Media Development Publications 2016-I

A selection of titles added to the CAMECO literature database in the first half of 2016

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Particularly commendable guides, handbooks and other remarkable publications are shaded in grey.

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This list is published twice a year. Please contact christoph.dietz@cameco.org to (un-)subscribe it.

Contents

Audience Research & Media Use

GENERAL & INTERNATIONAL

1. Graham Mytton, Peter Diem, Piet Hein van Dam: **Media audience research: a guide for professionals.** New Delhi et al.: Sage, 2016, xvi, 281 p.

Contents: Introduction -- History of Media Research -- Quantitative Research: Audience Measurement-General Theory and the Basics -- Audience and Media Measurement Research Methods in Use Today -- Quantitative Online Research -- Internet Audience Measurement: Passive Methods and Technologies -- Qualitative Research -- Audience Opinion and Reaction -- Desk Research -- Data Analysis -- Adapting Media Research to Different Cultures.

2. Daniel Miller, Elisabetta Costa, Nell Haynes, Tom McDonald, Razvan Nicolescu, Jolynna Sinanan, Juliano Spyer, Shriram Venkatraman, Xinyuan Wang: **How the world changed social media.** London: UCL Press; University College London, 2016, xxiv, 262 p.

"The first book in Why We Post, a book series that investigates the findings of nine anthropologists who each spent 15 months living in communities across the world, including Brazil, Chile, China, England, India, Italy, Trinidad and Turkey. This book offers a comparative analysis summarising the results of the research and exploring the impact of social media on politics and gender, education and commerce. What is the result of the increased emphasis on visual communication? Are we becoming more individual or more social? Why is public social media so conservative? Why does equality online fail to shift inequality offline? How did memes become the moral police of the internet? Supported by an introduction to the project's academic framework and theoretical terms that help to account for the findings, the book argues that the only way to appreciate and understand something as intimate and ubiquitous as social media is to be immersed in the lives of the people who post. Only then can we discover how people all around the world have already transformed social media in such unexpected ways and assess the consequences." (back cover)
http://discovery.ucl.ac.uk/1474805/1/How-the-World-Changed-Social-Media.pdf

3. Nic Newman, Richard Fletcher, David A. L. Levy, Rasmus Kleis Nielsen (eds.): **Reuters Institute digital news report 2016.** Oxford: Reuters Institute for the Study of Journalism, 2016, 109 p.

"This year we have evidence of the growth of distributed (offsite) news consumption, a sharpening move to mobile and we can reveal the full extent of ad-blocking worldwide. These three trends in combination are putting further severe pressure on the business models of both traditional publishers and new digital-born players – as well as changing the way in which news is packaged and distributed." (overview & key findings)
http://reutersinstitute.politics.ox.ac.uk/sites/default/files/Digital-News-Report-2016.pdf

4. Anne Austin, Jonathan Barnard, Nicola Hutcheon: **Media consumption forecasts 2015.** London: ZenithOptimedia, 2015, 192 p.

"This report surveys the changing patterns of media consumption in 65 countries across the world, and forecasts how the amount of time people allocate to different media will change between 2014 and 2017. It measures the amount of time spent reading newspapers and magazines, watching television, listening to the radio, visiting the cinema, using the internet, and viewing outdoor advertising while out of the home. Note that the extent of information available varies considerably from market to market. For some countries we have a full breakdown of consumption figures across all media, with separate figures for desktop and mobile internet, with historical figures back to 2010 and forecasts to 2014, plus monthly breakdowns for consumption across the year, and hourly breakdowns for consumption across the day. For a few countries there is very little research on media consumption trends, so we are able to present only a limited set of figures. We expect the scope of the report to expand in future editions, both by adding new countries and by providing more details for countries where information is currently sparse." (introduction p.1)
http://zenithmedia.se/wp-content/uploads/2015/05/Media%20Consumption%20Forecasts%202015.pdf

5. Anne Austin, Jonathan Barnard, Nicola Hutcheon: **Online video forecasts 2015.** London: ZenithOptimedia, 2015, 85 p.

"This report gives forecasts for online video spend and consumption, where available, for 40 markets in which online video is at varying stages of development. From markets such as Singapore, where 85% of the population claims to access online video (according to GlobalWebIndex, 2014), to countries where online video is still in

its early stages of growth, what we see is that online video consumption has risen sharply over the past few years and has begun to attract budget-switching from TV advertising. TV remains, of course, the world's most popular advertising channel, and will be so for some years yet. Nevertheless, networks and studios are having to adapt to the new importance of digital." (introduction p.1)

http://www.mumbrella.asia/content/uploads/2015/08/Online-Video-Forecasts-20154.pdf

AFRICA, SUB-SAHARAN

6. We're still listening: a survey of the media landscape in the accessible areas of South Sudan in 2015. Internews; Forcier Consulting; USAID, 2016, xv, 178 p.

"There are a sizeable number of people who have never had access to any form of media or device. Roughly one in three (34%) respondents have never had access to radio, television, newspapers, internet, or mobile phones. Furthermore, media is less accessible for women than it is for men. It is more common (39%) for women to never have had access to any type of media than for men (26%). Overall, radio remains the most commonly accessed type of media (51%) and, not surprisingly, has a larger weekly reach (38%) than all other forms of media. This means that 4 out of 10 respondents listen to a radio on a weekly basis, roughly triple the rate of respondents who watch television on a weekly basis (13%) or read a newspaper on a weekly basis (10%). While access to television, newspapers, and internet remains sparse, mobile phone penetration levels are nearing levels of radio access." (executive summary, p.3)

http://www.internews.org/sites/default/files/resources/Internews_SouthSudan_StillListening_2015.pdf

7. Annabelle Wittels, Nick Maybanks: Communication in Sierra Leone: an analysis of media and mobile audiences. London: BBC Media Action, 2016, 52 p. (Research report)

"The survey indicates that radio remains the most widely accessed broadcast platform in Sierra Leone. In all, eight out of 10 (81%) Sierra Leoneans have access to radio, and 47% listen to it daily. Radio listenership is fractured, however, with no single station able to reach a national audience. Around 50 radio stations are currently broadcasting, with many of these having limited, local broadcast reach. This is reflected in patterns of listenership, with different stations popular in different parts of the country. Overall in the country, no station reaches more than one-third of adult Sierra Leoneans. Reaching a national audience through radio, therefore, requires working with a large number of broadcast partners. In contrast to radio access, just under half of Sierra Leoneans (45%) can access TV or DVD content and 13% can access newspapers. Access to mobile phones is high, now achieving a similar reach to radio: 83% of people report having access to a mobile phone. There is significant potential for leveraging this reach and the opportunity offered by 2G and 3G mobile phone platforms as a means of distributing media content to audiences. More than half of mobile phone owners (52%) have a basic feature phone."

http://downloads.bbc.co.uk/rmhttp/mediaaction/pdf/research/mobile-media-landscape-sierra-leone-report.pdf

8. 10 things you need to know about radio in South Africa. Kuper Research, 2015, [46 slides]

Contents: 1. The South African radio landscape -- 2. Time spent listening to radio (and other activities) -- 3. Listening to the language of your heart -- 4. Digital has little impact on radio listening -- 5. Need for media as a corruption fighter - with responsibility and balance -- 6. Trust and confidence in journalists and commentators -- 7. A brand status and conscious society -- 8. Media synergy is the advertising game -- 9. The changing [audience] research landscape in SA -- 10. Radio critical for the political arena.

http://journalism.co.za/RadioDays2015/Presentation/10%20things%20about%20radio%20in%20SA%201July15.pdf

9. De l'utilisation des médias au Mali. Berlin: Media in Cooperation and Transition (MiCT); Bamako: Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung (FES), 2015, 89 p.

"En février et en mars 2015 Media in Transition and Cooperation (MiCT) et la Fondation Friedrich Ebert à Bamako (FES) en coopération avec l'Institut d'Economie rurale malien ont procédé à une analyse de l'usage des médias à Bamako et dans sept chefs-lieux régionaux ainsi que dans trois agglomérations rurales au Mali. 1.800 personnes ont eu l'occassion de s'exprimer sur leur propre écoute des médias et de donner leur opinion. Les résultats présentés dans ce rapport démontrent que la radio demeure le média le plus populaire et que presque tout le monde y a accès mais que la télévision progresse et qu'en particulier dans les zones urbaines de plus en plus de gens ont accès à un téléviseur. La distribution de la presse et l'extension du réseau Internet restent limités mais l'usage d'Internet et des réseaux sociaux se développe en particulier dans les classes de la population plus jeune et jouissant d'un niveau d'éducation plus élevé. La téléphonie mobile gagne en ampleur mais la plupart des personnes interrogées utilisent des modèles de téléphones portables simples parce que l'usage de Smartphones et de Tablets présuppose la capacité de lire et d'écrire. L'éducation reste la clé qui amène à l'usage des nouveaux médias : l'étude démontre de prime abord que ce sont les personnes ayant achevé leur cycle scolaire qui se servent de toute la panoplie des médias, de la radio à la téléphonie portable et que ce sont eux aussi qui se montrent les plus critiques par rapport à l'offre médiatique (y compris des programmes francophones tels que TV5 Monde, RFI ou France 24). L'émetteur public ORTM domine le marché grâce à l'extension de son réseau et de sa position de monopole en tant que télévision." (résumé)

subjects: media use; media credibility / trust in the media; media use: transnational / international media - Mali - audience surveys (case studies)

http://www.mict-international.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/04/MiCT-FES-Etude_De-l%E2%80%99utilisation-des-m%C3%A9dias-au-Mali.pdf

AMERICAS & CARIBBEAN

10. Nell Haynes: Social media in Northern Chile: posting the extraordinarily ordinary. London: UCL Press; University College London, 2016, xii, 218 p.

"Based on 15 months of ethnographic research in the city of Alto Hospicio in northern Chile, this book describes how the residents use social media, and the consequences of this use in their daily lives. Nell Haynes argues that social media is a place where Alto Hospicio's residents – or Hospiceños – express their feelings of marginalisation that result from living in city far from the national capital, and with a notoriously low quality of life compared to other urban areas in Chile. In actively distancing themselves from residents in cities such as Santiago, Hospiceños identify as marginalised citizens, and express a new kind of social norm. Yet Haynes finds that by contrasting their own lived experiences with those of people in metropolitan areas, Hospiceños are strengthening their own sense of community and the sense of normativity that shapes their daily lives." (back cover)

http://discovery.ucl.ac.uk/1495966/1/Social-Media-in-Northern-Chile.pdf

ASIA & PACIFIC

11. Erik Nisbet, Arzak Khan: Benchmarking demand: Pakistan and the internet users' perspective. Annenberg School for Communication, Center for Global Communication Studies (CGCS), 2016, 27 p.

"The percentage of Pakistanis using the Internet increased by 37.5% between 2009 and 2013, though overall internet penetration remains very low with only 11% of the population having access to the Internet". (p.9) "Heavy internet users in Pakistan are very young (72% under 30 years of age), largely male (59%), and highly educated (72% with at least some university schooling). Light users are much more likely to be over thirty years of age (42% for light compared to 18% for heavy users), women (47% for light vs. 36% for heavy users), but more highly educated (38% of light users have graduate degree vs. 31% for heavy users)....Television news is by far the most popular source of information among Pakistani Internet users, with 80% of survey respondents selecting this communication channel as one of their three top sources of information. After television news, social networking sites are the most commonly cited source of information used by Pakistani Internet users with 55% of respondents selecting it as one of their top three sources." (executive summary)

http://www.global.asc.upenn.edu/app/uploads/2016/05/Benchmarking-Demand-Pakistan.pdf

12. Christina Sanko: Communication, generation and cultural memory: insights from fieldwork in Vietnam. In: Leif Kramp, Nico Carpentier, Andreas Hepp et al. (eds.): Politics, civil society and participation: media and communications in a transforming environment. Bremen: edition lumière, 2016, p.213-226

"The chapter examines the complex relations of communication processes, generations and cultural memory in the socio-cultural setting of North Vietnam. It critically reviews present scholarly work in the flourishing, but scattered, field of memory research in communication and media studies, and discusses links to Mannheim's sociological concept of generations. The theoretical concepts of generation and cultural memory demonstrate several commonalities along the lines of time and space, experiences, perceptions and mediation processes as determining dimensions. The chapter presents an exemplary case study of a family in Hanoi and probes a respondent-centred empirical approach to describe these relations in terms of memory-related communication repertoires. The repertoire-oriented analytical framework proved to be an efficient tool to elicit and merge perspectives on memory and communication practices from the research material." (abstract)

http://www.researchingcommunication.eu/SuSo15-book-final.pdf

13. Gerard Sylvester (ed.): **Use of mobile phones by the rural poor: gender perspectives from selected Asian countries.** Bangkok: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO); LIRNEasia; International Development Research Centre (IDRC), 2016, xii, 51 p.

"A qualitative study was conducted in Indonesia and Sri Lanka to understand the varied perceptions on the use and ownership of mobile phones ... The study was conducted amongst four groups of people (urban men, urban women, rural men, and rural women) in each of two countries. The study found that: Gender does have some effect on how the phone is used. Women use it more for coordination. Men on the other hand seem to use it more for livelihood activities and for making and maintaining social connections. Men in general have greater decision-making power in a phone purchase even for their spouses. The most significant difference in the utility derived from mobile phones between urban and rural dwellers is the fact that, for the latter, the ability of the phone to help connect to needed infrastructure and services was more important. This was less of a concern for urbanites since essential infrastructure and services were generally close by, unlike for those rural dwellers." (executive summary)
http://www.fao.org/3/a-i5477e.pdf

14. Yanuar Nugroho, Dwitri Amalia, Leonardus K. Nugraha, Fajri Siregar, Klara Esti, Dinita Andriani Putri: **Unboxing television in contemporary Indonesia.** Jakarta: Centre for Innovation Policy and Governance (CIPG), 2015, xxiii, 210 p.
also published in Bahasa Indonesia

"Having spent some time in the living rooms of 12 families across Greater Jakarta, West Java and East Nusa Tenggara, we found that audience has their own ways of consuming media and capacity to reflect on the content they are served. This capacity differs varyingly, fundamentally depending on three aspects: 1) the differing degrees of access and infrastructure available around the area, 2) the knowledgeability of the person in question and 3) the societal values that tie their ways of living. Across the demographics, despite their heterogenous profile, audience has common reflections about the quality of television content. As they are aware that their identities and worldview are strongly constructed by television, their criticisms and utterance are abound but find no way of channelling to the industry. Direct means of feedback to content producers are scarce, which impedes the production of a more diverse content needed to represent the heterogeneity of audience." (executive summary)
http://cipg.or.id/wp-content/uploads/2015/08/CIPG-Unboxing-Television.pdf

EUROPE

15. **Study of media development's condition in Ukraine. Audience: general public.** Internews; InMind, 2015, 63 p.

"TV remains the main news source for the majority of population – 85% of respondents say they have watched TV news during last 30 days. For the last year TV audience has slightly decreased (-8%), and, though in general other sources of information are much less popular, for people under age of 35 webresources (especially social nets) are already comparable with TV by the share of users. Share of press readers (31%) is practically immutable (-2%), however the perspective of this media is rather negative: the younger the audience is, the less relevant this source is. A tendency of shrinkage of the printed media audience is observed in many regions. There is relatively more current press readers in Dnepropetrovsk and L'vov regions, but least of them – in Lugansk, Poltava, Sumy, Nikolayev regions. Growth of internet penetration slightly slows down (actual share of users – 71%, +3% since last year), apparently because more than 90% of the most active part of population, up to 35 y.o., already use it." (key results, 1)
http://pdf.usaid.gov/pdf_docs/pa00m1gg.pdf

MIDDLE EAST / WESTERN ASIA & NORTHERN AFRICA

16. **Media consumption in Iraq.** Gallup; Broadcasting Board of Governors (BBG), 2016, 2 p.

"As in much of the Arab World, satellite TV is almost ubiquitous in Iraq and Iraqi Kurdistan, present in 97.9% of households (versus 31.5% with radio and 60.1% with the internet). Ethnic Kurds and those with a college degree are much more likely than other Iraqis to have internet access at home. 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 r esidents and has hindered their access to TV, radio, and the internet. More than one-third (36.0%) of Iraqis say that they have been "displaced" in the past 12 months due to instability. Despite the disruptions, Iraqis and Iraqi Kurds remain frequent news consumers. Almost 40% (37.6%) access news several times a day, while an additional 27.5% access it at least once a day. More than half (55.3%) share news with family, relatives, or other people at least daily. Weekly users of international news media are even more likely to access and share news daily." (p.2)
http://www.bbg.gov/wp-content/media/2016/04/BBG-Gallup-Media-Use-in-Iraq-5-4-16-draft-4.pdf

17. Elisabetta Costa: **Social media in Southeast Turkey: love, kinship and politics.** London: UCL Press; University College London, 2016, xi, 194 p.

"This book presents an ethnographic study of social media in Mardin, a medium-sized town located in the Kurdish region of Turkey. The town is inhabited mainly by Sunni Muslim Arabs and Kurds, and has been transformed in recent years by urbanisation, neoliberalism and political events. Elisabetta Costa uses her 15 months of ethnographic research to explain why public facing social media is more conservative than offline life. Yet, at the same time, social media has opened up unprecedented possibilities for private communications between genders and in relationships among young people. Costa reveals new worlds of intimacy, love and romance. She also discovers that, when viewed from the perspective of people's everyday lives, political participation on social media looks very different to how it is portrayed in studies of political postings separated from their original complex, and highly socialised, context." (publisher)
http://discovery.ucl.ac.uk/1474828/2/Social-Media-in-Southeast-Turkey.pdf

18. Anke Fiedler, Bart Veenstra, Dirk Spilker: **Syria audience research 2016.** Media in Cooperation and Transition (MiCT); Free Press Unlimited, 2016, 82 p.

"In Syria, television is the dominant media type with high usage and availability rates in all areas studied. Television is followed by online media, print media, and finally radio. Media aligned with the Syrian government are leading in government-controlled areas, and opposition-aligned media are leading in opposition areas. There are indications that media not clearly aligned with a particular camp have a following across the board. Pro-government and opposition audiences are deeply divided in their media following and in their perceptions about their communities. Being open to both media camps does not always translate into a stronger critical view of the media. Syrian audiences are confident that they are well-informed about the general geopolitical situation, but sometimes express less confidence that they are receiving adequate information regarding immediate local affairs." (main findings, p. 2)
http://www.mict-international.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/07/FPU_GMDF_MiCT_audience_research_syria_2016.pdf

19. Mohamed Younis: **Media consumption in Iraq.** Gallup; Broadcasting Board of Governors (BBG), 2016, 52 p. (BBG research series)

"Key takeaways: Internet use is increasing rapidly, but not replacing TV; Increases vary significantly by province; Internet trends will change as Iraqi government and ISIS vie for control of media." (p.32) "Kurds live in a different media environment and rely primarily on Kurdish language TV; Differences in substantive interests; Historical differences in media access between Iraqi Kurdistan and rest of Iraq have disappeared; Facebook and other forms of social-media based news sharing are increasingly important." (p.46)
http://www.bbg.gov/wp-content/media/2016/04/Iraq_BBG-Event_Final_V2_FMN.pdf

Children & Media, Youth & Media, Media Literacy

GENERAL & INTERNATIONAL

20. Sirkku Kotilainen, Reijo Kupiainen (eds.): **Reflections on media education futures: contributions to the conference Media Education Futures in Tampere, Finland 2014.** Göteborg: Nordicom, 2015, 301 p.

Contents: Divina Frau-Meigs: Augmented Media and Information Literacy (MIL). How Can MIL Harness the Affordances of Digital Information Cultures? -- Johanna Sumiala, Leena Suurpää, Titus Hjelm & Minttu Tikka: Studying Youth in the Media City. Multi-sited Reflections -- Ida Cortoni & Veronica Lo Presti: Digital Capabilities -- Minna Saariketo: Reflections on the Question of Technology in Media Literacy Education -- Ilona Biernacka-Ligieza: Journalists' Role in Media Education in Poland in a Time of Globalization -- Camille Tilleul, Pierre Fastrez & Thierry De Smedt: Evaluating Media Literacy and Media Education Competences of Future Media Educators -- Anne Lehmans & Vincent Liquète: Conditions for a Sustainable Information Transculture -- Matthias Karmasin, Sandra Diehl & Isabell Koinig: International University Curricula. The Relevance of Convergence to Media and Communication Studies -- Zhang Yanqiu: Media Literacy in China. Research, Practices and Challenges -- Leonardo Custódio: Political Peculiarities of Media Education in Brazilian Favelas -- Sirkku Kotilainen & Manisha Pathak-Shelat: Media and Information Literacies and the Well-being of Young People. Comparative Perspectives -- Marketa Zezulkova: Media Learning in Primary School Classrooms. Following the Teacher's Pedagogy and the Child's Experience -- Lana Ciboci, Igor Kanižaj & Danijel Labaš: Public Opinion Research as a Prerequisite for Media Education Strategies and Policies -- Matteo Stocchetti: Making Futures. The Politics of Media Education -- Li Xiguang: Teaching a Journalism that Never Dies. A Learning Caravan in the Asian Borderlands -- Maria Apparecida Campos Mamede-Neves &

21. Belinha S. De Abreu, Melda N. Yildiz (eds.): **Global media literacy in a digital age: teaching beyond borders.** New York: Peter Lang, 2016, vii, 298 p.

Contents: **Part 1: Media Literacy Education Framework and Brief History.** Belinha S. De Abreu: Media Literacy: Global Connections -- Belinha S. De Abreu: World Literacy and ICTs: Educational Technologies -- Belinha S. De Abreu: Global Media Events and Moments -- **Part 2: Curating Global Voices: Contributing Authors.** Richard Hornik/Masato Kajimoto/Jennifer Fleming: Creating a Global Community of News Literacy Practice -- Michael Robb Grieco: Digital Remix for Global Media Literacy -- Kristine Scharaldi: Fostering Global Competencies and 21st-Century Skills through Mobile Learning -- Vanja Ibrahimbegovic-Tihak: Enhancing Media Literacy in Bosnia and Herzegovina: Toward Utilization of IT Tools in Teaching Media and Digital Literacy -- Kelly McNeal: Contextualizing Global Media Literacy in the Standards-Based Classroom: Moving Beyond the Culture of the Dichotomous «Like» -- Rob Williams: Project Censored: Building a Global «Networked Fourth Estate» in a Digital Age -- Maria Boos/Jennifer Tiede/Silke Grafe/Petra Hesse: Developing Students' Pedagogical Media Competencies and Intercultural Competencies through a U.S.-German Partnership -- Victoria Brown: Breaking Down Barriers: Digital Media and Universal Design -- **Part 3: Practice, Assessment, Action.** Melda N. Yildiz: Global Education Projects [about the 'Global Media Literacy Education Curriculum Model']-- Melda N. Yildiz: Media Assessment [about 'the use of innivative assessment in global media litercy education'] -- Melda N. Yildiz: Practice to Action: World Savvy Teachers Take Action -- Melda N. Yildiz/Belinha S. De Abreu: Global Education Resources -- Alice Y. L. Lee: Media Literacy Goes Global.

22. Sheryl Day: **Mobile information literacy curriculum.** Seattle: University of Washington Information School, Henry M. Jackson School of International Studies; Technology & Social Change Group, 2015, 46 p.

"The Mobile Information Literacy Curriculum is a growing collection of training materials designed to build information literacies for the millions of people worldwide coming online every month via a mobile phone. Most information and digital literacy curricula were designed for a PC age, and public and private organizations around the world have used these curricula to help newcomers use computers and the internet effectively and safely. The better curricula address not only skills, but also concepts and attitudes. The central question for this project is: what are the relevant skills, concepts, and attitudes for people using mobiles, not PCs, to access the internet?" (publisher's website)

http://tascha.uw.edu/collections/mobile-information-literacy-curriculum/

AFRICA, SUB-SAHARAN

23. Vanessa Malila, Anthea Garman: **Listening to the 'Born Frees': politics and disillusionment in South Africa.** In: African Journalism Studies, vol. 37, nr. 1, 2016, p.64-80

"This article presents work done with youngsters from South Africa's poorest province, the Eastern Cape, in an effort to listen to their experience of politics and to understand their use of the media – especially whether it enables them to speak out and be heard in the public sphere. Our research shows that young people do not feel listened to by either politicians or journalists. Our conversations have revealed a strong sense of disempowerment, disillusionment with and distrust of both politics and the media. This has resulted in strategic and shrewd media consumption, and despite their invidious situation, they are able to articulate a critical appraisal of both politics and the media which is worth listening to." (abstract)

24. Alain Kiyindou, Francis Barbey, Laurence Corroy-Labardens (eds.): **De l'éducation par les médias à l'éducation aux médias.** Paris: L'Harmattan, 2015, 334 p.

Contents: Préface : Quelques spécificités africaines dans l'éducation aux médias. Regards historiques et introductifs / Annie Lenoble-Bart -- Introduction : Numérique et développement socio-économique en Afrique : Vers une nouvelle éducation à la communication et à l'information / Alain Kiyindou -- **Première Partie : Penser l'éducation aux médias.** Éducation aux médias au Canada : état des savoirs et perspective de recherche en communication / Normand Landry, Joëlle Basque, Christian Agbobli / Présentation de soi et promotion de l'identité professionnelle sur Twitter,/ Florence Thiault -- Téléphone mobile : Les liaisons dangereuses / Myriam Odile Blin -- (Re)penser l'EAIM dans le contexte du web social / Yolande Maury -- Fracture numérique, fracture normative : opportunités et difficultés de l'innovation techno-pédagogique / Vincent Liquète -- Repérage de situations info-médiatiques de nature translittéracique / Mokhtar Ben Henda, Jean-Michel Borde, Henri Hudrisier, Didier Oillo, Alain Vaucelle -- De l'éducation par les médias à l'éducation aux médias en Côte d'Ivoire / Gilbert Toppe -- Contenus des réseaux sociaux numériques : ensevelissement du structuralisme ? / Anonkpo Julien Adjue -- De la consommation publicitaire impensé à une éducation à la publicité en Afrique / Augustin Charles A. Mbia -- La théologie comme sentinelle du langage / Gaston Ogui -- **Deuxième partie : Regard sur les pratiques médiatiques.** La radio Binkadi de Tengrela (RBT) dans la dynamique d'éducation aux médias et par les médias / Dagnogo Gnéré Blama -- L'approche des pratiques médiatiques des enfants en visite dans les musées : émergence des logiques d'interprétation comme reflet des « fabrications culturelles » / Thérèse Martin -- Des radio-clubs aux communautés radiophoniques : une tradition d'éducation autour de la radio / Etienne Damome -- «Jeunes patriotes» et représentations partisanes dans la presse en Côte d'Ivoire / Blaise Konan -- Évolution des dispositifs d'expression de soi et identités numériques / Annabelle Klein -- Expression de soi et pratiques des usagers africains de Facebook / Martial Sylvain Marie Abega Eloundou -- Enjeux contemporains pour l'enseignement du journalisme à partir de l'expérience des centres d'excellence en Afrique. Une contribution à la réflexion politique de l'Unesco / Bertrand Cabedoche -- Parole mâle et parole femelle. Pour une éducation africaine aux médias / Benjamin Akotia -- Internet, éducation et famille : état de la réglementation française / Jim Lapin.

subjects: media literacy & education; digital, information & online literacy; media use in education (media didactics); educational use of ICTs / internet - Côte d'Ivoire / Ivory Coast; Sub-Saharan Africa

AMERICAS & CARIBBEAN

25. Ilana Eleá (ed.): **Agents and voices: a panorama of media education in Brazil, Portugal and Spain.** Göteborg: Nordicom, International Clearinghouse on Children, Youth and Media, 2015, 279 p.

also published in Portuguese

subjects: media literacy & education; digital, information & online literacy - Brazil; Portugal; Spain

http://www.nordicom.gu.se/sites/default/files/publikationer-hela-pdf/agents_and_voices.pdf

26. René Jesús Zeballos Clavijo: **Jóvenes: ciudadanos y comunicadores. Una experiencia de comunicación y educación en La Paz.** La Paz: Mensen met een Missie, 2015, 75 p.

Contents: Acceso a los medios de comunicación -- Consumo de medios -- Otras respuestas -- Respecto a temas globales -- Lo bueno y lo malo de las nuevas tecnologías -- Perspectiva pedagógica, metodológica y organizativa -- Algunos avances logrados -- Otros aportes -- Reflexiones sobre los derechos a la información y comunicación -- Algunos vínculos y relaciones entre la comunicación y la educación.

subjects: media literacy & education: youth; media use: youth; internet & social media use: youth - Bolivia - audience surveys (case studies)

EUROPE

27. María Gutiérrez: **Researching the young radio audience.** In: Leif Kramp, Nico Carpentier, Andreas Hepp et al. (eds.): Politics, civil society and participation: media and communications in a transforming environment. Bremen: edition lumière, 2016, p.287-297

"In 2008, the European Broadcasting Union (EBU) proposed some guidelines to radio broadcasters designed to activate the recovery of younger listeners. They did this after observing that radio's penetration among the youngest sectors was in decline. According to this report, the key to halting this decrease was to join forces with the Internet, since the latter accounted for the main lack of interest in radio among this particular demographic, especially as far as music radio was concerned. The main focus of the guidelines was therefore on the online environment. What was recommended was that attention should be paid to website development and promotion with particular emphasis on the issue of interactivity. However, taking these steps might not in itself be enough to halt young people's loss of interest in radio. Understanding and interpreting this disaffection also requires the use of methodological research tools—including the study of quantitative data provided by

audience measurement companies, organisations that analyze the listening habits and expectations of young people. In this chapter, the methodological tools designed to address this communicative issue will be examined in some depth. The findings confirm that a new approach is needed for the study of radio audiences." (abstract)
http://www.researchingcommunication.eu/SuSo15-book-final.pdf

Christian & Religious Communication

GENERAL & INTERNATIONAL

28. John Lyden, Eric Michael Mazur: **The Routledge companion to religion and popular culture.** London; New York: Routledge, 2015, xvii, 583 p. (Routledge religion companions)

Contents: **Section I: Approaching the Discipline of Religion and Popular Culture.** 1. Definitions: What is the Subject Matter of "Religion and Popular Culture"? / John Lyden -- 2. Conversations & Confessions: Who's Writing About This, and Why? / Eric Michael Mazur -- **Section II: Encounters With Popular Culture. Part A: Mediated Encounters.** 3. Television / Elijah Siegler -- 4. Journalism / Jolyon Mitchell -- 5. Film / John Lyden -- 6. Radio / Tona Hangen -- 7. Music / Mark Hulsether -- 8. Video- & Internet Games / Rachel Wagner -- 9. Internet & Social Networking / Heidi Campbell & Paul Emerson Teusner -- 10. Advertising / Tricia Sheffield -- **Part B: Material Encounters.** 11. Popular Literature / Jennie Chapman -- 12. Comics & Graphic Novels / Christine Hoff Kraemer & A. David Lewis -- 13. Food & Cooking / Benjamin Zeller -- 14. Fashion / Edward Dutton -- 15. Games & Dolls / Nikki Bado & Rebecca Sachs Norris -- 16. Kitsch / Leonard Norman Primiano -- **Part C: Locative Encounters.** 17. Shopping & Consumption / Sarah McFarland Taylor -- 18. Electronic Dance Music Events / Graham St John -- 19. Sport / Jeffrey Scholes -- 20. Monuments of Civil Religion / Darryl Caterine -- **Section III: Religious Traditions.** 21. Buddhism / James Shields -- 22. Roman Catholicism / Rodger Payne -- 23. Hinduism / Sheila J. Nayar -- 24. Islam / William Lafi Youmans -- 25. Judaism / Eric Michael Mazur -- 26. Mormonism / Lee Trepanier, Lynita Newswander & Chad Newswander -- 27. Contemporary Paganism / Jodie Vann -- 28. Protestantism / Clive Marsh.

29. Ariel Beramendi: **Apuntes para una pastoral de la comunicación hoy: los desafíos del nuevo ambiente digital.** Prólogo Dario Viganò. Bogotá: PPC, 2016, 171 p.

Contents: 1. La enseñanza y la acción de la Iglesia en el ámbito de la comunicación (La Iglesia a tiempo de los medios; El magisterio latinoamericano sobre la comunicación; Modelos de Iglesia y modelos de comunicación) -- 2. Pastoral de la comunicación y TIC en el país más católico de Sudamérica (Generalidades sobre Colombia; el acceso a las nuevas tecnologías; La pastoral de la comunicación desde la Conferencia Epsicopal; La comunicación según los pastores; Pastoral de la comunicación en el ambiente digital) -- 3. Doscernimiento y propuesta pastoral comunicativa (Consideraciones sobre la comunicación eclesial en red; Proyectas la comunicación según la eclesiología; Potenciar el trabajo y la comunicación en red; Reflexiones finales).

subjects: Catholic Church and communication; communication / media pastoral; Church documents on communication; Catholic websites; theology of communication; communication networks - Colombia

30. Franz-Josef Eilers: **"Go and proclaim" (Mk 16:15): mission and social communication in a new culture for evangelization.** In: Jacob Kavunkal, Christian Tauchner: Mission beyond Ad Gentes. Siegburg: Franz Schmitt Verlag, 2016, p.103-122

"The paper will sketch first some developments and indicate directions in the field of social communication to clarify developments which shape our communication situation in a digital world as the environment wherein evangelization takes place. This will be followed, second, by presenting two mission documents and their communication consequences and show—third—how this is reflected in the Asian church. The paper concludes—fourth—by reflecting on the need for a proper communication spirituality to be based on a mission spirituality as proposed by Pope John Paul II." (p.103)

31. Virgilio F. Ciudadano: **Social communication formation in seminaries and schools of theology: an investigation.** Manila: Logos (Divine Word), 2015, 168 p. (Communicatio Socialis Prints; 2)

Contents: I. General Considerations and Norms -- II. The Current Staus of Pastoral Communication and Formation in Seminaries and Theological Schools in Metro Manila -- III. Integration of Pastoral Communcation in Priestly Formation -- IV. Integration.

32. Peter Horsfield: **From Jesus to the Internet: a history of Christianity and media.** New York: Wiley & Sons, 2015, 336 p.

"From Jesus to the Internet is the first systematic survey of the historical relationship between Christianity and media. Although many see the relationship between religion and media as a distinctly modern phenomenon, in this book the scholar Peter Horsfield examines Christianity through its history as a mediated phenomenon, showing how profoundly it has been shaped by the many media forms used in embodying and spreading its stories." (back cover)

33. Jean-Baptiste Malenge Kalunzu: **Médias et formation à la vie consacrée.** Saint-Denis: Edilivre, 2015, 77 p.

Contents: Ecouter pour mieux communiquer et grandir ensemble -- Les nouvelles technologies de l'information et de la communication et l'accompagnement spirituel -- L'impact des médias sur la gestion de la liberté chez les jeunes -- Formation de vingt novices à la culture médiatique -- Des novices formées à la culture médiatique.

subjects: Catholic Church and communication; clergy; spirituality; training of Church communicators

34. Peter Malone: **An ever-widening screen.** Ballarat (AU): Connor Court Publishing, 2015, 501 p.

"We all have many strands in our lives. In this memoir, Peter Malone takes us through his various strands. He is a man of a certain vintage, mainly Irish heritage. He grew up as a Catholic in a pre-Vatican II Church. His call was to a religious congregation from the late 1950s and to priesthood from the mid-1960s. For many years he worked in religious formation in his congregation and taught theology and Old Testaments Studies, as part of the Melbourne College of Divinity. But, in different ways throughout the years, there was always the cinema strand, reviewing, writing, seminars and heading up the Catholic Church's international cinema organisation and then SIGNIS, The World Catholic Association for Communication." (back cover)
Reviewed in: Signis Media, No.2 (2016), p.23

35. Jürgen Mohn (ed.): **Die Medien der Religion.** Zürich: Pano Verlag, 2015, 280 p. (CULTuREL; 6)

Contents: Dirk Baecker: Leere Gewissheit. Die Form der Religion in den Medien der Gesellschaft -- Stephan Peter Bumbacher: Die Medien in den Religionen des Alten China -- Peter Seele: Leitmedium Geld. Über die Entstehung des Kreditgeldes aus dem antiken 'Opferbetrieb' -- Karenina Kollmar-Paulenz: «Shugden versus pluralism and national unity». Der Shugden Konflikt und die Rolle der Medien -- Frank Neubert: Die mediale Konstruktion eines 'globalen Hinduismus'. Überlegungen zum Verhältnis von Globalisierung, Massenmedien und Religion am Beispiel von Hinduism Today -- Magali Jenny: L'aventure d'un bestseller. De l'experience de l'adaptation d'une recherche en science des religions pour le grand public -- Anna-Katharina Höpflinger: Zwischen Massenmedialität und Exklusivität. Kleidung als Medium von Religion am Beispiel des Bündner Talars -- Monika Glavac: Im Spannungsfeld zwischen Karikatur und Religion. Das Fremde in einer Mohammedkarikatur und in Credulity, Superstition and Fanaticism. A Medley von William Hogarth -- Dirk Johannsen, Anja Kirsch: 'Religion' als Stilmittel der Fantastik. Eine wirkungstheoretische Betrachtung der Fernsehserie Lost -- Oliver Krüger: Das Internet als Noosphäre. Teilhard de Chardin, McLuhan und die Utopie einer globalen Gemeinschaft.

subjects: religion and communication; Hinduism and communication; religious communication history - France; India; Switzerland

36. Anh Vu Ta, Franz-Josef Eilers: **Social communication in theological perspective: communication theology.** Manila: Logos (Divine Word), 2015, 117 p. (Communicatio Socialis Prints; 1)

Contents: Social Communication in Theological Perspective [Franz-Josef Eilers] -- Communication Theology [Anh Vu Ta]: 1. Development of a Theological Concept; 2. The Origins of the Idea of a Communication Theology; 3. Dimensions of Self-Communication in Revelation; 4. Dimensions of God's Self-Communication in the Incarnation; 5. Role of the Holy Spirit; 6. The Church as the Image of the Trinity: A Communicative Reality; 7. Concluding Reflection.

AFRICA, SUB-SAHARAN

37. Jean-Baptiste Malenge Kalunzu: **Évangéliser les médias, un défi chrétien.** Saint-Denis: Edilivre, 2016, 114 p.

Contents: Face aux évolutions de la culture des médias: actualité des défis pastoraux pour la vie et la mission de l'Eglise en Afrique -- Etudiant catholique et danger d'une formation religieuse par les médias -- Nouveaux médias et évangélisation: Quels usages et quels effets? -- Maîtriser la télécommande -- Médias catholiques et élections -- Annoncer la bonne nouvelle des élections -- Médias "périphériques": entre mensonge et vérité.

subjects: communication / media pastoral; Catholic Church and communication - Congo (Dem. Rep.)

AMERICAS & CARIBBEAN

38. Jenny Barchfield: **Biblical soap opera enjoying ungodly success in Brazil.** Cruxnow.com, 2015

"Set in ancient Egypt and loosely based on the story of Moses, "The Ten Commandments" is billed as Brazil's first biblical soap opera. Swathed in Egyptian robes and sporting lapis lazuli jewelry and Cleopatra wigs, some of the characters are based on biblical or other historic figures, while others are invented. The soap is taking the country by storm. It's helped propel the Rede Record television network, owned by the founder of Brazil's main Pentecostal church, the Universal Church of the Kingdom of God, into a showdown with top broadcaster Globo, which for decades has had a lock on prime-time soaps, known as novelas."
http://www.sltrib.com/news/2565994-155/biblical-soap-opera-enjoying-ungodly-success

ASIA & PACIFIC

39. Binod C. Agrawal (ed.): **Changing cultures and religious practices in Asia.** Manila: University of Santo Tomas Publishing House, 2015, 162 p.

Contents: **I: A Closer Look at the Field.** Social Communication and Religion / Franz-Josef Eilers -- **II: Changing Cultures and Emerging Social Structures.** Religion and Social Communication in the Changing Cultures of Asia: An Anthropological Perspective / S.M Michael -- Bridging Social Distance to Challenge Paternalism in Sri Lanka / Sajeeva Sarnaranayake -- Challenges for Religious Communication in New Social Structures and Cultural Forms of Modern Society in the Vietnamese Context / Anh Vu Ta -- **III: Religion in Mass Mediated Societies.** The Rediscovery of Religious Silence in the Social Media Era: A Korean Case / Ignatius Kim Min-soo -- Communication Technology Impacts Thai Culture and Buddhist Way of Life / Samran Khunsamrong -- Dimensions of Bonding and Bridging in Reigious Communication through Internet: A Study Based on the Responses of College Students in Chennai / Gnana Patrick -- Mythology and Society Continuum: Study of an Indian Television Serial / Arbind K. Sinha -- An Act of Faith: From the Spiritual to the Ritual / Chandrabhanu Pattanayak -- Religion, Culture and the 'New' Soda! Media in India: Critical Perspectives / Keval J. Kumar -- Asian Religions and Social Media: Challenges and Opportunities. A Reflection / Chainarong Monthienvichienchai -- **IV: Mediated Reigious Influences Across Reigions.** Judaism and the Computer-Mediated Era / Yoel Cohen -- Influences of Religious Telecast in a Multi-Religious India: An Analysis of Hindu and Muslim Television Viewers / Binod C. Agrawal -- Hindu Dharma Satellite Telecast in a Multi-religious South Asia: An Analysis / Binod C. Agrawal and Md. Irfan Khan.

40. Binod C. Agrawal: **Media and religious communication in multi-cultural Asia: an eclectic research agenda.** Manila: University of Santo Tomas Publishing House, 2015, 180 p. (Religion and Social Communication Book Series; 2)

Contents: **Section 1: Methods.** Religion and Communication in Asia: Towards A Research Agenda / Franz-JosefEilers -- Religious Amplification in South Asia: Methodological Issues for Understanding Change / Binod C. Agrawal -- Unfolding Religious Communication Systems: A Methodological Approach / Sebastian Periannan -- **Section II: Research in Societies.** Communication, Culture and Buddhism in Asia: Structural Adaptation and Integration of Digital Media / Binod C. Agrawal -- Establishing an Interreigious Web Network as Manifestation of Changing Culture in a Filipino Rurban Community / Ma. Stella C. Tirol -- Hinduism and the Internet in 2010-12: An Essay on Websites, Blogs, Social Media Censorship and "Internet Hindu' / Kiran Thakur and Achyut Vaze -- Use of Religion and Mythology for Gains / Arbind K. Sinha -- Communication for Capacity Building of Volunteer Graduate Monks in Thailand / Phramaha Boonchuay Doojai -- A Critical Exposition of John Dick's Reigious Pluralism and the Thai Church Today / Tassanee Srivorakul -- **Section III: Commumcation Networks.** Open and Closed Communicating Networks: Sectarian and Liberal Muslim Movements in Indonesia / John Mansford Prior -- Islam and Television: Muslim Viewers of Urdu Channels in India / Md. Irfan Khan and Binod C. Agrawal -- Shah-e-Mardan: A Space for Reigions, Political, and Socio-cultural Intersections amongst Shias of Delhi, India / Geetanjali Kala -- Jainism: Its Phiosophical Tradition and the Re-adaptation through Media and Communication / Komal Shah -- Media and Sikh Religion: An Indian Perspective / B.S. Bhatia.

MIDDLE EAST / WESTERN ASIA & NORTHERN AFRICA

41. **Ramadan TV.** In: Media industries in the Middle East 2016. Qatar: Northwestern University; Doha Film Institute, 2016

"Television executives and producers are busy for 11 months of the year, preparing for the do-or-die one-month television season: Ramadan. This ninth month in the Islamic lunar calendar is at once a period of religious devotion and a time for the television industry's best productions. It is a time when viewership soars, advertising rates peak, and television programs become topics of daily conversation. During

Ramadan, programmers mostly provide Musalsalat (serials) that emphasize habitual viewing with the use of character development over multiple episodes, cliffhangers, strong emotions, and highly charged plots. Over the last few years, Ramadan programs have become popular with all segments of the society: young and old, rich and poor, females and males." (mideastmedia.org/industry/2016/ramadan/#s63)
http://www.mideastmedia.org/industry/2016/ramadan/

42. **Religious TV.** In: Media industries in the Middle East 2016. Qatar: Northwestern University; Doha Film Institute, 2016

"Religious channels in the MENA region are approximately 10 percent of all free-to-air (FTA) channels from 2012 to 2014. This is a relatively high share compared to many markets outside the region, such as the U.K., where religious channels only represent one percent of FTA channels. Religious channels increased by 50 percent from 2012 to 2014 ... The market structure and trends in religious content follow the region's faith demographics. This is why Sunni Muslim channels are more numerous. At an overall market level, 88 percent of religious FTA television channels are focused on Islam content and the remaining 12 percent on Christian content. Of Muslim channels, 83 percent are Sunni and 17 percent are Shia. The region currently has no FTA TV channels dedicated to other faiths. Growth in religious channels remains driven by the Sunni Muslim sub-segment, which contributed almost half of new religious channels (12 out of 25 from 2011 to 2014). At the same time, the region is also seeing significant growth in Shia and Christian channels. Over the same period, the number of Shia channels more than doubled from five to eleven, and the number of Christian channels expanded more than four-fold from two to nine."
http://www.mideastmedia.org/industry/2016/religious/

43. Sara Afshari: **Christian media in the Middle East: an introduction.** In: Christian Orient, 2016, [11 p.]

"The aim of this article is to introduce and examine the work of Christian media, mainly the satellite television channels, in the Middle East. The reason for focussing only on the satellite channels is because the television channels are still the main players and have attracted more attention, especially since television programs have adapted multi-layered media platforms. As a result their audience can choose when and how to view their preferred programs. Therefore, in this paper, firstly, I will briefly describe the general understanding of the function of media technology in the Middle East. Secondly, the Arabic and Farsi Christian channels will be introduced together with their functions. Thirdly, the importance of Christian media will be discussed in three segments: Christian manifestation in the region; a voice for peace, hope and healing; an alternative belief system for the disillusioned and seekers. This section will also give a critique of the work of Christian channels. I will conclude that Christians, as well as the region, are in need of hearing the voice of Christ who speaks of hope, faith and love in order to bring peace into the devastated Middle East. It follows that Christian media have a great opportunity and responsibility to present voices of hope and courage, to restore the forgotten history of Christ within the cultures of the Middle East, and to disciple the seekers of the truth." (abstract)
http://christian-orient.eu/2016/08/05/christliche-medien-im-nahen-osten-eine-einfuehrung/?lang=en

44. **Public perceptions of the Christian minority in Turkey.** London: Screen Changers, 2015, 55 p.

"The report reveals that for most respondents, Christianity is a concept that is foreign to Turkish culture. Whilst this situation is a consequence of the low numbers of Christians, it is also influenced by educational content and the media. Despite the rich history of Christianity in Turkey, the existence of numerous ancient Christian sites and centuries of living side by side, only a fraction of the public has a good level of knowledge about Christian history and practice. More creative and holistic inclusion of Christianity in formal education curricula and in the mass media can contribute to improved understanding and the public's ability to recoup and value its lost heritage. More than half of the respondents state that neither the media nor the public is objective in its treatment of non-Muslims. It may be helpful to develop a deeper understanding of this reported partiality in future research. Questions also arise regarding the public's significant over-estimation of the proportion of Christians in the general population and whether this is linked to fear or perceptions of bias." (conclusion)
http://www.screenchangers.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/02/Public-Perceptions-Regarding-the-Christian-Minority-in-Turkey_-SURVEY-REPORT-Jan16.pdf

Cinema & Media Entertainment

GENERAL & INTERNATIONAL

45. Mark J. P. Wolf (ed.): **Video games around the world.** Cambridge, Mass.; London: MIT Press, 2015, xiv, 697 p.

"Video games have become a global industry, and their history spans dozens of national industries where foreign imports compete with domestic productions, legitimate industry contends with piracy, and national identity faces the global

marketplace. This volume describes video game history and culture across every continent, with essays covering areas as disparate and far-flung as Argentina and Thailand, Hungary and Indonesia, Iran and Ireland. Most of the essays are written by natives of the countries they discuss, many of them game designers and founders of game companies, offering distinctively firsthand perspectives. Some of these national histories appear for the first time in English, and some for the first time in any language." (back cover)

table of contents: http://www.gbv.de/dms/ilmenau/toc/799813109.PDF

AFRICA, SUB-SAHARAN

46. Jorge Luiz Cruz: **Os cinemas de Cabo Verde: a visão de um estrangeiro.** In: Frederico Lopes, Paulo Cunha, Manuela Penafria (eds.): Cinema em português. Covilhã (PT): Livros LabCom, 2015, p.59-68

"Talvez este seja o momento de voltarmos os nossos olhos para a cinematografia em Cabo Verde, país que conta com apenas duas salas de cinema, pois, mesmo olhando de longe, eu venho observando desde o Brasil, há algumas tantas ações que demonstram um esforço para implantação e consolidação da sétima arte no país, e todos sabemos o enorme esforço necessário para, às vezes, conquistar pequenos resultados. De qualquer forma vale ressaltar algumas destas iniciativas, tanto oficiais, quanto particulares: festivais, associações, escolas de cinema, entre outros." (resumo)

subjects: cinema - Cape Verde

http://www.labcom-ifp.ubi.pt/ficheiros/201604051439-201602_flopespcunhampenafria_viicinemaportugues.pdf

47. Odile Goerg: **Fantômas sous les tropiques: aller au cinéma en Afrique coloniale.** Paris: Eds. Vendémiaire, 2015, 285 p. (Collection Empires)

table of contents: http://scans.hebis.de/35/81/77/35817729toc.pdf

subjects: cinema; film history; colonial legacy - Sub-Saharan Africa

48. Silvia Vieira: **O nascimento do cinema moçambicano.** In: Frederico Lopes, Paulo Cunha, Manuela Penafria (eds.): Cinema em português. Covilhã (PT): Livros LabCom, 2015, p.69-85

"A produção cinematográfica em Moçambique depende de um sistema de produção muito frágil ancorado em apoios externos. A deficiente rede de distribuição e de difusão, e a escassez de salas, não permitem que o cinema moçambicano tenha grande visibilidade. Fora dos circuitos dos festivais, dos congressos e das universidades, este cinema é praticamente desconhecido. Divulgar o trabalho dos cineastas moçambicanos, compreender o contexto e as condições em que filmam, e refletir acerca do olhar destes sobre o mundo que os rodeia, são os principais objetivos desta apresentação. Neste sentido, pretende-se, por isso, fazer uma leitura transversal da história do cinema contemporâneo em Moçambique, convocando para a discussão os realizadores Licínio Azevedo, Sol de Carvalho, José Cardoso, João Ribeiro, Pipas Forjaz e Mikey Fonseca." (resumo)

subjects: cinema - Mozambique

http://www.labcom-ifp.ubi.pt/ficheiros/201604051439-201602_flopespcunhampenafria_viicinemaportugues.pdf

AMERICAS & CARIBBEAN

49. Helyenay Araújo: **Coprodução no Ibermédia: Uma análise dos filmes brasileiros coproduzidos com apoio do fundo entre 2003 e 2013.** In: Frederico Lopes, Paulo Cunha, Manuela Penafria (eds.): Cinema em português. Covilhã (PT): Livros LabCom, 2015, p.87-100

"O fomento à produção cinematográfica em regime de coprodução tem sido uma saída para os países latinoamericanos que pressionados em sua cadeia produtiva pela hegemônica indústria cinematográfica norte americana têm dificuldades em desenvolver suas cinematografias. Desde da década de 1990, essa modalidade de realização fílmica tem sido sistematizada de forma mais consistente entre esses países, Portugal e Espanha através do Programa Ibermedia. Ao que pesem as controvérsias, este programa tem tentado cumprir o papel de promover um espaço de interação audiovisual na chamada Iberoamérica. Esse artigo tem por objetivo apresentar minha proposta de pesquisa de doutorado, que buscará avaliar a relação investimento/retorno das coproduções realizadas pelo Ibermedia nos seus últimos dez anos (2003-3013), tomando para estudo de caso 32 coproduções brasileiras realizadas com apoio do fundo, durante esse período." (resumo)

subjects: transnational film co-productions; public funding for film industry - Brazil; Portugal

50. Maria Immacolata Vassallo de Lopes, Guillermo Orozco Gómez (eds.): **Ibero-American Observatory of Television Fiction Obitel 2015: gender relations in television fiction.** Porto Alegre: Sulina; Globo Comunicação e Participações, 2015, 526 p.

also published in Spanish and Portuguese

"In 2014, Mexico, Brazil, Portugal, Colombia and Argentina, in that order, were the top five countries in the production of national fiction hours. Once again, Brazil and Mexico, despite the drop suffered by the latter, continued to be the largest producers of fiction in the Ibero-American region. In contrast, Peru and Ecuador had the lowest offer of national fiction hours, while Uruguay did not produce hours of national fiction during 2014." (p.39)

http://obitel.net/wp-content/uploads/2015/08/10-08_Obitel-ingl%C3%AAs_color_completo.pdf

ASIA & PACIFIC

51. Iwan Gunawan, Hikmat Darmawan (eds.): **Indonesian comics in island of images: rich and diverse, and well into the future. Comics exhibition in pavillon of Indonesia, Frankfurt Book Fair 2015.** Frankfurt: Frankfurt Book Fair, 2015, 24 p.

Contents: Cergam, Brief History of Indonesian Comics / Iwan Gunawan -- Indonesian Comics in The Map of World Graphic Novel / Hikmat Darmawan -- Indonesian Comic Artists at Frankfurt Book Fair 2015.

52. John A. Lent: **Asian comics.** Jackson: University Press of Mississippi, 2015, x, 342 p.

"As only Japanese comics output has received close and by now voluminous scrutiny, Asian Comics tells the story of the major comics creators outside of Japan. Lent covers the nations and regions of Bangladesh, Cambodia, China, Hong Kong, India, Indonesia, Korea, Malaysia, Myanmar, Nepal, the Philippines, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Taiwan, Thailand, and Vietnam. Organized by regions of East, Southeast, and South Asia, Asian Comics provides 178 black and white illustrations and detailed information on comics of sixteen countries and regions--their histories, key creators, characters, contemporary status, problems, trends, and issues. One chapter harkens back to predecessors of comics in Asia, describing scrolls, paintings, books, and puppetry with humorous tinges, primarily in China, India, Indonesia, and Japan." (publisher's website)

Community Media & Citizen Journalism

GENERAL & INTERNATIONAL

53. Sigrid Kannengießer: **Conceptualizing consumption-critical media practices as political participation.** In: Leif Kramp, Nico Carpentier, Andreas Hepp et al. (eds.): Politics, civil society and participation: media and communications in a transforming environment. Bremen: edition lumière, 2016, p.197-211 (Researching and Teaching Communication Series)

"Consumption-critical media practices are those practices which are either using media for criticising (certain) consumption or which are (consciously practiced) alternatives to the consumption of media technologies such as repairing, exchanging or producing durable media technologies. While the former can be found on the level of media content, the latter are practiced on the levels of production and appropriation. This article aims at conceptualizing the phenomenon 'consumption-critical media practices' by analysing examples on the levels of media production, appropriation and content. Moreover, consumption-critical media practices are discussed as political participation as they are aiming at shaping and changing society – often striving for sustainability." (abstract)

http://www.researchingcommunication.eu/SuSo15-book-final.pdf

54. José Ignacio López Vigil: **Pasión por la radio: capacitación de capacitadores.** Quito: Radialistas Apasionadas y Apasionados, 2015, 374 p.

Contents: **Parte 1: Talleres de Capacitación.** 1. ¿Quiénes somos y a qué radios nos dirigimos? -- 2. Criterios generales de capacitación -- 3. Perfil de capacitadoras y capacitadores -- 4. Dinámicas para capacitar en los diferentes formatos -- 5. Planificación de talleres -- 6. Hacia una estrategia de capacitación -- **Parte 2: Capacitación en valores ciudadanos.** 1. Derecho a ser mujer -- 2. Derecho a una vida sin violencia -- 3. Derecho al color de mi piel -- 4. Derecho a cruzar cualquier frontera -- 5. Derecho a mi preferencia sexual -- 6. Derecho a vivir en un estado laico

-- 7. Derecho a acceder a un medio de comunicación -- 8. Derecho a una cultura libre -- 9. Derecho a pensar y opinar diferente -- 10. Derecho a disfrutar la edad que tengo -- 11. Derechos de nuestra Madre Naturaleza -- 12. Derecho a ser especial -- 13. Derecho a que me llamen por mi nombre -- 14. Derecho a la legalización de las drogas -- 15. Derecho a no pelear en ninguna guerra -- 16. Derecho a otro mundo posible.

subjects: community radio training; radio production skills; civil rights; training of trainers / teacher training - manuals & training materials

http://www.radialistas.net/media/uploads/descargas/libro-pasion-por-la-radio-jose-ignacio-lopez-vigil.pdf

AFRICA, SUB-SAHARAN

55. Esther Dorn-Fellermann: **Zivilgesellschaftliches Engagement durch Community Radios: Chancen und Grenzen partizipativer Medienarbeit in Südafrika.** Konstanz; München: UVK, 2016, 367 p.

"Partizipative Medienarbeit führt nicht automatisch zu einem demokratieorientierten Programm. In Abhängigkeit von den Rahmenbedingungen ist dieses manchmal nur schwer zu realisieren. Comrnunity Radios sollte daher nicht per se eine demokratiefördemde Wirkung zugesprochen werden. Vielmehr sollte eine realistische Einschätzung in Abhängigkeit von den beeinflussenden Faktoren vorgenommen werden, die sich von Land zu Land und vielleicht auch innerhalb eines Landes unterschiedlich darstellen können. Der Fokus sollte dabei zunächst auf der Arbeit in den Stationen liegen, denn ein demokratieorientiertes Programm erscheint nur glaubhaft, wenn die damit verbundenen Ansprüche auch innerhalb der Stationen bewusst sind und gelebt werden." (S.338)

table of contents: http://d-nb.info/1078634017/04

subjects: community radios; participatory communication; civil society, civic engagement, citizen participation & media - South Africa

56. Dumisani Moyo: **Digital age as ethical maze: citizen journalism ethics during crises in Zimbabwe and South Africa.** In: African Journalism Studies, vol. 36, nr. 4, 2015, p.125-144

"This article discusses citizen journalism ethics in crisis settings. It argues for an ontological critique of citizen journalism ethics where the practice must not be judged in relation to the moral taboos of mainstream journalism. Situating citizen journalism within the broader context of liquid modernity and networked practices, the article argues that the practice marks the rise of personalised ethics and morality without ethical codes. Citizen journalism ethics in crisis settings are seen as ambivalent, nascent, fluid, individualised, situational, and sometimes contradictory. The personalisation of ethics also means that professional codes of conduct shift from codes to individual moral impulses in a complex melange of the deontic, virtuous and teleological, that is informed by higher-order ethics of freedom, human rights, social justice, media pluralism and citizen participation. Using case study and discourse analysis methods, the article concludes that citizen journalism represents something that remains deeply futuristic, where ethics are likely to crystallise around deprofessionalised and deinstitutionalised personal responsibilities." (abstract)

57. George Ogola: **Social media as a heteroglossic discursive space and Kenya's emergent alternative/citizen experiment.** In: African Journalism Studies, vol. 36, nr. 4, 2015, p.66-81

"This article critically reflects on how social media platforms such as Twitter (read here as a heteroglossic text and space) enable and encourage public participation in wider national conversations. The article explores this through the work of key bloggers/activists and citizen journalists, reflecting on how they construct as well as enable new participatory forms of civic/political engagement through Twitter. While the platform seems to have created its own hierarchies, horizontal participation is still much greater than with mainstream media formats. The discussion demonstrates the growing institutionalisation of the online space as an important platform for popular expression in Kenya, if at the same time offering an indictment of mainstream media's regime of 'closure' to outsider voices." (abstract)

58. Olivier Nyirubugara: **Mobile community reporting: a grassroots perspective on journalism.** Leiden: Sidestone Press, 2014, 144 p.

"In this book, the author presents what he calls the 'Mobile Community Reporting' approach based on a six-year training experiment [of the Voices of Africa Media Foundation] in which he was involved as trainer and coach in eight African countries. The main argument underlying the MCR approach is the following: if a member of the community covers news using a reporting tool that is familiar to that community, and taking into account the values, interests and worldviews of that community, chances of capturing what the community thinks are very high." (back cover)

https://de.scribd.com/doc/224488792/Nyirubugara-2014-Mobile-Community-Reporting-eBook

AMERICAS & CARIBBEAN

59. Camila Marques, Pedro Teixeira, Karina Quintanilha: **Defesa da liberdade de expressão das rádios comunitárias no Brasil: teses jurídicas aplicáveis.** Article 19, 2016, 55 p.

"O trabalho compila sete teses jurídicas que podem ser usadas para a defesa de rádios comunitárias em processos judiciais, trazendo informações como a argumentação e a legislação que serve de base para a tese, o momento processual que ela deve ser usada e a jurisprudência já existente. O objetivo é buscar garantir que princípios constitucionais e penais e os padrões internacionais que dispõem sobre a questão sejam respeitados. Voltado para a comunidade jurídica, o trabalho visa fazer um contraponto ao cenário de hostilidade às rádios comunitárias no Brasil. Segundo levantamento da ARTIGO 19 junto a 657 acórdãos julgados entre 2009 e 2012 pelos Tribunais Regionais Federais das cinco regiões do país, mais da metade (54%) das ações propostas contra rádios comunitárias são de natureza penalPara a ARTIGO 19, o direito administrativo e civil é muito mais adequado para a aplicação de sanções, especialmente ao verificarmos um cenario em que o direito penal vem sendo aplicado de forma desproporcional e desnecessária." (pág.web artigo19.org)

subjects: community radio legislation & regulation - Brazil

http://artigo19.org/blog/sete-teses-juridicas-para-a-defesa-de-radios-comunitarias/

60. **Fuga: que pasa por La Tribu.** Buenos Aires: Tinta Limón, 2015, 69 p.

"Fuga es un libro-disco producido en forma colectiva y colaborativa por personas que pasan por La Tribu. Imágenes intervenidas, testimonios en reposo, definiciones de lo imposible, músicas grabadas en pasillos. Intención de ofrendar aire para los fuegos que vendrán. La Tribu es un colectivo de comunicación y cultura alternativa, comunitaria y popular que funciona en una casona del barrio de Almagro, en la ciudad de Buenos Aires, desde 1989." (tapa posterior)

subjects: community radios; alternative communication - Argentina

61. **FM Bajo Flores: micrófonos para el pueblo (o cómo un barrio parió una radio comunitaria) en historieta.** 3a ed. Buenos Aires: Patria Grande; Radio Comunitaria FM Bajo Flores, 2014, 222 p.

subjects: community radios - Argentina - experience reports; illustrated books / books of pictures / comics

ASIA & PACIFIC

62. Jayalakshmi Chittoor (ed.): **Community radio for social change: compendium 2014.** New Delhi: OneWorld Foundation India; Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, 2014, 143 p.

122 Indian community radio stations present their background, programming focuses and contact details.

http://edaa.in/download.php?filename=tej_148_cr-compendium-2014.pdf

Conflicts, Media & Peacebuilding

GENERAL & INTERNATIONAL

63. Kate Ferguson: **Countering violent extremism through media and communication strategies: a review of the evidence.** Partnership for Conflict, Crime & Security Research (PaCCS), 2016, 40 p.

"Part I focuses on 'Counter-Narratives', looking at the evidence relating to strategic policy communication strategies and counter-propaganda techniques. This reflects literature from policymakers, think-tanks, and civil society initiatives rather than the academic literature base. Current literature and policy concerned with countering propaganda is dominated by the language of 'counter-narratives' but a common understanding of this relatively new lexicon has yet to emerge. There is little hard evidence that proves interaction with VE content leads to participation in VE activities ... Part II looks at "Alternative Approaches" to the use of the media to counter violent extremism, drawing on insights from the "media development" and "media assistance" sectors, and research into whether mass media and new communication interventions can inhibit identity-based violence in certain crisis situations. The theoretical foundations for these alternative approaches are supported by a stronger and more established research base, drawn from the multi-disciplinary fields of development, peace building, and social cohesion. Media projects have less impact if seen to be linked to a political agenda. A growing evidence base suggests that radio and television drama addressing issues of identity, reconciliation and tolerance have a positive an impact on public attitudes and behaviour. Media assistance can ensure that local and domestic media can respond appropriately to VE narratives." (executive summary)

http://www.paccsresearch.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2016/03/Countering-Violent-Extremism-Through-Media-and-Communication-Strategies-.pdf

64. Kristin Skare Orgeret, William Tayeebwa (eds.): Journalism in conflict and post-conflict conditions: worldwide perspectives. Göteborg: Nordicom, 2016, 202 p.

Contents: Kristin Skare Orgeret: Introduction -- 1. Elisabeth Eide: Afghanistan. Journalism in Pseudo-Post-Conflict, Conflict and Post-Conflict. A Clash of Definitions? -- 2. Charlotte Ntulume: Justified Mission? Press Coverage of Uganda's Military Intervention in the South Sudan Conflict -- 3. Rune Ottosen & Sjur Øvrebø: Who's to Blame for the Chaos in Syria? The Coverage of Syria in Aftenposten, with the War in Libya as Doxa -- 4. William Tayeebwa: Framing Peace Building. Discourses of United Nations Radio in Burundi -- 5. Kristin Skare Orgeret: Women Making News. Conflict and Post-Conflict in the Field -- 6. Samiksha Koirala: Experiences of Female Journalists in Post-Conflict Nepal -- 7. Henry Caballero Fula: Intercultural Indigenous Communication of the Indigenous Communities of Cauca [Colombia] in the Context of the Armed Conflict -- 8. Roy Krøvel: Global and Local Journalism and the Norwegian Collective Imagination of "Post-Conflict" Colombia -- 9. Elsebeth Frey: Improving Post-Conflict Journalism through Three Dances of Trauma Studies -- 10. Anne Hege Simonsen: Moving Forward, Holding On. The Role of Photojournalistic Images in the Aftermath of Crisis.

http://www.nordicom.gu.se/sites/default/files/publikationer-hela-pdf/journalism_in_conflict_and_post-comflict_conditions.pdf

65. Chris Snow, Will Taylor: Media, discussion, and attitudes in fragile contexts. London: BBC Media Action, 2015, 48 p. (Research report)

"The report explores how discussion programmes – where a diverse audience, representing the whole of society, is engaged in fair and balanced debate – can stimulate both private/interpersonal discussion and public discussion in either a community setting or one hosted by local government. It then goes on to examine whether discussion can, in turn, affect conflict-related attitudes at scale, whether attitudes towards other groups in society or attitudes towards violence. The basic idea is that regular engagement in the sort of media programmes our organisation seeks to provide can help to mitigate conflict in fragile settings by increasing understanding of the other, facilitating compromise and ultimately engendering less recourse to violence. Data collected by BBC Media Action in Kenya and Nigeria is used to test the hypothesis that media induced discussion is associated with attitudes that are related to conflict and fragility. The results reveal a rich but complicated picture. We find relatively consistent evidence in both countries that our discussion-oriented media programmes are strongly linked to private discussion among family, friends and others. Evidence from Kenya also suggests that exposure to debate-style programming is potentially linked to public political discussion, but that this relationship is likely to be mediated through other variables such as private political discussion. Finally, in both cases, both private and public discussion is strongly associated with individual attitudes towards conflict. However, the relationship is a complex one and bears further examination." (executive summary)

http://downloads.bbc.co.uk/mediaaction/pdf/research/media-discussion-attitudes-fragile-contexts-report.pdf

66. Stopping hate: how to counter hate speech on twitter? Media Diversity Institute, [2016], 6 p.

also published in French, Greek and Hungarian

"Counter speech is a way of responding to hateful messages. If left unchallenged, the peddling of myths, lies, and the use of hateful rhetoric and abuse can lead to more harm being done - especially when individuals are targeted without knowing there is support out there and 'haters' gain more confidence about expressing their views both on and off-line." (http://www.stoppinghate.getthetrollsout.org)

http://www.stoppinghate.getthetrollsout.org/

67. Simon Cottle, Richard Sambrook, Nick Mosdell: Reporting dangerously: journalist killings, intimidation and security. Basingstoke: Palgrave Macmillan, 2016, ix, 224 p.

"Examines the statistics and looks at the trends in journalist killings and intimidation around the world. It identifies what factors have led to this rise and positions these in historical and global contexts. This important study also provides case studies and first-hand accounts from journalists working in some of the most dangerous places in the world today and seeks to understand the different pressures they must confront. It also examines industry and political responses to these trends and pressures as well as the latest international initiatives aimed at challenging cultures of impunity and keeping journalists safe. Throughout, the authors argue that journalism contributes a vital if often neglected role in the formation and conduct of civil societies. This is why reporting from 'uncivil' places matters and this is why journalists are often positioned in harm's way." (back cover)

68. Eleanor R. Marchant: Interactive voice response and radio for peacebuilding: a macro view of the literature and experiences from the field. Annenberg School for Communication, Center for Global Communication Studies (CGCS), 2016, 27 p.

"This report provides a broad overview and assessment of how Interactive Voice Response (IVR) systems are being implemented in international development work with an emphasis on the particular role IVR can play in peacebuilding work in post-conflict contexts. In order to narrow the scope of research, this study focuses primarily on the usage of IVR in conjunction with radio for development projects in different crisis and post-crisis zones in Africa and India, as operationalized within the larger international development contexts. This report offers a review of the existing literature about IVR applications in non-Western contexts, supplemented by primary research based on interviews with practitioners who are using or designing IVR systems in the field. Many of the individuals interviewed work at organizations that have conducted their own impact evaluations of the new technologies they are using. This study aggregates these assessments."

http://www.global.asc.upenn.edu/app/uploads/2016/02/IVR-Lit-Review_Final.pdf

69. Greg McLaughlin: The war correspondent. 2nd ed. London: Pluto, 2016, x, 267 p.

Contents: 1. Introduction. **Part I: The war correspondent in historical perspective.** 2. The War Correspondent: Risk, Motivation and Tradition -- 3. Journalism, Objectivity and War -- 4. From Luckless Tribe to Wireless Tribe: The Impact of Media Technologies on War Reporting -- **Part II: The war correspondent and the military.** 5. Getting to Know Each Other: From Crimea to Vietnam -- 6. Learning and Forgetting: From the Falklands to the Gulf -- 7. Goodbye Vietnam Syndrome: The Embed System in Afghanistan and Iraq -- **Part III: The war correspondent and ideological frameworks.** 8. Reporting the Cold War and the New World Order -- 9. Reporting the 'War on Terror' and the Return of the Evil Empire -- 10. Conclusions: 'Telling Truth To Power' – the Ultimate Role of the War Correspondent?

https://oapen.org/search?identifier=605051

70. Rico Neumann, Shahira Fahmy: Measuring journalistic peace/war performance: an exploratory study of crisis reporters' attitudes and perceptions. In: International Communication Gazette, vol. 78, nr. 3, 2016, p.223-246

"Based on Galtung's concept of peace/war journalism, this exploratory work attempts to advance an empirical method to develop a survey instrument for a reliable and valid assessment of journalists' attitudes toward peace/war performance. The authors propose a measurement index of conflict reporting which combines several practices linked to peace/war journalism. The usefulness of the approach is then demonstrated by quantitative and qualitative evidence from a pilot study based on a survey of worldwide members of The Pulitzer Center on Crisis Reporting. Benefits of the approach and implications for future peace/war survey research are discussed." (abstract)

71. Robert G. Picard, Hannah Storm: The kidnapping of journalists: reporting from high-risk conflict zones. London: Tauris, 2016, vii, 100 p.

"This book explores the complex organisational issues surrounding the capture or kidnapping of journalists in areas of conflict and risk. It explores how journalists 'becoming news' is covered and the implications of that coverage, how news organisations prepare for and respond to such events, and how kidnapping and ransom insurers, victim recovery firms, journalists' families, and governments influence the actions of news enterprises. It considers how and why journalists are kidnapped, how employers and journalists' organisations respond to kidnappings and why freelancers are particularly at risk as well as suggesting best practices for preventing and responding to kidnappings." (back cover)

72. Ukraine: reporting conflict. A practical guide for journalists. Thomson Foundation, 2015, 18 p.

"This short booklet aims to provide some pointers and practical advice on how to stay safe while getting closer to the heart of what is going on. It is not an exhaustive guide to reporting conflict but a short introduction to some of the challenges reporters face in a bitterly divided area. Expect to meet some hostility, particularly from civilians caught in the middle of the conflict, and look out for obvious examples of bias, misinformation or blatant propaganda." (p.3)

http://www.thomsonfoundation.org/assets/News_Features/2015/Ukraine_MWebster/Ukraine-guide_2303_X-1a_SL.pdf

73. Valentina Bau: Communication for development in peacebuilding: directions on research and evaluation for an emerging field. In: Critical Arts: South-North Cultural and Media Studies, vol. 29, nr. 6, 2015, p.801-817

"This article highlights the key areas in which Communication for Development (C4D) can play a role in the aftermath of conflict, with a focus both at the community and at the national level. It provides an overview of the literature that has begun to discuss

C4D in the light of peace creation. It identifies research directions that aid to shed light on the effectiveness of C4D interventions targeting issues that are specific to post-conflict environments. It recognises its strengths when working in conjunction with broader peacebuilding programmes. Finally, it introduces a new Theory of Change (ToC) framework that is helpful in assessing the role of C4D in the achievement of sustainable peace after violence." (abstract)

74. Jesse Benn: **From passive to active: the spectrum of peace journalism.** In: conflict & communication online, vol. 14, nr. 2, 2015, 9 p.

"One of the biggest hurdles facing the field of peace journalism (PJ) is its vague definition. This paper proposes defining PJ as it operates on a spectrum, from passive to active. Through a review of extant PJ literature, this paper synthesizes current theory into an overarching, explicit concept, and calls for it to be further adopted and expanded. To conclude it considers potential advantages, drawbacks, and critiques of its proposal." (abstract)
http://www.cco.regener-online.de/2015_2/pdf/benn2015.pdf

75. Ruben Carranza, Cristián Correa, Elena Naughton: **More than words: apologies as a form of reparation.** New York: International Center for Transitional Justice (ICTJ), 2015, 20 p.

"This report explores many of the issues and challenges likely to be faced by those considering a public apology as a form of reparation for victims of serious human rights violations. It finds that the best apologies clearly acknowledge responsibility for violations, recognize the continuing pain of survivors and victims' families, and are linked with efforts to compensate and assist victims materially and through other justice measures. It draws on dozens of examples of official apologies offered in connection with human rights violations and war crimes, particularly in Africa, Asia, and Latin America." (website ICTJ)
https://www.ictj.org/sites/default/files/ICTJ-Report-Apologies-2015.pdf

76. Patrick Frankenberger, Stefan Glaser, Ingrid Hofmann, Christiane Schneider: **Islamismus im Internet: Propaganda - Verstöße - Gegenstrategien.** Mainz: jugendschutz.net, 2015, 28 p.

"Die vorliegende Broschüre fasst die Erkenntnisse von jugendschutz.net aus den Recherchen zu Islamismus im Internet zusammen und beschreibt das Phänomen aus der Perspektive des Jugendschutzes. Im Blick sind dabei vor allem Strategien, mit denen junge User für islamistische Propaganda geködert werden. Aufgezeigt werden auch mögliche Gegenaktivitäten." (p.2)
subjects: Islamist communications & media; internet & social media extremism / terrorism; child protection / protection of minors - Germany
http://www.hass-im-netz.info/fileadmin/dateien/pk2015/Islamismus_im_Internet.pdf

77. Brigitte Rohwerder: **Social media and conflict management in post-conflict and fragile contexts.** Birmingham: University of Birmingham, GSDRC, 2015, 11 p. (GSDRC Helpdesk Research Report; 1184)

"This rapid review identifies recent literature on the role of social media plays in conflict management in post-conflict and fragile contexts. Conflict management refers to policies relating to national reconciliation; peace-building; stronger state-citizen relations; and social cohesion and inclusion. In most of the literature, social media was grouped in with new media and information communication technologies (ICTs). The evidence base for this area is weak despite much enthusiasm over the potential impact social media could have. Very little analysis of the impact of social media on conflict has been carried out." (p.1)
http://www.gsdrc.org/docs/open/hdq1184.pdf

78. Valentina Bau: **Telling stories of war through the screen: participatory video approaches and practice for peace in conflict-affected contexts.** In: Conflict and Communication Online, vol. 13, nr. 1, 2014, p.1-9

"By bringing together literatures of Communication for Development and Conflict Transformation, this paper provides a theoretical illustration of the impact of participatory video as a tool for overcoming hostility among groups, as well as for healing and re-connecting communities that have endured loss and suffering as a consequence of civil war and inter-communal violence. This is accompanied by a number of practical experiences of projects implemented by organizations on the ground. This type of scenario, often characterized by a lack of dialogue among groups, has been recognized to be fertile ground for the setting up of community media, where people are given the means for self-expression. In particular, video productions created through participatory methodology can be effective tools for dealing with the hostility and grief that linger after a civil war, as they provide those

channels of communication that are needed for effective development interventions aimed at community healing." (abstract)
http://www.cco.regener-online.de/2014_1/pdf/ba%C3%BA.pdf

79. Vanessa Corlazzoli: **ICTs for monitoring and evaluation of peacebuilding programmes.** Search for Common Ground, 2014, 43 p.

"The paper focuses on exploring the application of the following ICTs: mobile technology, social media, big data, the digitization of surveys, and tools to better visualize data. Each section outlines a series of resources and some advantages and drawbacks to utilizing the new technology for M&E purposes. When appropriate, examples and case studies have been included." (document summary)
https://www.sfcg.org/wp-content/uploads/2014/05/CCVRI-SSP-_ICT-and-ME-_Final.pdf

80. Clara Ramírez-Barat (ed.): **Transitional justice, culture, and society: beyond outreach.** New York: Social Science Research Council (SSRC); International Center for Transitional Justice (ICTJ), 2014, 560 p. (Advancing transitional justice series; 6)

Contents: On Making the Invisible Visible: The Role of Cultura Interventions in Transitional Justice Processes / Pablo de Greiff -- Transitional Justice and the Public Sphere / Clara Ramírez-Barat -- **Part I: Outreach in Transitional Justice.** 1. Implementing an Engagement Model: Outreach at the Special Court for Sierra Leone / Maya Karwande -- 2. Making Justice Visible: Bosnia and Herzegovina's Domestic War Crimes Trials Outreach / Stephanie A. Barbour -- 3. Reaching Out to Victims and Communities: The CAVR's Experiences in Timor-Leste / Patrick Burgess and Galuh Wandita -- 4. Between Protection and Participation: Involving Children and Youth in Transitional Justice Processes / Virginie Ladisch and Clara Ramírez-Barat -- **Part II: Conflict, Media, and Justice.** 5. Democratization of Media in Post-Conflict Situations: Reporting on ICTY War Crimes Trials in Serbia / Nidžara Ahmetaševic and Tanja Matic -- 6. The Uses and Abuses of Media: Rwanda before and after the Genocide / Timothy Longman -- 7. The Media's Potential in Developing Social Awareness for Justice: The Example of Interactive Radio for Justice / Wanda E. Hall -- 8. Using Media to Foster Mutual Respect and Understanding among Children in a Post-Conflict Region: The Rruga Sesam/Ulica Sezam Project in Kosovo / Charlotte F. Cole and June H. Lee -- 9. "Friend" of the Court: New Media and Transitional Justice / Camille Crittenden -- **Part III: Art, Culture, and Transitional Justice.** 10. From Tears to Energy: Early Uses of Participatory Theater in Afghanistan / Nadia Siddiqui and Hjalmar Jorge Joffre-Eichhorn -- 11. Reverberations of Testimony: South Africa's Truth and Reconciliation Commission in Art and Media / Catherine M. Cole -- 12. Photography and Transitional Justice: Evidence, Postcard, Placard, Token of Absence / Eduardo González Cueva and M. Florencia Librizzi -- 13. Visions of Justice and Accountability: Transitional Justice and Film / Carolyn Patty Blum -- 14. Memoryworks/Memory Works / Louis Bickford -- 15. Literature and Experiences of Harm / Carlos Thiebaut Luis-André
https://s3.amazonaws.com/ssrc-cdn1/crmuploads/new_publication_3/%7B222A3D3D-C177-E311-A360-001CC477EC84%7D.pdf

AFRICA, SUB-SAHARAN

81. Andrea Scheffler: **The inherent danger of hate speech legislation: a case study from Rwanda and Kenya on the failure of a preventative measure.** Windhoek: Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung (FES), 2016, 119 p. (Fesmedia Africa series)
"Based on the analyses of Rwandan and Kenyan cases, hate speech legislation is not an appropriate tool to prevent harm emanating from hate speech. The empirically verifiable costs of the tool by far outweigh its putative benefits. In Rwanda, opposition politicians are convicted for criticising government policies, and journalists sentenced to decades of imprisonment for covering sensitive issues, held in pre-trial detention for years to be finally acquitted, driven into exile and forced to practise self-censorship. Whole news media are suspended or completely closed for providing platforms for anti-government stances. The persecution of individual politicians and journalists has a great negative impact on society. Access to unbiased information is impeded and the 'Marketplace of Ideas' destroyed. Instead of supporting a process of reconciliation, the laws are used to suppress a necessary, healthy and constructive debate on sensitive topics of the past. As a result, citizens strive to switch to other forms of conflict resolution, which 'ironically' means that hate speech legislation itself is misused to settle personal disputes. Rwandan hate speech legislation has itself become a tool that fuels further conflict. While the Rwandan government abuses hate speech legislation to silence its critics in order to secure its power position, the Kenyan government employs hate speech provisions to justify its surveillance of Kenyan citizens. At the same time, politicians who publicly call for displacements and violence are allowed to escape punishment in the name of cohesion." (conclusion, p.96)
http://library.fes.de/pdf-files/bueros/africa-media/12462.pdf

82. Valentina Bau: **Building peace through social change communication: participatory video in conflict-affected communities.** In: Community Development Journal, vol. 50, nr. 1, 2015, p.121-137

"This paper draws on the experience of conducting participatory video in the Rift Valley of Kenya after the 2007–2008 post-election crisis, when the country underwent a period of intense ethnic violence. By linking development communication to conflict transformation theory, this article offers a framework that highlights the impact that communication for social change can have in post-conflict settings through the use of participatory media. It shows how this type of media productions can contribute to re-establishing relationships and creating a shared understanding of the conflict, while building the view of an interconnected future among opposing groups. In this case study, I illustrate how a collection of participatory videos became a peacebuilding tool for the youth in the Rift Valley. Through the information gathered from the interviews with young victims and perpetrators of the Kenya Post-election Violence, I discuss how both the filming and the screening of these films have opened a dialogue between different groups and contributed to processes of social change." (abstract)

83. Steven E. Finkel, Reynaldo T. Rojo-Mendoza, Cassilde L. Schwartz, Chris A. Belasco, Anne Kreft: **Impact evaluation of peace through development II (P-DEV II): radio programming in Chad and Niger.** Washington, DC: USAID, 2015, 48 p.

"This document is a report on the radio component of Peace through Development II (P-DEV II), a multi-year development program funded by the United States Agency for International Development/West Africa (USAID/WA), whose main goal is to counter violent extremism in Chad, Niger, and Burkina Faso. P-DEV II has four strategic objectives: 1) empower youth; 2) increase moderate voices; 3) increase the capacity of civil society; and 4) strengthen local government ... Part of P-DEV II efforts are concentrated on building the capacity of local radio stations to produce and broadcast content by providing them with equipment, technical assistance, and training of their staff. In Chad, training and equipment upgrades to partner radio stations led to the production and broadcasting of the series Dabalaye (The Meeting Place), a governance radio program, and Chabab Al Haye (Youth Alive), a program targeting youth. In Niger, local radio station capacity building led to the production and broadcasting of the series Sada Zumunci (Solidarity), a governance radio program, and Gwadaben Matasa (Youth Boulevard), a youth program. This report presents an assessment of P-DEV II radio programming in relation to its strategic objectives and stated goals by evaluating the impact of radio broadcasts among youth (ages 15-30) in selected radio-only zones (non-core) in Chad and Niger ... P-DEV II radio programming had positive effects on interaction with people from other ethnicities in Chad, but no impact in Niger. The impact of radio listenership on interpersonal and institutional trust is mixed. In Chad, positive effects on trust in local government, central government and in religious leaders were found, but radio listenership had a negative effect on interpersonal trust. In Niger, listenership had positive effects on trust in local government and in religious leaders, but a negative effect on trust in the police. There are relatively strong positive effects of P-DEV II radio programming on the perception that other ethnic groups and youth participate in decision-making in Chad. In Niger, by contrast, negative effects were found on the perception that women and the respondent's own ethnic group are involved in decision-making." (executive summary, p.2-3)
http://pdf.usaid.gov/pdf_docs/PA00KTF3.pdf

84. Shepherd Mpofu: **When the subaltern speaks: citizen journalism and genocide 'victims'' voices online.** In: African Journalism Studies, vol. 36, nr. 4, 2015, 82-101

"The study uses online observation and critical discourse analysis (CDA) to examine how 'Ndebeles' [= Ndebele-speaking people of Zimbabwe] discuss the 1980s genocide and how citizen journalism has generally revolutionised their participation in debates silenced by the ruling elite. What strongly comes out from the discussants' interactions is that the genocide, which has not been addressed since it 'ended' with the signing of the Unity Accord in 1987, remains contentious as victims have not found closure. The study concludes that Web 2.0 has reconfigured subaltern communities' engagements with the traumatic genocide." (abstract)

85. Joachim J. Savelsberg: **Representing mass violence: conflicting responses to human rights violations in Darfur.** Oakland: University of California Press, 2015, xix, 341 p.

Contents: **Part One. Justice versus Impunity.** 1. Setting the Stage: The Justice Cascade and Darfur -- 2. The Human Rights Field and Amnesty International -- 3. American Mobilization and the Justice Cascade -- **Part Two. Aid versus Justice: The Humanitarian Field.** 4. The Humanitarian Aid Field and Doctors Without Borders -- 5. The Humanitarian Complex and Challenges to the Justice Cascade: The Case of Ireland -- **Part Three. Peace versus Justice: The Diplomatic Field.** 6. Diplomatic Representations of Mass Violence -- 7. The Diplomatic Field in National Contexts: Deviations from the Master Narrative -- **Part Four. Mediating Competing Representations: The Journalistic Field.** 8. Rules of the Journalistic Game, Autonomy, and the Habitus of Africa Correspondents -- 9. Patterns of Reporting: Fields, Countries, Ideology, and Gender -- 10. Conclusions: Fields, the Global versus the National, and Representations of Mass Violence.

https://oapen.org/search?identifier=602295

86. Lauren Kogen: **Assessing impact, evaluating adaptability: a decade of Radio La Benevolencija in Rwanda, Burundi, and the DRC.** Annenberg School for Communication, Center for Global Communication Studies (CGCS), 2014, 38 p.

"RLB's interventions in Rwanda, Burundi, and the DRC have achieved significant knowledge, attitude, and behavior changes. Among the most notable of these: With respect to gains in knowledge, members of RLB's audience have gained better understandings of the cycle of violence and methods used by politicians to manipulate audiences. With respect to attitudes, members of RLB's audience have experienced positive attitude changes regarding trust in communities, the importance of dealing with trauma, the dangers of scapegoating, the importance of active bystandership, acceptance of marriage outside one's own ethnic group, and the importance of understanding complex truths about the past, developing a shared history, and seeking justice. With respect to behaviors, members of RLB's audience became more willing to hear an opposing group's side of the story, became less willing to automatically cede to authority, become more willing to attend reconciliation activities, and increased discussion of topics presented in RLB programming with friends and family." (executive summary)
http://www.global.asc.upenn.edu/app/uploads/2016/04/RLB-Final-Public-Report.pdf

ASIA & PACIFIC

87. Shabbir Hussain, Haseeb ur Rehman: **Balochistan: reaping the benefits of peace journalism.** In: conflict & communication online, vol. 14, nr. 2, 2015, 12 p.

"If the focus of peace journalism is to press for quality journalism during conflict reporting which will ultimately contribute to peace, then the findings of this study show that the available reporting on the Balochistan conflict passes the litmus test. The coverage is pro-people, and the reporters are aware of their responsibility to society. Despite acute security problems, the journalists have been able to bring the conflict onto the public agenda. A majority of Pakistanis now agree that the people of Balochistan have been maltreated by both politicians and the army, and the time has come to grant them the rights for which they have been fighting for decades, sacrificed thousands of lives and endured great suffering." (abstract)
http://www.cco.regener-online.de/2015_2/pdf/hussain-rehman2015.pdf

EUROPE

88. **Reporting about the past.** Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung (KAS), Media Program South East Europe, [2016], 1 p.

"During political system change and for coming to terms with conflicts, media are the most important mediators. They should help with making the past more transparent, in order to support the transition to democracy. Experts of the Konrad Adenauer Foundation and the international "Article 10 ECHR Task Force" met in Tirana in October 2015 and made the following ten recommendations." (p.1)
http://www.kas.de/wf/doc/kas_43903-544-2-30.pdf?160114135153

MIDDLE EAST / WESTERN ASIA & NORTHERN AFRICA

89. Daveed , Barr, Nathaniel , Moreng, Bridget Gartenstein-Ross: **The Islamic State's global propaganda strategy.** The Hague: International Centre for Counter-Terrorism, 2016, 83 p.

"This Research Paper aims to analyse in depth the global propaganda strategy of the so-called "Islamic State" (IS) by looking at the methods through which this grand strategy is carried out as well as the objectives that IS wants to achieve through it. The authors first discuss IS' growth model, explaining why global expansion and recruitment of foreign fighters are pivotal to IS success. Having in mind this critical role, the authors then explore the narratives and themes used by the group to mobilise foreign fighters and jihadists groups. Third, the paper analyses how IS deploys its narratives in those territories where it has established a foothold. Fourth, it outlines IS' direct engagement strategy and how it is used to facilitate allegiance of other jihadist groups. The final section of the paper offers a menu of policy options that stakeholders can implement to counter IS' global propaganda efforts." (abstract)
http://icct.nl/wp-content/uploads/2016/03/ICCT-Gartenstein-Ross-IS-Global-Propaganda-Strategy-March2016.pdf

90. Alexandra Buccianti, Sarah el-Richani: **After the Arab uprisings: the prospects for a media that serves the public.** London: BBC Media Action, 2015, 37 p. (Policy Briefing; 14)
"This briefing suggests that national broadcasters may have the potential to help to bridge social divides, if they can be reformed to serve the interests of the public rather than the state. In addition to their extensive infrastructure and reach, these institutions also have a cultural standing that enables them to serve diverse audiences with programmes tailored to their needs and interests. But in order to realise that mission, these organisations will need to reorient their programming so that it responds less to government policies and more to the needs of citizens. Specifically, the briefing suggests that state broadcasters can do this by instilling the twin public service values of universality and diversity into their programming, underpinned by a clear commitment to editorial independence. Formats that enable inclusive dialogue, rational debate and clear and trusted information can, at least in theory, mitigate conflict by facilitating tolerance, mutual understanding and representation." (executive summary)
http://downloads.bbc.co.uk/mediaaction/pdf/policybriefing/after-the-arab-uprisings-sept-2015.pdf

Democracy, Governance & Media, Political Communication

GENERAL & INTERNATIONAL

91. Matthias Mäckelmann, María Teresa Pineda, Marta Meléndez, Héctor Pantigoso, Carlos Gómez, Álvaro ugarte: **Guía de comunicación política a nivel descentralizado.** Lima: Instituto Peruano de Economía Social de Mercado (IPESM); Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung (KAS), 2016, 92 p.
Contents: La importancia del diseño de mensajes y estrategias de comunicación / Mathías Mäckelmann -- ¿Cómo armar una campaña política? / María Teresa Pineda -- Desarrollo de una relación fluida con los medios de comunicación locales / Martha Meléndez -- Comunicación Política desde los Gobiernos regionales en el Congreso de la República. Análisis de los casos: La Ley de Presupuesto del Sector Público 2014 y los Gobiernos regionales de Apurímac, Ayacucho y Madre de Dios / Héctor Pantigoso -- El uso de las redes sociales en política / Carlos Gómez -- Identificación de los temas claves para establecer una relación entre las secretarías regionales, los medios de comunicación y la comunidad / Álvaro Ugarte.
subjects: political communication; political campaigns; local media / communication; local government; social media in political communication - Peru - criteria catalogues / frameworks / guidelines
http://www.kas.de/wf/doc/kas_44791-1522-4-30.pdf?160406183259

92. Rebecca Pointer, Tanja Bosch, Wallace Chuma, Herman Wasserman: **Civil society, political activism and communications in democratisation conflicts: a literature review.** Media, Conflict and Democratisation (MeCoDEM), 2016, 35 p.
"Given that the nature of civil society in different countries is different, and also often shifting in response to political changes, examining the relationship between civil society and media production (mainstream and alternative) in Egypt, Kenya, Serbia and South Africa involves being sensitive to both specificity and commonality. The types of civil society organisation across these country contexts are diverse, challenging the construction of a simple definition, with different types of activism emerging across time. Even as countries make shifts towards democracy, gains can be easily lost and recouped, as Egypt has shown in recent years. Unpacking the relationship between media and political activism is also complex, given that there are a range of activisms including social and political activism which also sometimes overlap. The terrain is currently extremely dynamic: while the mainstream media may follow old routines of news gathering, and may be subjected to both state and self-censorship, the new media terrains open to possibility for dialogue and exchange, but also for the spread of dissent. New forms of activism also challenge the mainstream media routines, such that, for example, the media workers also monitor social media for story leads." (conclusion)
http://www.mecodem.eu/wp-content/uploads/2015/05/Pointer-et-al-2016_Civil-society-political-activism-and-communications-in-democratisation-conflicts.pdf

93. Sangeet Kumar, Kirk Combe: **Political parody and satire as subversive speech in the global digital sphere.** In: International Communication Gazette, vol. 77, nr. 3, 2015, p.211-311
Sangeet Kumar and Kirk Combe: Political parody and satire as subversive speech in the global digital sphere -- Guobin Yang and Min Jiang: The networked practice of online political satire in China: Between ritual and resistance -- Sangeet Kumar: Contagious memes, viral videos and subversive parody: The grammar of contention

on the Indian web -- Lyombe Eko: The art of satirical deterritorialization: Shifting cartoons from real space to cyberspace in Sub-Saharan Africa -- Babak Rahimi: Satirical cultures of media publics in Iran -- Mohamed El Marzouki: Satire as counter-discourse: Dissent, cultural citizenship, and youth culture in Morocco -- Kirk Combe: Stephen Colbert - Great satirist, or greatest satirist ever?

AFRICA, SUB-SAHARAN

94. Marie-Soleil Frère: **Silencing the voice of the voiceless: the destruction of the independent broadcasting sector in Burundi.** In: African Journalism Studies, vol. 37, nr. 1, 2016, p.137-146
subjects: freedom of the press; media / communication control - Burundi

95. Mathias Kamp (ed.): **Assessing the impact of social media on political communication and civic engagement in Uganda.** Kampala: Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung (KAS), 2016, vii, 88 p.
Contents: Impact of Social Media on Traditional Journalism: Challenges and Opportunities for Media Houses in Uganda / William Tayeebwa -- The Impact of Social Media on the run-up to the 2016 Elections in Uganda / Mathias Kamp, Maike Messerschmidt and Ivan Rugambwa -- Social media, Political Communication and Campaigning in Uganda: Opportunity or Challenge? / Yusuf Kiranda, Michael Mugisha and Donnas Ojok -- Social Media Usage in Uganda and how it affects Political and Social Communication / Ruth Aine -- Breaking Boundaries: The Opportunities for using Social Media in Civil Society Networking, Activism and Civic Engagement / Ahmed Hadji.
http://www.kas.de/wf/doc/kas_43976-1522-2-30.pdf?160125084552

96. Nicole Stremlau: **Constitution-making, media, and the politics of participation in Somalia.** In: African Affairs, vol. 115, nr. 459, 2016, p.225-245
"The United Nations-led constitution-making process, while highly controversial, has sought to create an opening to help Somalia transition to a new phase in its political development. This article considers the structural features, problems, and opportunities of the process, particularly in the context of debates over external interventions and state sovereignty. It also addresses an area that is often overlooked during constitution-making: the role of media and communications in advancing narratives that not only shape perceptions, but also define the scope of the debate. International actors have worked to promote legitimating narratives, emphasizing certain aspects and values with a focus on the constitution being 'Somali-owned'. This article shows how local and private media treated and reshaped these emphases and priorities. At this stage it is not possible to conclude whether efforts to "sell" the constitution have generated greater legitimacy, but what is clear is that the narratives that have dominated public discourse have been focused on participation and politicking, reflecting underlying concerns about which groups will have access to state resources, as well as responding to the interventions by international actors. This emphasis has obscured the role of local legal cultures and previous experiences with grassroots constitution-making processes and reconciliation in the Somali territories that might allow for the reimagining of the nation." (abstract)

97. Gilbert Tietaah: **Elections communication guide.** Legon (GH): Media Foundation for West Africa (MFWA), 2016, 32 p.
subjects: election reporting - Ghana - criteria catalogues / frameworks / guidelines
http://www.mfwa.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/07/ECCG.pdf

98. Iginio Gagliardone et al.: **Mechachal: online debates and elections in Ethiopia. From hate speech to engagement in social media.** University of Oxford, Programme in Comparative Media Law and Policy (PCMLP), 2015, 35 p.
"We analyzed more than 13,000 statements during the project. This report primarily builds on the statements that were collected between 24 February and 24 June 2015, three months before and one month after the parliamentary elections that took place in Ethiopia on 24 May 2015. FINDING 1 - Hate and dangerous speech are marginal forms of speech in social media. Only 0.4% of statements in our sample have been classified as hate speech (i.e. speech that incites others to discriminate or act against individuals or groups based on their ethnicity, religion, or gender) and 0.3% as dangerous speech (i.e. speech that builds the bases for or directly calls for widespread violence against a particular group) ... FINDING 2 - The elections on Facebook were a "non-event" - they were broadly discussed, but there was widespread disillusionment. Most Ethiopian Facebook pages discussed the elections, but many statements either directly referred to, or seemed informed by, the perception that the outcome of the elections was already predetermined, with low levels of suspense and low expectations on the part of online users ... FINDING 3 - Dangerous speech is a distinctive and more deliberate form of attacking other groups or individuals. When compared to hate speech, as well as to other types of messages,

dangerous speech reflects a more deliberate strategy to attack individuals and groups. Almost all dangerous statements in our sample are uttered by individuals seeking to hide their identity (92%). This proportion is significantly lower for statements classified as hate speech (33%) and offensive speech (31%) ... FINDING 4 - The political, social and cultural views reflected in social media in Ethiopia are less polarized than might be expected ..." (executive summary)
https://www.academia.edu/25747549/Mechachal_-_Online_Debates_and_Elections_in_Ethiopia._Final_Report_From_hate_speech_to_engagement_in_social_me_dia_Full_Report_

99. Susana Salgado: **The internet and democracy building in lusophone African countries.** Farnham: Ashgate, 2014, 185 p

Contents: **I. Media, Democracy and Development.** Development and democracy -- Media, information and democratization -- The role of the Internet: hope, potential and reality -- **II. Lusophone African Countries: Similar Past, Different Present, What Future?** Similarities and differences -- Politics and media in Angola -- Politics and media in Mozambique -- Politics and media in Sao Tome and Principe -- Politics and media in Cape Verde -- **III. The Use of the Internet in the Lusophone African Countries and its Influence in Democratization.** Contextual constraints for the potential of the Internet in Lusophone African countries -- Online news media -- The use of blogs and social network websites -- Political parties' websites -- Conclusions.

MIDDLE EAST / WESTERN ASIA & NORTHERN AFRICA

100. Mareike Transfeld, Isabelle Werenfels (eds.): **#HashtagSolidarities: twitter debates and networks in the MENA region.** Berlin: Stiftung Wissenschaft und Politik, 2016, 62 p. (SWP Research Paper; 5-2016)

"This study identified three local or subregional incidents that led to heated debates on Twitter: a video shared on Twitter of the sexual assault of a woman on Cairo's Tahrir Square in June 2014, anti-fracking protests in southern Algeria in early 2015, and Saudi Arabia's military intervention in Yemen in March 2015 ... By closely tracing how Twitter debates on these three issues unfolded and conducting interviews with agenda setters for these debates, this study sheds light on Twitter's role in important social and political discussions as well as on the scope and patterns of Twitter networks. In other words, it highlights the various ways Twitter is being utilized by ordinary people, activists, media outlets, and officials, and it provides an idea of the political impact they can have via Twitter." (p.5)
http://www.swp-berlin.org/fileadmin/contents/products/research_papers/2016RP05_trs_wrf.pdf

101. Bahjat Abuzanouna: **Palestinian television and public participation.** In: International Communication Gazette, vol. 77, nr. 5, 2015, p.519-532

"This article examines the Palestinians perceptions towards the role of Palestine TV and Al-Aqsa TV in providing a platform for open discussion and create an arena for different groups to communicate freely with each other. Focus groups with a range of participants, from university students and human rights activists, to journalists and non-governmental organization employees were deployed. The article argues that the two political factions are trying to manipulate the public and conceal information that affects their power. It provides an overview of comments, and views expressed by the participants during the focus group sessions in response to a set of questions. The key findings of the study were, in the view of many respondents, that the two television channels, Palestine TV and Al-Aqsa TV, were controlled by the two political parties – Fatah and Hamas, respectively and that this has compromised the media's function to public participation." (abstract)

102. Abdalla F. Hassan: **Media, revolution and politics in Egypt: the story of an uprising.** London: Tauris; Reuters Institute for the Study of Journalism, 2015, 276 p.

"The Story of an Uprising examines the political and media dynamic in pre-and post-revolution Egypt and what it could mean for the country s democratic transition. We follow events through the period leading up to the 2011 revolution, eighteen days of uprising, military rule, an elected president s year in office, and his ouster by the military. Activism has expanded freedoms of expression only to see those spaces contract with the resurrection of the police state. And with sharpening political divisions, the facts have become amorphous as ideological trends cling to their own narratives of truth." (back cover)

103. Sherif Mansour: **Stifling the public sphere: media and civil society in Egypt.** Washington, DC: National Endowment for Democracy; International Forum for Democratic Studies, 2015, 16 p.

subjects: civil society, civic engagement, citizen participation & media; democracy / democratization and media; internet freedom; internet control / censorship / filtering - Egypt
http://www.ned.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/10/Stifling-the-Public-Sphere-Media-Civil-Society-Egypt-Forum-NED.pdf

Development Communication, Environmental Communication, Health Communication

GENERAL & INTERNATIONAL

104. **Communication at FAO.** Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), 2016, 16 p.

"FAO communication sin numbers: Over 1.5 million followers on its social media networks. More than 100 000 articles published every year in the media, containing information or statements by FAO experts. Every month millions of users access fao.org to read news or find information. Every year more than 500 new titles are published. At fao.org, find and download, at no cost, more than 65 000 documents and discover countless ways to consult statistical data. FAO photo archives contain nearly 75000 images that may be used at no charge." (p.3)
http://www.fao.org/3/a-i5560e.pdf

105. Tracey Friesen: **Story money impact: funding media for social change.** New York; London: Routledge, 2016, xiii, 256 p.

"Today, social-issues storytellers are sharpening their craft, while funders with finite resources focus on reach, and strategic innovators bring more robust evaluation tools. Friesen illuminates the spark at the core of these three pursuits. Structured around stories from the front lines, Story Money Impact reveals best practices in the areas of documentary, digital content, and independent journalism. Here you will find six key story ingredients for creating compelling content; six possible money sources for financing your work; six impact outcome goals to further your reach; seven practical worksheets for your own projects." (back cover)

106. Radialistas Apasionados: **Laudato Si: sobre el cuidado de nuestra casa común. Serie radial.** Red Eclesial Panamazónica (REPAM), 2015, 114 p.

subjects: environmental radio programmes; Catholic radio programmes; Laduato Si <encyclical, 2015> - radio scripts
http://redamazonica.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/01/FolletoSerieRadialLAUDATO.REPAM_.pdf

107. Jagtar Singh, Alton Grizzle, Sin Joan Yee, Herri Hope Culver (eds.): **Media and information literacy for the sustainable development goals.** Göteborg: Nordicom, International Clearinghouse on Children, Youth and Media, 2015, 334 p. (MILID Yearbook; 2015)

subjects: media literacy & education; Sustainable Development Goals (SDG); digital, information & online literacy; communication for sustainable development - international scope; Arab countries; Bangladesh; Bosnia-Herzegovina; China; Egypt; India; Nigeria; Sierra Leone
http://www.nordicom.gu.se/sites/default/files/publikationer-hela-pdf/milid_yearbook_2015.pdf

108. **Communication for rural development: guidelines for planning and project formulation.** Rome: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), 2014, 55 p.

"Communication for Development (ComDev) is a participatory approach that integrates community media, low-cost ICTs, mobile phones and other communication tools to facilitate access to information, knowledge sharing and social dialogue. Well-planned and managed ComDev activities are crucial to ensure stakeholder engagement, and should be considered in project design, in order to enhance impact and ownership of rural development initiatives. The guidelines provide development planners with practical orientation on how to plan and monitor ComDev activities as part of the project cycle, so that overall effectiveness and sustainability may be improved." (back cover)
http://www.fao.org/3/a-i4222e.pdf

109. Gisela Gonçalves, Ângela Felippi (orgs.): **Comunicação, desenvolvimento e sustentabilidade.** Covilhã (PT): Livros LabCom, 2014, 196 p. (Relações públicas e comunicação organizacional; 2)

Contents: O papel dos Relações Públicas na Comunicação para o Desenvolvimento / Antonio Heberlê -- Comunicação organizacional (re)significada pelas cooperativas de economia solidária: um novo olhar para o planejamento estratégico de comunicação / Caroline Delevati Colpo -- Sustentabilidade & Negócio: o caso do Microcrédito / Maria João Nicolau dos Santos & Celma Padamo -- Relações públicas no terceiro setor: o caso da associação de pais e amigos dos excepcionais (APAE) de Santa Cruz do

Sul/Brasil / Elizabeth Moreira, Fabiana Pereira & Grazielle Brandt -- Participação e sustentabilidade na comunicação estratégica e organizacional / Ana Duarte Melo -- Sustentabilidade ambiental nas empresas e comunicação organizacional e stakeholders: que relação e vantagens? / Ana Margarida Lopes Fernandes & Sandra Lopes Miranda -- Comunicação, saúde e cidadania no Brasil / Inesita Soares de Araujo -- Para uma reconfiguração da publicidade na sociedade / Sara Balonas -- Juventude, inclusão digital e redes sociais / Maria Salett Tauk Santos -- O papel da comunicação na motivação dos públicos seniores nas organizações / Francisco Costa Pereira & Damasceno Dias -- Redes telemáticas e a comunicação para o desenvolvimento: o caso do OBSERVA-DR / Ângela Felippi.

subjects: development communication; communication for sustainable development; nonprofit public relations - Portugal; Brazil

http://www.labcom-ifp.ubi.pt/ficheiros/20150430-vol2_comunicacao_desenvolvimento_sustentabilidade.pdf

110. Joe Lambert: **Digital storytelling: capturing lives, creating community.** 4th ed. New York; London: Routledge, 2013, xiii, 206 p.

"Listen deeply. Teil stories. This is the mantra of the Center for Digital Storytelling (CDS) in Berkeley, California, which since 1993 has worked with nearly 1,000 organizations around the world and trained more than 15,000 people in the art of digital storytelling. In this revised and updated edition ofthe CDS's popular guide to digital storyteliing, co-founder Joe Lambert details the history andmethods ofdigital storytelling practices. Using a '7 Steps' approach, Lambert helps storytellers identify the fundamentals of dynamic digital storytelling—from seeing the story to assembling and sharing it ... A companion website brings the entire storytdlling process to life." (back cover)

table of contents: http://bvbr.bib-bvb.de:8991/exlibris/aleph/a221/apachemedia/KJP7APLGGNRG2H48XQSIMPY95FUA9B.pdf

AFRICA, SUB-SAHARAN

111. Margaret Jjuuko: **How three communities on Lake Victoria landing sites in Uganda perceive and interpret the radio programmes on the lake's crises.** In: African Journalism Studies, vol. 37, nr. 1, 2016, 120-136

"Over the past four decades, Lake Victoria has come under pressure from a multiplicity of interlinked human activities including industrial pollution, eutrophication and sedimentation. These pressures have contributed to ecological changes in the lake, incorporating unprecedented loss of biodiversity and water quality deterioration. This is threatening the lake's capacity to provide for the communities, as well as its contribution to the local economy. In performing their social responsibilities, the news media (particularly radio) have endeavoured to highlight the environmental crises on Lake Victoria. The Victoria Voice radio programmes on Uganda's CBS radio are one of the endeavours targeting lakeside communities. The key question raised here is how these radio programmes are perceived and interpreted by the communities. While they attest to their relevance in providing information on the crises on the lake, it is also evident that audiences are not naïve and passive, but recognise the 'power relations' embedded in the programmes. The communities also argue that the programmes shifted their focus from the major causes of pollution, and pointed fingers at them in addition to excluding their views from the programmes. In the end, the audiences advocate for opportunities that will increase their participation in these programmes." (abstract)

112. Alain Kiyindou, Etienne Damome (eds.): **Terminaux et environnements numériques mobiles dans l'espace francophone.** Paris: L'Harmattan, 2016, 240 p.

Contents: **1. Terminaux mobiles et éducation dans l'espace francophone.** Tablettes à l'école primaire : quelles contraintes sur l'activité de l'enseignant ? / François Villemonteix, Sandra Nogry -- Positionnement des environnements numériques mobiles en contexte umversitaire : Problématiques et réflexions sur les usages / Claire Noy -- Co-conception d'un webdocumentaire avec des femmes éloignées de l'emploi / Després-Lonnet Marie, Bolka-Tabary Laure, Thiault Florence -- La médiation via un média mobile comme accompagnement de la visite : caractéristiques, intérêts et limites de la mobilité pour le jeune public dans le contexte muséologique / Thérèse Martin -- Mobile learning: enjeux et usages en milieux professionnels burkinabè / Emile Pierre Bazyomo -- Usages et utilités des terminaux mobiles dans les universités publiques ivoiriennes / Gnére Blama Dagnogo -- Le téléphone mobile comme outil de recherche documentaire en milieu scolaire : Profils d'adoption, appropriations et usages au sein des ciasses de terminale du Lycée Classique d'Abidjan (Côte d'Ivoire) / Djilé Dagbo Valère -- **2. Terminaux mobiles et développement socioéconomique.** Terminaux mobiles et plates-formes de distribution de contenus numériques en Afrique sub-saharienne / Thomas Guignard -- Citoyenneté sans fil et reliance en réseau / François Huguet -- Téléphone mobile et dynamiques de sociabilité autour des médias / Damome Etienne -- Téléphone mobile, mobile banking au Cameroun: le clair-obscur / Martial Sylvain Marie Abega Eloundou -- mSanté au Ghana: analyse

sociotechnique d'un dispositif de santé matemelle par téléphone portable / Marine Al Dahdah -- Terminaux numériques mobiles et développement en Afrique: l'intérêt d'une lecture par les «capabilités ». Illustration à travers le déploiement des «actions cöllectives individualisées » / Hanitra Randrianasolo-Rakotobe, Jean-Michel Ledjou -- Concevoir une m-health: saisir les logiques d'usages par la médiation des savoirs / Nathalie Noel Cadet, Flavie Plante -- Téléphonie mobile, économie informelle et moyens d'existence : aperçu général et études de cas au Cameroun / Jérémy Pasini -- La communication touristique mobile : une nouvelle façon d'être touriste ? / Philippe Viallon -- L'acceptabilité sociale et juridique d'une plateforme de sécurité en contexte BYOD / Christine Bumet, Sarah Gallez.

subjects: mobile phones; mobile learning; mobile phone use for social purposes; m-health (mobile health communication); mobile banking & commerce; mobile phone use - Côte d'Ivoire / Ivory Coast; Burkina Faso; Cameroon; France; Ghana; Sub-Saharan Africa

113. Annabelle Wittels: **Exploring the role of communication in community health.** London: BBC Media Action, 2016, 48 p.

"Using data from a national survey and from a qualitative study in four communities, this report looks at the potential role that communication could play in community health. The report shows there is strong interest from Sierra Leoneans in receiving more health information, but that many people tend to be passive recipients of this information rather than actively seeking it out - unless they face an emergency or particular health crisis. The implications for mass communication are discussed." (BBC Media Action website)

http://downloads.bbc.co.uk/rmhttp/mediaaction/pdf/research/communication-in-community-health-report.pdf

114. Levi Obijiofor: **New technologies in developing societies: from theory to practice.** London: Palgrave Macmillan, 2015, xii, 295 p.

Contents: 1. Introduction -- 2. New Technologies and Socioeconomic Development of Africa -- 3. Public Service Broadcasting For Economic Growth and Language Development -- 4. Indigenous Knowledge and Intellectual Property Rights in a New Age -- 5. The African Public Sphere in the Electronic Era -- 6. Changing Technologies and Changing Role of Citizens -- 7. Tradition Versus Modernity in HIV/AIDS Prevention -- 8. Ethnographic Research in 'Offline' and Online Worlds -- 9. Mobile Phones Transforming Public Communication in Africa.

Reviewed in: African Journalism Studies 36(4) 2015, p.164-166

AMERICAS & CARIBBEAN

115. Adalid Contreras Baspineiro: **La palabra que camina: comunicación popular para el Vivir Bien / Buen Vivir.** Quito: Asociación Latinoamericana de Educación Radiofónica (ALER); CIESPAL; Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung (FES), Centro de Competencia en Comunicación para América Latina, 2016, 172 p.

Contents: El Vivir Bien/Buen Vivir: una cosmovisión que comunica -- La comunicación para el Vivir Bien/Buen Vivir -- Metodología de la comunicación para el Vivir Bien/Buen Vivir o metodología de la convivencia comunitaria -- Conclusiones
subjects: Buen Vivir <Good Living>; community communication; popular communication; alternative communication - Latin America

116. Heike Teufel: **Hinhören und die Menschen für sich selbst sprechen lassen. Train the Trainer-Workshop: Participatory Video als kreative Methode für Teilhabe.** In: Contacts (AGEH), nr. 1, 2016, p.22-23

subjects: participatory video; storytelling; Church development cooperation - Peru
https://www.ageh.de/fileadmin/pdf/contacts/con_1_16/Hinhoeren_Menschen_sprechen_lassen_con_01_16.pdf

117. Fernando Valdivia: **Cine y cuidado de la casa común: manual de cine foros sobre ambiente.** Quito: Asociación Católica Latinoamericana y Caribeña de Comunicación (SIGNIS ALC), 2016, 212 p.

"En este manual se ofrecen herramientas y estrategias de comunicación para la capacitación, además de una riquísima selección de alrededor de 200 películas recomendadas para los procesos de reflexión y debate sobre la urgencia de cuidar y defender la naturaleza. Este manual es fruto de varios talleres organizados por Signis ALC en América Latina, en los cuales comunicadores, agentes pastorales, líderes de organizaciones sociales, profesores, académicos y realizadores de cine, han compartido diversas experiencias contemporáneas y ensayado nuevas formas de hacer cine-foro. Así también se ha intercambiado y debatido sobre la problemática, e incidido en algunas claves para construir mensajes comunicacionales, partiendo de la

producción de audiovisuales movilizadores, para contribuir al cambio de la cultura consumista, defensa y cuidado del ambiente." (página web signisalc.org)

subjects: environmental communication; films in development education & communication; environmental degradation; mining - Latin America - criteria catalogues / frameworks / guidelines; filmographies

http://signisalc.org/sites/default/files/manual_cine_y_ambiente.pdf

118. Juan Díaz Bordenave, Horacio Martins de Carvalho: **Planificación y comunicación.** 2nd ed. Quito: CIESPAL, 2015, 324 p.

"La idea fundamental que gira esta obra es la de justicia social dentro de la libertad y la solidaridad. Alarmados por los síntomas del caminar acelerado de la sociedad humana hacia el "admirable mundo nuevo", de Aldous Huxley, en virtud de los efectos racionalizadores, discipiinadores y uniformizadores de la tecnología, los autores creen necesario alertar sobre el peligro de que una sociedad de colmena y hormiguero, dotada de solidaridad impuesta, pero carente de libertad y de justicia, pueda constituir la única alternativa para el futuro. En una sociedad así, la comunicación es, al mismo tiempo, el alfa y el omega. Constituye el plasma vinculador que permite la participación y la solidaridad, interpretada como comunión, representa el camino natural hacia el ideal de ia unidad universal." (contratapa)

subjects: strategic communication planning; development planning

119. Adalid Contreras Baspineiro: **Sentipensamientos: de la comunicación-desarrollo a la comunicación para el vivir bién.** Quito: Universidad Andina Simón Bolivar (UASB); Ediciones La Tierra, 2014, 190 p.

"Este libro demuestra cómo desde su cosmovisión —que entiende la espléndida existencia en la armonía de los hombres consigo mismos, en sociedad y con la naturaleza—, el suma qamaña/sumak kausay es una propuesta profundamente comunicacional sustentada en valores y prácticas comunitarias como la reciprocidad y la complementariedad. Sentipensamientos pone al dia las teorias de la comunicación para el desarrollo, y propone un marco conceptual y metodológico para construir críticamente el vivir bien, en la certeza de que no es un paradigma para recitario doctrinariamente, sino para realizarlo en la vida diaria sentisabiendo escuchar con los cinco sentidos, sentisabiendo expresarse con el corazón y la razón al mismo tiempo, y sentisabiendo compartir solidariamente para convivir en comunidad." (contratapa)

subjects: Buen Vivir <Good Living>; alternative communication; development communication theories

ASIA & PACIFIC

120. **Can mass media cause change? A randomised control trial finds out.** BBC Media Action, 2016

"Can the mass media cause changes in an audience's knowledge, attitudes and intention to practise behaviours? At BBC Media Action, we have just successfully conducted a randomised control trial (RCT) to investigate this chain of causality in a prime time health TV drama in Bangladesh." (introduction)

http://www.bbc.co.uk/blogs/mediaactioninsight/entries/703ec6e0-e8e1-4891-b614-752d48c678fc

121. Amy Christine Cruz, Louie Tabing, Rex Navarro: **Climate change reporting for rural broadcasters: mobilizing the Philippine media for climate change awareness.** Copenhagen: CGIAR Research Program on Climate Change, Agriculture and Food Security (CCAFS), 2016, 28 p. (CCAFS Working Paper; 177)

"Radio broadcasting is an important means for reaching, informing and engaging rural communities in the Philippines. Many households in fact rely on radio for their information and communication needs. Media practitioners are therefore important actors in the communication process, especially in communicating to communities about climate change, agriculture and food security. Most of the times, however, media practitioners and rural broadcasters do not have the skills and technical knowledge to report effectively and efficiently about these subjects. The PFRB initiative to hold seminar workshops on reporting climate change and related issues for rural broadcasters and information officers of government agencies in the Philippines aimed to address this gap. As one of the outcomes from the media seminar workshop series conducted by CCAFS-SEA in the Philippines, Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia, the PFRB workshop series discussed climate change and agriculture in the context of the communities wherein the broadcasters work. It also enhanced their skills in packaging technical information in messages that appeal to their audiences, the rural communities." (conclusion, p.19)

https://cgspace.cgiar.org/handle/10568/75632

122. Verena Thomas, Joys Eggins, Evangelia Papoutsaki: **Relational accountability in indigenizing visual research for participatory communication.** In: Sage Open, 2016, [11 p.]

"This article argues that an indigenous approach to communication research allows us to re-think academic approaches of engaging in and evaluating participatory communication research. It takes as its case study the Komuniti Tok Piksa project undertaken in the Highlands of Papua New Guinea. The project explores ways in which visual methods when paired with a community action approach embedded within an indigenous framework can be used to facilitate social change through meaningful participation. It involves communities to narrate their experiences in regard to HIV and AIDS and assists them in designing and recording their own messages. Local researchers are trained in using visual tools to facilitate this engagement with the communities." (abstract)

http://sgo.sagepub.com/content/6/1/2158244015626493

123. Valentina Bau, Tait Brimacombe: **Communication for development approaches in the Australian NGO sector and academia.** Sydney: University of New South Wales, School of the Arts & Media; Melbourne: La Trobe University, Institute for Human Security & Social Change, 2015, 13 p.

"In June 2015 a group of academic researchers from Australian universities and practitioners from Australian non-governmental organisations (NGOs) came together to discuss the use of communication for development (C4D) in their present and future work. The seminar was organised as a pre-conference to the ACFID (Australian Council for International Development) University Network Conference, held in Melbourne on 4th-5th June. The aim was to provide a platform for international development actors involved or interested in communication for development to share experiences, lessons learned and recommendations that could contribute to an improved practice. With the additional aim of strengthening the value of the practice, the event wanted to facilitate connections between practitioners and researchers on C4D-related research projects." (introduction)

https://www.academia.edu/15491005/Communication_for_Development_Approaches_in_the_Australian_NGO_Sector_and_Academia

Disaster & Humanitarian Crisis Communication

GENERAL & INTERNATIONAL

124. **Communication for humanitarian action toolkit (CHAT).** Working version Adelaide: University of Adelaide, Applied Communication Collaborative Research Unit (ACCRU); New York: UNICEF, 2015, 67 p.

"Welcome to the Communication for Humanitarian Action Toolkit, CHAT. It has been designed with practitioners in mind and is a resource that you can work with and adapt as you strive towards your communication for humanitarian action goals. The toolkit provides guidance to humanitarian and development organizations in the area of emergency communication strategy design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation. It addresses several important aspects of communication during emergencies. These include a focus on providing essential emergency warnings, as well as communication that promotes behaviour change, community mobilization and action. Well-planned communication can help to promote community resilience and reduce vulnerability to a wide range of disasters and emergency situations." (publisher)

https://www.adelaide.edu.au/accru/projects/effectivecomms/6-C4D-CHAT_Proof-2.pdf

125. Jeffrey Ghannam: **Media as a form of aid in humanitarian crises.** Washington, DC: Center for International Media Assistance (CIMA), 2016, 6 p.

subjects: media assistance: disasters & humanitarian crises - position papers / recommendations

http://www.cima.ned.org/resource/media-as-a-form-of-aid-in-humanitarian-crises/

126. Marie Gillespie, Lawrence Ampofo, Margaret Cheesman, Becky Faith, Evgenia Iliadou, Ali Issa, Souad Osseiran, Dimitris Skleparis: **Mapping refugee media journeys: smartphones and social media networks.** Open University; France Médias Monde, 2016, 103 p.

"Smartphones and digital connectivity are essential for refugees seeking protection and safety in Europe, but they also carry risks for them. This research identified a huge gap in the provision of relevant, reliable and timely digital news and information for refugees on their journeys and upon arrival in Europe. There is a growing number of digital resources designed for refugees. Most are inadequately resourced and

unsustainable. They can do more harm than good if they disseminate misinformation. Quick 'tech fixes' do not work. Governments and newsrooms in Europe are failing to provide what refugees need, because they fear that they may be seen to be facilitating attempts to seek asylum in Europe. This is forcing refugees to rely on alternative, often unverified and unreliable sources of news and information circulated on social media, particularly by smugglers and handlers. This is endangering them and exacerbating an already dire situation." (summary of findings, p.5)

http://www.open.ac.uk/ccig/sites/www.open.ac.uk.ccig/files/Mapping%20Refugee%20Media%20Journeys%2016%20May%20FIN%20MG_0.pdf

127. Theodora Hannides, Nicola Bailey, Dwan Kaoukji: **Voices of refugees: information and communication needs of refugees in Greece and Germany.** London: BBC Media Action, 2016, 52 p.

This study provides a snapshot of refugees' experiences regarding communication and information at different points on their journey. It examines the communication behaviours and priority information needs of refugees in three areas: on their journey, in "transit" camps in Greece, and in Germany, for those who have reached this key destination country for refugees. The research consists of interviews with refugees and with humanitarian agency officials in Greece and Germany. The study examines how refugees access and use information, and presents the concerns and challenges faced by humanitarian agencies in addressing their needs. A total of 66 refugees from Syria, Afghanistan and Iraq participated in the qualitative study in formal and informal camps in Greece. An additional 13 interviews took place in Germany – capturing the voices of those who had completed their journey. A total of 16 focus group discussions were also conducted. Participants were asked to tell the story of their journey so far, focusing particularly on the information and communication they needed and used at different stages. In-depth interviews with 41 humanitarian actors in Greece and four in Germany captured their understanding of refugees' communication needs." (executive summary)

http://downloads.bbc.co.uk/mediaaction/pdf/research/voices-of-refugees-research-report.pdf

128. Ben Mason, Dennis Buchmann: **ICT4Refugees: a report on the emerging landscape of digital responses to the refugee crisis.** Bonn; Eschborn: Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ), 2016, 35 p.

"By "ICT" we refer to digital devices and systems which are accessible to everyone, be it refugees, civil society groups, humanitarian or development cooperation actors such as private companies. We talk about projects using personal computers, smartphones and tablets which can access the Internet ... We will begin by characterising civic tech actors, who are playing a particularly interesting role in the landscape of ICT for refugees. Secondly, we will discuss the use of technology by refugees, which will serve as important framing for subsequent analysis of projects. Thirdly, we will explain further our methodology. We then, fourthly, present a report of our field research in Greece, Jordan and Turkey, outlining key findings and setting them in context. Fifthly we proceed to an overview of key areas of activity and potential, drawing on case studies from our field research. Finally we discuss cooperation and exchange between different kinds of actors, some challenges and risks common to ICT for refugee projects, finishing with recommendations for practitioners and policymakers."

https://regasus.de/online/datastore?epk=74D5roYc&file=image_8_en

129. **Audiences in the face of distant suffering: New challenges for old ideals?.** In: International Communication Gazette, vol. 77, nr. 7, 2015, p.603-707

Contents: Stijn Joye and Johannes von Engelhardt: Audiences in the face of distant suffering: An introduction to the special issue -- Jonathan Corpus Ong: Witnessing distant and proximal suffering within a zone of danger: Lay moralities of media audiences in the Philippines -- Mervi Pantti: Grassroots humanitarianism on YouTube: Ordinary fundraisers, unlikely donors, and global solidarity -- Martin Scott: Distant suffering online: The unfortunate irony of cyber-utopian narratives -- Irene Bruna Seu: Appealing children: UK audiences' responses to the use of children in humanitarian communications -- Laura Ahva and Maria Hellman: Citizen eyewitness images and audience engagement in crisis coverage -- Stijn Joye: Domesticating distant suffering: How can news media discursively invite the audience to care? -- Johannes von Engelhardt: Studying western audiences vis-à-vis mediated distant suffering. A call to venture beyond media studies -- Lilie Chouliaraki: Afterword: The dialectics of mediation in 'distant suffering studies'
subjects: reporting on disasters & humanitarian crises; media coverage of developing countries

130. Maria Protz et al.: **Planning communication for agricultural disaster risk management: a field guide.** Rome: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), 2015, vi, 104 p.

"Reducing risk and increasing resilience to natural disasters and climate change requires access to knowledge, information and the active participation of vulnerable population. Planning Communication for Agricultural Disaster Risk Management (ADRM) is a field guide to orient ADRM teams and concerned stakeholders for the design and implementation of communication for development (ComDev) activities that will increase resilience and protect the livelihoods of rural communities. It builds on the experience gained in the Caribbean region as a result of FAO projects aimed at strengthening preparedness to natural disasters and improving community-based climate change adaptation. As a field guide, it provides a complete overview of how to assess rural people's communication needs and how to plan and implement ComDev activities in the context of disaster risk management, crisis preparedness and emergency response in agriculture, food security and nutrition. It also provides guidance on how to apply ComDev to enhance the overall ADRM participatory planning and result monitoring processes, ensuring multi-stakeholder dialogue and participation." (back cover)

http://www.fao.org/3/a-i5277e.pdf

AFRICA, SUB-SAHARAN

131. **South Sudan: Communication with communities - gaps and needs analysis. Disasters and Emergencies Preparedness Program, Baseline study.** Forcier Consulting; Internews; USAID, 2016, vi, 52 p.

"The Disaster and Emergency Preparedness Programme (DEPP), established by the Communicating with Disaster Affected Communities (CDAC) Network, focuses on establishing accountability on the part of emergency response actors in South Sudan to the affected population they serve. This baseline addresses the DEPP objective by investigating the information needs of the IDP community in South Sudan and the relevance, timeliness, and effectiveness of information sharing responses on the part of humanitarian agencies. To meet these objectives, Forcier Consulting designed a mixed methods study involving Key Informant Interviews (KIIs) with six Juba-based emergency response actors and a quantitative survey conducted online with 71 members of the South Sudan CwC Working Group. These studies were designed in close consultation with the CDAC Network and were conducted in November and December 2015, respectively." (executive summary)

https://internews.org/sites/default/files/resources/SouthSudan_Gaps_Needs_DEPP_Baseline_2016-07.pdf

ASIA & PACIFIC

132. **Open Mic Nepal: tracking rumors in post-earthquake Nepal.** Internews, 2016, 13 p.

"In July 2015, Internews launched Open Mic Nepal, a project designed to track and debunk rumors in the earthquake-affected communities. Based on previous pilots of this approach in Gaza and Liberia, the project set out to assess and address information needs by using minimally structured qualitative data-gathering approaches to surface trends in community conversations, identify key concerns, misunderstandings and toxic/corrupted information, and to redress them with the provision of reliable and verified information as speedily as possible." (p.2)

https://internews.org/sites/default/files/resources/OpenMicNepal_FinalReport_2016-06.pdf

MIDDLE EAST / WESTERN ASIA & NORTHERN AFRICA

133. **Information to go: how do refugees from Syria and Iraq find the right information, before, during and after their journeys to Germany?** Berlin: Media in Cooperation and Transition (MiCT), 2016, 10 p. (MiCT Briefing; 1)

also published in German

"Between November 2015 and February 2016, MiCT conducted in-depth interviews and focus groups with a total of 88 Syrian and Iraqi refugees in Berlin. The central aim of the interviews was to investigate which sources of information refugees were using, before, during and after their transit, in order to find out more about their routes, their risks and their destinations, as well as any other relevant information. The study's results show how refugees rated certain forms of information – that is, how much they trust various sources – as well as which sources of information are used in which stages of their journey to a new land. Additionally the results also show that the majority of the refugees feel that they are well informed on relevant topics, before and during their transit. Above all, the interviewees in this study trusted interpersonal communication. Traditional media played a lesser role. It was only upon

arriving in Germany that the refugees began to feel less well informed. Many of the refugees described themselves as confused about life in this new country, thanks to language barriers and limited access to media and other relevant information in Germany." (abstract)

http://www.mict-international.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/06/mictbrief_en_20160623.pdf

Economics & Management of Media

GENERAL & INTERNATIONAL

134. **Adblocking goes mobile.** PageFair, 2016, 21 p.

"At least 419 million people are blocking ads on smartphones (this number excludes content blocking apps, in-app adblockers, and opt-in browser adblockers). There are twice as many mobile adblockers than desktop adblockers. Mobile adblocking is most popular in emerging markets, such as China, India, Pakistan and Indonesia. 36% of smartphone users in Asia-Pac are blocking ads on the mobile web. 22% of the world's 1.9 billion smartphone users are blocking ads on the mobile web." (p.4)

https://pagefair.com/downloads/2016/05/Adblocking-Goes-Mobile.pdf

135. **Ericsson mobility report.** Ericsson, 2016, 31 p.

"In this Ericsson Mobility Report, we continue to describe the evolution towards the Networked Society. Between 2015 and 2021, the Internet of Things (IoT) is expected to increase at a compounded annual growth rate (CAGR) of 23 percent, making up close to 16 billion of the total forecast 28 billion connected devices in 2021." (p.3) "The number of mobile subscriptions exceeds the population in many countries. This is largely due to inactive subscriptions, multiple device ownership or optimization of subscriptions for different types of calls. This means the number of subscribers is lower than the number of subscriptions. Today there are around 5 billion subscribers compared to 7.4 billion subscriptions." (p.5)

https://www.ericsson.com/res/docs/2016/ericsson-mobility-report-2016.pdf

136. **Executive summary: advertising expenditure forecasts March 2016.** London: ZenithOptimedia, 2016, 10 p.

"ZenithOptimedia predicts global ad expenditure will grow 4.6% in 2016, reaching US$579 billion by the end of the year. This will be a 0.7 percentage point improvement on 2015: 2016 is a 'quadrennial' year, when ad expenditure is boosted by the Summer Olympics, the US presidential election and the UEFA football championship in Europe. The global ad market has enjoyed stable growth since 2011, with growth rates ranging between 4% and 5% a year, and we expect it to maintain this pace for the rest of the forecast period." (p.1)

http://www.zenithoptimedia.com/wp-content/uploads/2016/03/Adspend-forecasts-March-2016-executive-summary.pdf

137. Anne Austin, Jonathan Barnard, Nicola Hutcheon: **Thirty rising media markets 2016.** London: ZenithOptimedia, 2016, 51 p.

"The markets we do include are a very diverse bunch, from the very closed and politically tightly controlled such as Laos; through a large number of nations on the African continent which have seen a sudden improvement in digital infrastructure thanks to the landing of several new submarine intercontinental fibre optic cables over the past few years; and not forgetting markets like Trinidad & Tobago, which seems to enjoy a large choice of TV channels to serve a relatively modest population; or indeed Iran, fresh from its welcome back into the international fold following the suspension of UN sanctions in January 2016. For each market, we give some economic data sourced from the IMF, as well as our estimates and forecasts for advertising expenditure and growth in its ad market to 2018. We also provide a short commentary setting out an overview of the media market in question." (p.1)

http://www.zenithoptimedia.com/wp-content/uploads/2016/03/Thirty-Rising-Media-Markets.pdf?mc_cid=b6b48d6287&mc_eid=9a02884046

138. Richard Banfield, C. Todd Lombardo, Trace Wax: **Design sprint: a practical guidebook for building great digital products.** Sebastopol, Calif.: O'Reilly Media, 2016, xxvii, 240 p.

Contents: "With more than 500 new apps entering the market every day, what does it take to build a successful digital product? You can greatly reduce your risk of failure with design sprints, a process that enables your team to prototype and test a digital product idea within a week. This practical guide shows you exactly what a design sprint involves and how you can incorporate the process into your organization. Design sprints not only let you test digital product ideas before you pour too many resources into a project, they also help everyone get on board--whether they're team members, decision makers, or potential users. You'll know within days whether a particular product idea is worth pursuing." (publisher's description)

139. Michael Curtin, Kevin Sanson: **Precarious creativity: global media, local labor.** Oakland, Calif.: University of California Press, 2016, x, 324 p.

Contents: 1. Precarious Creativity: Global Media, Local Labor / Michael Curtin and Kevin Sanson -- 2. Cybertarian Flexibility—When Prosumers Join the Cognitariat, All That Is Scholarship Melts into Air / Toby Miller -- 3. Spec World, Craft World, Brand World / John T. Caldwell -- 4. Film/City: Cinema, Affect, and Immaterial Labor in Urban India / Shanti Kumar -- 5. The Production of Extras in a Precarious Creative Economy / Vicki Mayer -- 6. Talent Agenting in the Age of Conglomerates / Violaine Roussel -- 7. Transnational Crews and Postsocialist Precarity: Globalizing Screen Media Labor in Prague / Petr Szczepanik -- 8. The Cost of Business: Gender Dynamics of Media Labor in Afghanistan / Matt Sienkiewicz -- 9. "No One Thinks in Hindi Here": Language Hierarchies in Bollywood / Tejaswini Ganti -- 10. Complex Labor Relations in Latin American Television Industries / Juan Piñón -- 11. Labor in Lagos: Alternative Global Networks / Jade Miller -- 12. Creative Precarity in the Adult Film Industry / Heather Berg and Constance Penley -- 13. Strategies for Success? Navigating Hollywood's "Postracial" Labor Practices / Kristen J. Warner -- 14. Games Production in Australia: Adapting to Precariousness / John Banks and Stuart Cunningham -- 15. Redefining Creative Labor: East Asian Comparisons / Anthony Fung -- 16. Unbundling Precarious Creativity in China: "Knowing-How" and "Knowing-To" / Michael Keane -- 17. Revolutionary Creative Labor / Marwan M. Kraidy -- 18. Precarious Diversity: Representation and Demography / Herman Gray -- 19. The Precarity and Politics of Media Advocacy Work / Allison Perlman -- 20. Internationalizing Labor Activism: Building Solidarity among Writers' Guilds / Miranda Banks and David Hesmondhalgh.

https://oapen.org/search?identifier=604352

140. **Global media report 2015: global industry overview.** McKinsey, 2015, 24 p.

"Spending on media continues to shift from traditional to digital products and services at a rapid pace. By 2019, we believe digital spending will account for more than 50 percent of overall media spend. Within this, digital video spending will overtake physical spending by 2018, two years earlier than we had previously forecast. Digital, consisting of Internet and mobile advertising, will become the largest advertising category by 2017, surpassing TV one year earlier than forecast, and mobile will more than double its share of the digital ad market. This rapid digital shift is being driven in part by the growing number of connected consumers, the expansion of mobile telephony, and elevated mobile broadband adoption." (p.5)

http://boletines.prisadigital.com/McKinsey%20Global%20Media%20Report%202015.pdf

141. Lucy Küng: **Innovators in digital news.** London; New York: Tauris, 2015, xi, 125 p.

Contents: 1. Why Are Some Digital News Organisations More Successful than Others? -- 2. The Guardian: 'Global, Open, Digital' -- 3. The New York Times: Digitising the 'Grey Lady' -- 4. Quartz: What Would The Economist Look Like if It Had Been Born in 2012? -- 5. BuzzFeed: Making Life more Interesting for the Hundreds of Millions Bored at Work -- 6. Vice Media: 'We Are the Changing of the Guard' -- 7. Conclusions: So Why Are Some Digital News Organisations More Successful?

Freedom of the Press, Media Policies, Media Legislation

GENERAL & INTERNATIONAL

142. Ulla Carlsson (ed.): **Freedom of expression and media in transition: studies and reflections in the digital age.** Göteborg: Nordicom, 2016, 199 p.

Contents: Ulla Carlsson: Freedom of Expression and the Media in a Time of Uncertainty. A brief introduction -- **Rethinking the Nordic Media Model: A Challenge to Democracy.** Trine Syvertsen, Gunn Enli, Ole J. Mjøs & Hallvard Moe: The Media Welfare State. Nordic media in times of change -- Minna Aslama Horowitz & Hannu Nieminen: Communication Rights and Public Service Media. Changing ecosystems, changing 'publicness' -- **In Transition: Freedom of Expression, Media and the Public Sphere.** Risto Kunelius: Free Speech at an Intersection. Notes on the contemporary hybrid public sphere -- Helge Rønning: On Press Freedom and Other Media Freedoms -- Christian S. Nissen: Media Freedom Revisited. The widening gap between ideals and reality -- Kaarle Nordenstreng: Liberate Freedom from Its Ideological Baggage! -- Maria Edström & Eva-Maria Svensson: Trust and Values for Sale. Market-driven and democracy-driven freedom of expression -- Astrid Gynnild: Three Dilemmas of Visual News Coverage -- Ullamaija Kivikuru -- Media Freedoms in Changing Frames. Tanzania under a magnifying glass -- Nicola Lucchi: Digital Media Pluralism. The need for global strategies --Threats **to Freedom of the Press: Control, Surveillance and Censorship.** Heikki Heikkilä: Canaries in the Coalmine. Why journalists should be concerned by privacy -- Elisabeth Eide: Threatened Source

Protection. Freedom of expression and extremist adversaries -- Epp Lauk, Turo Uskali, Heikki Kuutti & Helena Hirvinen: Drone Journalism. The newest global test of press freedom -- Mogens Blicher Bjerregård: Journalists Behind Bars -- Walid Al-Saqaf: The Internet is Weakening Authoritarian States' Information Control. Syria as a case study -- Anu Kantola: Ai Weiwei and the Art of Political Dissidence in the Digital Age -- **Reporting War and Conflict: Safety and Civil Rights.** Stig Arne Nohrstedt: 'Mediatization' of War and 'Martialization' of Journalism. The twins threatening democracy and human rights in the New Wars -- Kristin Skare Orgeret: Women in War. Challenges and possibilities for female journalists covering wars and conflicts -- Reeta Pöyhtäri: The (Un)safe Practice of Journalism. An analysis based on UNESCO's Journalists' Safety Indicators assessments -- Marte Høiby & Rune Ottosen: Reduced Security for Journalists and Less Reporting from the Frontline -- Klas Backholm & Trond Idås: Ethical Dilemmas, Guilt and Posttraumatic Stress in News Journalists.

http://www.nordicom.gu.se/sites/default/files/publikationer-hela-pdf/freedom_of_expression_and_media.pdf

143. Hendrik Bussiek: **Freedom of expression and media regulation: a media legislation manual.** Windhoek: Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung (FES), 2015, 94 p.

Contents: Module 1. The media: friend or foe, or neither? -- Module 2. Principles of freedom of expression and media freedom -- Module 3. Balancing act: freedom of expression vs other rights -- Module 4. Self-regulation versus statutory regulation of the media -- Module 5. Print media legislation -- Module 6. The right of access to information -- Module 7. Broadcasting -- Module 8. Broadcasting regulator -- Module 9. Public service broadcasting -- Module 10. Media diversity -- Annexes.

http://library.fes.de/pdf-files/bueros/africa-media/12461.pdf

144. **Compromised connections: overcoming privacy challenges of the mobile internet.** Internews; Vodafone Foundation, 2016, 14 p.

"Compromised Connections is a brief introduction to emerging security issues facing mobile phones in development. It recommends safety measures that can be quickly adopted – from device safety to data security – and points to resources that may be useful for people interested in following future developments. Ultimately, it advocates a "mobilefirst" approach: adoption of an information management strategy that prioritizes the safety of mobile devices and their users." (Internews website)

https://internews.org/sites/default/files/resources/CompromisedConnections_Internews-Vodafone_2016-04.pdf

145. **Journalists and media staff killed 1990 -2015: 25 years of contribution towards safer journalism.** Brussels: International Federation of Journalists (IFJ), 2016, 83 p.

"The International Federation of Journalists (IFJ) has been publishing annual reports, of which this is the 25th, focusing on killing of journalists and media staff in work-related incidents since 1990. To date, the IFJ has recorded at least 2297 killings of these media professionals in targeted assassinations, cross fire incidents and bomb attacks, including 112 who lost their lives to violence in 2015. There were other deaths due to accidents and natural disasters which are usually presented in a different category in our annual reports." (p.6)

http://www.ifj.org/fileadmin/documents/25_Report_Final_sreads_web.pdf

146. Cassie Clark: **An overview of the current challenges to the safety and protection of journalists.** International Women's Media Foundation (IWMF), 2016, 22 p.

"This overview report highlights key themes that affect journalists' safety globally, including: 1) impunity for crimes against journalists, which fosters killings and abductions; 2) the range of dangers facing journalists; 3) the lack of resources for comprehensive security training and the hands-off approach of many news media organizations, particularly related to freelance and local journalists in violent societies lacking press freedom; and 4) steps being taken to address the issue. The report concludes with recommendations for U.N. member states and news media organizations. It comes in the context of growing attention worldwide, much of it inspired by the UN Plan of Action on the Safety of Journalists and the Issue of Impunity." (introduction) https://www.iwmf.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/02/IWMFUNESCO-Paper.pdf

147. Jennifer Dunham: **Freedom of the press 2016: the battle for the dominant message.** Washington DC: Freedom House, 2016, 28 p.

"Global press freedom declined to its lowest point in 12 years in 2015, as political, criminal, and terrorist forces sought to co-opt or silence the media in their broader struggle for power. The share of the world's population that enjoys a Free press stood at just 13 percent, meaning fewer than one in seven people live in countries where coverage of political news is robust, the safety of journalists is guaranteed, state intrusion in media affairs is minimal, and the press is not subject to onerous legal or

economic pressures. Steep declines worldwide were linked to two factors: heightened partisanship and polarization in a country's media environment, and the degree of extralegal intimidation and physical violence faced by journalists. These problems were most acute in the Middle East, where governments and militias increasingly pressured journalists and media outlets to take sides, creating a "with us or against us" climate and demonizing those who refused to be cowed." (p.1)

https://freedomhouse.org/sites/default/files/FH_FTOP_2016Report_Final_04232016.pdf

148. Des Freedman, Jonathan Obar, Cheryl Martens, Robert McChesney (eds.): **Strategies for media reform: international perspectives.** New York: Fordham University Press, 2016, 360 p.

Contents: **Part I: Introduction.** 1. Media Reform: An Overview / Des Freedman and Jonathan A. Obar -- 2. Media Policy Literacy: A Foundation for Media Reform / Becky Lentz -- **Part II: Internet Activism For Media Reform.** 3. Activating the Fifth Estate: Bill C-30 and the Digitally-Mediated Public Watchdog / Jonathan A. Obar and Leslie Regan Shade -- 4. WikiLeaks and 'Indirect' Media Reform / Christian Christensen -- 5. Mobilizing for Net Rights: The Charter of Human Rights and Principles for the Internet / M. I. Franklin -- 6. Electronic Frontier Foundation: The Largest Internet Protest in History Isn't the Important Part: Lessons from the SOPA Fight / Rainey Reitman -- 7. Free Press: Internet Freedom from the Outside-in: Upending Big-Money Politics to Win Net Neutrality / Craig Aaron and Timothy Karr -- 8. New America Foundation: A Victory for Digital Justice (Your Tax Dollars at Work) / Joshua Breitbart -- 9. Openmedia.ca: Working Toward an Open Connected Future / David Christopher -- **Part III: The Power of the Media Reform Movement.** 10. A Perfect Storm for Media Reform: Activist Strategies and Socio-political Circumstances behind Telecommunication Reforms in Mexico / Alejandro Abraham-Hamanoiel -- 11. Between Philosophy and Action: The Story of the Media Reform Coalition / Benedetta Brevini and Justin Schlosberg -- 12. Media Reform Movements in Taiwan / Hsin-yi Sandy Tsai and Shih-Hung Lo -- 13. Organizing for Media Reform in Canada: The Cases of Media Democracy Day, OpenMedia.ca, and Reimagine CBC / Kathleen Cross and David Skinner -- 14. Prometheus Radio Project: Winning a Big Fight for Little Radio Stations: The Battle Over Low Power FM in the US / Hannah Sassaman and Pete Tridish -- 15. Prometheus Radio Project: 90 per cent Community, 10 per cent Radio: Media Reform, Radio Justice, and the Proliferation of Low Power FM / Sanjay Jolly -- 16. Media Foundation For West Africa: A Case Study of Media Reform Initiatives in West Africa / Kwame Karikari -- **Part IV: Media Reform as Democratic Reform.** 17. Waves of Struggle: The History and Future of American Media Reform / Victor Pickard -- 18. Policy Hacking: Citizen-Based Policymaking and Media Reform / Arne Hintz -- 19. Reforming or Conforming? The Contribution of Communication Studies to Media Policy in Switzerland / Manuel Puppis and Matthias Kunzler -- 20. '…please grant success to the journey on which I have come': successful and unsuccessful media reform strategies in Israel / Noam Tirosh and Amit Schejter -- 21. Legislating for a More Participatory Media System: Reform Strategies in South America / Cheryl Martens Oliver Reina and Ernesto Vivares -- 22. Public Service Broadcasting in Egypt: Strategies for Media Reform / Rasha Abdulla -- 23. Impunity, Inclusion and Implementation: Media Reform Challenges in Thailand, Burnma/Myanmar and the Philippines / Lisa Brooten -- 24. Doha Centre for Media Freedom: Media reform through capacity building: Media and Information Literacy and Journalist Training / Peter Townson -- 25. Cultural Survival (Guatemala): Organization and Mission / Mark Camp -- 26. Open Society Foundations: Media Reform in Mexico: Civil Society Making Law / Marius Dragomir.

149. Javier Garza Ramos: **Journalist security in the digital world: a survey. Are we using the right tools?** Washington, DC: Center for International Media Assistance (CIMA), 2016, 13 p.

"This survey was designed to measure how journalists around the world take advantage of technology to enhance their security. The results suggest that there is a general lack of awareness about the power that digital tools have to improve a journalist's protection. There are scores of organizations of journalists, technologists, and activists developing tools for physical or digital protection or training reporters and editors on how to use them. But there can never be enough education about the risks that journalists face and the security measures they can take, especially when it seems that the press is under attack more frequently and in more aggressive ways than before." (p.12)

http://www.cima.ned.org/resource/journalist-security-in-the-digital-world/

150. Barbara Gruber, Lorena Jaume-Palasí, Steffen Leidel, Matthias Spielkamp (eds.): **Guidebook internet governance: media freedom in a connected world.** Bonn: Deutsche Welle DW Akademie; iRights.lab, 2016, 39 p.

"To many in the media, Internet governance seems to be an issue far removed from their daily life and work. This misconception can have substantial consequences. The Internet is fast becoming the infrastructure for all communications between media and citizens. If journalists and media freedom activists do not get involved in the

debates about how to govern the net, it will be left to governments and private companies to define the rules for our public arena." (introduction, p.9)
http://www.dw.com/popups/pdf/57435639/guidebook-internet-governance-pdf.pdf

151. Carly Nyst: **Travel guide to the digital world: cybersecurity policy for human rights defenders.** London: Global Partners Digital, 2016, 106 p.

"This guide aims to help correct the imbalance in capacity and expertise between human rights defenders and cybersecurity professionals and policy-makers. At the heart of the guide is an attempt to address perhaps the fundamental barrier: the absence of clear definitions and agreed terms. It will do this by closely examining three separate policy areas which are often conflated under the umbrella of cybersecurity – information security, cybercrime, and cyber conflict – unpacking their policy and legal dimensions, mapping relevant stakeholders, and outlining the issues at stake. It is hoped this will help human rights defenders engage effectively in cyber policy debates at the domestic, regional and international levels." (overview, p.6)

http://www.gp-digital.org/wp-content/uploads/pubs/Travel%20Guide%20to%20the%20Digital%20World_Cybersecurity%20Policy%20for%20HRD.pdf

152. **2015 Corporate accountability index.** Ranking Digital Rights, 2015

"Ranking Digital Rights' inaugural Corporate Accountability Index evaluates 16 of the world's most powerful Internet and telecommunications companies on their commitments, policies, and practices that affect users' freedom of expression and privacy. By opening the door for greater corporate transparency and public scrutiny of business practices, the Index encourages companies to do a better job of respecting their users' rights around the globe ... Highlights: There are no "winners." Even companies in the lead are falling short. Across the board, companies need to improve their disclosure of policies and practices that affect users' freedom of expression and privacy, as well as their commitments to these human rights. Only six companies scored at least 50 percent of the total possible points. The highest score was only 65 percent." (executive summary)

https://rankingdigitalrights.org/index2015/assets/static/download/RDRindex2015report.pdf

153. **Digital security first aid kit for human rights defenders.** 2nd ed. Association for Progressive Communications (APC), 2015

"This kit is a contribution from activists for activists to help us be more secure in our digital practices. It's designed to help activists deal with the most common security issues that might jeopardise the integrity of our devices and communications. Any at-risk user who encounters security-related problems can use this kit to mitigate the immediate consequences and find guidance to address ongoing security issues. The kit is simply written for computer non-experts. Since security is complex and simple answers might not always be sufficient, this kit also provides links to more exhaustive resources for additional support. The work on this kit has been guided by APC's many years of work in the area of digital security, particularly its work with human rights defenders, those who deal with digital dangers most frequently as a matter of course in their work." (APC website)

https://www.apc.org/en/irhr/digital-security-first-aid-kit

154. Gareth Owen, Nick Savage: **The Tor dark net.** London: Centre for International Governance Innovation; Royal Institute of International Affairs., 2015, 9 p. (Paper Series; 20)

"This paper does suggest that child abuse content is the most popular type of content on the Tor Dark Net. While law enforcement may crawl such sites, the number of requests that would be seen would be only a tiny fraction, and hence not skew the outline ratios. Similarly, denial of service attacks were not observed and so are also unlikely to account for the high requests. The usage of Tor2Web may underrepresent some categories, but it is not currently clear whether, or why, such groups would exclusively use this tool." (p.9)

https://www.cigionline.org/sites/default/files/no20_0.pdf

155. Daniel Sui, James Caverlee, Dakota S. Rudesill: **The deep web and the darknet, a look inside the internet's massive black box.** Washington, DC: Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars, 2015, 17 p.

"The scale of the Internet's underworld is immense. The number of non-indexed web sites, known as the Deep Web, is estimated to be 400 to 500 times larger than the surface web of indexed, searchable web sites. And the Deep Web is where the dark side of the Internet flourishes. While there are plenty of law-abiding citizens and well-intentioned individuals (such as journalists, political dissidents, and whistleblowers) who conduct their online activities below the surface, the part of the Deep Web known as the Darknet has become a conduit for illegal and often dangerous activities.

This policy brief outlines what the Deep Web and Darknet are, how they are accessed, and why we should care about them. For policymakers, the continuing growth of the Deep Web in general and the accelerated expansion of the Darknet in particular pose new policy challenges." (summary)

https://www.wilsoncenter.org/sites/default/files/deep_web_report_october_2015.pdf

AFRICA, SUB-SAHARAN

156. Iginio Gagliardone, Frederick Golooba-Mutebi: **The evolution of the internet in Ethiopia and Rwanda: towards a "developmental" model?** In: Stability: International Journal of Security& Development, 5, nr.1, 24 p.

"The Internet in Africa has become an increasingly contested space, where competing ideas of development and society battle for hegemony. By comparing the evolution of the Internet in Ethiopia and Rwanda, we question whether policies and projects emerging from two of Africa's fastest growing, but also most tightly controlled countries, can be understood as part of a relatively cohesive model of the 'developmental' Internet, which challenges mainstream conceptions. Our answer is a qualified yes. Ethiopia and Rwanda have shared an overarching strategy which places the state as the prime mover in the development of Internet policy and large-scale ICT projects. Rwanda, however, appears to have developed a more open model which can accommodate a greater variety of actors and opinions, and incorporate them within a relatively coherent vision that emanates from the centre. Ethiopia, in contrast, has developed a more closed model, where all powers rest firmly in the hands of a government that has refused (so far) to entertain and engage with alternative ideas of the Internet. In the case of Rwanda, we argue, this approach reflects broader strategies adopted by the government in the economic domain but appears to counter the prevailing political approach of the government, allowing for a greater degree of freedom on the Internet as compared to traditional media. While in the case of Ethiopia, the opposite is true; Ethiopia's Internet policies appear to run counter to prevailing economic policies but fit tightly with the government's approach to politics and governance." (abstract)

http://www.stabilityjournal.org/articles/10.5334/sta.344/

157. Oswelled Ureke: **State interference, para-politics and editorial control: The political economy of 'Mirrorgate' in Zimbabwe.** In: Journal of African Media Studies, vol. 8, nr. 1, 2016, p.17-34

"This article explores the events leading to the closure of the Zimbabwe Mirror Newspapers Group (ZMNG) in 2007. It narrates how the state in Zimbabwe, through its intelligence arm, the Central Intelligence Organisation (CIO), covertly took over the privately owned newspaper stable, publishers of the Daily Mirror and Sunday Mirror, leading to the organization's demise. The article is informed by critical political economy theory, particularly the Propaganda Model and the concept of Social Control in the newsroom, linking Mirrorgate to the narrative of media control by the state in Zimbabwe. Interviews were conducted with key personnel – former Mirror staff members – to collect data. Archival newspaper reports were also analysed to trace the development of Mirrorgate and its consequences on the Mirror's performance as a media entity. The article also benefits from experiential data accumulated through observation by the author as a former Mirror employee." (abstract)

158. Bent Norby Bonde, Jean-Pierre Uwimana, Francis Sowa, Glenn O'Neil: **The state of media freedom in Rwanda.** Media Progress; Rwanda Media Commission, 2015, 92 p.

This report provides a useful basis to understand the broad nature of media freedom, and gauge the Status of media freedom and development from a legal, policy and professional perspective. Being the first of its kind to be produced by RMC, we attach special value to this product because it sets the standards for future publications. Our plan is to produce an annual analysis of the media sector in Rwanda to provide a point of reference on media issues as weil as an alternative assessment of media freedom in Rwanda. As you will notice, this report adopts the UNESCO methodology of assessing media freedom, which isa broad understanding ofthe multi-dimensional nature of media freedom. We chose this methodology because it was more comprehensive than other available methodologies and most reports about medla freedom in Rwanda so far have focused primarily on the political aspects of medla freedom. Yet, as this reports indicates, there are other important aspects, such as the professional, the educational, the infrastructural, and even the economic aspects that in the final analysis have an impact on the nature of media freedom." (preface)

https://rsf.org/sites/default/files/6_5_2015_ib_-_final_report_on_state_of_the_media_freedom_in_rwanda_00.00-2.pdf

159. Téwodros W Workneha: **Digital cleansing? A look into state-sponsored policing of Ethiopian networked communities.** In: African Journalism Studies, vol. 36, nr. 4, 2015, p.102-124

"Drawing from hegemonic notions of development statism, this article looks at the extent to which digital platforms have become viable alternatives to traditional electronic and print media in Ethiopia. I argue that, despite its potential to promote freedom of speech, the Ethiopian online sphere is systematically policed through state-sanctioned legal frameworks. Through analysis of an online survey, I also demonstrate how perceptions of users about online experiences show skepticism toward the role of the Ethiopian state in Internet monitoring." (abstract)

AMERICAS & CARIBBEAN

160. **Argentina: regulación y políticas públicas para la TV digital. Informe 2016.** Montevideo: Observacom, 2016, 15 p.

subjects: digital television; television legislation & regulation; media diversity & pluralism - Argentina

http://www.observacom.org/sitio/wp-content/uploads/2016/06/Argentina-TDT-final.pdf

161. Rosario Carmona: **Mexican journalism, still in the line of fire.** Washington, DC: Center for International Media Assistance (CIMA), 2016, 9 p.

(Sadly, attacks on journalists in Mexico are nothing new. In April 2012, CIMA published a report detailing the violence against the media and recommending steps that the Mexican government could take in order to remedy the situation. The government of Mexico did enact some measures to protect journalists starting in 2012. Mexican Journalism, Still in the Line of Fire, is an update to the earlier CIMA report. It examines the results of government efforts to halt the violence and points out that despite those measures the situation for journalists and media in Mexico has only become worse." (CIMA website)

http://www.cima.ned.org/publication/mexican-journalism-still-line-fire/

162. Gustavo Gómez, Aleida Calleja (eds.): **Informe regional 2016 sobre diversidad y TV digital.** Observacom, 2016

"Estudio comparado que analiza los procesos de transición a la TV digital abierta en nueve países de América Latina: Argentina, Chile, Uruguay, Brasil, Colombia, Perú, Ecuador y México. Busca conocer si los procesos de transición digital en dichos países, relevados hasta mayo de 2016, son compatibles con los "Estándares de Libertad de Expresión para la Transición a una Televisión Digital Abierta, Diversa, Plural e Inclusiva" de la Relatoría Especial para la Libertad de Expresión de la Comisión Interamericana de Derechos Humanos (CIDH) de 2014." (página web Observacom)

subjects: digital television; television legislation & regulation; media diversity & pluralism - Argentina; Brazil; Chile; Colombia; Ecuador; Mexico; Peru; Uruguay

http://www.observacom.org/informe-regional-2016-sobre-diversidad-y-tv-digital/

163. Don Podesta: **Media in Latin America: a path forward.** Washington, DC: Center for International Media Assistance (CIMA), 2016, 8 p.

also published in Spanish

"The Center for International Media Assistance and Deutsche Welle Akademie have launched a series of regional consultations with media stakeholders–civil society and media watchdog NGOs, broadcast regulators, academics, media industry representatives, government officials, and others in the media and development sectors–to diagnose the problems facing independent media in the world today. The first of these conferences took place in Bogota, Colombia, in November 2015. CIMA and DW Akademie are pleased to publish Media in Latin America: A Path Forward, a summary of the discussion and the findings. We hope it will serve to foster more discussion about how independent media around the world can best be supported." (CIMA website)

http://www.cima.ned.org/publication/media-in-latin-america-a-path-forward/

164. Juan Tadeo Ramírez Cervantes: **Das Bundesinstitut für Zugang zur öffentlichen Information: Funktionsweise und Perspektiven 10 Jahre nach seiner Erschaffung.** In: Barbara Schröter (ed.): Das politische System Mexikos. Wiesbaden: Springer VS, 2016, p.299-313

"In diesem Beitrag wird kurz auf die Ursprünge des IFAI (Instituto Federal de Acceso a la Información y Protección de Datos) sowie auf seine Zusammensetzung und Funktionsweise eingegangen. Im Licht aktuell vorgeschlagener Reformdiskussionen werden die Perspektiven der Institution aufgezeigt und ihre Rolle als Garant eines Grundrechtes erklärt. Zudem wird erläutert, weshalb das IFAI keine Institution ist, mithilfe derer eine wirksame Rechenschaftsablage (accountabihiy) erreicht werden kann." (p.299)

subjects: access to public information regulation - Mexico

165. Martín Becerra: **De la concentración a la convergencia: políticas de medios en Argentina y América Latina.** Buenos Aires: Paidós, 2015, 206 p.

Contents: Introducción: cuando lo sólido se transforma -- 1. Argentina: tres décadas de políticas de comunicación en democracia -- 2. Concentración de medios y libertad de expresión -- 3. Medios públicos: el agujero negro de la política de medios -- 4. La publicidad oficial y sus múltiples facetas -- 5. América Latina a contramano: poder mediático y regulaciones -- 6. Medios, políticas y redes: la revolución inconclusa -- Conclusiones: Vasallos y mecenas, el sistema argentino de medios como mercado protocapitalista.

subjects: media concentration; freedom of the press; media policies; public service / state media; government / state advertising; media convergence - Argentina; Latin America

166. Damián Loreti, Luis Lozano: **El derecho a comunicar: los conflictos en torno a la libertad de expresión en las sociedades contemporáneas.** Buenos Aires: Siglo Veintiuno Editores, 2014, 286 p. (Singular)

"Los autores revisan las distintas escuelas y enfoques acerca de la libertad de expresiön, se preguntan si el rol del Estado es solo abstenerse de censurar o si le corresponde además garantizar condiciones de equidad en la comunicación social, exponen los vaivenes de la censura desde una perspectiva histórica que les permite reconocer tanto la censura estatal como la empresarial, destacan los avances en la despenalización de las voces críticas que afectan a funcionarios públicos, y exploran los dilemas de la concentración de la propiedad de los medios y la necesidad de concebir leyes antimonopólicas. Además, retoman cruciales asignaturas pendientes, como una ley de acceso a la información pública." (contratapa)

table of contents: http://www.gbv.de/dms/spk/iai/toc/788350463.pdf

subjects: freedom of expression; communication rights; censorship; media policies; media legislation & regulation - Argentina; Latin America

ASIA & PACIFIC

167. Toby Mendel (ed.): **Report of the international mission to Nepal for promoting freedom of expression and safety of journalists.** Nepal International Media Partnership (NIMP); International Media Support (IMS), 2016, 25 p.

"The primary objective of the 2015 NIMP Mission was to provide technical inputs to activities underway under UNESCO's Safety of Journalists project, particularly in terms of setting up an independent national mechanism on safety at the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC). Another key objective was to advocate in favour of international best practices on press freedom, freedom of expression (FOE) and the right to information (RTI). Unlike previous missions, where advocacy had been the main objective, the 2015 Mission focused on three areas: The architecture of the NHRC mechanism, including a review of the procedures, by-laws, structure and organisation for making it an effective tool for ensuring safety of journalists and free expression advocates; Advocating in favour of respect for international standards on free expression and the safety of journalists, including via enabling provisions on free expression in the new constitution; Activities relating to the UNESCO safety project where there was need for international technical support." (IMS website)

https://www.mediasupport.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/03/nepal-intl-media-partnership-2016-ims.pdf

168. Serenade Woo: **China's great media wall: the fight for freedom.** Brussels: International Federation of Journalists (IFJ), [2016], 68 p.

"Press freedom in China, Hong Kong and Macau deteriorated further in 2015, as the Communist Party of China used every means at its disposal to control the media. Its ultimate target, as always, was to preserve its power in the mainland, extend its influence over Hong Kong and Macau, and tightly manage perceptions of its relationship with Taiwan. The law, the administration, the bureaucracy and the government-owned media were its weapons. Propaganda, censorship, surveillance, intimidation, detention without trial, sabotage of the internet, brutality in the field, and televised "confessions" were its ammunition." (introduction, p.4)

http://www.ifj.trynisis.com/fileadmin/documents/IFJ_2016_English.pdf

EUROPE

169. **Curbing media, crippling debate: soft censorship in Bulgaria.** Paris: World Association of Newspapers and News Publishers (WAN-IFRA); Vienna: South East Europe Media Organisation (SEEMO), 2016, 27 p.

"The independence and pluralism of Bulgaria's media has eroded steadily over the past decade. The downward spiral in media freedom that threatens to drown public debate on important policy issues is unrestrained since 2006, when the country was ranked 35th on the Reporters Without Borders Index. Nine years later, Bulgaria has fallen to 106th place ... Bulgarian authorities are increasingly employing tools of "soft censorship" to dominate the country's media and narrow public access to infor-mation and informed policy debate. This analysis defines official "soft censorship" or indirect censorship as any of an array of official actions intended to influence media output, short of legal or extra-legal bans, direct censorship of specific content, or physical attacks on media outlets or media practitioners. These indirect forms of censorship include selective media subsidies and partisan allocation of advertising, as well as biased application of regulatory and licensing powers that can influence editorial content and affect media outlets' viability." (executive summary)
http://www.cima.ned.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/03/SC-Bulgaria-final-2016.pdf

170. Elda Brogi, Lisa Ginsborg, Alina Ostling, Pier Luigi Parcu, Maja Simunjak: **Monitoring media pluralism in Europe: testing and implementation of the Media Pluralism Monitor 2015.** San Domenico di Fiesole: Robert Schuman Centre for Advanced Studies, European University Institute, 2016, 75 p.

"The Media Pluralism Monitor (MPM) is a tool for assessing the risks for media pluralism in a given country. The Monitor aims to help policymakers, researchers, and civil society to understand the threat to media pluralism in different media systems through research, analysis and the provision of country data. The present Monitor has been developed and tested by the Centre for Media Pluralism and Media Freedom (CMPF), at the European University Institute, and has been funded by the European Union. The CMPF created the prototype of the Monitor and pilot-tested it in 2014 (MPM2014),1 building on the 2009 Independent Study on Indicators for Media Pluralism in the Member States – Towards a Risk-Based Approach.2 The results of this second prototype, which was tested in 2015 (MPM2015), are published in this report. During these two rounds of implementation, the CMPF has strengthened the research design of the Monitor, co-ordinated the data collection carried out by national experts, and analysed the results, i.e., it has assessed the risks for media pluralism across EU Member States. This report presents the results and the metho-dology of the MPM2015 implementation, which measures risks to Media Pluralism in 19 EU countries, namely, Austria, Croatia, Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Finland, Germany, Ireland, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, the Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, and Sweden." (executive summary)
http://monitor.cmpf.eui.eu/

171. Rasmus Kleis Nielsen, Geert Linnebank: **Public support for the media: a six-country overview of direct and indirect subsidies.** Reuters Institute for the Study of Journalism, 2016, 36 p.

This report reviews similarities and differences in public sector support for the media across a sample of six developed democracies – Finland, France, Germany, Italy, the United Kingdom, and the United States – that represent a wide range of different media systems and different approaches to media policy. It shows that public support for the media in all of them has remained basically unchanged for decades: Primarily it takes the form of licence fee funding going overwhelmingly to public service broadcasting. (This is the case in all the five European countries. In the United States, federal and state appropriations for public broadcasting constitute the second most significant form of public support for the media.) Secondarily it takes the form of indirect support for paid print media industry incumbents. (In the United States, this form of support is more significant than funding for public broadcasting.) In all cases governments offer more indirect than direct support for private sector media organisations. (Only Finland, France, and Italy offer direct subsidies; in Finland and France almost exclusively for the printed press, in Italy also to local broadcasters. In all three countries, indirect subsidies are more significant.) There is no substantial public-sector support for online-only media organisations. (In France, the only country in which such support was available, it amounted to little more than 1/10,000th of all public support in 2008.) (executive summary)
http://reutersinstitute.politics.ox.ac.uk/sites/default/files/Public%20support%20for%20Media_0.pdf

172. Milka Tadic Mijovic, Marija Sajkas: **Captured news media: Bosnia and Herzegovina, Serbia, and Montenegro.** Washington, DC: Center for International Media Assistance (CIMA), 2016, 16 p.

"Political and business elites in the countries that are the subject of this report have acquired control over a large number of public and private media, mostly through non-transparent privatization, advertising and/or budgetary support to loyal media. Consequently, media freedoms and freedom of expression in these countries are seriously impaired, as evidenced by the declining trend in the indexes of media sustainability and press freedom ... Following the withdrawal of Western donors, some of the media known for professional reporting in the public interest are now under the direct control of ruling elites and large businesses. This also applies, unfortunately, for part of the legacy media from the 1990s. The role that Serbian B92 or BH Dani once played in these countries—offering research, independent analysis and a plurality of views—can now be found only in small alternative NGO media, Web portals, and investigative journalism centers. These are often under pressure from the government and rely mainly on foreign donors, primarily from the European Union and the United States ... to reduce the influence of political elites, it is important to institutionalize a legal and transparent system of awarding funds to media from state budgets, establish clear rules of advertising by state institutions, and ensure transparency of media ownership. Since all these countries have EU membership aspirations, it would be of fundamental importance for the EU to insist on reforming the legal framework and on implementation of such reforms as key pre-conditions for creating the enabling climate for free and independent media." (conclusions and recommendations)
http://www.cima.ned.org/resource/captured-news-media-bosnia-herzegovina-serbia-montenegro/

173. Bill Taylor: **Kosovo: setting media standards. Public awareness and effectiveness of the Independent Media Commission and the Press Council of Kosovo.** Thomson Foundation, 2015, 19 p.

"Within a few short years, the Press Council of Kosovo (PCK) and the Independent Media Commission (IMC) have successfully established a model of media regulation and selfregulation familiar to Western democracies. This follows a historic period of state or partisan influence in print media and broadcasting. The achievements of the IMC and PCK should not be underestimated. However, both organisations now face a series of significant challenges. All leaders of the media industry and civil society interviewed for this study believe public awareness of the Press Council of Kosovo and the Independent Media Commission is poor, especially in the case of the IMC. Continual funding crises limit their effectiveness and capacity for future development." (p.4)
http://www.thomsonfoundation.org/assets/News_Features/2015/Kosovo%20report/Kosovo_Report_new1602_setting_media_standards.pdf

174. Elda Brogi, Alina Dobreva, Pier Luigi Parcu et al.: **Freedom of the media in the Western Balkans.** Brussels: European Union, Directorate-General for External Policies of the Union, Policy Department, 2014, 88 p.

"The study analyses media freedom and pluralism in the Western Balkans (Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Kosovo, Montenegro, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Serbia) in light of the EU enlargement policy. Despite the different stages of their EU accession paths, these countries share similar challenges, even if they are of different intensities. The study analyses the overall legal framework and its unsatisfactory levels of implementation, the role and the independence of PSB, the media market, and the status of journalists. It also outlines country-specific profiles, regarding these categories. The paper outlines and analyses the current EU policies and financial instruments to foster media freedom and media pluralism in the region, including the Stabilisation and Association Process and specific acquis. It also analyses the issues in the context of the EU 'internal' and 'external' policy on media freedom and media pluralism. The study outlines the complementary roles of the CoE and the OSCE as setting common standards on media freedom in Europe and the EU institutions as being the main engine and guarantor for their implementation. Finally, the recommendations point towards the EU establishing a more long-term, integrated and comprehensive strategy of external help, monitoring and capacity building." (abstract)
http://www.europarl.europa.eu/RegData/etudes/STUD/2014/534982/EXPO_STU(2014)534982_EN.pdf

175. Rachael Craufurd Smith, Yolande Stolte: **The transparency of media ownership in the European Union and neighbouring states.** Access Info Europe; Open Society Program on Independent Journalism, 2014, 28 p.

"Despite the importance of media ownership transparency for both the individual and the state, only two of the surveyed countries—Italy and Romania—address media transparency directly in their constitutions but in both cases the focus is on transparency of fi nancial sources not ownership. In the Turkish Constitution the state is empowered to require information as a precondition to publication. None of these constitutions therefore impose an express positive obligation on the state to ensure that the public has access to information on media ownership. Although the Constitution of Norway does not expressly refer to media ownership transparency, Norwegian media ownership rules, which do provide for ownership transparency, refer back to the provisions on freedom of expression in article 100 of the Constitution. These impose on the state a positive duty to create conditions that "facilitate open and enlightened public discourse", thus underlining the link between freedom of expression and media ownership transparency." (key findings, p.3)
https://www.access-info.org/wp-content/uploads/Transparency_of_Media_Ownership_in_the_EU-09-26-2014.pdf

176. Wafa Ben Hassine: **The crime of speech: how Arab governments use the law to silence expression online.** Electronic Frontier Foundation, 2016

"I have found that Saudi Arabia and Jordan rely on counterterrorism and cybercrime regulations to prosecute online activism. Egypt uses a new anti-protest law passed in 2014 and Tunisia, in contrast, relies on old defamation and anti-drug laws that have been used for decades prior to the revolution. In all four countries, the prosecution and imprisonment of Internet users for expressing themselves effectively chills critical speech and cripples civil discourse–all the while neglecting to create any long-term and comprehensive solution to the threat of terrorist movements." (executive summary)

https://www.eff.org/files/2016/04/28/crime-of-speech.pdf

Gender & Media

GENERAL & INTERNATIONAL

177. Committee to Protect Journalists (CPJ): **Attacks on the press: gender and media freedom worldwide.** New York: Wiley & Sons, 2016, xv, 176 p.

"This book contains a collection of analytical reports by freelance journalists and other experts who have an inside view of global media conditions and anti-press violations related to gender, including digital harassment, discrimination, restricted access to newsmakers, imprisonment, and physical and sexual attacks. It also provides guidance for dealing with such threats and restrictions, as well as potential solutions, including safety measures and direct advocacy with the diplomatic community on behalf of threatened journalists around the world." (publisher's website)

https://www.cpj.org/attacks/

178. **Guide pratique pour une communication publique sans stéréotype de sexe.** Paris: Haut Conseil à l'Egalité entre les Femmes et les Hommes, 2015, 35 p.

Contents: 10 recommandations pour une communication publique sans stéréotype de sexe: 1 Éliminer toutes expressions sexistes -- 2 Accorder les noms de métiers, titres, grades et fonctions -- 3 User du féminin et du masculin dans les messages adressés à tous et toutes -- 4 Utiliser l'ordre alphabétique lors d'une énumération -- 5 Présenter intégralement l'identité des femmes et des hommes -- 6 Ne pas réserver aux femmes les questions sur la vie personnelle -- 7 Parler «des femmes» plutôt que de «la femme»,-de la «journée internationale des droits des femmes » plutôt que de la « journée de la femme» et des «droits humains » plutôt que des «droits de l'homme» -- 8 Diversifier les représentations des femmes et des hommes -- 9 Veiller à équilibrer le nombre de femmes et d'hommes -- 10 Former les professionnel.le.s et diffuser le guide.
subjects: gender-sensitive language; gender-sensitive journalism - criteria catalogues / frameworks / guidelines

http://www.haut-conseil-egalite.gouv.fr/IMG/pdf/hcefh__guide_pratique_com_sans_stereo-_vf-_2015_11_05.pdf

179. **Protocolo para el abordaje informativo de la violencia contra las mujeres basada en género.** La Paz: Ministerio de Comunicación; Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ), 2015, 28 p.

"Este documento propone un conjunto de pautas destinadas a estandarizar el tratamiento informativo/comunicacional de la violencia contra las mujeres por razones de género. Intenta organizar y jerarquizar los puntos más relevantes sobre esta materia para ofrecer una guía práctica con la intención de orientar el abordaje de los hechos noticiosos desde un enfoque de género." (p.1)
subjects: gender-sensitive journalism; crime & violence reporting - criteria catalogues / frameworks / guidelines

http://www.mujereslibresdeviolencia.usmp.edu.pe/wp-content/uploads/2015/05/protocolo-medios-AC-final-WEB.pdf

AFRICA, SUB-SAHARAN

180. Meghan Sobel: **Female genital cutting in the news media: a content analysis.** In: International Communication Gazette, vol. 77, nr. 4, 2015, p.384-405

"Mass media play an important role in explaining the issue of female genital cutting and can influence discourse among the general public as well as policy makers.

Understanding how news media present female genital cutting has strong implications for the global status of women. This study, a quantitative content analysis, analyzed how 15 years of newspaper coverage surrounding the launch of the Millennium Development Goals framed female genital cutting in four countries with varying prevalence levels of female genital cutting: the United States, Ghana, The Gambia, and Kenya. The study found female genital cutting is consistently portrayed as a problematic and thematic topic, largely tied to cultural rituals. However, coverage is minimal and inconsistent over time, and does not appear to be impacted by the increase in international initiatives aimed at combatting the practice." (abstract)

ASIA & PACIFIC

181. **The reporting heroes: a study on the condition of Afghan female journalists.** Afghan Journalists Safety Committee (AJSC), 2016, 13 p.

"This report reflects the findings of a survey performed by Afghan Journalists Safety Committee on the status of female journalists and media workers in Afghanistan. The purpose of the report is to identify the extensive challenges female journalists and media workers face and develop specific measures to tackle those challenges subsequent to development of this report." (p. i)

https://www.mediasupport.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/04/women-in-media-21.pdf

182. Azmat Rasul, Arthur A. Raney: **Learning through entertainment: the effects of Bollywood movies on the job-seeking behavior of South Asian female.** In: International Communication Gazette, vol. 78, nr. 2, 2016, p.267-287

"This study examined the relationship between exposure to Bollywood movies and job-seeking behavior of South Asian females. Using survey data collected from 132 female participants, we explored the effects of exposure to Bollywood movies on job search self-efficacy, enjoyment and job-seeking behavior of South Asian females living in the United States, Canada, United Kingdom, Germany, India, and Pakistan. We also applied a structural equation model to examine the role of enjoyment and job search self-efficacy in mediating the relationship between frequency of exposure to Bollywood movies and job-seeking behavior. Results indicated that exposure to Bollywood movies was positively related to enjoyment and job-seeking behavior of the female viewers of Bollywood movies. We also found a significant relationship between job search self-efficacy and job-seeking behavior. Our study offers a significant insight into the role of entertainment narratives in influencing the behavior of South Asian female audiences that hitherto remained a neglected group in media effects research." (abstract)

183. **Media messaging and its impact on Afghan women, survey report.** Cooperation for Peace and Unity; Afghan Women Rights, 2015, 48 p.

"Television remains the most popular medium in all provinces surveyed and among the different groups of respondents. It is also the most preferred source of information, followed by Radio. A great majority of the population watches TV on a daily basis. More than half of the population spends between 1-2 hours a day in front of a television. Women are more likely to watch television on a daily basis, while men are more likely to spend more time in front of a television at one time. The use of internet is increasingly becoming popular in Afghanistan. It is a close second to television, but internet users are spending fewer hours a day online. Women politicians are found to be the most frequent users of internet. With television and internet dominating media use habits, radio is found to be falling in popularity among the population ... When respondents were asked to rank the most important issue that women face in Afghanistan, discrimination (70%), male dominance (70%) and gender abuse (65%) were among the top five. While there was no differences among respondents on the importance of security; access to education (80%) and lack of family support (64%) ranked among the top five most important issues for women." (executive summary)

http://cpau.org.af/wp-content/uploads/2016/03/Media-Messaging-Report-by-TriVision.pdf

International Communication, Foreign News, Public Diplomacy

GENERAL & INTERNATIONAL

184. Lauren Kogen: **Not up for debate: U.S. news coverage of hunger in Africa.** In: International Communication Gazette, vol. 77, nr. 1, 2015, p.3-23

"This article explores how the U.S. news media construct the topic of hunger in Africa for U.S. audiences. Specifically, the article addresses how newspapers define and delimit the relationship between U.S. citizens and foreign sufferers. Through a

framing analysis and critical discourse analysis of randomly sampled newspaper stories, the author finds that while news articles covering hunger in the United States usually frame the problem as pertinent to the public sphere, the victim as worthy of political action, and the reader as political agent, articles covering hunger in Africa frame the issue as irrelevant to the public sphere, the victim as removed from political action, and the reader as politically impotent. Interviews with journalists are used to understand why discrepancies occur." (abstract)

AFRICA, SUB-SAHARAN

185. Mel Bunce, Suzanne Franks, Chris Paterson (eds.): **Africa's media image in the 21st century : from the "heart of darkness" to "Africa rising".** London; New York: Routledge, 2017, xvii, 239 p. (Communication and society)

Contents: Introduction: a new Africa's media image? / Mel Bunce, Suzanne Franks and Chris Paterson -- **Part I. Framing Africa.** The international news coverage of Africa: beyond the "single story" / Mel Bunce -- Media perspectives: in defence of western journalists in Africa / Michela Wrong -- Reporting and writing Africa in a world of unequal encounters / Francis B. Nyamonjoh -- Media perspectives: how does Africa get reported? a letter of concern to 60 minutes / Howard W. French -- How not to write about writing about Africa / Martin Scott -- Bringing Africa home: reflections on discursive practices of domestication in international news reporting on Africa by Belgian television / Stijn Joye -- The image of Africa from the perspectives of the African diasporic press in the UK / Ola Ogunyemi -- **Part II. The image makers.** Mediating the distant Other for the distant audience: How do Western correspondents in East and Southern Africa perceive their audience? / Toussaint Nothias -- Media perspectives: television reporting of Africa 30 years on / Zeinab Badawi -- Foreign correspondents in Sub-Saharan Africa: their socio-demographics and professional culture / Paulo Nuno Vicente -- Media perspectives: reflecting on my father's legacy in reporting Africa / Salim Amin -- We're missing the story: the media's retreat from foreign reporting / Anjan Sundaram -- Instagram as a potential platform for alternative visual culture in South Africa / Danielle Becker -- Media perspectives: social media and new narratives: Kenyans tweet back / H. Nanjala Nyabola -- A "new Ghana" in "Rising Africa"? / Rachel Flamenbaum -- **Part III. Development and humanitarian stories.** Media perspectives: is Africa's development story still stuck on aid? / Eliza Anyangwe -- AIDS in Africa and the British media: shifting images of a pandemic / Ludek Stavinoha -- Media perspectives: a means to an end? creating a market for humanitarian news from Africa / Heba Aly -- It was a "simple", "positive" story of African self-help (manufactured for a Kenyan NGO by advertising multinationals) / Kate Wright -- Media perspectives: Africa for Norway: challenging stereotypes using humour / Nikolas Poulsen Viki -- Bloggers, celebrities, and economists: news coverage of the Millennium Village Project / Audrey Arriss, Anya Schiffrin and Michelle Chahine -- **Part IV. Politics in the representation of Africa.** Africa through Chinese eyes: new frames or the same old lens? African news in English from China Central Television, compared with the BBC / Vivien Marsh -- Media perspectives: new media & African engagement with the global public sphere / Sean Jacobs -- Shifting power relations, shifting images Herman Wasserman -- Communicating violence: the media strategies of Boko Haram / Abdullahi Abubakar -- Media Perspectives: Chinese media perceptions on the reporting of Africa / James Wan -- New imperialisms, old stereotypes / Chris Paterson -- Nollywood news: African screen media at the intersections of the global and the local / Noah Tsika.

186. Richard Stupart, Larry Strelitz: **Framing famine: an analysis of media coverage of the 2011 famine in Somalia.** In: African Journalism Studies, vol. 37, nr. 1, 2016, p.100-119

"This study examines media coverage of the 2011–2012 famine in Somalia by the websites of BBC News, CNN and Al-Jazeera. Using a combination of quantitative and qualitative content analyses, it explores why coverage of the famine began as late as it did, despite ample evidence of its inevitable unfolding, as well as the manner in which the famine was explained in popular news accounts. The study surveys famine-related news reports for evidence of four paradigms present in the current literature on famine and its causes, through which the famine could have been understood: as a Malthusian competition between population and land; as a failure of food entitlements; as critical political event; and as an issue of criminality. The findings include an overwhelming reliance on Malthusian explanations of famine, and noticeable under-reporting of the famine – despite ample evidence – until it was formally declared as such by the United Nations." (abstract)

ASIA & PACIFIC

187. Iginio Gagliardone, Nyíri Pál: **Freer but not free enough? Chinese journalists finding their feet in Africa.** In: Journalism, 2016, 15 p.

"The high-profile appearance of Chinese media organizations in Africa has attracted considerable attention. How Chinese correspondents in Africa actually go about their work is, however, little understood. A posting in Africa gives journalists at Xinhua News Agency or China Central Television a degree of freedom not experienced in

China combined with greater local visibility than a posting in the West and more market opportunities. At the same time, it carries the rather heavy responsibility to act as a pioneer of a new, distinctive global voice for China envisaged by the Chinese government. Based on interviews and observation at several Chinese media organizations in three African locations and in Beijing over the course of 3 years, this article suggests that Chinese correspondents in Africa are unable to make use of the opportunities their postings offer. While the greater investments of Chinese media in Africa have been framed to date as a challenge to their struggling competitors, in reality, journalists working for Chinese media not only feel some of the constraints that have characterized international journalism in the past decade but also face additional ones: the problem of finding and communicating a clear identity; of remaining relevant in a space where national media are growing fast and becoming more professional; of testing new styles without appealing only to a niche." (abstract)

EUROPE

188. **Assessing Russia's influence in its periphery.** Gallup; Broadcasting Board of Governors (BBG), 2016, 40 p.

"Russian speakers in Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania rank Kremlin-backed media as the least trustworthy among international, Russian Federation and domestic news sources, according to research presented by the Broadcasting Board of Governors. In addition, only those survey respondents who considered Russian-backed media to be credible showed a majority support for President Vladimir Putin's domestic and international policies. In the three Baltic nations and Moldova, consuming Russian-backed media did not correlate with support for Russia's policies. The BBG data found that domestic media ranked first in trustworthiness in Estonia (80 percent) and Latvia (79 percent). International media took first in Lithuania (74 percent) and in Moldova there was a statistical tie between international media (45 percent), Russian-backed media (42 percent) and domestic media (42 percent)." (BBG website)

http://www.bbg.gov/wp-content/media/2016/02/Presentation-for-Posting-Russia-Research-Series-Final-_FMN-v6.pdf

Journalism & Journalism Training

GENERAL & INTERNATIONAL

189. Ivo Burum, Stephen Quinn: **Mojo: the mobile journalism handbook. How to make broadcast videos with an iPhone or iPad.** New York; London: Focal Press, 2016, xii, 310 p.

"MOJO: The Mobile Journalism Handbook is the first book devoted specifically to training citizens, journalism students and media professionals to produce professional-quality videos with only a mobile device. As journalism becomes increasingly competitive, students and emerging professionals need a broader skillset to make themselves more employable, whether as mainstream or entrepreneurial journalists ... Burum and Quinn underline the importance of story and storytelling, the crucial context journalists always need to keep in mind ... How-to videos on the companion website offer powerful ways for learners to absorb the content easily, walking them through the key mojo components of research, shooting, scripting, voice-over, editing and post-production." (back cover)

190. Craig Silverman (ed.): **Verification handbook for investigative reporting: a guide to online search and research techniques for using UGC and open source information in investigations.** Maastricht: European Journalism Centre, [2015], 121 p.

Contents: 1. The opportunity for using open source information and user-generated content in investigative work -- 2. Using online research methods to investigate the Who, Where and When of a person -- 3. Online research tools and investigation techniques -- 4. Corporate Veils, Unveiled: Using databases, domain records and other publicly available material to investigate companies -- 5. Investigating with databases: Verifying data quality -- 6. Building expertise through UGC verification -- 7. Using UGC in human rights and war crimes investigations -- 8. Applying ethical principles to digital age investigation -- 9. Presenting UGC in investigative reporting -- 10. Organizing the newsroom for better and accurate investigative reporting -- Case studies.

http://verificationhandbook.com/book2/chapter1.php

191. Federica Cherubini, Rasmus Kleis Nielsen: **Editorial analytics: how news media are developing and using audience data and metrics.** Reuters Institute for the Study of Journalism, 2016, 46 p. (Digital News Project 2016)

"In this Reuters Institute Report, we review how a range of different newsrooms across Europe and North America use analytics. On the basis of more than 30

interviews, we find the following: Leading digital news organisations are developing distinct forms of editorial analytics tailored to help them pursue their particular goals. These forms of editorial analytics differ from more rudimentary and generic approaches (1) in being aligned with the editorial priorities and organisational imperatives (whether commercial, non-profit, or public service) of specific news organisations, (2) in informing both short-term day-to-day decisions and longer-term strategic development, and (3) in continually evolving to keep pace with a changing media environment." (executive summary)

http://www.digitalnewsreport.org/publications/2016/editorial-analytics-2016/

192. Adrian Hadland, David Campbell, Paul Lambert: **The state of news photography: the lives and livelihoods of photojournalists in the digital age.** Reuters Institute for the Study of Journalism, 2015, 75 p.

"The report is based on an online survey of professional photographers who entered the 2015 World Press Photo Contest. A total of 1,556 photographers from more than 100 countries and territories completed the questionnaire. Evidence from the questionnaire is summarised below. This is the first large-scale international survey of its kind but it is intended that this survey will be repeated annually to track the changes and circumstances of professional photojournalists and to examine the impact of the digital era on their lives and livelihoods. Key findings: 1. Professional news photography is dominated by men, with 85% of the respondents male. 2. The majority of photographers (60%) who responded to the survey were self-employed. 3. Three-quarters of the respondents work full-time as photographers. 4. When asked to specify their role, 40% called themselves photojournalists, 30% said documentary photographers, and 14% said news photographers. 5. News photography was the largest category of photography (named by 19% of respondents), followed by personal projects (18%), portraiture (14%), and sport (10%). 6. Photographers largely work alone (80% of respondents)..." (executive summary)

http://reutersinstitute.politics.ox.ac.uk/sites/default/files/The%20State%20of%20News%20Photography.pdf

193. François Pascal Mbumba Mpanzu: **Journalisme radio: conseils pour la pratique en Afrique subsaharienne.** Nogent-sur-Marne (FR): GRET, 2015, 248 p.

Contents: **Le métier de journaliste.** Notre métier : informer -- Comment informer les auditeurs ? -- Chosier et classer ses informations -- Structurer et organiser l'écriture de l'information -- **Radio locale et information de proximité.** La radio locale dans son environment -- L'information de proximité -- **L'écriture radiophonique.** Principes de base pour la production radiophonique -- Trouver le format adéquat -- Présenter les infos -- **Éthique et déontologie professionnelles.** La loi -- La déontologie -- L'éthique.

subjects: radio journalism; journalistic skills; community radios; local journalism; journalism ethics - Sub-Saharan Africa - manuals & training materials

AFRICA, SUB-SAHARAN

194. Arnold S. De Beer, Vanessa Malila, Sean Beckett, Herman Wasserman: **Binary opposites – can South African journalists be both watchdogs and developmental journalists?** In: Journal of African Media Studies, vol. 8, nr. 1, 2016, p.35-53

"This article challenges the traditional role ascribed by liberal and developmental media theory that journalists should either be watchdogs or developmental journalists but not both at the same time. As part of the South African leg of the Worlds of Journalism (WJS) project this article argues that it is indeed possible that the media can fulfil both roles. Utilizing the WJS 2014 questionnaire and based on a provincial face-to-face (n=37) and a national electronic survey (n=371) the results from the WJS South African project show a potential new trend in the way South African journalists see their role. This article reports in the main on the background to the face-to-face survey, while utilizing data from the national survey reported on elsewhere. Data analysis showed when both roles were compared to one another it was apparent that the watchdog and developmental roles were statistically significantly related to one another." (abstract)

195. Marie Fierens: **Reporting on the independence of the Belgian Congo: Mwissa Camus, the dean of Congolese journalists.** In: African Journalism Studies, vol. 37, nr. 1, 2016, p.81-99

"Many individuals were involved in the Belgian Congo's attainment of independence. Born in 1931, Mwissa Camus, the dean of Congolese journalists, is one of them. Even though he was opposed to this idea and struggled to maintain his status as member of a certain 'elite', his career sheds light on the advancement of his country towards independence in June 1960. By following his professional career in the years preceding independence, we can see how his development illuminates the emergence of journalism in the Congo, the social position of Congolese journalists, and the

ambivalence of their position towards the emancipation process. The road taken by Mwissa Camus – as an actor, witness, extra, and somehow instrument of the events that shook his country – helps understand the Congo's move towards independence from a particular perspective. History – that of a hurried independence, blatantly unprepared, on which a small elite failed to agree – is revealed through his words and the unveiling of his 'world.' This article is essentially based on interviews with Mwissa Camus and on Congolese newspaper articles from 1959, 1960 and 1961." (abstract)

196. Jan Lublinski, Christoph Spurk, Jean-Marc Fleury, Olfa Labassi, Gervais Mbarga, Marie Lou Nicolas, Tilda Abou Rizk: **Triggering change: how investigative journalists in Sub-Saharan Africa contribute to solving problems in society.** In: Journalism, 2015, p.1-21

"This article analyses 12 cases of investigative journalism in Sub-Saharan Africa. The reporters all claimed to have contributed to change processes by influencing government policy, action by state administration, supporting the uptake of scientific solutions or provoking public debate. An assessment of these processes shows that in 10 cases, the journalists indeed helped to trigger change and in two cases they failed to do so. The cases are evaluated through an explorative approach inspired by the dynamic models for communication on public issues developed by Rucht and Peters. Different types of investigative stories in Sub-Saharan Africa are identified and hypotheses are developed on key factors that were important in investigating and publishing the stories as well as in achieving change. A decisive element of investigative journalism in Sub-Saharan Africa seems to be the involvement of and the interaction with other societal non-journalist actors." (abstract)

http://pd.zhaw.ch/publikation/upload/209332.pdf

197. Hayes Mawindi Mabweazara (ed.): **Digital technologies and the evolving African newsroom: towards an African digital journalism epistemology.** London: Routledge, 2015, xi, 120 p. (Journalism studies: theory and practice)

Contents: Introduction: 'Digital technologies and the evolving African newsroom' : towards an African digital journalism epistemology / Hayes Mawindi Mabweazara -- New media technologies and internal newsroom creativity in Mozambique: the case of @verdade / Admire Mare -- Social media and community radio journalism in South Africa / Tanja Bosch -- Readers comments on Zimbabwean newspaper websites: how audience voices are challenging and (re)defining traditional journalism / Hayes Mawindi Mabweazara -- Negotiating convergence: "alternative" journalism and institutional practices of Nigerian journalists / Motilola Olufenwa Akinfemisoye -- The use of information and communication technologies in three Egyptian newsrooms / Ahmed El Gody -- Journalists' Twitter networks, public debates and relationships in South Africa / Peter Verweij and Elvira van Noort.

Reviewed in: African Journalism Studies 36(4) 171-174

198. Chris Paterson (ed.): **Journalism and social media in Africa: studies in innovation and transformation.** London: Routledge, 2015, x, 136 p.

Contents: Journalism and social media in the African context / Chris Paterson -- **Research reports.** Challenging hegemonic media practices of 'alternative' media and Nigeria's democracy / Motilola Olufenwa Akinfemisoye -- Poke me, I'm a journalist: the impact of Facebook and Twitter on newsroom routines and cultures at two South African weeklies / Marenet Jordaan -- The Nairobi Hub: emerging patterns of how foreign correspondents frame citizen journalists and social media / Paulo Nuno Vicente -- Media representations of technology in Egypt's 2011 pro-democracy protests / Melissa Loudon and B. Theo Mazumdar -- A forgotten tweet: Somalia and social media / Skye Cooley and Amy Jones -- A complicated but symbiotic affair: the relationship between mainstream media and social media in the coverage of social protests in southern Africa / Admire Mare -- **Case studies from Southern Africa.** Social media and journalism: the case of Swaziland / Richard Charles Rooney -- Participatory journalism in Mozambique / Chris Paterson and Simone Doctors -- Social media and the politics of ethnicity in Zimbabwe / Shepherd Mpofu -- **Comment.** It's struck a chord we have never managed to strike': Frames, perspectives and remediation strategies in the international news coverage of Kony2012 / Toussaint Nothias.

Reviewed in: African Journalism Studies 36(4) 2015, p. 167-170

ASIA & PACIFIC

199. Kefa Hamidi: **Zwischen Information und Mission: Journalisten in Afghanistan. Berufliche Merkmale, Einstellungen und Leistungen.** Köln: von Halem Verlag, 2016, 336 p.

"Kefa Hamidi hat unter den weiterhin komplizierten Bedingungen in Afghanistan fast 200 Journalistinnen und Journalisten zu ihrem beruflichen Rollenselbstverständnis

befragt und die Ergebnisse mit Befragungen aus Industrie- und Entwicklungsländern verglichen. Zudem hat er afghanische Medien daraufhin analysiert, inwiefern dieses Selbstverständnis in die Realität umgesetzt wird. Gerahmt werden die Ergebnisse von einer umfangreichen Bestandsaufnahme des afghanischen Gesellschafts- und Mediensystems, das stark von religiösen Werten geprägt ist." (Website Halem Verlag)

subjects: journalists; professional identity of journalists; working conditions of journalists - Afghanistan - interviews / surveys

200. Arijit Sen, Rasmus Kleis Nielsen: **Digital journalism start-ups in India.** Reuters Institute for the Study of Journalism, 2016, 48 p.

"In this report, we analyse six examples of digital journalism start-ups developing new editorial priorities, distribution strategies, and funding models for an increasingly digital Indian media environment. After years of slow growth, internet use and digital advertising has grown very rapidly in India in recent years, powered especially by the spread of mobile internet use, and double-digit growth in both the number of users and which in advertising is expected to continue. India now has the second-largest number of internet users in the world and rapid growth in internet use and digital advertising is seen by many as the biggest market opportunity outside China since the internet took off in the United States in the 1990s. The start-ups we examine here are examples of how Indian journalists, technologists, and entrepreneurs are working to develop different contentbased (the Quint, Scroll), aggregation-based (InShorts, DailyHunt), or nonprofit (The Wire, Khabar Laharirya) models for doing journalism fit for a digital India." (executive summary)

http://reutersinstitute.politics.ox.ac.uk/sites/default/files/Digital%20Journalism%20Start-ups%20in%20India_0.pdf

201. Bunty Avieson: **The dragon's voice: how modern media found Bhutan.** Updated ed. St Lucia, Queensland: University of Queensland Press, 2015, 227 p.

"In The Dragon s Voice, Australian journalist Bunty Avieson provides a glimpse of life beyond the country s exotic exterior. As a consultant to local newspaper Bhutan Observer, she admires the paper's strong social conscience, but finds her expectations challenged in a country where spirituality and personal happiness are prioritized over work. Avieson also witnesses the tensions that arise as a Buddhist kingdom makes the transition to democracy. The courtship ritual of night-hunting and the nation s first public demonstration become controversial news items, while journalists must overcome traditional social hierarchies to keep politicians accountable. With a unique blend of memoir and reportage, The Dragon s Voice is both a deeply personal story and a vivid portrait of a nation on the cusp of revolutionary change." (publisher)

202. Folker Hanusch: **Combining detached watchdog journalism with development ideals: An exploration of Fijian journalism culture.** In: International Communication Gazette, vol. 77, nr. 6, 2015, p.557-576

"Development journalism has been a key focus of discussion among journalism scholars for around half a decade, but most of the attention has been firmly on African and Asian countries. This article examines the situation on the little-researched island nation of Fiji, which has experienced considerable political instability since independence in 1970. Based on interviews with 77 of the country's small population of just over 100 journalists, we find that journalism in Fiji exhibits similarities to Western journalism ideals, but also a significant development journalism orientation. A comparison with six other countries from the global South shows that this mix is not unique, and we argue that Western journalism approaches and development ideals are not by necessity mutually exclusive, as has often been argued. In this way, the article aims to contribute to a reassessment of our understanding of development journalism and how journalists in developing societies view their work." (abstract)

EUROPE

203. Annika Sehl, Alessio Cornia, Rasmus Kleis Nielsen: **Public service news and digital media.** Reuters Institute for the Study of Journalism, 2016, 42 p. (Digital News Project 2016)

"In this report, we examine how public service media in six european countries (Finland, France, Germany, Italy, Poland, and the United Kingdom) are delivering news in an increasingly digital media environment. The analysis is based on interviews conducted between december 2015 and February 2016 ... Public service media organisations have high reach for news offline (via television and radio) in all six countries, but only in Finland and the United Kingdom do they have high reach for news online. In all countries but Finland and the United Kingdom, significantly more people get news online from social media than from public service media. Our

interviewees highlight three particularly important issues facing public service news provision online today, namely: 1. how to change organisations developed around analogue broadcasting media to effectively deliver public service news in an increasingly digital media environment; 2. how to use mobile platforms more effectively as smartphones become more and more central to how people access news; 3. how to use social media more effectively as more and more news use is driven by referrals and in some cases consumed off-site on platforms like Facebook." (executive summary)

http://reutersinstitute.politics.ox.ac.uk/sites/default/files/Public%20Service%20News%20and%20Digital%20Media.pdf

Media Assistance

GENERAL & INTERNATIONAL

204. **Advancing digital participation: digital strategy Akademie Beta.** Bonn: Deutsche Welle DW Akademie, 2016, 4 p.

"At DW Akademie, we are committed to ensuring all people can freely and confidently communicate in the digital realm. Our digital strategy "Akademie Beta" commits DW Akademie to five strategic objectives in order to realize people's right to freedom of expression in the digital world. Akademie Beta describes how we as an organization will adapt to the digital reality. Both internally and externally, we will equip ourselves today to meet and master the challenges of tomorrow, whatever these may entail. We will focus on what we do best, and on the needs of our partners and the people in our focus regions. For the next three years, our goals are: 1. Self-determined communication. People in our focus countries can use digital media independently and competently ... 2. Media landscapes of quality. Our partners look to the future of their digital markets ... 3. Visionary education. Universities, institutions and journalism schools train digital media professionals ... 4. Digital rights. Our partners make a difference in shaping Internet regulations ... 5. Innovative dialogue: People use digital tools and platforms to create newpublic spheres." (p.1-2)

http://www.dw.com/popups/pdf/57369933/dw-akademies-digital-strategy-pdf.pdf

205. **Digital innovation library.** Deutsche Welle DW Akademie, [2016]

"The Digital Innovation Library is an interactive platform designed to showcase the wide range of exciting digital activities that are taking place across the Global South to challenge some of the issues prominent in media development, such as supporting participation and inclusion, or holding to account. The user is able to browse the site in two ways: they can use the 'Discover' section, using an interactive feature, to get an overview of what approaches, technologies, topics or functions of media development are being used by different projects; or the 'Thematic Search' section to get background information on each of the categories above and identify what projects are doing in these different areas. Each project featured in the library has an accompanying factsheet, photogallery and 'Behind the Scene' interview." (publisher)

http://akademie.dw.com/innovationlibrary

206. **Profiles in media development funding.** Center for International Media Assistance (CIMA), [2016]

"International donors, both public and private, play an essential role in media development worldwide. In order to better understand the work donors are facilitating around the world the Center for International Media Assistance, with support from the Open Society Foundations (OSF), surveyed these organizations. In each profile you will learn about the organization's background, its current thematic priorities, details about funding, and in most cases a couple of examples that illustrate the types of media development projects they fund." (CIMA website)

http://www.cima.ned.org/donor-profiles/

207. Susan Abbott: **Rethinking public service broadcasting's place in international media development.** Washington, DC: Center for International Media Assistance (CIMA), 2016, 25 p.

"Media markets are fragmented, audience consumption is siloed, the massive spread of media, entertainment, and news offerings has made it extremely important to set up public service media institutions that will be held to account and be responsible for living up to their public service obligations. PSB may not be the only answer to the challenge of establishing sustainable, independent media, but certainly, it should be examined in some contexts as part of the answer. But to have a future, PSB will require adaptation, innovation, the bringing together of so-called legacy media with new media and ICTs, and—as many PSB experts have indicated—the need to re-imagine PSB in a digital age." (conclusion)

http://www.cima.ned.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/02/CIMA_2016_Public_Service_Broadcasting.pdf

208. James Deane: **Curbing corruption and fostering accountability in fragile settings: why an imperilled media needs better support.** London: BBC Media Action, 2016, 29 p.

"An independent media is one of the most effective assets we have in efforts to curb corruption and foster accountability. Yet it is deeply imperilled, particularly in fragile states and often poorly understood by the international development sector. This policy working paper argues that unless development strategies begin to prioritise support to independent media, corruption may continue to go unchecked and the accountability of states will diminish." (website BBC Media Action)

http://downloads.bbc.co.uk/rmhttp/mediaaction/pdf/curbing-corruption-fostering-accountability-working-paper.pdf

209. **A strategic model for media development.** Bonn: Deutsche Welle DW Akademie, 2015, 2 p.

"Freedom of expression and access to information inform every aspect of DW Akademie's work in media development. Following on from this, our strategic model has human rights at its core, with our goal being to enable all people to freely inform and express themselves. The model provides a comprehensive framework for the planning and implementation of sustainable media development." (p.1)

http://www.dw.com/popups/pdf/48534578/a-strategic-model-for-media-development-strategy-paper-pdf.pdf9

210. **Media assistance and elections: toward an integrated approach.** Stockholm: International Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance (International IDEA), 2015, 43 p.

"This paper presents an overview of the main challenges to the integration of media development in electoral assistance programming. Despite widespread acknowledgement that the media is critical to electoral processes, and that it has the potential to impact voter behaviour, electoral assistance providers do not consistently prioritize its integration into their work. International IDEA identifies several obstacles to the integration of media support into international electoral assistance programmes, which can be grouped into three main categories: a lack of clarity regarding the definition and role of the media in the electoral process, the politically sensitive nature of the media and the failure of many organizations to plan projects well in advance of election day." (cover)

http://www.idea.int/publications/media-assistance-and-elections/loader.cfm?csModule=security/getfile&pageID=70203

211. Josephine Casserly, Sara Elias, Zoe Fortune: **BBC Media Action's governance research: emerging evidence and learning.** London: BBC Media Action, 2014, 57 p. (Research dissemination series: working paper; 9)

"The paper synthesises findings from quantitative and qualitative data from across African, Asian and Middle Eastern countries. The second section draws on baseline data from Bangladesh, Burma, Kenya, Nepal, Nigeria, Palestinian Territories and Sierra Leone to explore the media and governance contexts in the countries where we work. The third part then summarises what we are learning about who is being reached by BBC Media Action interventions. The fourth section, firstly, reports regression analysis conducted on baseline data from Sierra Leone and midline data from Kenya to build up evidence on the impact of debate and discussion programmes on audiences' political knowledge and participation. Then findings are presented from a qualitative study assessing how Nigerian drama Story Story is promoting dialogue as a means of reducing conflict. Comparing findings across countries is helping us to learn more about the governance and media contexts in which we work and inform programming. A first glance at key governance outcomes across countries attests to the centrality of country context in shaping how political knowledge, discursive participation, political participation and interest in politics relate to each other. Disaggregating these outcomes by demographic variables underlines the importance of gender in structuring them, with women reporting lower levels of political knowledge and interest in politics, and discussing and participating in politics less than men. However, disaggregating political participation by income reveals less consistent results: in Nigeria and Bangladesh, those with more resources are more likely to participate, whereas in Kenya and Sierra Leone, those with more resources and less likely to participate." (executive summary)

http://downloads.bbc.co.uk/rmhttp/mediaaction/pdf/research/governance_working_paper.pdf

AFRICA, SUB-SAHARAN

212. Panthea Lee, Nonso Jideofor, Kate Reed Petty: **People-powered media innovation in West Africa: accelerating development & good governance in the new media landscape.** Omidyar Network, 2016, 40 p.

"As media ecosystems in West Africa are increasingly diversifying and opening up after decades of state control, innovative and independent journalism is advancing government transparency and accountability. New opportunities for funders are opening in tandem, with potential for both social and economic impact. This report explores several of these opportunities, surfaced through in-depth research on

Nigeria and Ghana. While both countries lead the region in terms of both economic and media development, they operate under many of the same dynamics and constraints that exist across West Africa, and show how other markets may evolve, politically and commercially." (executive summary)

https://www.omidyar.com/sites/default/files/file_archive/Pdfs/2016_People-Powered-Media-Innovation-in-West-Africa-2.pdf

213. **TMF 2015-2018 strategy: strengthening media for accountability.** Tanzania Media Fund (TMF), 2015, 51 p.

"By October 2015, the TMF project will have transitioned from being a donor initiative to a new legal entity. Since 2008, the TMF project has been using grants as a way to increase quality content in as well as to strengthen the Tanzanian media landscape. This new strategic plan, which outlines the new TMF's vision and work from October 2015 to December 2018, continues with this approach. It draws heavily on the experience gained during the implementation of the TMF project from 2008 until May 2015 and particularly on inputs from the 2014 TMF external review and consultations with various media stakeholders ... This process of engaging with the context and honing in on TMF's comparative advantage led to the decision to focus on two basic objectives: Increasing quality, quantity and diversity of Investigative Journalism (IJ) and Public Interest Journalism (PIJ) products in the media sector; Increasing the professional capacity of participating media organisations and stakeholders. Going forward, the new TMF will also be concerned with ensuring its sustainability. As part of this process, this Strategic Plan outlines major changes that will continue to take place to strengthen TMF as an organisation." (executive summary)

http://www.tmf.or.tz/wp-content/uploads/2012/06/151222_TMF-Strategic-Plan.pdf

214. Susan Abbott, Audra Grant, Renée Hendley: **DRG learning, evaluation, and research activity: Mid-term Performance evaluation of the USAID Media Strengthening Program.** Washington, DC: USAID, 2015, 64 p.

"This report presents the findings of the Mid-Term Performance Evaluation of the Mozambique Media Strengthening Program (MSP), funded by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID). The MSP project, with a period of performance of June 10, 2012-June 11, 2017 and a budget of $9,978,124 million, is being implemented by the International Research and Exchange Board (IREX). The MSP is the largest activity in USAID/Mozambique's Democracy, Human Rights, and Governance (DRG) portfolio. Launched by IREX in June 2012, its goal is "[a] free, open, diverse, and self-sustaining Mozambican media sector providing high-quality information to citizens that promotes debate, accountability, and transparency." The MSP contributes to USAID broader objective of strengthening democratic governance of Mozambican institutions and second- and third-order aims of more effective civil society participation in governance processes and citizens becoming better informed of their rights and responsibilities. This evaluation of the MSP seeks to achieve two purposes. First, the assessment attempts to validate interventions that are valued by stakeholders and that contribute to desired results, and second, the study aims to generate evidence-based recommendations for improved implementation of MSP over its final two years." (executive summary)

http://pdf.usaid.gov/pdf_docs/pa00kt36.pdf

ASIA & PACIFIC

215. Welmoed E. Koekebakker: **Final evaluation: Democracy and Development in Action through Media and Empowerment (DAME), 2012-2014.** Search for Common Ground Timor-Leste, 2015, vii, 57 p.

"1. The DAME project has contributed to its overall objective of 'strengthening the democratization process in Timor-Leste' and to its specific objective of 'enhanced engagement between NSAs, State authorities and their constituencies' in the development process. 2. Most effective were the activities strengthening youth leadership (Youth Forums and Civic Leadership trainings). Some 2500 youth all over Timor-Leste learned about the very skills needed for democracy. This is a promising contribution to strengthening the democratic process. 3. Core elements of the DAME approach - inclusiveness, NSA-SA collaboration, conflict prevention, and a consistent focus on youth and women - are highly relevant in view of the social, political and postconflict context in Timor-Leste, in particular by contributing to (and complementing) current government approaches. 4. However, the Action was over-ambitious in terms of objectives, partners with mixed capacities, activities, and target groups, covering all districts, and as a consequence some Action components suffered from insufficient in-depth development of quality, follow-up, coherence and cross-fertilization." (executive summary)

https://www.sfcg.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/07/Report_Evaluation_DAME_Welmoed_Koekebakker_FINAL_.pdf

EUROPE

216. Maja Barisic, Davor Marko, Nina Bosankic: **Stregthening independent media in Bosnia and Herzegovina: performance evaluation of USAID Strenghthening Independent Media (SIM) activity.** Sarajevo: USAID Bosnia-Herzegovina, 2016, 94 p.

"Strengthening Independent Media (SIM) in Bosnia and Herzegovina is a 5-year $5.481 million activity, which was launched in October 2010, financed by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), and implemented by the Internews, with partners Annenberg School of Communications at the University of Pennsylvania and the Media Center Sarajevo (MCS). SIM Activity originally was designed as a comprehensive media assistance program to support traditional and online media outlets, various journalists' associations in BiH, the Communications Regulatory Agency (CRA), the state regulator for broadcast media, and the Press Council (PC), the BiH self-regulating body for print media, through a $1.0 million small grants program with additional funds for capacity building and resource development. Two years into the Activity's implementation, Internews and its partners, based on directions from the U.S. Embassy in Bosnia and USAID/BiH recalibrated its media development strategy for BiH and streamlined its tasks into the following components: 1. Support the quality and growth of online media outlets, technologies, and sources; 2. Build the quality of investigative reporting and resources; 3. Develop local capacity expertise and practice in media policy, media law, and media literacy. SIM's Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) system employed the International Research and Exchanges Board's (IREX) Media Sustainability Index (MSI) as the primary indicator to measure the Activity's overall success, along with other outcome, output, and input indicators. This performance evaluation examined the results of the five-year media assistance in BiH and the effects of the program on the BiH's overall media landscape." (executive summary)
http://pdf.usaid.gov/pdf_docs/pa00m3bv.pdf

217. Katerina Tsetsura, Lyubov Palyvoda, Dariya Orlova: **Performance evaluation of the Ukraine media project, 2011–2015.** Washington, DC: USAID, 2016, xi, 161 p.

"The current five-year Ukraine Media Project (U-Media) runs from October 1, 2011 to September 30, 2016 and is implemented by Internews. U-Media builds on the previous eight years of the Strenghthening Independent Media in Ukraine Project, also known as U-Media and also implemented by Internews. The project has four objectives, with varying degrees of Level of Effort (LOE) prioritization included in parentheses: 1) Support and Promote Freedom of Speech and Media Independence (30%), 2) Increase the Variety of News Sources and Improve News Quality (40%), 3) Improve the Enabling Environment for Media and Freedom of Speech (20%), and 4) Improve Organizational Capacity of Ukrainian Media CSOs (10%) According to the original Request for Applications, at least 55% of the U-Media budget, originally $14 million (which has since increased to $15.85 million), should be used to fund local Ukrainian media organizations. U-Media provides grants to three types of beneficiaries— institutional partners, core partners, and emerging and short-term partners—to achieve these four objectives." (project background, p. vi)
http://pdf.usaid.gov/pdf_docs/pa00kzcx.pdf

218. Pam van de Bunt, Davor Glavas, Tihomir Loza, Enton Dimni, Dijan Albayrak: **Baseline assessment of the "Guidelines for EU support to media freedom and media integrity in the enlargement countries 2014-20".** European Commission; Particip, 2015, 99 p. + 173 p. (annexes)

"For this assessment more than 390 surveys were made in Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Kosovo, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Montenegro, Serbia and Turkey ... In addition to the survey a further 150 in-depth interviews were held, complemented by a Focus Group in each country, which provided useful background and analytical information for the narrative parts of this report. The baseline assessment focused on the 4 objectives of the Guidelines: 1. Enabling environment and resulting responsibilities of main actors, 2. Advancing media to a modern level of internal governance, 3. Qualitative and trustworthy investigative journalism available to citizens and 4. Increasing capacity and representativeness of journalist professional organisations. In respect of the enabling environment the survey findings show that most countries have made reasonable or good progress in the field of establishing legislation and most have sufficient provisions to guarantee freedom of expression. However, there remains a serious problem in the proper implementation of the legislation ..." (p.10)

219. Florencia Enghel: **Video letters, mediation and (proper) distance: a qualitative study of international development communication in practice.** Karlstad: Karlstad University, Faculty of Arts and Social Sciences, Dissertation, 2014, 268 p. (Karlstad University Studies; 2014:62)

"This study focuses on the institutional practice of international development communication. Through a qualitative study of the Videoletters project, it examines a situated process of intervention in its complexity and analyzes how the specifics of mediation illuminate issues of proximity and distance in the relationship between bilateral funders, the citizens of the countries that their intervention claims to assist, and the governance structures of the countries intervened. Videoletters was a media-driven intervention aimed at reconnecting ordinary people affected by ethno-political divisions across the former Yugoslavia between 2000 and 2005. Adopted by European bilateral funders for large-scale implementation, the project was categorized as a "tool for reconciliation". The study explores how this specific intervention was initiated, implemented, circulated and evaluated in practice. Issues of ethics and accountability at stake in the process are analyzed in relation to a framework of global justice. Findings indicate that mediated communication intervention may be embraced by bilateral funders for its potential to make them look good in the eyes of Western audiences beyond discourses about its potential to do good for the citizens of troubled countries. By linking international development communication to a framework of justice, the study contributes to a critical agenda for theorization and research that takes accountability into consideration and puts citizens at the center." (back cover)
http://kau.diva-portal.org/smash/get/diva2:757039/FULLTEXT01.pdf

MIDDLE EAST / WESTERN ASIA & NORTHERN AFRICA

220. Tolga Yazici, Sahin Karasar: **The European Union's rights-based support to the media in the enlargement countries: with special attention to Turkey.** In: International journal of arts and commerce, vol. 3, nr. 7, 2014, p.12-24

"The European Union's dedication to freedom the media is articulated in different parts of its acquis and the European Union supports media freedom by funding member counties and enlargement countries. This study underlines the freedom of expression as a fundamental human right before the European Union and will reveals the close relationship between freedom of expression and free media. In addition, the challenges against freedom of expression in media throughout enlargement countries of the European Union will be outlined and also the European Union supports to media freedom as an instrument to solve problems in front of freedom of expression will be analyzed. Throughout this study, Turkey among the enlargement countries will be attached particular attention." (abstract)
http://www.ijac.org.uk/images/frontImages/gallery/Vol._3_No._7/2.pdf

Media Landscapes, Media & Communication General, Media & Society

GENERAL & INTERNATIONAL

221. Gerard Goggin, Larissa Hjorth (eds.): **The Routledge companion to mobile media.** paperback ed. New York; London: Routledge, 2017, xxiii, 558 p.

"The Routledge Companion to Mobile Media seeks to be the definitive publication for scholars and students interested in comprehending all the various aspects of mobile media. This collection, which gathers together original articles by a global roster of contributors from a variety of disciplines, sets out to contextualize the increasingly convergent areas surrounding social, geosocial, and mobile media discourses. Features include:comprehensive and interdisciplinary models and approaches for analyzing mobile media; wide-ranging case studies that draw from this truly global field, including China, Africa, Southeast Asia, the Middle East, and Latin America, as well as Europe, the UK, and the US; a consideration of mobile media as part of broader media ecologies and histories; chapters setting out the economic and policy underpinnings of mobile media; explorations of the artistic and creative dimensions of mobile media; studies of emerging issues such as ecological sustainability; up-to-date overviews on social and locative media by pioneers in the field." (back cover)
table of contents: http://bvbr.bib-bvb.de:8991/exlibris/aleph/a221/apachemedia/7E7P8QV4I8C21XDDHS8K6Q7U3MTBAA.pdf

222. Seema Hasan: **Mass communication: principles and concepts.** 2nd ed., reprint New Delhi et al.: CBS Publishers & Distributors, 2016, 844 p.

Contents: 1. Introduction to communication -- 2. Introduction to mass communication -- 3. Journalism -- 4. Broadcast media -- 5. Advertising and public relations -- 6. Press laws and media ethics -- 7. Media research and organizations (audience research methodologies for media; government information systems) -- 8. New media technologies (media technologies; world media scenario) -- 9. Photography and photojournalism -- 10. Recent trends in mass communication (cyber journalism; event management).

223. Anis Rahman, Gregory Ferrell Lowe: **Public service media initiatives in the global south.** Burnaby (CA): Simon Fraser University Library, 2016, xiii, 131 p.

Contents: Introduction / Anis Rahman -- 1. Public Media Initiatives in Bangladesh and South Asia: Politics and Prospects / Anis Rahman -- 2. Public Service Broadcasting Structure and Performance in Morocco and the MENA Region / Bouziane Zaid -- 3. Public Media Service in Mexico and Latin America: Recent Improvements and Future Challenges / José Antonio Brambila -- 4. PSM Initiatives in the Southeast Asian Region: A Comparative Study between Malaysia and Indonesia / Roslina Abdul Latif & Badrul Redzuan Abu Hassan -- 5. Taiwan Public Service Broadcasting: Devoted Professionalism, Representative Civil Society, and Weak Governance / Hamilton Chung-Ming Cheng & Yang Lee -- 6. South Africa's Experience with Public Service Media / Nomonde Gongxeka.
http://monographs.lib.sfu.ca/index.php/sfulibrary/catalog/book/1

224. Shelton A Gunaratne (ed.): **Globalizing communication/journalism studies.** In: International Communication Gazette, vol. 77, nr. 5, 2015, p.409-515

Contents: Shelton A Gunaratne: Globalizing communication/journalism, ending fragmentation within philosophy, and analyzing history as life-spans in samsara -- Alessandro Martinisi and Jairo Lugo-Ocando: Overcoming the objectivity of the senses: Enhancing journalism practice through Eastern philosophies -- Mark Pearson: Enlightening communication analysis in Asia–Pacific: Media studies, ethics and law using a Buddhist perspective -- Kehbuma Langmia and Aitza M Haddad Nunez: Cultural and rethorical traditions of communication within African Black thinking -- Marina Zagidullina: Universality or commensurability - Can the latter bridge the culture gap? -- David C Borsos: Communicative prajña: Cultivating solidarity and establishing right human relations.

AFRICA, SUB-SAHARAN

225. Marie-Soleil Frère: **Journalismes d'Afrique.** Louvain-la-Neuve: De Boeck, 2016, 386 p.

"Cet ouvrage explore les systèmes médiatiques d'Afrique subsaharienne francophone et propose des clés pour aborder leurs spécificités via nombre d'éléments historiques, politiques, sociologiques, juridiques, économiques et technologiques, indispensables pour les replacer dans leur contexte. Présentant la littérature de référence, enrichie par les témoignages de dizaines de journalistes africains, et puisant dans l'expérience de plusieurs ONG spécialisées, ce manuel constitue une introduction générale à des environnements médiatiques méconnus et dont les dynamiques internes sont peu explorées. Pourtant, le caractère relativement récent de la liberté de la presse, la nature semi-autoritaire ou l'instabilité chronique de plusieurs des régimes politiques de la région, la prépondérance de l'économie informelle, ainsi que les dynamiques d'appropriation et de participation des citoyens contribuent à façonner des systèmes médiatiques et des modèles professionnels particuliers qui peuvent stimuler la réflexion." (verso)
table of contents:
http://www.deboecksuperieur.com/resource/extra/9782804191764/MEDAFRtdm.pdf
subjects: media landscapes & media systems; media history; democracy / democratization and media; public service / state media; media legislation; journalism; professional identity of journalists; media financing; audiences - French-Speaking Africa

226. Sethunya Tshepho Mosime, Brilliant Mhlanga: **Historical entanglements, conflicting agendas and visions: Radio Botswana and the making of a national radio station.** In: Journal of African Media Studies, vol. 8, nr. 1, 2016, p.55-73

"Botswana's government as one of the celebrated postcolonial democracies in Southern Africa continues to have the state owning and controlling the media – in particular, broadcast media. The history of government-owned and controlled media in Botswana can be understood through colonial lenses – it stands out as a product of historical entanglements with the influence of apartheid South Africa's role, and the invention of Botswana Democratic Party (BDP) hegemony. These were further mitigated by other factors that include the sections of Information and Broadcasting's own internal politics and growth, and, within the geopolitical prism, the Cold War period. This article focuses on the history of radio in Botswana showing its multiple origins and the conflicting visions as to the role and nature of broadcasting in the colony and postcolony. We posit that the aims of modernization, nationalism, national identity and public versus government ownership all had their place in the establishment of radio in the country. Further, we argue that the powerful presence of a coercive and quite overbearing neighbour, South Africa with its South African Broadcasting Corporation (SABC), and a paternalist British voice alongside an anxious postcolonial government, all shaped the eventual identity of Radio Botswana." (abstract)

227. Luca Bussotti, Miguel de Barros, Tilo Grätz (eds.): **Media freedom and right to information in Africa.** Lisboa: Centro de Estudos Internacionais do Instituto Universitário de Lisboa, 2015, 136 p.

Contents: Introduction / Luca Bussotti, Miguel de Barros & Tilo Grätz -- Media Development, Censorship and Working Conditions of Journalists in the Republic of Benin (West Africa) / Tilo Grätz -- Rádios Comunitárias e processos de recriação da cidadania ativa na Guiné-Bissau: sentidos de pertença, direito à voz e apropriação do espaço / Miguel de Barros & Fátima Tchumá Camará -- Media Freedom and the "Transition" Era in Mozambique: 1990-2000 / Luca Bussotti -- A cobertura da imprensa escrita na divulgação de informações sobre a exploração de recursos naturais em Moçambique / Júlio Mateus Manjate & Mário Moisés da Fonseca -- A imprensa escrita e a cobertura dos conflitos entre gangues de rua em Cabo Verde / Redy Wilson Lima -- Vinte anos de uma imprensa em declínio [Angola] / Ana Margoso.
http://cei.iscte-iul.pt/en/publicacao/media-freedom-and-right-to-information-in-africa-2/

228. Moustapha Diané: **La liberté des médias en Guinée: entre textes et institutions, quelles réalités?** Paris: L'Harmattan, 2015, 155 p. (Études africaines)

Contents: 1. Approches théoriques des notions du gouvernance, de normes, de médias, de censure, d'autocensure, et d'État -- 2. Régimes politiques en Guinée et évolution des médias -- 3. Problèmes liés à l'exercice de la liberté des médias en Guinée.
subjects: media landscapes & media systems; freedom of the press; media history; politics and media - Guinea

229. Corinne Matras, Daniel Fra, Michel Leroy, Mohamed Camara, Monique Curtis: **Le paysage médiatique guinéen : état des lieux, enjeux et défis.** Chasseur d'Etoiles; Expertise France, 2015, 191 p.

Contents: Introduction -- 1. Le paysage mediatique guinéen et son public -- 2. Acteurs des médias et conditions d'exercice -- 3. L'environnement des médias guinéens -- 4. Enjeux et defis -- 5. Recommandations strategiques -- Annexes.
subjects: media landscapes & media systems; media legislation & regulation; associations of journalists; financial sustainability of media; media assistance - Guinea - country surveys; position papers / recommendations
http://www.expertisefrance.fr/content/download/14866/185319/file/Le%20paysage%20m%C3%A9diatique%20Guin%C3%A9en_Mars%202015.pdf

AMERICAS & CARIBBEAN

230. **Estadísticas de la radio y televisión en el Perú 2016.** Lima: Consejo Consultivo de Radio y Televisión (CONCORTV), 2016, 24 p.

"A febrero de 2016 existen 5.684 estaciones de radio y televisión a nivel nacional. Los titulares con el mayor número de estaciones son el Instituto Nacional de Radio y Televisión del Perú (IRTP) con 393 estaciones de televisión, y en radio, la Asociación Cultural Bethel con 130 estaciones. Solo existen 3 estaciones de radio con finalidad comunitaria en todo el Perú. Existe un total de 131 titulares de radio y televisión pública-estatal, pertenecientes a gobiernos regionales, locales y universidades públicas. El 88% son de municipalidades. Los titulares de servicios de radio y televisión que no presentaron Código de Ética y los que se acogen al Código de Ética del MTC representan el 83%. Durante el 2015 fueron sancionados 214 titulares de radio y televisión a nivel nacional, acumulando un total de 223 sanciones y 278 infracciones. Por incumplimiento del Código de Ética y el Horario Familiar solo se registró una infracción." (pág. web CONCORTV)
subjects: radio landscapes; television landscapes; public service broadcasting - Peru - statistical data
http://www.concortv.gob.pe/file/2016/05-Estadisticas-radio-y-tv-2016.pdf

231. Hernán Yaguana Romero, Washington Delgado López: **85 años de la radiodifusión en Ecuador.** Quito: CIESPAL, 2014, 221 p. (Colección Intiyan; 68)

"Este libro propone un recorrido histórico y, al mismo tiempo, actual de la radio ecuatoriana, que va desde sus inicios en 1926, cuando hubo algunos experimentos de emisión de señales sonoras en varias provincias de Ecuador, hasta la radiodifusión por Internet. En ese itinerario, Hernán Yaguana y Washington Delgado presentan una caracterización de las emisoras experimentales y comerciales, un registro del desarrollo de los contenidos radiales en distintos formatos, una visión de la radio ecuatoriana desde sus consumidores en Quito y Guayaquil, y las tendencias de la radio digital en Ecuador. También, ambos autores incluyen los nombres de personas e instituciones que han sido parte de los principales acontecimientos radiales del país." (contratapa)
subjects: radio history; radio landscapes; radio use; digital radio - Ecuador

232. **Assessment of media development in Myanmar: based on UNESCO's media development indicators.** Bangkog: UNESCO; Copenhagen: International Media Support (IMS), 2016, xxvii, 132 p.

"Myanmar should sign and ratify international treaties which pertain to freedom of expression, including the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the (first) Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the International Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Racial Discrimination. The 2008 Constitution should be amended to strengthen guarantees of freedom of expression (i.e. Article 354) and the right to information. These guarantees should not allow ordinary laws to restrict these rights but should, instead, impose clear conditions on any laws which restrict these rights. Only a judiciary that acts independently can properly interpret laws which restrict freedom of expression in the public interest. The government should promote the independence of the judiciary and address reported corruption issues within it. The government should promote wider public participation in legal reform processes and more proactively communicate on the legal reforms pertaining to freedom of expression by creating wider opportunities for interactions with the public." (key recommendations, p.xxvi)
https://www.mediasupport.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/06/Myanmar-MDI-report-June-2016.pdf

233. **Rebuilding public trust: an assessment of the media industry and profession in Sri Lanka.** Colombo: Secretariat for Media Reforms; International Media Support (IMS), 2016, xvii, 262 p.

"This report, produced by a participatory research process that took over a year, provides a comprehensive assessment of the environment for media sector's development in Sri Lanka. It is based on UNESCO's Media Development Indicator (MDI) framework, which looks at the diferent factors which should contribute to media development, including the legal framework, economic conditions, human resource development, the technological environment and safety, as well as the actual state of media development in the country." (back cover)
https://www.mediasupport.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/05/Rebuilding-Public-Trust-English-final-version-advance-copy-1-May-20162.pdf

234. **Indian news media: from observer to participant.** Usha M. Rodrigues, Maya Ranganathan. Los Angeles, Calif.: Sage, 2015, xiv, 240 p.

Contents: Introduction: Indian news media in a globalised world -- Television politics: evolution of Sun TV in the south -- Sting journalism: a sign of the times -- 24-hour news and terror: did media cross the line? -- Paid news: cocktail of media, business and politics -- Anna's movement: social media sets traditional media's agenda -- The mediated nation in the age of globalisation -- News media's role in a transitioning society.

EUROPE

235. Leon Morse (ed.): **Media sustainability index 2016: the development of sustainable independent media in Europe and Eurasia.** Washington, DC: IREX, 2016, xxii, 318 p.

"The three countries that this year experienced a decrease in overall score—Belarus, Azerbaijan, and Kazakhstan—were ones last year that had showed small but unexpected increases. Last year's Executive Summary indicated that such increases were unlikely to be part of a larger upward trend; panelists' scores this year for all three ended up placing the three more or less where they stood in 2014. A similar phenomenon occurred this year with Tajikistan. Panelists there gave scores that increase the overall score in the country by 0.18 despite the fact that many serious threats to the media sector exist, including government pressure and harassment of critical voices, concentration of media control, poor quality reporting, and difficulty for independent media in raising revenue. Except for Objective 3, Plurality of News, all objectives received higher scores. Reading the chapter text, however, one does not get the impression that much positive is happening to improve the ability of Tajik media to serve as the Fourth Estate." (executive summary)
https://www.irex.org/sites/default/files/pdf/media-sustainability-index-europe-eurasia-2016-full.pdf.pdf

236. **Social media and their use by Albanian media.** Tirana: Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung (FES); Albanian Media Institute, 2015, 52 p.

"This study takes it upon itself to present a general overview of the development of online media and social media in Albania, focusing particularly on how professional media outlets use social media. The empirical research focused on monitoring the most widely used social media in Albania, such as Facebook, Twitter, YouTube, Google+, Instagram and the blogosphere, as well as the six leading online media in Albania, namely top-channel.tv, balkanweb.com, shekulli.com.al, panorama.com.al, albeu.com, and shqiptarja.com. The monitoring covers a one-year period extending from August 2014 to August 2015." (p.3)
http://library.fes.de/pdf-files/bueros/albanien/12292.pdf

MIDDLE EAST / WESTERN ASIA & NORTHERN AFRICA

237. **Media industries in the Middle East 2016.** Qatar: Northwestern University; Doha Film Institute, 2016

"This report contains the collected, examined, and produced information on the fundamental characteristics of the media and communication industries, whenever possible, in the MENA region as a whole. It typically includes 14 countries from Mauritania on the Atlantic Ocean to Oman on the Arab Gulf. Five MENA countries have been selected for more detailed information: Egypt, Lebanon, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, and the United Arab Emirates. In probing the media landscape, we examine large and small countries from North Africa and the Gulf; some that are quite stable, some more turbulent; media-rich and media-poor with different regimes and degrees of media regulation. So, this report finally complements our surveys of the media audience with a close and systematic look at the media content offering, its production, and distribution. This report consists of sections for each individual medium as traditionally defined: television, film, radio, magazines, newspapers, and recorded music. With the ongoing (but not total) migration of traditional media to digital platforms, digital has a section of its own."
(mideastmedia.org/industry/2016/about/#s68)
http://www.mideastmedia.org/industry/2016/

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