory democratic development**, 2006
See also nr 188: **Journalism training and research in Sri Lanka: a report on how Sida can support improvement of media quality**, 2002
See also nr 191: **The training of journalists in Central and Eastern Europe**, 1998
See also nr 240: **Promoting media professionalism, independence and accountability in Sri Lanka**, 2006
See also nr 246: **Performance analyses of the cooperation between Swedish radio and Radio Republic Indonesia 2000-2005**, 2008
See also nr 381: **Funding for media development by major donors outside the United States**, 2009

See also nr 44: **Sida's guidelines for media development**, 2010

Donors & Implementers: United Nations

439. Elizabeth McCall: **Communication for development: strengthening the effectiveness of the United Nations**. New York: United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), Bureau for Development Policy, 2011, ix + 127 p.

This publication outlines four communication approaches used by United Nations organizations: (i) behaviour change communication; (ii) communication for social change; (iii) communication for advocacy; and (iv) strengthening an enabling media and communications environment. The second part provides an in-depth exploration of Communication for Development efforts within seven United Nations agencies, programmes and funds: FAO, ILO, UNAIDS, UNDP, UNESCO, UNICEF and WHO, followed by case studies that demonstrate C4D in practice either as part of a larger project or as a 'stand alone' project contributing to the strategic objectives of the organization.

http://www.unicef.org/cbsc/files/Inter-agency_C4D_Book_2011.pdf

440. Elizabeth McCall: **Overview of UN inter-agency round tables on communication for development: background paper**. Washington, DC: UNDP; World Bank, 2009, 32 p.

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http://www.undg.org/docs/9918/4_Background-Paper_Overview_of_UN_RoundTables_on_C4D-1.pdf

441. Adam Rogers: **The state of communications in international development and its relevance to the work of the United Nations**. [no place]: United Nations Capital Development Fund (UNCDF), 2005, 102 p.

442. Francesco Mezzalama: **Communication for development**

programmes in the United Nations system. Geneva: United Nations, Joint Inspection Unit, 1994, 34 p.

http://www.unjju.org/data/reports/1994/en94_04.pdf

See also nr 98: **Broadcasting in UN blue: the unexamined past and uncertain future of peacekeeping radio**, 2010

See also nr 121: **United Nations media strategy: recommendations for improvement in peacekeeping operations**, 2006

See also nr 125: **Media and communication in conflict prevention and peace-building**, 2005

Donors & Implementers: UNDP

443. **Access to information: UNDP's engagement and a guide to key actors**. New York: United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), Bureau for Development Policy, Democratic Governance Group, 2003, 96 p.

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<http://unpan1.un.org/intradoc/groups/public/documents/UNTC/UNPAN016464.pdf>

444. Elizabeth McCall: **Communication for development: a glimpse at UNDP's practice**. Oslo: United Nations; United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), 2009, 54 p.

http://www.undp.org/oslocentre/docs09/FinalCfD_booklet.pdf

See also nr 75: **A guide to measuring the impact of right to information programmes: practical guidance notes**, 2006

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See also nr 245: **Supporting public service broadcasting: learning from Bosnia and Herzegovina's experience**, 2004

See also nr 310: **Independent media development project: annual report 2008**, 2009

See also nr 320: **Project document: Timor-Leste independent media development initiative**, 2007

Donors & Implementers: UNESCO / IPDC

445. **IPDC projects database**. Paris: UNESCO, Intergovernmental Council of the International Programme for the Development of Communication (IPDC)

Contains basic information on the projects supported by the IPDC since the creation of the Programme in 1980. It provides information on the number of projects by country and by region, the amounts allocated, as well as more detailed information on recent projects.

See also:

<http://www.unesco-ci.org/ipdcprojects/>

446. **Implementation reports on projects approved and financed in ...**. Paris: UNESCO

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447. Intergovernmental Council of the International Programme for the Development of Communication (IPDC): **Evaluation reports on selected projects**. Paris: UNESCO

448. **Guidelines for submitters of IPDC project applications**. [Paris]:

UNESCO, International Programme for the Development of Communication (IPDC), ca. 2010, 16 p.

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

449. Intergovernmental Council of the International Programme for the Development of Communication (IPDC): **Evaluation reports on selected projects**. Paris: UNESCO, 2006, 147 p.

http://portal.unesco.org/ci/en/files/21442/11419883991evaluation_reports_on_selected_projects.pdf/evaluation_reports_on_selected_projects.pdf

450. Helge Rønning, Kristin Skare Orgeret: **International Programme for the Development of Communication: an evaluation of the reforms**. Oslo: University of Oslo, Department of Media and Communication, 2006, 60 p.
<http://unesdoc.unesco.org/images/0014/001453/145335mo.pdf>

451. Kristin Skare Orgeret, Helge Rønning: **Media in development: an evaluation of UNESCO's International Programme for the Development of Communication (IPDC)**. Brattvaag: Utenriksdepartementet, 2002, 55 p.
<http://unesdoc.unesco.org/images/0012/001297/129729E.pdf>

452. **Recommendations for the reforms of the IPDC working methods: report. Ad hoc working group meeting**. Paris: Intergovernmental Council of

the International Programme for the Development of Communication (IPDC), 2001, 14 + 33 p.

See also nr 55: **Media development indicators: a framework for assessing media development**, 2008
See also nr 87: **Pioneering community radio: impacts of IPDC assistance in Nepal**, 2008
See also nr 93: **Evaluation of UNESCO's community multimedia centres**, 2006

See also nr 160: **Gender-sensitive indicators for media: draft framework of indicators to gauge sensitivity in media operations and content**, 2012
See also nr 244: **Towards an improved strategy of support to public service broadcasting: evaluation of UNESCO's support to public service broadcast**, 2006
See also nr 247: **ERNO television news project for the Western Balkan region: assessment report for UNESCO-final**, 2004

Donors & Implementers: United Kingdom

453. James Deane: **The UK perspective and beyond: growing faultlines in media development**. In: Christoph Dietz; Julia Steffenauseweh; Angelika Mendes (eds.): *The "fourth estate" in democracy assistance: practices and challenges of German and international media development cooperation*. 6th Symposium Forum Media and Development. St. Augustin; Berlin: Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung (KAS), Aachen: Catholic Media Council (CAMECO), 2011, p. 33-43
http://www.cameco.org/files/fome-4th-estate-uk-media-assistance_1.pdf

454. **ICD media assistance workshop**. [no place]: Department for International Development (DFID), Information and Communication for Development (ICD), 2004, 127 p.
According to the introduction (p. 2) "the purpose of the one day ICD workshop on media assistance was to raise the profile of media for development within DFID, to share media assistance strategies and good practice with organisations and individuals engaged in the field of development communications, and to chart a way forward for both DFID and the wider development community."

<http://www.dfid.gov.uk/documents/publications/icdmediaworkshop.pdf>

See also nr 6: **Media and Good Governance**, 2008
See also nr 47: **The media in governance: a guide to assistance. Developing free and effective media to serve the interests of the poor**, 2001
See also nr 139: **Working with the media in conflicts and other emergencies**, 2000
See also nr 146: **The significance of information and communication technologies for reducing poverty**, 2002
See also nr 243: **From mouthpiece to public service: donor support to radio broadcasters in new democracies**, 2009
See also nr 381: **Funding for media development by major donors outside the United States**, 2009

Donors & Implementers: USA

455. **Empowering independent media: U.S. efforts to foster a free press and an open internet around the world**. 2nd ed. Washington, DC: Center for International Media Assistance (CIMA), 2012, 149 p.

This report examines seven central areas of media development—funding, digital media, sustainability, media law, journalists' safety, journalism education, and monitoring and evaluation. It also delves in-depth into four areas deserving of greater attention: citizen journalism, investigative journalism, community radio, and media literacy. The report recommends to expand funding, to prioritise long-term commitment, to better coordinate and cooperate, to integrate digital media into all aspects of media development, to strengthen citizen journalists' capacities, to teach media business skills, to emphasize legal issues, to support investigative journalism, to address impunity for journalist attacks, to modernize journalism education, to invest in community radio and to embed evaluation into all projects.

http://cima.ned.org/sites/default/files/CIMA-Empowering_Independent_Media%20II.pdf

456. **Empowering independent media: U.S. efforts to foster free and independent news around the world**. Washington, DC: Center for International Media Assistance (CIMA), 2008, 96 p.

This report provides an assessment of U.S. international media development efforts, both public and private, and calls on future efforts to be more long-term, comprehensive, and need-driven. Recommending a more holistic assistance approach, the report looks at the international media development field from a number of perspectives: funding, professional development, education, the legal-enabling environment, economic sustainability, media literacy, new media, and monitoring and evaluation. The report's recommendations include: establishing media development as its own sector of international assistance rather than only as a part of other development efforts as is the current trend; taking longer-term approaches to projects; engaging the local media community more in project design and implementation; improving journalists' professional skills and ethical standards; providing greater support to improve the legal-enabling environment; emphasizing media literacy; building stronger media management skills; integrating new technology; refining monitoring and evaluation methods; improving coordination among donors and implementers; integrating communication for development strategies in overall media assistance efforts.

http://www.ned.org/cima/CIMA-Empowering_Independent_Media.pdf

457. Laura Mottaz: **U.S. government funding for media development**. Washington, DC: Center for International Media Assistance (CIMA), 2010, 11 p.

The report analyzes spending on media development by the U.S. Department of State and U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID), which budgeted \$140.7 million for media development efforts in FY 2010. This figure represents a dramatic increase when compared with the \$68.9 million

spent only five years earlier. Based on data provided by the State Department, the paper outlines trends in spending on media development, broken down between State Department and USAID programs and by region.

http://cima.ned.org/sites/default/files/CIMA-U.S._Government_Funding_for_Media_Development-Report%201-23-2012.pdf

458. Andrew Green: **Challenges to U.S. government support for media development**. Washington, DC: Center

for International Media Assistance (CIMA), 2009, 22 p.

According to the executive summary (p. 6) "media play a pivotal role in U.S. foreign policy, but the two U.S. government bodies most directly involved in media development assistance - the State Department's Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor (DRL) and the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) - face significant resource shortfalls in this area. This weakness has a direct impact on the U.S. government's ability to support media development around the world."

<http://cima.ned.org/sites/default/files/CIMA->

[US_Government_Support_for_Independent_Media-Report.pdf](http://cima.ned.org/sites/default/files/CIMA-US_Government_Support_for_Independent_Media-Report.pdf)

459. Michael J. Barker: **Democracy or polyarchy? US-funded media developments in Afghanistan and Iraq post 9/11.** In: Media, Culture & Society, vol. 30, nr. 1, 2008, p. 109-130

According to the abstract "this study ... will critique the influence of US-based democracy promoting organizations on the development of potentially independent media outlets. These organizations, like the National Endowment for Democracy, often play an integral role in shaping the media environments of foreign countries; however, their motives for promoting democracy are at best ambiguous and in some cases even counterproductive. Evidence provided in this paper supports the contention that the main goal of various 'democratic' activities is not to encourage deliberative forms of democracy, but to promote low-intensity democracy or polyarchy instead."

460. Steve Finkel et al.: **Deepening our understanding of the effects of US foreign assistance on democracy building. Final report.** Nashville, Tennessee: Vanderbilt University, Pittsburgh: University of Pittsburgh, 2008, 102 p.

This study claims that USAID's investments in democracy promotion produced significant increases in the national level of democracy. It does so by linking USAID investment, in 165 countries between 1990 and 2004, with Freedom House and Polity IV indicators. According to the executive summary (p. 5) "USAID civil society and media assistance have a significant positive impact directly on their respective sectors, and USAID human rights assistance has a significant negative impact on the human rights outcome."

See also: Effects of U.S. foreign assistance on democracy building: results of a cross-national quantitative study. Nashville, Tennessee: Vanderbilt University, 2006

http://pdf.usaid.gov/pdf_docs/PNADL961.pdf

461. Michele McLellan, Eric Newton: **Journalism and media grant making: five things you need to know, five ways to get started.** Miami: Knight Foundation, Philadelphia, PA: Penn Foundation, 2011, 35 p.

http://www.knightfoundation.org/media/uploads/publication_pdfs/KF_5-things-to-know_5-ways-to-start.pdf

462. Anne Nelson: **Continental shift: new trends in private U.S. funding for media development.** Washington, DC: Center for International Media Assistance (CIMA), 2011, 26 p.

http://cima.ned.org/sites/default/files/CIMA-Private_US_Funding_2011%20-%2011-30-11.pdf

463. Peter Cary: **The Pentagon, information operations, and international media development.** Washington, DC: Center for International Media Assistance (CIMA), 2010, 43 p.

<http://cima.ned.org/sites/default/files/CIMA-DoD-Report.pdf>

464. Sheldon Himelfarb: **Media and peacebuilding: the new army stability doctrine and media sector development.** In: Media, War & Conflict (MWC), vol. 2, nr. 1, 2009, p. 7-23

465. Anne Nelson: **Experimentation and evolution in private U.S. funding of media development: a report.** Washington, DC: Center for International Media Assistance (CIMA), 2009, 25 p.

http://cima.ned.org/sites/default/files/CIMA-Private_US_Funding_for_Media_Development-Report.pdf

466. Peter Graves: **U.S. public and private funding of independent media development abroad.** Washington, DC: Center for International Media Assistance (CIMA), 2007, 28 p.

http://www.ned.org/cima/CIMA-US_Public_and_Private_Funding_of_Media_Development.pdf

467. **Independent media development abroad: Challenges exist in implementing U.S. efforts and measuring results.** Washington, DC: United States Government Accountability Office (GAO), 2005, 49 p.

http://pdf.usaid.gov/pdf_docs/PCAAB331.pdf

468. David Rohde: **All successful democracies need freedom of speech: American efforts to create a vibrant free press in Iraq and Afghanistan.** [Cambridge, Mass.]: Joan Shorenstein Center, John F. Kennedy School of Government, Harvard University, 2005, 35 p. (Working Paper Series)

A \$200 million project in Iraq was the largest attempt ever by the United States to help create

independent media in another nation. "Run by the Pentagon, it was a near total failure in its first year, with Iraqi journalists, American trainers and U.S. government officials assailing it as wasteful, amateurish and counterproductive", summarizes the abstract, meanwhile "a far smaller, \$15 million State Department effort in Afghanistan, by comparison, appears to have been more effective". It concludes: "Supporting, respecting and, most of all, securing local journalists may be the most critical way the United States can foster the creation of a vibrant free press in Iraq and Afghanistan." http://www.hks.harvard.edu/presspol/publications/papers/working_papers/2005_06_rohde.pdf

469. Colin Soloway, Abubaker Saddique: **USAID's assistance to the media sector in Afghanistan.** Washington, DC: USAID, 2005, 48 p. (PPC Evaluation Paper; 3)

http://pdf.usaid.gov/pdf_docs/PNADC219.pdf

470. Ellen Hume: **The media missionaries: American support for journalism excellence and press freedom around the globe.** Miami: Knight Foundation, 2004, 136 p.

<http://ellenhume.org/articles/missionaries.pdf>

471. Krishna Kumar: **USAID's media assistance: policy and programmatic lessons.** Washington, DC: USAID, Bureau for Policy and Program Coordination, 2004, 20 p. (PPC evaluation working paper; 16)

http://pdf.usaid.gov/pdf_docs/PNACU777.pdf

472. Ellen Hume: **Media assistance: Best practices and priorities. Report on a USAID workshop.** Washington, DC: USAID, Bureau for Policy and Program Coordination, 2003, 17 p. (PPC evaluation working paper; 4)

http://pdf.usaid.gov/pdf_docs/PNACR754.pdf

473. Krishna Kumar, Laura Randall Cooper: **Promoting independent media in Russia: an assessment of USAID's media assistance.** Washington, DC: USAID, 2003, 48 p. (PPC Evaluation Working Paper; 7)

http://pdf.usaid.gov/pdf_docs/PNACR757.pdf

474. Rich McClear, Suzi McClear, Peter Graves: **U.S. media assistance programs in Serbia: July 1997 - June 2002.** Washington, DC: USAID, Bureau for Policy and Program Coordination, 2003, 33 p. (PPC Evaluation Working Paper; 10)

<http://www.mcclear.net/Serbia%20Paper%20Final.pdf>

475. **The role of media in democracy: a strategic approach.** Washington, DC: USAID, Center for Democracy and Governance, 1999, 35 + 10 p. (Technical Publication Series)

http://www.usaid.gov/our_work/democracy_and_governance/publications/pdfs/pnace630.pdf

476. Annika Thunborg: **Public and non-profit interaction: U.S. assistance to Eastern European media 1989-1995.** Lund: Lund University Press, 1997, ix + 266 p. (Lund Political Studies; 100)

See also nr 29: **Exporting press freedom: economic and editorial dilemmas in international media assistance,** 2007

See also nr 31: **Promoting independent media: strategies for democracy assistance,** 2006

See also nr 99: **Towards a new model: media and communication in post-conflict and fragile states,** 2008

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See also nr 229: **The enabling environment for free and independent media: a contribution to transparent and accountable governance,** 2002

See also nr 327: **USAID's media assistance: strengthening independent radio in Indonesia,** 2005

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See also nr 360: **Montenegro media assessment and evaluation of USAID media interventions: final report,** 2004

See also nr 361: **Kosovo media assessment: final report,** 2004

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See also nr 368: **Ukraine media assessment and program recommendations,** 2001

See also nr 380: **An unusual approach in the United States to Latin American journalism education,** 1996

Donors & Implementers: World Bank

477. Carter Eltzroth, Charles Kenny: **Broadcasting and development: options for the World Bank**. Washington, DC: World Bank, 2003, 24 p. (World Bank Working Paper; 11)

The executive summary (p. IX) states: "The World Bank should take a more active role in policy and regulatory activities targeting the broadcasting sector because: broadcasting can have a significant part to play in the fight to reduce global poverty; convergence of information and communications technologies (ICT) is allowing broadcast services to be provided over telecommunications networks and internet services to use broadcast systems; the broadcast component of the convergent ICT sector is a significant economic sector; reform of the broadcast sector can have a significant development impact; few other international development players are active in the broadcast reform arena; traditional reticence to address a sector that raises political sensitivities appears overblown. The Bank Group's potential activities in the sector might include: basic reform, involving the opening up of the broadcast sector to private and community involvement, and deconcentrating private media ownership; convergence regulation, involving the harmonization and integration of regulations covering broadcast and telecommunications infrastructure; support for community radio stations to improve access for the poor to the tools of information and communications technologies; pilot projects involving digital television to assess the potential of broadcasting as a tool to widen access to the internet."

http://www-wds.worldbank.org/external/default/WDSContentServer/WDSP/IB/2003/11/05/000090341_20031105085200/Rendered/PDF/271420PAPER0Broadcasting0and0development.pdf

See also nr 1: **Public sentinel: news media and governance reform**, 2010

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