Media & Communications in Africa, Asia, Latin America, Eastern Europe and the Middle East

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Compiled by Christoph Dietz, Catholic Media Council (CAMECO), Aachen, Germany

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Audience Research, Media Use

GENERAL & INTERNATIONAL


“We see the smartphone more clearly as the defining device for digital news with a disruptive impact on consumption, formats, and business models. Our data suggest it provides an environment dominated by a few successful brands, with others struggling to reach a wider audience, both via apps and browsers. The move to online video, new visual formats, and social media coincides in many countries with a fall in audiences for traditional TV bulletins. The trend is most pronounced amongst the under 35s. We see a strengthening in the role played by Facebook in finding, discussing and sharing news. Facebook-owned Instagram and WhatsApp are playing a big role amongst younger groups.” (executive summary)

ASIA & PACIFIC

“The Afghan media scene has experienced tremendous growth in the post-Taliban period, buoyed by international involvement and the passage of a series of laws lending some protection to journalists. Though Reporters Without Borders listed Afghanistan’s media environment 128 out of 179 countries in 2014, 80.1% of Afghan adults overall say that they are satisfied with information provided by the media, including 34.0% who say they are “very satisfied.” (p.1)
http://www.bbg.gov/wp-content/media/2015/01/afghanistan-research-brief.pdf

“Vietnam’s government-run VTV television network continues to dominate the country’s media landscape. However, the current survey also points to a powerful generational shift in media use toward online news sources and less dependence on state TV. This trend is perhaps more clearly reflected in the results when Vietnamese adults are asked to name the three media outlets that are their most important sources of news. While almost three-fourths of those age 35 and older (74.1%) include VTV among their responses, less than half of those age 15-34 (48.6%) do so. Young people, in turn, are more likely to name online sources - most commonly the popular Vietnamese news and information portals 24 Gio and Dantri.com, and the global social media giant Facebook.” (p.1)


Key findings include: 35% of people interviewed had family members working outside of Nepal; 86% of households had a working mobile phone (92.5% in urban, 84.3% in rural areas); 49% had a working television (79.5% in urban; 42.3% in rural areas); 45% a working radio (46.1% in urban; 45.3% in rural areas); 10% a computer (24.6% in urban; 6.5% in rural areas); 5% the internet (16.1% in urban; 3.1% in rural areas); Men are more likely to listen to the radio than women, but on average 46% of people never listen to the radio. For 79% of these people, it is because they don’t have a radio; For those do listen to the radio, 62% like news programmes best, followed by 27% preferring music shows. Only 1% said they liked drama programmes the most; Of the 12% of people who use the internet (23% urban; 10% rural), 88% access it on their mobile phone, and 92% use it for social media; 38% of people’s mobile phone is a smart phone (55% in urban areas, 36% in rural areas); Overall, radio was regarded as the most trustworthy media, and 38% said that radio

8. Media use in Iraq and Iraqi Kurdistan. Gallup; Broadcasting Board of Governors (BBG), 2015, 2 p. “As in much of the Arab World, satellite TV is almost ubiquitous in Iraq, present in 97.3% of households (versus 35.1% with radio and 50.4% with the Internet). Ethnic Kurds and those with a college degree are much more likely than other Iraqis to have Internet access at home; those living in Anbar province are less likely than average to have it (21.9%), as are Iraqis with only some intermediate education or less (37.7%). More than nine in 10 Iraqis (92.2%) have their own mobile phone, and 35% have accessed the Internet via mobile device in the past week. The ongoing conflict has displaced many families and has hindered their access to TV, radio, and the Internet. More than one-quarter (27.8%) of Iraqis may say that they have been “displaced” in the past 12 months.” (p.1) http://www.bbq.gov/wp-content/media/2015/03/iraq-brief-FINAL.pdf

9. Najla Dowson-Zeidan, Tim Eaton, Karen Wespieser: After the revolution: Libyan and Tunisian media through the people’s eyes. London: BBC Media Action, 2015, 60 p. “Libya’s contested and, at times, chaotic political scene is reflected in its media, which represents a range of political and vested interests, sparking narrative and counter narrative. Ultimately, it has left people frustrated that they cannot access the information that they need. In Tunisia, the media is seen to have made progress, albeit not enough for a media-literate and knowledgeable audience that places great importance on its role in political change, particularly as an accountability tool. Nonetheless, Tunisians’ demand for accurate, transparent and impartial information outlined in this report can be seen as a considerable cause for optimism, and a necessary pre-requisite to meaningful change.” (conclusions) http://downloads.bbc.co.uk/mediaaction/pdf/after-the-revolution-report-english.pdf


11. Valerio Fuenzalida: Quality criteria in children TV: narrative and script writing for children’s TV 0-6. Santiago de Chile: Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile; Libros Patagonia, 2015, 40 p. “This text is a review of some changes that have recently taken place in literary creation and script writing in TV programs for children 0-6; a complex set of different influences has triggered changes on children conception; a new image of the child has emerged, different from the old behaviorist one; new quality criteria have emerged for production and exhibition of socio-emotional TV programs.” (abstract) order at: http://www.librospatagonia.com//quality-criteria-in-children-tv.html also at: www.amazon.com


13. Drew B. Margolin et al.: Normative influence on network structure in the evolution of the children’s rights NGO network, 1977-2004. In: Communication Research, vol. 42, nr. 1, 2015, p.30-59 “This study examines the impact of legitimacy on the dynamics of interorganizational networks within the nongovernmental organizations’ children’s rights community. The 27-year period of analysis included a critical community event: the ratification of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC). Building on theories of organizational evolution, hypotheses proposed that (1) ratification of the UNCRC served to codify and more broadly communicate the legitimate norms of the community, and (2) dissemination of normative information made it easier (a) for less experienced organizations to form and maintain partnerships, and (b) for organizations to form partnerships without reference to shared third-party contacts or dominant organizations. Data analysis via a longitudinal network model supported the hypotheses. Further investigation via an event history analysis suggested that these effects were largely confined to links among organizations in the children’s rights community and not to links made by these organizations to more general others.” (abstract)


15. Houn Kalyan, Vipul Khosla, Sam Freeman: Youth voice: Cambodia communication assistance project. Impact assessment briefing. ABC International Development, 2015, 11 p. “Youth Voice was launched in July 2012 by the Battambang Provincial Department of Information (PDI) in Cambodia, as a weekly youth-oriented program. It provides information that aims to give young people the confidence and understanding to participate in governance processes. The program delivers information through a mix of entertainment, personal story sharing, current affairs, discussion, and news. The program encourages listeners to call into the program live on-air to share their stories, ask questions, and discuss issues important to them in order to promote youth civic participation and engagement.” (foreword, p.7) http://www.nordicom.gu.se/sites/default/files/publikationer-hela-pdf/global_citizenship_in_a_digital_world.pdf

16. Neha Kumar: Facebook for self-empowerment? A study of Facebook adoption in urban India. In: new media & society, vol. 16, nr. 7, 2014, p.1122-1137 “This article presents an ethnographic study of the adoption and use of Facebook among urban Indian youth from socioeconomically disadvantaged communities. Mobile-centric use of the Internet is widely prevalent here as general packet radio service (GPRS)-enabled mobile phones and data plans have become increasingly affordable. Less privileged youth are the lead adopters of these new technologies, and typically the first generation of Internet users, in their communities. My research uncovers their leisure-driven engagement with new media, seen through the lens of Facebook use, and the development-friendly outcomes that result from it. By
examining the direct and indirect affordances of Facebook perceived by these youth, this article highlights how they swiftly negotiate social boundaries and technological hurdles, transitioning into legitimate members of a global community." (abstract)


"Youth in this study treat new media and technologies as one limited component of otherwise rich lives and social experiences. While new technologies promote individualistic mobility, Indian youth of small towns and rural places still live in collective social structures that shape their orientations. New media are at the periphery of their lives, as these youth have strong interpersonal connections that are rooted in geographic proximity and active school experiences." (abstract)

Christian & Religious Communication

GENERAL & INTERNATIONAL


"The first part of the book is an overview of the history of films which offer substantial images of Mary. They include the films specifically about Mary and her presence in the life of Jesus films ... In the second part of the book, which has been designed especially as an aid to teachers, eight particular focuses on Mary in the Gospels are used as reference points for the Mary Films. For each of these eight focuses, scenes from particular films are described briefly but in some detail so that teachers can pick and choose what they might like to screen and know what features are to be found in each sequence. At the end of each section, there is a brief overview followed by a listing of the key themes for this focus on Mary's life. In the third part, there is more detail on the apparition films and in the fourth part more detail on the Marian figures and metaphors." (introduction)


Contents: The Internet: between theology and technology -- The human being: decoder and search engine for God -- The mystical and connective body -- Hacker ethics and Christian vision -- Liturgy, sacraments, and virtual presence -- The technological tasks of collective intelligence.

AFRICA, SUB-SAHARAN


Contents: The first episode -- Cursing the city: the ethnographic field and the Pentecostal imagination -- New fathers and new names: social dynamics in an evangelizing activity group -- Variations on divine affluence: artistic imagination, special effects, and sermons -- Mimesis in motion: embodied experiences of performers and spectators -- The right road: moral movements, confessions, and the Christian subject -- Opening up the country: Christian popular culture, generation trouble, and time -- Marriage comes from God: negotiating matrimony and urban sexuality (Part I) -- The danger of sex: negotiating matrimony and urban sexuality (Part II) -- Closure, subplots, and cliffhanger.

AMERICAS & CARIBBEAN


"Consideramos que o Diretório de Comunicação da Igreja no Brasil aponta, essencialmente, para três novos rumos na comunicação católica brasileira. Um deles é a disseminação da cultura de educação para os meios. A preocupação da Igreja vai além do domínio das técnicas de produção, mas, sim, em conduzir a sociedade à reflexão sobre a influência desses meios na vida das famílias e, consequentemente, na vida da sociedade. Percebemos, no texto, a atuação da Igreja em proporcionar e incentivar momentos de reflexão sobre os meios de comunicação, a fim de que todos os cristãos tenham condição de fazer uso crítico desses meios. Observamos, ainda, certa maturidade no pensamento e comportamento da Igreja para o uso dessas ferramentas, sugerindo uma perspectiva estratégica de utilização dos meios de comunicação. Outro rumo assinalado no documento é o desenvolvimento da Pastoral da Comunicação no país. Anteriormente, a pastoral não possuía documento oficial da Igreja, com tantas orientações sobre sua ação e atuação. Agora, com essa publicação, as atividades e a presença dessa iniciativa tem ainda mais possibilidade de se desenvolver e crescer." (conclusão)

subjects: communication / media pastoral; Church documents on communication - Brazil - criteria catalogues / frameworks / guidelines

26. Justo Ariel Beramendi Orellana: Análisis de la pastoral de la comunicación en las diócesis colombianas ante el...

"Estes trabalhos delineiam trilhas da pesquisa em Mídia e Religião, focalizando a aproximação desses estudos com a área de Comunicação. A pesquisa focaliza os livros sobre o tema publicados entre 2006 e 2013. São delineados três momentos, de diferentes e sobreposições: (a) investigações a partir das Ciências Sociais, em particular da Sociologia da Religião; (b) primeiras articulações nos estudos sobre comunicação e religião; e (c) a consolidação do tema na área de comunicação. Observa-se como mídia e religião se articulam na produção de conhecimento nos campos das pesquisas em comunicação." (resumo) subjects: Catholic Church and communication; communication / media pastoral; Church documents on communication; Catholic websites - Colombia


"Apresentam-se os objetivos e as implicações da pesquisa sobre a comunicação da Igreja Católica com os jovens, tendo como estudo de caso a Jornada Mundial da Juventude, uma segunda etapa de pesquisa enviada pelos meios digitais para peregrinos que participaram do evento, entrevistas com responsáveis por documentos da Igreja Católica sobre comunicação e juventude." (resumo)


"In summer 2012, the Archbishop of the Church of Sweden appeared on Twitter. There was only one problem – it was not the Archbishop himself who was tweeting, but an anonymous person. A discussion then ensued on Twitter and in the blogosphere between those in favor of the Archbishop and his department and mainly social media proponents. The present article describes and analyzes the social media debate, and how authority and hierarchies are negotiated in and through social media. The analysis is based on sociologist Daniel Lysy’s “Religious Social Shapes of Technology” model, and emphasizes the need to take into account not only the faith and tradition of the religious actor, but also the societal context in which the negotiating process takes place. In this case, the concepts of “mediatization” and “secularization” are used to understand the broader context of the process." (abstract)

30. Victor M. Khroul (ed.): Mediatization of religion: historical and functional perspectives. Moscow: Lomonosov Moscow State University, Faculty of Journalism, 2015, 242 p. (Media and religion; 3)


31. Victor M. Khroul (ed.): Religious impact on journalistic cultures: reading materials. Moscow: Lomonosov Moscow State University, Faculty of Journalism, 2014, 188 p. (Media and religion; 2)


Contents: Religion and media studies: the state of the art -- Religions and media in Russian public sphere -- Catholic Church in Russian media: the case study -- Religions and media in ethical perspective.


"The Katolícke noviny weekly derives five to ten times more income from advertising than TV LUX. Katolícke noviny are self-supporting, and so the publisher is not pressed for increasing advertising income. On the other hand, both Rádio Lumen and TV LUX grasp the finances and more advertising income would definitely help them. Rádio Lumen considers its advertising income adequate to market the radio station but an anonymous person. A discussion then ensued on Twitter and in the blogosphere between those in favor of the Archbishop and his department and mainly social media proponents. The present article describes and analyzes the social media debate, and how authority and hierarchies are negotiated in and through social media. The analysis is based on sociologist Daniel Lysy’s “Religious Social Shapes of Technology” model, and emphasizes the need to take into account not only the faith and tradition of the religious actor, but also the societal context in which the negotiating process takes place. In this case, the concepts of “mediatization” and “secularization” are used to understand the broader context of the process." (abstract)
36. Martin Botha: Von *De Voortrekkers* bis "Tsotsi". In: afrika süd, nr. 1, 2015, p.35-37


42. Isabel Maurer Queipo (ed.): *Directory of world cinema: Latin America*. Bristol (UK); Chicago: Intellect, 2013, 251 p. (Directory of world cinema; 17)

43. Santanu Chakraborti: How structure shapes content, or why the ‘Hindi Turn’ of Star Plus became the ‘Hindi Turn’. In: Media, Culture & Society, vol. 36, nr. 4, 2014, p.473-490


"In this paper I investigate how community radio is conceptualized within and outside of the development frame, as a solution to development problems, as part of development projects communication strategy, and as a tool for increasing democratic political participation in development projects. I want to show that community radio is an essential tool of democratization and democracy outside of the development frame. To do so, I will bring out the conceptual and structural dimensions of community radio through examples of existing community radios, both those which are independently created and those which have been created as development projects. These structural and conceptual elements provide community radio the potential to realize the goals of development practice while avoiding characteristic pitfalls. These 'pitfalls' of development are also pitfalls of democratization and democracy in existing democratic states, and include: depoliticization, limited participation, particularly of marginalized groups." (abstract) http://www.aiol.info/index.php/idcs/article/download/112340/102095


"This report is a qualitative study focussing on Zimbabwe’s failure and/or refusal to license community radio stations since 2001, despite existing legal frameworks providing for such. It looks at the Constitution of Zimbabwe and the Broadcasting Services Act, the two key pieces of legislation which provide the legal framework for the licensing of broadcasting services. The report also looks at the country’s obligations under international human rights law, experiences of people attempting to obtain community licenses and identifies the gaps that exist between policy and practice. The report is based on field visits to Zimbabwe by Amnesty International delegates conducted in August, September and October 2014 and in March 2015. A total of 29 activists involved in advocacy for establishment of community radio stations were interviewed in Bulawayo, Gweru, Harare, Kariba, Kwekwe, Lupane and Masvingo." (p.5) http://www.amnesty.org.uk/sites/default/files/final_zimbabweradio_report_pdf.pdf


"Transformer des radios existantes en radios «communautaire» n’est pas un modèle envisageable à large échelle. Toutefois, le lien créé avec les communautés à travers les groupes d’écoute dans l’ouest de la Côte d’Ivoire a con tribué au processus de stabilisation des régions de post–crise en Afrique. Il permet aux communautés sur leur capacité à influencer leur radio locale peut créer d’amertume si le but n’est pas atteint. En revanche, continuer à former les radios sur la bonne gestion de leurs fonds et des ressources humaines est un prérequis pour les inciter à se stabiliser." (conclusion) subjects: community radios; local radios; audience feedback / audience participation; audience clubs - Côte d’Ivoire / Ivory Coast


AMERICAS & CARIBBEAN


"Nas próximas páginas queremos dar uma olhada ampla sobre a prática e os desafios da radiodifusão comunitária no Brasil e em outros países. Convidamos uma turma diversa de 11 autoras e autores, entre elas e eles jornalistas, radialistas, acadêmicos e advogadas. As suas abordagens são originais, convidam-nos para conhecer a radiodifusão comunitária de perto de um ângulo tanto crítico como solidário. São expostos nos textos como organizações internacionais e nacionais influenciam sobre o acesso e o uso do espectro eletromagnético, nos contam dos problemas cotidianos das emissoras independentes no Brasil, México e nos Estados Unidos para conseguir uma ouotra. E perguntam por que as rádios comunitárias reproduzem a falta de interesse no esporte feminino, não conseguem romper com o preconceito e desafios homofóbicas da imprensa e não defendem com maior vigor o acesso de migrantes aos ondas eletromagnéticas." (p.4)


subjects: participatory communication; communication for social change; community radios; development communication - Latin America; Brazil; Colombia; Guatemala; Mexico; Spain


ASIA & PACIFIC


"The Institutionalizing Social Accountability of Community Radio in Nepal project sought to strengthen the institutional capacity of community radios to promote social accountability and represent the interests of their constituencies. Its intended outcomes were to: 1) improve internal governance, oversight, financial and operational management of 100 community radios; and 2) have community radios across Nepal actively promote transparency, equity and social accountability ... Project impact is difficult to assess. ACORAB made good efforts to collect output and some results-level data, such as the pre and post training tests and the post-workshop check to see how many stations had improved their policies. It also undertook the CR status review which served as a project baseline. But this was not reported, nor was any data collected on what the stations then achieved with their updated policies, trained staff and public hearings. There is no market research on CR programming so no data is available on the size and nature of their audience or on the impact of their efforts. From the anecdotal information gathered, however it is likely that this project resulted in an increased number of public hearings with a broader range of stakeholders than would have otherwise been the case and that these hearings resulted in improvements to their communities and residents."
(executive summary, p.1-2)

Conflicts, Media & Peacebuilding

GENERAL & INTERNATIONAL


Contents: More than Conflict Catalysts. Media, Journalists and Conflict Transformation -- Media Assistance in Processes of Conflict Transformation -- Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs) for Peace: Much Ado about Nothing? -- Conclusion

"This paper provides a critical review of literature on journalism in conflict societies ("conflict journalism"), by investigating principal theories, concepts and arguments, as well as empirical research findings concerning journalism and its role in democratisation processes and conflicts ... the paper focusses on journalist actors and their journalistic work practices, role perceptions and ethical orientations."
(executive summary)

"This paper provides a critical overview of the literature on media and conflict by focusing on the ways in which contemporary media frame different types of political conflict. It reveals a fractured field. There is an extensive literature on how media report on wars, on election campaigns and popular protest and social movements in western democracies, as well as some research on media coverage of violent conflict in non-democratic regimes and democratising states, but there are only limited attempts to draw parallels between the media coverage of different kinds of conflicts and little cross-fertilisation of findings from the disparate literatures."
(executive summary)


AFRICA, SUB-SAHARAN

64. Des journalistes centrafricains témoignent: histoires de courage. International Media Support (IMS); Panos Europe, 2015, 51 p.
"Cette publication présente l’histoire de 18 journalistes centrafricains, tous victimes de diverses menaces, bastonnades et intimidations, pendant qu’ils effectuaient leur travail de reportage sur le conflit qui a déchiré leur pays entre 2012 et 2014 ... Les témoignages dans cette publication illustrent le fait que beaucoup devrait être fait dans le sens d’équiper les journalistes locaux avec les outils pour mieux gérer les situations de conflits, aussi bien en ce qui concerne leur sécurité physique personnelle, que la manière de rendre compte des histoires relatives aux conflits. Bien que ces outils ne soient pas suffisants pour atténuer les dangers que courent les..."
Facebook pages and other social media. This article explores how social networks have become tools for political and social change. It focuses on two digital platforms: Flickr and YouTube. The article is divided into two parts: the first part examines the use of Flickr and YouTube by individuals in the context of political and social movements, while the second part discusses the impact of these platforms on social and political change.

During the Khmer Rouge regime (1975-9) the Tuol Svay Prey high school in Phnom Penh was used under the codename S21 as a torture-and-execution centre. In 1979, the government of the newly established People’s Republic of Kampuchea had it refurbished as memorial. Today, people from all over the world visit Tuol Svay Prey Museum and shoot videos and photos they later on post on blogs, Facebook pages and other social media. This article explores how social networks affect the production, distribution, and consumption of Tuol Svay Prey as site of memory. It focuses on two digital platforms: Flickr and YouTube. The article is divided into three parts. First it examines how Flickr and YouTube can be used as inadvertent archives providing material for a visual history of Tuol Svay Prey. Second, it analyses the processes of remediation people resort to for communicating and sharing their experience in the museum. Finally, it explores the mechanisms of community building, and their limited effects, as users watch and comment on these accounts of Tuol Svay Prey.” (abstract)

EUROPE


“This article presents the findings of a detailed analysis of Russian media coverage of the conflict. Focusing on three prominent Russian newspapers and comparing them with three Western counterparts, particular emphasis is placed on their reporting of regime violence, the nature and actions of the opposition, and Russia’s own role in the conflict. In so doing, a clear picture emerges of how starkly different the Syrian conflict appears to a Russian audience.” (abstract)

MIDDLE EAST / WESTERN ASIA & NORTHERN AFRICA

68. J. M. Berger, Jonathon Morga: The ISIS twitter census: defining and describing the population of ISIS supporters on Twitter. Washington, DC: Brookings Institution, 2015, 65 p. (Brookings Project on U.S. Relations with the Islamic World. Analysis Paper; 20) From September through December 2014, we estimate that at least 46,000 Twitter accounts were used by ISIS supporters, although not all of them were active at the same time. Typical ISIS supporters were located within the organization’s territories in Syria and Iraq, as well as in regions contested by ISIS. Hundreds of ISIS-supporting accounts sent tweets with location metadata embedded. Almost one in five ISIS supporters selected English as their primary language when using Twitter. Three quarters selected Arabic. ISIS-supporting accounts had an average of about 1,000 followers each, considerably higher than an ordinary Twitter user. ISIS-supporting accounts were also considerably more active than non-supporting users. Much of ISIS’s social media success can be attributed to a relatively small group of hyperactive users, numbering between 500 and 2,000 accounts, which tweet in concentrated bursts of high volume. A minimum of 1,000 ISIS-supporting accounts were suspended between September and December 2014, and we saw evidence of potentially thousands more. Accounts that tweeted most often and had the most followers were most likely to be suspended. At the time our data collection launched in September 2014, Twitter began to suspend large numbers of ISIS-supporting accounts. Account suspensions do have concrete effects in limiting the reach and scope of ISIS activities on social media. They do not, at the current level of implementation, eliminate those activities, and cannot be expected to do this.” (executive summary)


Democracy, Governance & Media, Political Communication

GENERAL & INTERNATIONAL


"In a world of open-ended access to social media, the ability of governments to control information is slipping away. It is plausible in countries with limited Internet access for citizens to remain ignorant of the true amount of corruption. We built a cross-country panel of 124 developing nations to analyze the effect of Internet usage on perceptions of corruption from 1996 to 2009. We find that, ceteris paribus, the information citizens receive from the World Wide Web leads to deteriorating views of the state of corruption in their country. Greater perceptions of government effectiveness are unsurprisingly found to negatively and significantly decrease perceptions of corruption within countries." (abstract)


"Es lässt sich also feststellen, dass der Dokumentarfilm der Demokratie insofern zuträglich ist, da er seinen Schwerpunkt auf der Gewährleistung der Validierungs-, Orientierungs-, Informations-, Bildungs- und Sozialisationsfunktion hat, während das citizen journalism footage sich insbesondere dadurch auszeichnet, dass es der Beobachter-, Informations-, Artikulations- und Kritik- und Kontrollfunktion versteht. Indem also das citizen journalism footage durch professionelle Instanzen in eine den gängigen Konventionen entsprechende Form des etablierten Dokumentarfilms gebracht wird, können so die demokratieförderlichen Attribute ‚alter‘ und ‚neuer‘ Medien ergänzend kombiniert werden." (Conclusio, S.75-76)

subjects: citizen / community journalism; documentary films; civil society, civic engagement, citizen participation & media; democracy / democratization and media


"This working paper aims to synthesize current efforts to develop comparable evaluation methods for social issue documentary films. Authored by two researchers who have been jointly documenting the field’s transformation over the past five years, this paper offers a framework for planning and evaluating the impact of these films in a networked media environment." (introduction)


AFRICA, SUB-SAHARAN


"This desk study was commissioned by International Media Support (IMS) for the purposes of providing information to colleagues in the media support sector and to donors so that they may be better informed when devising and deciding on appropriate intervention strategies. Research for this report was conducted from 15 – 23 June 2015 and was based on interviews with journalists and other actors in both Burundi and Rwanda. In addition, news and other reports were consulted." (p.5)


"This study has found that Uchaguzi represents a blended model incorporating both crowd-seeding (placing monitors on the ground to collect data) and crowd-sourcing (collecting information from the public). The success of crowd-seeding is a function of Uchaguzi’s partnerships with local and international agencies. Overall, the blended model is quite remarkable in that it theoretically provides a robust monitoring mechanism incorporating feedback from both experts and ordinary citizens. Future projects in Kenya and other locations across the world should consider such a model." (conclusion)


‘In my opinion it is too easy to conclude whether election coverage in the media is balanced, solely based on quantitative data. Although this is obviously important, other aspects are equally important, particularly in a country such as Mozambique, where the written press does not penetrate much. And that is the entertainment value of the television reports, where Frelimo rallies were more spectacular. Important is also the attitude of reporters, where my impression was that journalists in both television channels and in RM were more enthusiastic in their reporting ofthe Frelimo campaign. Analysts such as the one undertaken by the EU observer mission underline the need for proper multi-method research into the role of the media in elections. Only then will the full picture ofhow important media are in the political process become clear.’ (p.154)


“This policy brief offers an empirical contribution to evolving thinking on governance within the international development landscape. Using the example of media, we argue that interventions designed to foster demand-based accountability may not be as successful in some fragile settings as more discursive platforms that aim to tackle problem-solving collectively. The paper thus underscores the need for locally embedded approaches to governance support that are both adaptive and reflective.” (conclusions)


AMERICAS & CARIBBEAN


‘Hoy gracias a lo logrado con el monitoreo de medios realizado en las elecciones de Congreso y Presidencia 2014 el país cuenta con información cualificada para que especialistas, investigadores y la MOE puedan crear diálogos con periodistas de todo el país sobre la importancia de temas como la participación política de la mujer y la transparencia electoral durante los procesos democráticos.’ (p.9)

subjects: election reporting - Colombia - media monitoring (case studies)

http://pdf.usaid.gov/pdf_docs/pa00kbnw.pdf


"The telenovela El Candidato did not elect Vicente Fox per se but it was a very powerful media vehicle that certainly helped him. Although there were suspicions from the beginning about the telenovela’s positive support of the PRI in the context of the real election, it turns out that in fact upon detailed analysis key scenes and episodes of El Candidato’s general framework, the opposite proved to be true. TV-Azteca and El Candidato together negatively framed the image of the PRI and its role in ruling the country for 71 years, which then helped to underline the necessity of change. El Candidato visually explained the complexity of the social-political world


“...This article analyzes the term ‘citizen journalism’ against the backdrop of the Arab uprisings in order to show how it overlooks the local context of digital media practices. The first part examines videos emanating from Syria to illustrate how they blur the lines between acts of witnessing, reporting, and lobbying, as well as between professional and amateur productions, and civic and violent intentions. The second part highlights the genealogies of citizenship and journalism in an Arab context and cautions against assumptions about their universality. The article argues that the oscillation of Western narratives between hopes about digital media’s role in democratization in the Arab World and fears about their use in terrorism circumscribes the theorization of digital media practices.” (abstract)


“Turkish television has undergone a distinctive transformation since the early 2000s in which the regularization of rapid growth, and political pressures have interacted with and transformed each other. As Turkey set new records in 2013 for the highest number of journalists arrested worldwide, television dramas have suffered from their fair share of political pressures, while the contemporary political agenda has, in turn, infiltrated the content of television dramas. This article analyzes the ways in which Turkish television dramas appear as a sphere of political contest.” (abstract)


| table of contents: http://rd.eb.info/1052649224/04 |
subjects: mobile phone advocacy & campaigns; mobile phone use; democratization & analytical attention is given to ‘development’ or to ‘communication’ makes a difference: where the emphasis is on development, it is at the expense of communication. Since communication and media arguably play an increasingly persuasive role in the everyday life of citizens and in the politics, economies and governance of most societies, the characteristics and role of specific forms of applied communication strategies in the context of the neoliberal project merit critical scrutiny. Given a complex global scenario, what can a political economy approach bring into an agenda for the future of development communication as a field of study, a practice and an institutional project? This article outlines ways in which a focus on political economy dimensions may contribute to understanding the obstacles and limits to a transformative practice of international development communication.” (abstract)


“This study (a) investigates the complex set of emergent meanings from Al-Jazeera’s visual narratives about itself, and (b) analyzes how Al-Jazeera’s visual texts articulate a broader set of nationalist meanings concerning Qatar, its home country. Rather than a content analysis of language, visual elements are emphasized, which transcend the news story or program content. The ‘content’ here involves not just events themselves but the metatextual meanings emerging from the images woven among programs, promotional videos, and commercial advertisements.” (abstract)


“The conference called the ‘Global Media Forum: The role of media in realizing the future we want for all’ was hosted by the Government of Indonesia in 2014 ... The event brought together journalists, media experts and young communicators from South East Asia and around the world, as a contribution to the ongoing international debate about the importance of media and information and communication technologies for peace and sustainable development. The goal was to advance participants’ understanding of how a free, pluralistic and independent media can contribute. This was in the context of efforts to have media issues being recognised in the UN debates about the post-2015 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The output of the Global Media Forum was called the Bali Road Map, a key document that is included at the end of this book.” (introduction, p.6)


“In the development communication equation, whether more theoretical, empirical and analytical attention is given to ‘development’ or to ‘communication’ makes a difference: where the emphasis is on development, it is at the expense of communication. Since communication and media arguably play an increasingly persuasive role in the everyday life of citizens and in the politics, economies and governance of most societies, the characteristics and role of specific forms of applied communication strategies in the context of the neoliberal project merit critical scrutiny. Given a complex global scenario, what can a political economy approach bring into an agenda for the future of development communication as a field of study, a practice and an institutional project? This article outlines ways in which a focus on political economy dimensions may contribute to understanding the obstacles and limits to a transformative practice of international development communication.” (abstract)


“Many people recognise that mass media is important in promoting public health but there have been few attempts to measure how important. An ongoing trial in Burkina Faso (ClinicalTrials.gov, NCT01517230) is an attempt to bring together the very different worlds of mass media and epidemiology: to measure rigorously, using a cluster-randomised design, how many lives mass media can save in a low-income country, and at what cost. Application of the Lives Saved Tool predicts that saturation-based media campaigns could reduce child mortality by 10–20%, at a cost per disability-adjusted life-year that is as low as any existing health intervention. In this Viewpoint we explain the scientific reasoning behind the trial, while stressing the importance of the media methodology used.” (abstract)


“The complexity of development and social change and growing tensions between dominant results-based and emerging learning and improvement-based approaches to evaluating development interventions have created major challenges for the evaluation of communication for development (CD4). Drawing on our recent research, we identify significant tensions, challenges and issues in evaluating CD4. They include contextual and institutional challenges, problems with attribution and unrealistic timeframes, a lack of capacities in both evaluation and CD4, and a lack of appreciation, funding and support for approaches that are more appropriate for the evaluation of CD4. We propose various strategies that can help to address these challenges and issues, including using a rigorous mixed methods approach, and implementing long-term, holistic evaluation capacity development at all levels and our

"Within international development, strengthening the voice of citizens living in poverty is recognised as vital to reducing inequity. In support of such endeavors, participatory video (PV) is an increasingly utilised communicative method that can stimulate community engagement and amplify the voice of groups often excluded from decision-making spaces. However, implementing PV processes specifically within an international development context is an immensely complex proposal. Practitioners must take into consideration the different ways institutions may understand the use of participatory video for raising citizen voice; and how therefore the practice may be influenced, co-opted or even devalued by these institutional assumptions. To this end, this article interrogates how PV practitioners express tension in their work. Analysis of their descriptions suggests six influential views on PV practice with the potential to diminish the value of voice from the margins." (abstract)


"Overall, this review found that some mHealth interventions have sufficient evidence to make topic-specific recommendations for broader implementation, scaling, and next research steps (e.g., adherence to HIV/AIDS antiretroviral therapy, uptake and demand of maternal health service, and compliance with malaria treatment guidelines). While some media evidence demonstrates effectiveness in changing cognitive abilities, knowledge, and attitudes, evidence is minimal on behavioral endpoints linked to child survival. Population level behavior change is necessary to end preventable child deaths. Donors and low- and middle-income countries are encouraged to implement recommendations for informing practice, policy, and research decisions to fully maximize the impact potential of mHealth and multimedia for child survival and development." (abstract)


"Through a systematic review of the literature, this article summarizes and evaluates evidence for the effectiveness of mass media interventions for child survival. To be included, studies had to describe a mass media intervention; address a child survival health topic; present quantitative data from a low- or middle-income country; use an evaluation design that compared outcomes using pre- and postintervention data; treatment versus comparison groups, or postintervention data across levels of exposure; and report a behavioral or health outcome. The 111 campaign evaluations that met the inclusion criteria included 15 diarrheal disease, 8 immunization, 2 malaria, 14 nutrition, 1 preventing mother-to-child transmission of HIV, 4 respiratory disease, and 67 reproductive health interventions. These evaluations were then sorted into weak (n = 33), moderate (n = 32), and stronger evaluations (n = 46) on the basis of the sampling method, the evaluation design, and efforts to address threats to inference of mass media effects. The moderate and stronger evaluations provide evidence that mass media-centric campaigns can positively impact a wide range of child survival health behaviors." (abstract)


"Este trabajo es el referente conceptual de la Maestría en Comunicación, desarrollo y cambio social de la Facultad de Comunicación de la Corporación Universitaria Minuto de Dios, Uniminuto. Tiene como objetivo presentar un recorrido histórico de la construcción del campo académico de la comunicación en su relación con el desarrollo y el cambio social. Al lo largo del texto se explicita por qué se asume la comunicación como un campo académico, para luego exponer cómo este campo de la comunicación se ha hecho práctica, y, luego, cuáles son los hitos teóricos que lo han posicionado frente al paradigma dominante de la comunicación. En este en torno no se asume una posición única sobre este tipo de comunicación; es decir, aquí se habla de la comunicación alternativa, popular, para el desarrollo, para el cambio social, y de la relación entre comunicación y desarrollo." (p.456) subjects: communication for social change; alternative communication; development communication


“This book sets the stage for subsequent books by identifying and analysing the current gaps in the field. It critically reviews the theory and practice of Communication for Social Change (CSC) with a specific accent on the role played by structures in the creation of the discourses of CSC. Thomas and van de Fliert address issues relating to the political economy of international communication and development as the context of institutions and power structures in which CSC operates, and explore the attempts made over time, many in vain, to mainstream CSC policy and strategy. They conclude by arguing how a renewed focus on communication rights can further the belief that CSC practice should serve people’s rights to have their voices heard and their own goals articulated and pursued.” (website Palgrave)


Contents: What is edutainment? -- An overview of edutainment activities -- Building partnerships -- Qualitative formative audience research -- Choosing your edutainment media & format -- Creating a total communication strategy -- Developing the message and story -- Marketing & promoting your edutainment -- Evaluation - List of case studies.


“The article tells the story of the evolution of communication for development within the United Nation’s (UN) Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO), describing the good times in the past as well as the difficult times in the last decade as an example of how the discipline continues to be marginalised in development institutions. The author argues that new challenges and trends demand new thinking on the part of institutions and governments, as well as new practices and skills by communication practitioners, and stresses the need to avoid re-inventing the wheel. New approaches should be married up with the participatory principles and methodologies applied in the past that are still valid for meeting the new challenges. The article concludes with a discussion of the prerequisites for an enabling environment for mainstreaming communication for development.” (abstract)


AFRICA, SUB-SAHARAN


“1. Radio, particularly BBC Somali, is an effective medium for reaching people in remote areas of Somalia who are typically hard to reach, including the poorest ... 2. Drama has been shown to have a particularly powerful role in encouraging audiences to absorb new and relevant information. Tragic stories illustrating the potentially fatal results of not adhering to recommended health practices were most recalled by listeners and most associated with improved health practices. The tragic stories also led to an emotional response among the audience, and this has been linked with shifts in knowledge, attitudes and behaviour in the survey. 3. Sufficient time has to be allowed in media interventions to establish a wide audience base and contribute to change in deeply rooted practices and beliefs. In Somalia, preliminary signs that people were broadly aware of and learning from the programme appeared only after more than 30episodes were aired.” (conclusions)

http://downloads.bbc.co.uk/mediaaction/pdf/BBCMA_somali_health_research_briefin g.pdf

"This article is interested in the extent to which various social actors in the Durban network society, such as civil society, corporations and the state, shape public information and perception in their own interests regarding environmental discourse. Empirical evidence presents viewpoints from key social actors and a local case study. The article compares the urban regional and case study analyses, and highlights the complex relationship between various social actors and the numerous avenues used to influence public information and perception. While corporations causing pollution mainly serve as barriers to civil society using the media effectively to highlight environmental injustices (e.g. through corporate media sponsorships, media intimidation), this is further complicated by limitations within civil society and media outlets to influence media discourse (e.g. limited financial/human resources, individualized leadership, media remuneration issues). Alongside these limitations, and the power of government and corporations, the influence of media discourse and perceptions regarding industrial risks are also dependent upon successful horizontal and vertical networking between civil society actors." (abstract)


"In this article it is argued that members of audience from different parts of Tanzania use mobile phones to participate in dialogue taking place on national radio (TBC-TAIFA) and/or national television (TBC1), and share their knowledge and lived experiences with the national audience as if they lived next door to each other. Further, the findings of this study show that TBC journalists use mobile phones to interact and involve the audiences in the processes of producing programmes. Consequently, TBC communication has become less hierarchical, more two-way, horizontal, and interactive. Moreover, the study reveals that the audiences use phone-in programmes on TBC as a platform to air the voices and concerns of the grass-roots population. Thus, the use of mobile phones as tools for participatory communication via TBC sets an agenda, which helps to bring about some social changes and transformation." (abstract)


"When asked by a Mozambican firm to assist in the development of a communication strategy for the country’s Land Law, we had doubts. We had read about the issue of ‘land grabbing’ in Africa and feared we might become part of that problem. We knew that any communication strategy devoted solely to outreach and public relations would not reach the illiterate farmer. But when the client agreed that the strategy would include a component focused on communicating with and from the small rural landowner, we accepted the contract. We worked well with the local team and delivered the product on time. However, a year later we learned that the component allowing for feedback from rural farmers had been cut, and that the strategy was yet to be implemented. What went wrong? And will the communication strategy do some good, or will it contribute to people giving up land under false promises?” (abstract)


111. Lebo Ramafoko, Gavin Andersson, Renay Weiner: Reality television for community development: the Kwanda initiative in South Africa. , 2012, p.149-162

"Kwanda was an innovative community development initiative of the Soul City Institute and partners. Five deprived communities were challenged to make their initiative in South Africa. However, we had read about the issue of ‘land grabbing’ in Africa and feared we might become part of that problem. We knew that any communication strategy devoted solely to outreach and public relations would not reach the illiterate farmer. But when the client agreed that the strategy would include a component focused on communicating with and from the small rural landowner, we accepted the contract. We worked well with the local team and delivered the product on time. However, a year later we learned that the component allowing for feedback from rural farmers had been cut, and that the strategy was yet to be implemented. What went wrong? And will the communication strategy do some good, or will it contribute to people giving up land under false promises?" (abstract)


ASIA & PACIFIC


subjects: development communication - Nepal - bibliographies

http://www.academia.edu/2660001/Maharjan_Harsha_Man_2012_Nepalma_Bikas_Sancharbare_Sandharbasachi_Bibliography_of_development_communicatatio

Disaster & Humanitarian Crisis Communication

GENERAL & INTERNATIONAL


“This resource guide assesses the broad role of information and communication in disaster situations and complex emergencies. It highlights a number of distinct communication phases or cycles associated with emergency or crisis communication, as well as defining the broad range and diversity of initiatives associated with communication in such situations. The guide defines a number of frameworks for use in rapidly assessing a situation, the resultant information needs and the contextual constraints. It also defines a number of important principles associated with effective crisis communication and provides links to ‘best-practice’ resources that offer additional detail. (conclusion, p.57)

http://www.cdacnetwork.org/tools-and-resources/v20150514144158-640hm


“This practice brief outlines the essential ‘Communicating with Communities’ (CcW) elements’ required during the first six weeks of a humanitarian response. Many of the core elements are not ‘new’ to humanitarian response; however, while practitioners will be familiar with many of them, evidence from recent crises indicates that CcW approaches are yet to be adopted as a predictable, consistent and resourced element of disaster resilience, response and recovery. The core elements aim to place CcW at the heart of a response to ensure that in a response, communities are better able to access life-saving information, voice their needs, ideas and feedback, and make informed decisions about their immediate recovery.” (p.1)

http://www.cdacnetwork.org/tools-and-resources/v20141024163109-75v8


http://www.cdacnetwork.org/tools-and-resources/v20141008132915-6uL2q


This literature review focuses on the value of investing in building the communication capacity of broadcasters in the ASEAN region, for the purpose of strengthening civic resilience and sustainability of socioeconomic development in the context of environmental disasters. Both are drivers for poverty alleviation. It serves as an orienting piece to the ABC ID in-country program activities that have been conducted in the Philippines, Indonesia, Myanmar, Laos, Cambodia and Vietnam. It was used as a resource to brief the program team before they conducted their field trips to apprise them of the situation in each of the countries. The review adopts a regional perspective on disaster risk reduction and emergency broadcasting with examples of disaster communication in localised environments.” (p.2)

http://www.abciinternationaldevelopment.net.au/sites/default/files/abc_id_psp_lit_revi ew_r02b.pdf


http://www.ifrc.org/PageFiles/134658/WDR%202013%20complete.pdf


subjects: reporting on humanitarian actions / disaster relief; media coverage of developing countries


http://www.ksiereach.org/PublicationsPDFs/Covering%20Disasters%20through%20the%20Lens%20of%20Gender.pdf


"This study examines how Haitians used “information source repertoires” to meet information insufficiencies following the 2010 earthquake. Using survey data gained in Haiti, the study explores which demographic and structural factors predicted the number of sources used and combinations of information sources following the disaster. Analysis of the data revealed two distinct repertoires of information sources: a “traditional” repertoire of radio, TV, church, and word of mouth; and an “elite” repertoire of newspapers, the Internet, short-message-service, billboards, and the national police. Results of hierarchical multiple regression analyses showed that demographic variables like education were stronger predictors of information repertoires than conditions like living in a refugee camp or having one’s home destroyed. Results also suggested that greater reliance on a traditional repertoire led to decreased information sufficiency. Contrary to previous crisis research, men were found to be more active information seekers than women, suggesting that scholarly knowledge about information seeking and media use after crises in developing nations is limited. Implications for practice are directed at international development and aid organizations in planning postdisaster information provision efforts."

(abstract)

https://www.academia.edu/attachments/36103699/download_file?cT=MTdyNTI5MDU4OSwxNjdiMjMkODUzMDE2NzgSNTA+-&s=news


"This project is conducted in response to Global Disaster Preparedness Center’s (GDPC) initiative of developing flood hazard preparedness mobile apps in the four target countries (Indonesia, Myanmar, the Philippines, and Vietnam).” (executive summary)

http://www.cdacnetwork.org/tools-and-resources/i/20150520111917-6y84


"The review acknowledges that a stronger commitment by humanitarian agencies to address communication and information needs was seen after Typhoon Haiyan than in previous disasters. However, efforts are still required to ensure the consistency and coordination of ‘communication with communities' approaches and to make sure that information and communication needs of affected people are considered a priority.” (CDAC website)

http://www.cdacnetwork.org/tools-and-resources/i/20141124131123-7iip0


"The report reviews several communications tools developed and disseminated through collaboration with Tacloban’s Radyo Abante as part of IOM’s Tindog Kita (“Rise Together”) communications campaign, which included a radio drama, interactive talk show and key message song. Of the communications components, the song developed jointly with Health Songs International was the most popular and widely known. The report notes that community concerts, mobile downloads and play by other radio stations played a key role in disseminating the song. The report also provides recommendations for ongoing and future communications campaigns in Haiyan-affected areas.” (CDAC website)

http://www.cdacnetwork.org/tools-and-resources/i/20141104151927-ezofu


"This report assesses current information materials on natural disasters in Solomon Islands, identifies the key factors in disseminating information during a disaster and provides recommendations for future disaster content and communications." (p.2)


EUROPE


"As information among internally displaced people (IDPs) spreads mostly through word-of-mouth and social media, rumors and misinformation are rife. Citizens in Eastern Ukraine have low trust in traditional media, and Ukrainian TV is largely not perceived as a credible source of information. IDPs do not seem to be fully aware of eligibility criteria and/or what aid they are able to access if eligible to do so. This increases expectations of displaced communities and feeds further frustration. The situation directly affects the capacity of local and international relief groups to effectively plan and deliver aid. Timely, accurate and neutral information about entitlements, rights, legal assistance, eligibility criteria and available aid are vital in enabling affected populations to make informed decisions and regain a degree of agency. As the conflict escalates and the economy worsens, host communities that have shown unprecedented solidarity and generosity are beginning to feel the pressure in their own communities. This is creating social tensions, stigmatization and discrimination against IDPs, who are struggling to integrate." (p.6)


ASIA & PACIFIC


"The assessment concludes that there is not ‘one magic answer’ to the question of which media channel is the most effective – rather a variety of channels must be used to reach as many people as possible. While TV scores high among both refugees and host population as a preferred media channel it will be challenging to reach out to the refugees through TV, as it seems they mainly watch international, Syrian and Pan-Arabic TV channels, whereas the host population primarily watches local Kurdish/Iraqi TV channels. Other communication channels such as the internet and telephones are being used by refugees and the host population but direct communication and dialogue with aid providers is valued by refugees. The
Ethics in Communication & Media Accountability

GENERAL & INTERNATIONAL


subjects: photojournalism; media & communication ethics; media coverage of developing countries; communication strategies of NGOs & civil society organisations; Adveniat


AFRICA, SUB-SAHARAN


http://ccms.ukzn.ac.za/Libraries/staff-documents/ACR.sftb.ashx

AMERICAS & CARIBBEAN


“Today, Mexican journalists see themselves as generational change agents. These journalists — many of whom are university graduates — stand in stark contrast to their corrupt, ill-equipped, trained-on-the-job predecessors who were fond of bribery and manipulation. Today’s journalists define themselves as professionals who strive to counter established power, seek to impart the truth without bias, and endeavour to overcome ordinary pressures and provide politically relevant and reliable information to their audiences. However, political structures, occupational culture, and individual values can influence journalists autonomy and the ethical commitment to ethics can be practised. Therefore, it is not possible to speak about two separate generations — one unethcal and the other ethical — but, instead, of one transitional generation where old and new elements blend.” (conclusion)


“Ferramenta fundamental para fiscalizar e abrir espaço à contribuição social, os conselhos já são instrumentos consolidados em setores como saúde e educação, mas ainda lutam para respirar quando o tema é a garantia do direito à liberdade de expressão, reiteradamente condicionada pelo poder econômico. A obra resgata o papel fundamental dos conselhos que jogam a favor da implementação de políticas públicas e da realização da democracia direta, ao permitir a participação dos atores sociais na elaboração de propostas.” (apresentação, p.7)

subjects: media accountability & transparency; civic engagement, citizen & community participation; media governance - Brazil

http://www.fndc.org.br/publicacoes/livros/conselhos-de-comunicacao-social-196/

Freedom of the Press, Media Policies, Media Legislation

GENERAL & INTERNATIONAL


“UNESCO’s vision of universal Knowledge Societies builds on a free, open and trusted Internet that enables people to not only have the ability to access information resources from around the world, but to also contribute information and knowledge to local and global communities. What can UNESCO do to move towards the realization of this vision of Internet-enabled Knowledge Societies that can foster inclusive sustainable human development worldwide? To address this question within the mandate of this study, UNESCO has worked with Member States and other stakeholders to analyze four separate but interdependent fields of Internet policy and practice, within the mandate of UNESCO, perceived to be central to achieving this vision. These are access to information and knowledge, freedom of expression, privacy, and ethics on a global internet. We look at: 143. Richard Carver: Freedom of expression, media law and defamation: a reference and training manual for Europe. London: Media Legal Defence Initiative (MLDI); Wien: International Press Institute (IPI), 2015, 56 p.

“This manual has been produced to accompany a training workshop on defamation for lawyers and journalists in Europe. It contains resources and background material to help trained preparatory participants to understand the issues being discussed. Participants in the workshops will be both journalists and media personnel – for whom the workshop will be an opportunity to learn about the general principles behind defamation law – and lawyers, who will also practice developing litigation strategies in the event of defamation suits against their clients.” (introduction)

http://www.freemedia.at/fileadmin/user_upload/FoE_MediaLaw_Defamation_ENG.pdf


“This publication identifies at least 12 digital threats, including illegal or arbitrary digital surveillance, location tracking, and software and hardware exploits without the knowledge of the target. Further examples that are considered are: phishing, fake domain attacks, Man-in-the-Middle (MitM) attacks, and Denial of Service (DoS). In examining cases worldwide, this publication serves as a resource for a range of
consider that just because technology makes surveillance possible doesn’t mean it enforces the laws that exist and apply them to the modern age. And they should govern, is that laws have not evolved with the technology. Governments must international monitoring organizations to apply pressure on authoritarian international adoption of a set of standards, and the use of those standards by makes it necessary or justifiable in all cases. The best one can hope for is international adoption of a set of standards, and the use of those standards by international monitoring organizations to apply pressure on authoritarian governments to meet them.” (conclusion)

http://unesdoc.unesco.org/images/0023/002311/231162e.pdf

series: freedom of expression. Halifax (CA): Centre for Law and Democracy; Copenhagen: International Media Support (IMS), 2014, 50 p. (Briefing Note Series)

This series of Briefing Notes is designed to give readers an understanding of the key international legal standards that apply in the context of freedom of expression. They are aimed at an audience which does not necessarily have a deep understanding of freedom of expression issues, but they also aim to be of interest and relevance to more sophisticated freedom of expression observers and practitioners.” (p.1)


The research showed that internet intermediaries are heavily influenced by the legal and policy environments of states, but they do have leeway over many areas of policy and practice affecting online expression and privacy. The findings also highlighted the challenge where many state policies, laws, and regulations are – to varying degrees - poorly aligned with the duty to promote and protect intermediaries’ respect for freedom of expression. It is a resource which enables the assessment of Internet intermediaries’ decisions on freedom of expression, by ensuring that any limitations are consistent with international standards. The research also recommends specific ways that intermediaries and states can improve respect for internet users’ right to freedom of expression. This is through promoting: adequate legal frameworks and policies consistent with international norms; multi-stakeholder policy development; transparency of governance; accountability in self-regulation; mechanisms for remedy; and public information and education.” (UNESCO website)

http://unesdoc.unesco.org/images/0023/002311/231162e.pdf


“The practicability and effectiveness of state support schemes would have to be assessed on the basis of the economic and sociopolitical context in which the different types of support and subsidies are implemented. The expansive press subsidy schemes of Northern Europe cannot be directly compared to the West African support schemes or the recent Latin American efforts to deconcentrate the media landscape and support to community media. There is no automatic relationship between the economic crisis and the scaling down of state support to media. The development and implementation of support schemes depend on political will.” (conclusion, p. 31)


table of contents: http://d-nb.info/1028418183/04

subjects: newspapers; financial sustainability of media; public funding for private & noncommercial media - Australia; Austria; Belgium; Bulgaria; Finland; France; Germany; Greece; Hungary; Netherlands; Russia; Sweden; Switzerland; United Kingdom; USA - comparative analysis

AFRICA, SUB-SAHARAN


http://www.hrw.org/sites/default/files/reports/ethiopia0115_ForUploadR.pdf

152. 60 años de espionaje a periodistas en Colombia: Informe sobre el estado de la libertad de prensa en 2014. Bogotá: Fundación para la Libertad de Prensa (FLIP), 2015, 106 p.

Contents: Editorial -- Libertad de prensa en cifras -- 60 años de espionaje a periodistas en Colombia -- Medios comunitarios en el post conflicto: cuál es su rol y qué necesitan? -- Arauca, la resistencia del periodismo herido -- Crisis en la unidad nacional de protección -- La violencia contra mujeres periodistas -- Las historias que nunca pude publicar -- Impunidad: preocupaciones que persisten y ventanas de esperanza -- El ambiente legal para la libertad de expresión -- Lo público en los medios gestionado por el estado en América Latina -- Pluralismo de medios, un debate pendiente en Colombia -- Casos destacados -- García Márquez, la violencia contra la prensa y el origen de la FLIP -- Recomendaciones, subjects: press freedom violations; safety of journalists; impunity; protection of journalists; surveillance - Colombia

http://flip.org.co/sites/default/files/archivos_publicacion/Informe%20Anual%202014.%20FLIP.0.pdf

153. Información entre el terror y el centavo: derecho humano de libre información en el Valle del Cauca. Reporteros sin fronteras; Federación Colombiana de Periodistas (Fecolper), 2015, 17 p.

subjects: press freedom violations; violence against journalists / media personnel - Colombia


subjects: press freedom violations; media / communication control; internet control / censorship / filtering; access to public information regulation; protection of journalists - Argentina; Bolivia; Brazil; Canada; Chile; Colombia; Costa Rica; Cuba; Dominican Republic; Ecuador; El Salvador; Haiti; Honduras; Jamaica; Mexico; Nicaragua; Panama; Paraguay; Peru; Uruguay; USA; Venezuela - annual reports / yearbooks


subjects: media legislation & regulation; media / communication control - Ecuador


"Almost half (49%) of all Russians believe that information on the Internet needs to be censored; A plurality (42%) of Russians believe foreign countries are using the Internet against Russia and its interests. About one-quarter of Russians think the Internet threatens political stability (24%). About four out of five Russians (81%) stated a negative feeling toward calls to protest against the government and change political leadership; The Russian government and the Russian security service were virtually tied in the percentage of Russians (42% and 41% respectively) that cited these organizations as trusted regulators of the Internet; 51% of Russian believe the primary motivation of government legislation creating a blacklist of websites is the maintenance of political stability versus 13% who believe the primarily motivation was limiting democratic freedoms." (website CGCS)


"Der Beitrag befasst sich mit der Situation des Medienrechtes in Polen, 25 Jahre nach dem Ende der kommunistischen Herrschaft."


http://www.jura.uni-bielefeld.de/lehrethuele/gusy/forschungsprojekte/e3_1.pdf

MIDDLE EAST / WESTERN ASIA & NORTHERN AFRICA


http://www.hrw.org/sites/default/files/reports/lybia0215_ForUpload.pdf


"Some key findings from the report include: Iran’s primary objective has been to challenge existing internet governance structures, most notably the United States’ privileged position vis-à-vis the IANA and ICANN; it is too simplistic to say that Iran allies only with authoritarian countries on internet governance issues—it also partners with democratic nations from the Global South; public discourse around internet governance issues in Iran remains generally underdeveloped, and the quantity and quality of media coverage is lacking; internet governance is essentially a government-governance issues in Iran remains generally underdeveloped, and the quantity and quality of media coverage is lacking; Internet threatens political stability (24%). About four out of five Russians (81%) stated a negative feeling toward calls to protest against the government and change political leadership; The Russian government and the Russian security service were virtually tied in the percentage of Russians (42% and 41% respectively) that cited these organizations as trusted regulators of the Internet; 51% of Russian believe the primary motivation of government legislation creating a blacklist of websites is the maintenance of political stability versus 13% who believe the primarily motivation was limiting democratic freedoms." (email CGCS, 18.1.205)


Gender & Media

GENERAL & INTERNATIONAL


“This guide was prepared in Niger by the “Capitalization of good practices in support of agricultural production and food security” project. It was developed during training given to journalists – both men and women – of rural and community radio stations. The guide seeks to empower both men and women producers of community and rural radio stations, so that they can make quality programmes that systematically take gender into account. In Niger, as in many countries, the communications media, especially public, rural or community radio, reflect inequalities based on gender.”

http://www.fao.org/3/a-aq230e.pdf


“Argues that media — whether traditional or online — matters a great deal in the lives of girls in the developing world. It matters because it has the ability to be harmful to girls’ interests and self-esteem, and it matters because it can also be so effective in playing a positive role in girls’ lives. Specifically, media can influence girls’ aspirations and behaviours around their health and livelihoods, open the door to greater participation in society and ensure that girls’ issues move higher up the public agenda. If challenges around media access and control are addressed head on and girls come to be valued as an audience, then media can play a vital role in helping to advance the well-being of adolescent girls in regions of the world where their interests have traditionally been most neglected.” (introduction)

http://downloads.bbc.co.uk/mediaaction/pdf/policybriefing/media_potential_for_girls.pdf

AFRICA, SUB-SAHARAN


subjects: journalism research; gender and media - Sub-Saharan Africa
165. Women and media: Africa in focus. Gallup; Broadcasting Board of Governors (BBG), 2014, 35 p. (BBG Research Series)

“Education and language skills are the main factors that influence which platforms women access most frequently. Daily TV use is similar for men and women but women tend to lag men in frequent radio and internet use. Once a country reaches a critical mass in mobile internet usage, gaps between both male and female ownership levels decrease. The largest gaps exist in countries that are still developing mobile capacity.” (summary, p.35)


“The project, ... was implemented in Kenya by the Association of Media Women in Kenya (AMWIK) from September 2008 to January 2011... The project’s overarching goal is to promote women’s human rights by raising awareness in six communities in Kenya and strengthening social action using community radio listening groups consisting of women. young people and media practitioners to enable them to identify human rights violations and gender inequality, voice their concerns and insist on stronger protection for human rights and hold the government accountable.”

(introduction)


ASIA & PACIFIC


“Although female media practitioners are well-represented in newsrooms making up for over 50% of staff on average, media institutions remain male dominated on levels of decision making. This results in two main challenges for women within the industry: a lack of opportunity to advance their careers and an absence of institutional power: empowering women through community media in Bangladesh. Dhaka: Bangladesh NGOs Network for Radio and Communication (BNNRC), 2014, 27 p.

“The book contains profiles of 12 women between the ages of 18 and 26 that were selected to follow a 3-month journalism fellowship and work at community radio stations. The program was designed and implemented by Bangladesh NGOs Network for Radio and Communication (BNNRC) in cooperation with 11 community radio stations across Bangladesh and supported by Free Press Unlimited. During the fellowship the women received training and mentoring and afterward started reporting and producing programs and articles reflecting the problems and everyday life of women, children, disadvantaged groups and poor from rural and remote areas...”


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MIDDLE EAST / WESTERN ASIA & NORTHERN AFRICA


Contents: Redefining activism, empowerment, and resistance → Three fructions for ‘cyberfeminism’: mobilization, documentation, and education → Looking ahead: opportunities and threats.


‘Based on analysis of 17 in-depth interviews with professionals in 10 UK-based international NGOs engaged in planning, designing and producing humanitarian communications, this article explores how intimacy figures in NGOs' thinking about and practice of humanitarian communication. Drawing on discussions of ‘intimacy at a distance’ and ‘the intimization of the mediated public sphere, the analysis explores three metaphors of intimacy used by interviewees to articulate the relationships they seek to develop with and between their beneficiaries and UK audiences: (1) sitting together underneath a tree; (2) being there; and (3) going on a journey. The article situates the governance of intimacy of practitioners’ thinking and practice as NGOs’ attempt to respond to criticisms from the humanitarian and international development sector, policymakers and scholars. It concludes by calling for a revisiting of the centrality of intimacy in humanitarian communication and the logic of emotional capitalism within which it is embedded, outlining its implications for both academic scholarship and practice.’ (abstract)


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Asia & Pacific

“Based on the case study of the cyber war between Russia and Georgia in August 2008, this paper is a theoretical deliberation in an attempt to illustrate connection between the Digital Divide and cyber security. Through a qualitative study of cyber warfare between the two countries, one on the developed and one on the underdeveloped side of Digital Divide, it shows that disadvantaged states are subject to cyber insecurity. As a result, even though relatively low dependence of their vital systems on online networks supposedly makes them less vulnerable to cyber offenses, disruptions to communication infrastructures cause these states turn dysfunctional. To test the dependence of cyber security on Digital Divide, this paper also reviews other instances of coordinated cyber-attacks between countries, but in these cases, with both parties digitally advanced (Russia vs. Estonia, China vs. USA). These cases show that differences in states’ capabilities and available resources allowed them to withstand and relatively quickly repel cyber offenses without outside support and great harm. The general conclusion is that country’s position along Digital Divide translates into the level of that country’s cyber security, which serves as a litmus test for the level of its cyber power that, in turn, is indicative of the country’s strategic political standing among other states.” (abstract)

Middle East / Western Asia & Northern Africa
181. Bilge Yesil: Transnationalization of Turkish dramas: exploring the convergence of local and global market imperatives. In: Global Media and Communication, vol. 11, nr. 1, 2015, p.43-60

Since the mid-2000s, an ever-increasing number of Turkish dramas have been exported to several markets and commanded high prices and ratings. To explain the transnationalization of Turkish dramas, this article explores the political economic imperatives as opposed to the commonly cited cultural proximity thesis. Based on in-depth interviews with television producers, distributors and executives, it analyses the burgeoning of the Turkish production sector, the search for additional revenue streams in foreign markets by Turkish producers, their integration into global networks of television trade, governmental support and the converging local and global dynamics that created favourable export conditions for Turkish dramas.” (abstract)

Journalism & Journalism Training

General & International


“The recent growth of journalism education around the globe offers new ways for media development organizations to work with budding journalists in places where...”
the media sector is struggling. Improved communications technology and emerging international standards for quality journalism mean top universities outside the United States can be partners in training younger journalists before they enter the work force." (p.1)


"This handbook is written specially for journalists. The examples come from newsrooms, because that is what I know best. But 4 reading it, you will realise that the situations and examples can be "translated" to your private life and adapted to all kinds of professional situations." (p.3-4)


subjects: online journalism; professional identity of journalists - Argentina; China; Germany; USA


"In this paper we describe how quality in reporting could be measured through content analysis. We show that this approach, although somewhat technical, is feasible. It can help projects to become better and more successful. As a suggestion for practitioners in media development we present three options for measuring quality of reporting for monitoring and evaluation purposes." (abstract)

http://bit.ly/1s0EZAQ


"The potential of audience participation constitutes a most important characteristic of digital journalism. This article presents an inductive study of audience participation in the production of online news in a Danish context, analysing how audiences participate, and what relationships between journalists and audiences accompany this participation. The article discusses the concept of participation, arguing on the basis of sociological theory that it should be understood as those instances where the audience influences the content of the news through their intentional actions. Applying this definition, it proposes four ideal types of audience participation in the production of online news, namely sharing of information, collaboration, conversation and meta-communication." (abstract)

http://www.nordicom.qc.ca/sites/default/files/kapitel-pdf/09_kammer_0.pdf


http://www.aibd.org.my/node/3305

189. Frank Smyth: Journalist security guide: covering the news in a dangerous and changing world. Committee to Protect Journalists (GPJ), [2012], 70 p.


AFRICA, SUB-SAHARAN


Subjects: journalism research; communication / journalism journals & magazines - Sub-Saharan Africa


Contents: "Is this all there is to it?" Professor Alfred Esimatimi Opubor (1937-2011) / Ayobami Ojebode -- The need for the "Dar es Salaam Declaration on editorial freedom, independence and responsibility" / Robert A. White -- The Dar es Salaam Declaration on editorial freedom, independence and responsibility (DEFIR) / The Media Council of Tanzania - 2011 -- Review Article: Why don't we have more editorial freedom and responsibility in Africa? / Robert A. White -- Declaration on promoting independent and pluralistic media: Declaration of Windhoek, UNESCO - 1991 -- What has been the impact of the Windhoek Declaration? Summary of Gay Berger's "Twenty years after the Windhoek Declaration" / Robert A. White -- Declaration of principles on freedom of expression in Africa, African Commission on Human and People's Rights. The Banjul Declaration - 2002 -- Being sceptical: Deconstructing the media freedom and responsibility / George Nyabuga -- A veteran editor speaks: Facts and myths about editorial freedom and responsibility / Wallace Maugo -- Enhancing editorial freedom and responsibility: The case of the Kenyan Editors' Guild / Rosemary Okello


‘Instead of serving the public and speaking truth to power, many media may act as mouthpieces of the powerful, repeat rumors without verification, discriminate against minorities, and feed the polarization of societies. Such media actions have a harmful influence that reaches far beyond the media sector itself. In this paper, we describe different phenomena of what we call the dark side of the media, and we look at how the dark side interacts in a dynamic way with other features of the governance environment. We propose a heuristic model to describe negative and positive dynamics between the media sector and the wider political, economic, and cultural context. New and broader strategies in media development are needed to tackle this problem.’ (p.1)


‘Evaluating the impact of media assistance is challenging for several reasons. Primary among them is that these kinds of initiatives operate in a complex political, social, and cultural environment. Although there has been increased attention to evaluation of media assistance, with a series of international conferences, funded research projects, and publications addressing this topic, it remains a problematic area of practice. This paper provides a survey of recent media assistance evaluation practices through an analysis of 47 evaluation documents of programs and projects from 2002-2012, identifying trends in methodology choices, and critiquing the quality of the evidence enabled through different evaluation approaches. It finds clear patterns in how, when and by whom evaluations are undertaken, but finds that these practices rarely generate useful, insightful evaluations.’ (abstract)


“This is a hands-on reference guide for media development practitioners. It is based on principles and practices of design research that have been long used by the private sector, and grounded in the experience Reboot has gathered in designing and implementing international development projects around the world. This guide was born out of a collaboration between Reboot and Internews, through its Center for Innovation and Learning, and its Pakistan Country Office. Together, we sought to understand the complexity of the information ecosystem in the Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA) region of Pakistan. Our ultimate goal was to design contextually appropriate programs that improved access to information by communities in this region.’ (p.4)


ASIA & PACIFIC


“For the third consecutive year in a row, the Myanmar Media Development Conference, a unique multi-partner, multi-stakeholder enterprise, gathered government officials, journalists, media owners, editors, reporters, NGOs, local, regional and international organisations for discussions on the status and way forward of media development in Myanmar in the year gone by. The theme of the conference was ‘Moving Towards a Sustainable Media Environment’ and in constructive and dynamic discussions, Myanmar media stakeholders debated the current status and way forward for the Myanmar media environment three years after the first media reforms were set in motion in 2011.”


205. Chimmi Dolkar: Strengthening media and civic education to enhance democracy in Bhutan. Final external project evaluation. United Nations Development Programme (UNDP); Bhutan Center for Media and Democracy (BCMD);
207. The media and development. In: Development and Cooperation (D+C), vol. 42, nr. 1, 2015, p.10-29

Contents: Palestinian youth appreciate internet blogs / Mona Naggar -- The Dart Center helps journalists all over the world to cope with trauma / Petra Tabeling -- Bolivia's indigenous people rely on radio journalism / Linda Vierecke -- CEPA, a centre for radio broadcasting in Cochabamba, teaches Andean villagers journalism skills / Juan Ordoñez Caeto -- Virtual continuity: e-learning programmes would make the face-to-face training courses of donor agencies more effective / Werner Eggert -- Support for independent media serves development / Alexander Matschke.


Contents: This is your Internet: Trends and Growth -- Open and Sustainable Internet -- Benefits of an Open and Sustainable Internet -- Challenges to the Open and Sustainable Internet -- Recommendations.


Contents: Introduction: Rethinking social memory in the age of information / Lindsey A. Freeman, Benjamin Nienass, and Rachel Daniell -- Haunted by the spectre of communism: spectacle and silence in Hungary’s house of terror / Amy Sodaro -- ‘Emerging democracies’ or ‘undergoing democratic consolidation’: Their media were analysed through the lens of the ‘transition’ paradigm. But these regimes are not ‘on their way to democracy’: they are meant to remain as they are, mixing democratic features and authoritarian traits. Their media landscape reflects this situation, showing both characteristics of a democratic media system and some authoritarian features, generally in hidden form. These media systems can therefore be labeled ‘pluralist authoritarian’, which seems to be a contradiction at first glance, until a distinction is made between the façade and what lies beneath. In the façade we see a pluralist media landscape, a market open to private initiatives; an absence of a priori control over media content, a diversity of political parties able to interact with media outlets, and journalists who have gained autonomy through the establishment of their own principles of conduct, professional organisations and self-regulatory bodies. But behind the façade, media outlets have to face maneuvering from those in power who wish to control the flow of information through direct political pressure, indirect economic obstacles, dominance on the public media, and manipulation of the legal framework and judicial system. Analysing the media systems of Francophone countries in Africa in the light of the ‘semi-authoritarian’ paradigm, and not as ‘consolidating democratic media sectors’ or ‘emerging liberal media markets’, gives a clearer perspective on the issues at stake right now in that part of the continent, and should be a challenge for future researchers publishing in this journal.” (conclusion)


“This article develops a number of conceptual and methodological proposals aimed at furthering a firmer agenda for the field of socialist television studies. It opens by addressing the issue of relevance of the field, identifying three critical contributions: strategies of overcoming the Cold War framework that dominates much of existing literature; the importance of a multilayered analysis of socialist television that considers its cultural, political as well as economic aspects; and the ways in which we can challenge the prevalence of methodological nationalism in the field.” (abstract)


“In the late 1990s and 2000s, a number of calls were made by scholars to “internationalize” or “dewesternize” the field of media and communication studies. I argue that these approaches have indirectly silenced a much longer disciplinary history outside the ‘West’ that has not only produced empirical knowledge but has also actively challenged Western epistemologies. This article seeks to reinscribe the epistemological and historical foundations of media and communication studies in Africa. By framing the research of African media and communication scholars within the changing nature of knowledge production, shifting power relations between African nations, and the evolving role of African universities, I demonstrate how academic knowledge production is frequently driven and constrained by particular dominant social, political, and economic interests.” (abstract) AMERICAS & CARIBBEAN


subjects: radio landscapes; television landscapes - Peru - statistical data


"Brasilien hat mehr als einen Bertusconi: Zehn Familien kontrollieren die Medienlandschaft. Politische und wirtschaftliche Interessen sind eng miteinander verzahnt. Alle Versuche, das zu ändern, sind bislang gescheitert." (Einleitung) subjects: media ownership; media concentration; vested economic interests in the media; vested political interests in media - Brazil

http://www.welt-sichten.org/artikel/15839/grossgrundbesitzer-im-aether


subjects: public service / state media; media policies; public television - Paraguay - position papers / recommendations

ASIA & PACIFIC


http://www.waccglobal.org/articles/media-development-2014-3-pdfs


subjects: media landscapes & media systems; media / communication control; social media - China

MIDDLE EAST / WESTERN ASIA & NORTHERN AFRICA


“La présente étude, menée entre juillet 2014 et janvier 2015, est basée sur plus de 45 entretiens approfondis, sur 130 candidatures reçues par CFI dans le cadre de sa compétition EBTICAR-Média1, soutenue par l’U.E., ainsi que sur l’analyse de nombreux rapports, articles et essais. Cette étude tente de fournir une vue d’ensemble du paysage complexe, multiforme et mouvant des médias en ligne dans le monde arabe.” (p.5)

subjects: online media landscapes; internet & social media use; internet access; online advertising; internet freedom - Algeria; Egypt; Jordan; Lebanon; Morocco; Palestine; Syria; Tunisia - comparative analysis; country surveys


“Our research confirms that the Persian blogosphere has undergone significant shifts since the late 2000s as a result of a confluence of multiple factors: state intervention, the rise of social networking sites, changes to iran’s socio-political culture, and personal/professional issues. Our study finds that these factors have indeed resulted in a general dilution of Blogestan, as indicated by declines in blogging activities and the number of active blogs in our sample. Changes to the internal dynamics of the Persian blogosphere are also evidenced by shifts in blog content, how audiences interact with bloggers, and blogger-to-blogger relationships...” (p.3)


“Mass communication has long been recognized as an important contributor to national identity and nation building. This book examines the relationship between media and nationalism in Israel, arguing that, in comparison to other countries, the Israeli case is unique. It explores the roots and evolution of newspapers, journalism, radio, television, and the debut of the Internet on both the cultural and the institutional levels, and examines milestones in the socio-political development of
Media Management, Media Economics

AFRICA, SUB-SAHARAN


"Sub-Saharan Africa (SSA) has been the fastest growing region over the last five years, in terms of both unique subscribers and connections. By June 2014, there were 329 million unique subscribers, equivalent to a penetration rate of 38%. Consumers, governments and businesses across SSA are rapidly adopting mobile, not only as a basic communication tool, but also to access information and a growing range of new applications and services. As of June 2014, there were 608 million connections in SSA, including seven million machine-to-machine (M2M) connections." (executive summary)

http://www.gsmamobileeconomyafrica.com/GSMA_ME_SubSaharanAfrica_Web_Simple.pdf

AMERICAS & CARIBBEAN


"25 members of influential media in Latin America met in Montevideo, along with academics and representatives of civil society. The event aimed to discuss which could be sustainability models that guide journalistic projects in the region. New communication possibilities thanks to new technologies led to the proliferation of independent and alternative digital media. Now, how do they manage to survive and sustain themselves in time? Each project has made his own path: from partnerships with international organizations, training and consultancies, donations, to innovation and content. But what elements do they have in common?" (p.2) http://www.wsis-community.org/mod/file/download.php?file_guid=3308524

ASIA & PACIFIC


"The Latin America mobile market is now the fourth-largest globally, with almost 326 million unique subscribers and 718 million connections as of September of 2014. A little over half of the population in the region have now subscribed to a mobile service, a figure that is expected to reach almost 60% by 2020, broadly in line with the global average." (executive summary)


"Malaysiakini, an online news platform launched in 1999 in a country of continuous and pervasive media controls, has taken advantage of a precarious space allowing comparatively free journalism on the Internet. Its success in Malaysia is two-fold: First, it has increased demand for reliable and independent news, along with support for human rights, open government, and free expression; and Second, it has built a viable business model that enables it to employ about 40 reporters, publish in four languages, and expand into video products and business news." (executive summary) http://www.cima.net.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/02/CIMA-Advancing-Independent-Journalism-While-Building-a-Modern-News-Business-The-Case-of-Malaysiakini.pdf


"Asia Pacific is the world’s largest mobile region but also one of the most diverse regions in terms of the levels of both economic and mobile market development. Asia Pacific dominates the global mobile industry in terms of both unique subscribers and connections, having seen significant growth over recent years and with it set to remain the second fastest growing region over the period out to 2020 (during which time it will add over 750 million new subscribers)." (executive summary)

http://asiapacific.gsmamobileeconomy.com/GSMA_ME_APAC_2014.pdf


"Mobile has scaled dramatically over recent years in the Arab States. The region’s mobile industry is one of the fastest growing globally, with over half of the population having subscribed to a mobile service at the end of 2013. This figure is forecast to reach almost 60% of the population by 2020, broadly in line with the global average. At the end of 2013 there were 195 million unique subscribers and 404 million connections (i.e. SIM cards)." (executive summary)

http://arabstates.gsmamobileeconomy.com/GSMA_ME_Arab_States_2014.pdf

Minorities, Diasporas, Indigenous Peoples, Disadvantaged Groups & Media

AMERICAS & CARIBBEAN

234. Tania Cantrell Rosas-Moreno: When the marginalized enter the national spotlight: the framing of Brazilian favelas and faveladoms. In: Global Media and Communication, vol. 11, nr. 1, 2015, p.61-80

"How are marginalized peoples and places framed in their dominant national media? Framing theory applied through a comparative narrative analysis of 313 news articles, 291 photos and 1051 telenovela scenes allowed Brazilian media representations of a marginalized people, faveladoms, and marginalized, contested spaces, favelas, to be juxtaposed and ‘Organizing principles’ communicated through media reports and stories of these marginalized groups operated to shape a certain social reality within the nation-state of Brazil. The salient latent frames ‘Abandoned favelas and faveladoms’ and ‘Favela life is ideal father-led life’ percolated from news and novela reports, respectively. That the timing of news reports and photos with telenovela production were concurrent, yet the manifest media framing of these people and places proved so radically different, makes this study interesting. More importantly, while the more pervasive media controls, has taken advantage of a precarious space allowing comparatively free journalism on the Internet. Its success in Malaysia is two-fold: First, it has increased demand for reliable and independent news, along with support for human rights, open government, and free expression; and Second, it has built a viable business model that enables it to employ about 40 reporters, publish in four languages, and expand into video products and business news." (executive summary) http://asiapacific.gsmamobileeconomy.com/GSMA_ME_APAC_2014.pdf


"This report offers a fresh perspective on the information and media landscape in Pakistan’s Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA). It presents insights into the human impacts of information challenges and articulates opportunities to design development programming. By bringing a ground-level, human understanding to the complex dynamics of conflict in the region, this report seeks to supplement other analyses conducted through geopolitical, historical, or security lenses. (introduction, p.4) https://www.internews.org/sites/default/files/resources/Internews_Trust-Influence-and-Connectivity-Pakistan_2014-05.pdf

- 25 -

“This working paper envisages analyzing issues related to media and national minorities in Georgia in order to provide a comprehensive picture of the current situation of minority media and of the impact of media on majority-minority relations. To gather data on this topic, 30 interviews with various media and NGO actors both in Tbilisi and the regions were conducted from October 2010 through April 2011.” (abstract)

EUROPE


“This book considers how Moroccan-Dutch youth, mostly born in the Netherlands, navigate digital spaces to articulate their politicized identities in a time when claims over the failure of multiculturalism, anti-immigration sentiments and Islamophobia sweep across Europe. Digital Passages: Migrant Youth 2.0 addresses not only to how these mostly second-generation migrant youth navigate across digital spaces, but also considers the digitization of key identity-formation processes, such as coming of age, rites of passage and the negotiation of offline/online gender, diaspora, religious and youth cultural expectations.” (introduction, p.14)
http://open.org/search?identifier=559550


“Both in form and in content, this publication is unconventional in its approach to deconstructing and debating some prevailing imageries of migrants across Europe and specifically in Spain, the UK, Turkey and Poland. In this publication, four individual case studies of incidents that occurred recently in the media provide the starting points for an analysis of country-specific, cultural and historical contexts that influence public perception of, and general attitudes to, migrants and migration. An eclectic mix of images from mainstream media sources - footage "found" and introduced by the cultural organisations of the DocNext Network - represent how migrants are portrayed, or in some cases, made invisible in each country. The images are snapshots of the representation of migrants in media: they show how migrants are stereotyped, criminalised, racially categorised, objectified and subjected to hate speech, all of which serves to deny their individual voices and agency.” (preface)
http://ctbtc1.squarespace.com/static/526e597e4b08d3006a1edfe1/5338d85ee4b0933f3aa09c7a/1401874526850/Remaking+Europe+book_new.pdf

Public Relations, Strategic Communication

GENERAL & INTERNATIONAL

http://ebook.socialmarketingiq.com

Contents: Understanding the news media -- Understanding social media -- Communicating through news media. Press releases -- Press conferences -- Interviews -- Communicating through social media. Twitter -- Facebook -- Blogging -- Online strategy -- Managing your communications. Developing media campaigns - Crisis communications -- Being a communications officer.
http://mediapusher.eu/pressfreedom/downloads/making.the.media.work.for.you-ebokud.pdf


“Online communication is widely used by NGOs, but the full potential of social media is not always realised. The most effective use of online communications requires an organisational culture that values social media as central to its overall strategy. However, there is frequently a lack of integration of digital technologies within NGOs. The social media landscape is fast-moving and changeable and demands creative management. There is a danger that NGOs think too much about the platform and not enough about the message and the audience. NGOs need to move away from a predominantly broadcast model to a more dialogical model that encourages two-way communication. Measurement is essential to build an evidence base for future decision-making and the increasing availability of analytical tools facilitates this. But NGOs should be wary of simply aiming to gain followers or likes. “Going viral” raises awareness, but does not necessarily lead to sustained commitment. Listening has been undervalued and is vitally important in order to understand supporters and monitor public debate about development issues.” (executive summary)

242. The big social media guide for nonprofits. classy.org, ca. 2014, 53 p. (Classy Resource Guides)


245. Timothy W. Coombs: Crisis management and communications. Institute for Public Relations, 2014

"While crises begin as a negative/threat, effective crisis management can minimize the damage and in some case allow an organization to emerge stronger than before the crisis. However, crises are not the ideal way to improve an organization. Because no organization is immune from a crisis so all must do their best to prepare for one. This entry provides a revised set of ideas that can be incorporated into an effective crisis management program. At the end of this revised entry is an updated annotated bibliography. The annotated bibliography provides short summaries of key writings in crisis management highlighting. Each entry identifies the main topics found in that entry and provides citations to help you locate those sources.” (conclusion)
http://www.institutefopr.org/crisis-management-communications/


Research Methods in Communication Studies & Social Sciences

GENERAL & INTERNATIONAL


Contents: Introduction -- Participatory Visual and Digital Research in Theory and...
Technological Aspects of Media & ICTs

GENERAL & INTERNATIONAL


subjects: digital television; media diversity & pluralism; media assistance - position papers / recommendations


"The report focuses on good practices for introducing digital radio; however, there is no one-size-fits-all solution. Consequently, it describes various ways to handle the main digitization issues by highlighting 30 factors that contribute to positive acceptance of digital radio by listeners. Each of these key success factors is illustrated with a specific national example." (introduction)
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