

Media Development Literature

January – June 2018

A selection of new publications
at the CAMECO literature database

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

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Audiences & Media Use

GENERAL & INTERNATIONAL

1. Anya Schiffrin, Beatrice Santa-Wood, Susanna De Martino, Ellen Hume, Nicole Pope: **Bridging the gap: rebuilding citizen trust in the media**. Open Society Foundations, [2017], 144 p.

"Journalists in many countries are experimenting with how to build trust and engage with audiences, and our report examines their efforts. In our study we profile organizations that are working to build bridges with their readers, viewers and listeners and deliver relevant news to local audiences. We surveyed 17 organizations and conducted interviews with representatives of 15 organizations, one of which chose to remain anonymous. Among others we spoke to Chequeado in Argentina, GroundUp in South Africa, Raseef 22 in the Middle East, 263 Chat in Zimbabwe, Krautreporter and Correctiv in Germany, as well as Bristol Cable in the UK ... Although the groups we surveyed are concerned by the broader phenomena of falling trust in media and media credibility, they are also, by necessity, focused on immediate fixes important to their organizations and readerships. Some believe that media credibility depends on engagement with readers. Some place more emphasis on journalism practices, including audience engagement, ethical standards and news gathering practices. The outlets we profiled use digital technology to communicate with audiences. Some also involve their readers in sourcing and sometimes verifying information. Some conduct focus groups and online surveys. Responding to comments online is part of their engagement efforts. Readers appreciate investigative reporting as well as stories that touch on their daily lives ... There seems to be a tradeoff between audience size and the quality of content produced. Some groups with large followings (Hivisasa and 263Chat) promote headlines and short snippets rather than carrying out deep investigative reporting ... Several groups said their audience is different from what their founders had originally expected. The reach of the outlets we surveyed is generally not as diverse as they had hoped. Their audiences tend to be educated and urban and, in some cases, include large diaspora communities. The outlets largely cater to niche audiences, but they have broader reach through their online presence and national influence when their stories are picked up by legacy media or other outlets." (website gijn.org)

<https://drive.google.com/file/d/1VRIMmdmvsRp2r2q7ttexe3Ccn36hc3oz/view>

2. Simon Kemp: **Digital in 2018: essential insights into internet, social media, mobile, and e-commerce use around the world**. We Are Social; Hootsuite, 2018, [153 p.]

also published in French, German and Italian

"Perhaps the most exciting headline in this year's reports is that global internet users have now passed the 4 billion mark. Well over half of the world's population now uses the internet, and a quarter of a billion new users came online for the first time during the past 12 months. People are spending more time online too: the average user now spends around 6 hours each day using the internet. If we add this together for all 4 billion of the world's internet users, people will spend a massive 1 billion years online in 2018. Much of this growth in internet users has been driven by more affordable smartphones and mobile data plans. More than 200 million people got their first mobile device in 2017, and two-thirds of the world's 7.6 billion inhabitants now have a mobile phone." (p.3)

<https://wearesocial.com/blog/2018/01/global-digital-report-2018>

3. Nic Newman, Richard Fletcher, Antonis Kalogeropoulos, David A. L. Levy, Rasmus Kleis Nielsen (eds.): **Reuters Institute digital news report 2018**. Oxford: Reuters Institute for the Study of Journalism, 2018, 143 p.

"The use of social media for news has started to fall in a number of key markets after years of continuous growth. Usage is down six percentage points in the United States, and is also down in the UK and France. Almost all of this is due to a specific decline in the discovery, posting, and sharing of news in Facebook. At the same time, we continue to see a rise in the use of messaging apps for news as consumers look for more private (and less confrontational) spaces to communicate. WhatsApp is now used for news by around half of our sample of online users in Malaysia (54%) and Brazil (48%) and by around third in Spain (36%) and Turkey (30%). Across all countries, the average level of trust in the news in general remains relatively stable at 44%, with just over half (51%) agreeing that they trust the news media they themselves use most of the time. By contrast, 34% of respondents say they trust news they find via search and fewer than a quarter (23%) say they trust the news they find in social media. Over half (54%) agree or strongly agree that they are concerned about what is real and fake on the internet. This is highest in countries like Brazil (85%), Spain (69%), and the United States (64%) where polarised political situations combine with high social media use. It is lowest in Germany (37%) and the Netherlands (30%) where recent elections were largely untroubled by concerns over fake content." (key findings, p.9)

<http://media.digitalnewsreport.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/06/digital-news-report-2018.pdf?x89475>

4. Massimo Ragnedda, Glenn W. Muschert (eds.): **Theorizing digital divides**. London: Routledge, 2018, vi, 211 p.

Contents: Massimo Ragnedda, Glenn W. Muschert: Introduction -- **Section 1: Using classical social theories to understand digital divide**. 1. Glenn W. Muschert, Ryan Gunderson: The Sociology of Simmel and Digital Divides: Information, Value, Exchange, and Sociation in the Networked Environment -- 2. Massimo Ragnedda, Maria Laura Ruii: Social capital and the three levels of digital divide -- 3. Tomohisa Hirata: Do contemporary media technologies and the architects of them fill the role of the psychoanalyst for the users of them? -- 4. Barbara Barbosa Neves, Geoffrey Mead: The interpretive and ideal-type approach: Rethinking digital non-use(s) in a Weberian perspective -- **Section 2: Associative and communicative perspectives**. 5. Gerard Goggin: 'Disability and Digital Inequalities: Rethinking Digital Divides with Disability Theory' -- 6. Lorenzo Dalvit: The materiality of mobile phones and visual impairment: accessible, accessibility and access devices -- 7. Susan Kretschmer: Theorizing Digital Divides Through the Lens of Social Construction of Technology, Knowledge Gap, and Social Identity Construction -- 8. John Haffner: Connection in Divided Space: Theorizing the Geographies of the Digital Divide -- 9. Eva Klinkisch, Anne Suphan: A "recognition perspective" on the 21st century digital divide -- **Section 3: Critical and alternative perspectives**. 10. Last Moyo: Rethinking the network society: A decolonial and border gnosis of the digital divide in Africa -- 11. Duygu Özsoy: Digital Divide in Turkey as a non-Western Country -- 12. Citi Williams, Tania Gupta, Marilyn Wallace: Theorising Online Representation and the Voice of the Digital Subaltern -- 13. Morten Hjelholt, Jannick Schou: The Digital Divide and Citizen Classifications -- 14. Emma A. Jane: Gendered cyberhate: a new digital divide? -- Jan Van Dijk: Afterword

5. **Always on: a global perspective of mobile consumer experience**. New York: Interactive Advertising Bureau (IAB), 2017

"18 countries participated in the research, 200 representative smartphone owners from each country ... The majority (63%) of smartphone owners worldwide use their mobile device at least every 30 minutes. This usage includes any and all different ways a mobile device can be used, from making calls, to checking the time, to accessing the internet ... Nearly half (49%) of smartphone users worldwide spend at least 3 hours each day on their mobile device, 22% spend 6 hours or more. South America has the most heavy mobile users (29%) who spend 6 hours or more on mobile each day ... The average number of mobile websites and mobile apps used is about 6 each day. China shows the strongest levels of daily consumption of both mobile websites and mobile apps." (takeaways)

<https://www.iab.com/wp-content/uploads/2017/06/2017-IAB-Global-Mobile-Experience-Study.pdf>

6. René Grossenbacher, Sonja Glaab-Seuken, Christian Stumm, Jesse Raymond Bächler: **Audience and media use research: an international perspective. Report**. Bundesamt für Kommunikation (Swiss Federal Office of Communications); Publicom, 2017, 121 p.

"Currency research organisations, i.e. organisations conducting research into media use, whose results constitute a nationally valid standard ("currency") for the advertising business, are of prime importance for developed media systems. In 2017, the global advertising market will reach a volume of more than 500 billion US dollars. Nearly a third of that is spent in the USA, but countries such as China, Brazil and Mexico are registering big increases too.(199) Therefore, currency organisations and their research findings contribute not only to the allocation of economically significant resources, but also determine the very existence of media companies and products. Their relevance is thus not only of an (advertising) economic nature, but indirectly bears a political dimension. First and foremost, however, the function of the currency organisations is to provide transparency for the advertisers in terms of the advertising media's contact performance. The current situation of currency research organisations is heavily shaped on one hand by developments in the media markets, and on the other by historic circumstances and the institutionalisation of the media systems in the various countries. As a general rule, in countries with strongly libertarian institutionalised media such as the USA and Brazil it seems to be harder to establish nationally recognised currencies – in the USA this is even banned through anti-trust laws. Then again, the institutionalisation of currencies may also hit difficulties in a country such as South Korea, where the boundaries between the media and (the rest of) the economic system are somewhat fluid, as the major industry conglomerates have their own media and advertising agencies." (conclusions)

<http://bit.ly/2AZZluj>

AFRICA, SUB-SAHARAN

7. **Ethiopia TV & radio ratings 1st Jan – 30th April 2017**. GeoPoll; Kantar Media, 2017, 50 slides

"KANA TV is the most popular station with over 30% share and an average audience of almost 3 million while EBS comes second reaching half the audience KANA TV reaches.

EBC1, JTV, and Nahoo close out the top 5 stations which comprise 81% of total share." (slide 9)

https://fojo.se/images/pdf/publications/ET_Fojo_Feasibility_Study_Media_Ethiopia_2017.zip

AMERICAS & CARIBBEAN

8. Daniel Miller, Jolynna Sinanan: **Visualising Facebook: a comparative perspective**. London: UCL Press, 2017, ix, 224 p.

"Why do women respond so differently to becoming a mother in England from the way they do in Trinidad? How are values such as carnival and suburbia expressed visually? Based on an examination of over 20,000 images, the authors argue that phenomena such as selfies and memes must be analysed in their local context. The book aims to highlight the importance of visual images today in patrolling and controlling the moral values of populations, and explores the changing role of photography from that of recording and representation, to that of communication, where an image not only documents an experience but also enhances it, making the moment itself more exciting."

(<http://www.ucl.ac.uk/ucl-press>)

<http://www.ucl.ac.uk/ucl-press/browse-books/visualising-facebook>

9. Jolynna Sinanan: **Social media in Trinidad: values and visibility**. London: UCL Press, 2017, xiv, 236 p.

"Drawing on 15 months of ethnographic research in one of the most under-developed regions in the Caribbean island of Trinidad, this book describes the uses and consequences of social media for its residents. Jolynna Sinanan argues that this semi-urban town is a place in-between: somewhere city dwellers look down on and villagers look up to. The complex identity of the town is expressed through uses of social media, with significant results for understanding social media more generally. Not elevating oneself above others is one of the core values of the town, and social media becomes a tool for social visibility; that is, the process of how social norms come to be and how they are negotiated. Carnival logic and high-impact visibility is pervasive in uses of social media, even if Carnival is not embraced by all Trinidadians in the town and results in presenting oneself and association with different groups in varying ways. The study also has surprising results in how residents are explicitly non-activist and align themselves with everyday values of maintaining good relationships in a small town, rather than espousing more worldly or cosmopolitan values." (back cover)

<http://www.ucl.ac.uk/ucl-press/browse-books/social-media-in-trinidad>

ASIA & PACIFIC

10. Unity Service Cooperation Nepal: **A survey report on the public perception of the role of civil society organizations and the media in Nepal**. USAID; FHI 360 Nepal, 2017, 39 p.

"The vast majority of survey respondents, irrespective of their gender and geographical location, recognized the importance of media, particularly electronic media. They acknowledged media role in keeping people informed, entertained and opinion formation. Although people heralded the media for focusing on some burning issues related to women, marginalized and deprived groups of people, they were aware of the weaknesses of the sector arising from political pressure and polarization, and the lack of professional competence and ethics. They hope for the media to be more neutral and provide accurate news and information with a local focus. While women agreed that media contributed to their well-being, marginalized communities did not feel they were adequately represented by the media in voicing issues and concerns particular to them. Electronic media (television, radio and mobile phones) was found most popular among respondents and participants, and they felt FM radio stations and content distributed over mobile phones, were most likely to influence people, their thoughts, ideas, opinions. Print media, especially newspapers, were still popular in the urban areas whereas social media was gaining popularity throughout the country." (summary of findings, p.35)

https://pdf.usaid.gov/pdf_docs/PA00SZXB.pdf

EUROPE

11. Doru Petrutu, Viorelia Bejenari, Alexandru Crivitchi: **The perception by the population of false and distorted information in the media, Republic of Moldova**. IMAS, 2017, 57 p.

"The share of interviewed persons who said that mass media in the Republic of Moldova behaves to a great extent responsibly to its audience remains at a very low level—8% (7% in September 2016, 8% in January 2016). However, as we can see in the chart below, there are also some good signs, despite the majority of persons being dissatisfied with the lack of responsibility of the national media—48% (54% in September 2016, 57% in January 2016)—we can see a significant progress of the perception of media's increased responsibility to their audience against the answer 'to a great extent', i.e. a consistent evolution from 30% to 43% during 2 years." (main conclusions, p.4)

https://pdf.usaid.gov/pdf_docs/PA00N7WV.pdf

12. Sonia Livingstone, Anulekha Nandi, Shakuntala Banaji, Mariya Stoilova: **Young adolescents and digital media: uses, risks and opportunities in low- and middle-income countries. A rapid evidence review.** Gender and Adolescence: Global Evidence (GAGE); Department for International Development (DFID), 2017, 54 p.

"This rapid evidence review examines adolescents' access to and use of digital media (especially mobile phones and the internet), together with the associated digital skills and practices, opportunities and risks, and forms of safety mediation, in low- and middle-income countries (LMICs). The review is especially concerned with 10- to 14-year-old girls' digital media uses, although little evidence specifically addressed this group. It is guided by two overarching research questions: 1. What do scholars and practitioners know about how young adolescents are using digital media (computers, mobile phones and other information and communication technologies, ICTs) and the key challenges these children face? What are the opportunities involved in their use of such media and what are the most significant gaps in our knowledge? 2. What evidence is there of local, national and international development programmes' effective use of digital media to target 10- to 14-year-olds (rather than older adolescents)? What are the most significant gaps in the existing knowledge about these interventions and their outcomes?" (executive summary)

<https://www.gage.odi.org/sites/default/files/2017-07/Young%20Adolescents%20Digital%20Media%20-%20FINAL.pdf>

13. Rosa García-Ruiz, Amor Pérez-Rodríguez, Ángel Torres (eds.): **Educación para los nuevos medios: claves para el desarrollo de la competencia mediática en el entorno digital.** Cuenca (EC): Universidad Politécnica Salesiana, Área de Ciencias Sociales y del Comportamiento Humano, Carrera de Comunicación Social; Quito: Abya-Yala, 2018, 219 p.

Contents: La competencia mediática / Águeda Delgado-Ponce y M. Amor Pérez-Rodríguez -- La escuela prosumidora: del recurso didáctico al contenido curricular / Rosa García-Ruiz y Paloma Contreras-Pulido -- La Web 2.0 y yo: Proyecto para el fomento de competencias digitales / Ana Pérez-Escoda -- Aprender jugando. La gamificación en el aula / Ángel Torres-Toukoumidis y Luis M. Romero-Rodríguez -- Parentalidad positiva ante los smartphones / Antonia Ramírez García, Irina Salcines Talledo y Natalia González Fernández -- Acercamientos iniciales a la competencia mediática desde las edades tempranas / María M. Rodríguez-Rosell, Ana Castro-Zubizarreta y María Carmen Caldeiro-Pedreira -- Educar la mirada ante los estereotipos de género: una propuesta de alfabetización mediática en Educación Primaria / Sara Barral-Aramburu y Paula Renés-Arellano -- Vivir más y mejor. Educación y tecnologías emergentes al servicio de las personas mayores / Susana Agudo Prado, Alejandro Rodríguez-Martín y Emilio Álvarez-Aregui -- El desarrollo de la competencia mediática a través de la publicidad en Educación Primaria / Mónica Bonilla del Río -- Educación mediática para la comprensión de la información periodística / René J. Zeballos Clavijo -- Educación mediática y políticas públicas en discapacidad / Patricia Muñoz Borja -- Nueve meses, nueve causas. Una propuesta para un docente prosumidor / M^a Victoria Muerza Marín, Adriana Pedrosa Aznar y Celia Riveres López -- Reinterpretando la salud en las redes: desarrollo de la competencia mediática y digital en Educación Secundaria / Rubén Quintana-Cabrera -- Ni silencio, ni grito. Un proyecto de aula en torno a la comunicación no verbal y paraverbal en la producción audiovisual / Michel Santiago del Pino.

subjects: media literacy & education

<https://dspace.ups.edu.ec/bitstream/123456789/15566/1/Educacion%20para%20los%20nuevos%20medios.pdf>

14. Tijana Milosevic: **Protecting children online? Cyberbullying policies of social media companies.** Cambridge, Mass; London: MIT Press, 2017, xv, 280 p. (The Information Society Series)

I. **Cyberbullying, Dignity, and Children's Rights.** 1 When Cyberbullying Ends in Suicide -- 2 Can E-safety Compromise Children's Rights? -- 3 Shaping Company Responsibility: Privatized Public Sphere -- II. **Vagaries of Self-Regulation.** 4 Perils of Politics-Driven Regulation -- 5 Industry Self-Regulation in the US and in the EU -- 6 Untangling the Companies' Motives and Actions -- 7 The Roles of NGOs in Search of Transparency and Effectiveness -- III. **Policy Solutions.** 8 Strengths and Limitations of Self-Regulation -- 9 Toward a Culture of Dignity.

<http://open.org/download?type=document&docid=645372>

15. Magimai Pragasam (ed.): **Social media education trainer's manual: for media education trainers.** Chennai: Signis Asia, 2017

"This publication is the result of two workshops. The first was held in March 2016, in Chennai, during which 14 scholars and media education specialists identified ten broad areas on which to build a lesson plan. The second workshop was in July 2016, in Sri Lanka with a similar group which continued the work of the first group. The result of these two meetings was the Trainer's Manual for Social Media Education. The manual includes chapters such as 'Benefits and Impact of Social Media on People', 'Information Age and Information Literacy', 'New Media, the Changing Face of Communication', 'Ethics in the Internet: Whose Responsibility?', and 'Media Education and Educommunication'." (Signis Media 2/2018, p.27)

AFRICA, SUB-SAHARAN

16. Lise Grauenkaer, Thomas Tufte: **Youth-led communication for social change: empowerment, citizen media, and cultures of governance in Northern Ghana.** In: *Development in Practice*, vol. 28, nr. 3, 2018, p.400-413

"This article critically assesses the possibilities and limitations of strategic communication initiatives to enhance cultures of governance among youth in Northern Ghana. The analysis is embedded within contemporary debates about communication and social change, with particular focus upon dynamics between citizen media development, youth-centred citizen journalism, and processes of community mobilisation and development. Findings suggest that the project has opened up to dynamic, youth-led social change processes, evidenced by the creative, proactive enactment of citizen engagement. Youth changed not only their self-perception around agency and ability to act, but also influenced community development in a variety of ways." (abstract)

<https://doi.org/10.1080/09614524.2018.1436696>

AMERICAS & CARIBBEAN

17. Matías Dodel, Carola Kweksilber, Florencia Aguirre, Inés Méndez: **Niños, niñas y adolescentes conectados: informe Kids Online Uruguay.** Montevideo: UNICEF Uruguay; Plan Ceibal, 2018, 153 p.

"1. Todos los niños uruguayos se conectaron alguna vez a internet ... 2. El teléfono celular es el dispositivo más usado por los niños para conectarse a internet ... 3. Los niños no son expertos en el uso de internet ... 4. Los niños consideran que hay cosas buenas para ellos en internet y se imaginan a sí mismos utilizando la tecnología con diversos fines positivos en su futuro ... 5. Los niños reconocen sus dificultades para regular el uso de internet, pero sobre todo señalan la dificultad que observan en sus padres para autorregular esa misma conducta, especialmente en ámbitos de interacción familiar ... 6. Muchos niños son conscientes de los riesgos que existen en internet ... 7. Algunas características de internet hacen necesario el desarrollo de estrategias novedosas para gestionar riesgos y evitar daños en los usuarios de menor edad ... 8. El uso responsable de internet involucra a los referentes en la vida de los niños ... 9. Solo la mitad de los niños que sufrieron episodios negativos en internet solicitaron ayuda o comentaron el hecho con otra persona ... 10. Los padres tienen poco conocimiento sobre el contacto con desconocidos que sus hijos entablan en internet, tanto en el caso de contactos virtuales como presenciales ... 11. A mayor acceso y uso de internet, mayores son los beneficios y mayores los riesgos." (principales hallazgos, p.15-17)

subjects: internet & social media use: children - Uruguay - user surveys (case studies)

<http://unesdoc.unesco.org/images/0026/002628/262876s.pdf>

EUROPE

18. Erin Murrock, Joy Amulya, Mehri Druckman, Tetiana Liubyya: **Winning the war on state-sponsored propaganda: gains in the ability to detect disinformation a year and a half after completing a Ukrainian news media literacy program.** IREX, 2018, 47 p.

"While Ukrainians consume a high volume of news content, barely one in four Ukrainians trust the media and only 23% cross-check news sources—the most basic form of media literacy ... In this context, IREX designed and implemented Learn to Discern (L2D), a "demand-side" response to the problem of manipulative information, an essential companion to "supply-side" solutions such as supporting independent, ethical, and truthful journalism. Citizens must be able to separate fact from fiction, recognize manipulation and hate speech, and demand and seek out independent, fact-based journalism. From October 2015 through March 2016, IREX implemented L2D with funding from the Canadian government and in partnerships with local organizations Academy of Ukrainian Press and StopFake. Through intensive skill-building seminars, L2D reached

more than 15,000 people of all ages and professional backgrounds ... The results of the impact evaluation showed that L2D participants had statistically significant higher levels of disinformation news analysis skills, greater knowledge of the news media environment, a stronger sense of agency over the media sources they consume, and were more likely to consult a wider range of news sources. Compared to the control group, L2D participants were: 28% more likely to demonstrate sophisticated knowledge of the news media industry; 25% more likely to self-report checking multiple news sources; 13% more likely to correctly identify and critically analyze a fake news story." (executive summary, p.3-4)

<https://www.irex.org/sites/default/files/node/resource/impact-study-media-literacy-ukraine.pdf>

19. Sonia Livingstone, Julia Davidson, Joanne Bryce et al.: **Children's online activities, risks and safety: a literature review by the UKCCIS Evidence Group.** London: UK Council for Child Internet Safety (UKCCIS); London School of Economics and Political Science (LSE), 2017, 106 p.

"Age is the key factor that differentiates among children's online experiences, with gender also significant. One in ten children to one in five young teens say they encountered something worrying or nasty online in the past year. Children's top worries are pornography and violence; they say they encounter these most often on video-sharing sites, followed by other websites, then social networking sites and games. Children are also concerned about the levels of advertising online, their spending too much time online, inappropriate contacts, rumours and nastiness. Top parent concerns include online violence. There has been little increase or decrease in online risk in recent years, although there are some indications of a rise in hate and self-harm content. It is not possible to determine whether the internet has increased the overall amount of risk children face as they grow up, or whether the internet instead provides a new location for risk experiences, but the nature of the internet itself surely alters and amplifies the consequences." (executive summary, p.2-3)

<http://www.lse.ac.uk/business-and-consultancy/consulting/assets/documents/childrens-online-activities-risks-and-safety.pdf>

Christian & Religious Communication

GENERAL & INTERNATIONAL

20. Freek Bakker, Lucien van Liere (eds.): **Trauma, memory and religion.** In: *Journal for Religion, Film and Media (JRFM)*, vol. 4, nr. 1, 2018, p.7-77

Contents: Freek L Bakker and Luden van Liere: Trauma, Memory and Religion in Film. Editorial -- Lucien van Liere: The Banality of Ghosts. Searching for Humanity with Joshua Oppenheimer in The Act of Killing -- Hessel J. Zondag: Trauma and Conformity. Psychology in The Act of Killing and Das radikal Böse -- Gerwin van der Pol: Punishment and Crime. The Reverse Order of Causality in The White Ribbon -- Freek L Bakker: Intercultural Perspectives on Das radikal Böse and The Act of Killing: Similarities and Dissimilarities in Coping with Trauma in Indonesia and Germany, in Southeast Asia and Europe.

21. Jacqui Ewart, Kate O'Donnell: **Reporting Islam: international best practice for journalists.** London: Routledge, 2018, 152 p.

Contents: Setting the scene -- Theoretical frameworks for analysing media coverage of Islam: Orientalism, Islamophobia and racism -- Problems and effects: news media coverage of Islam and its potential implications -- Approaches to more ethical coverage: peace journalism, constructive journalism and solutions journalism -- Journalists', educators' and Muslims' views on the reportage of Islam and Muslims -- A model for transformative journalism -- Reporting radicalisation, terror incidents and arrests -- Reporting Muslim women: veiling -- Muslim, migrant, refugee? conflating identities -- Reporting Sharia and halal -- News media coverage of mosques -- Best practice approaches -- Conclusion: implementing inclusive approaches to reporting on Muslims, production and audience considerations.

22. Gregory Price Grieve (ed.): **Buddhism, the internet, and digital media: the pixel in the lotus.** paperback ed. New York: Routledge, 2018, viii, 232 p. (Routledge studies in religion and digital culture; 1)

Contents: Introduction / Daniel Veidlinger -- **Part I. Methodological Considerations.** The Middle Way Method: A Buddhist-Informed Ethnography of the Virtual World of Second Life / Gregory Price Grieve -- Between Network and Story: Analyzing Hyperlinks and Narratives on Websites about Tibet / Laura Osburn -- Toward a Typology and Mapping of the Buddhist Cyberspace / Lousie Connelly -- **Part II. Historical Approaches.** Online Peer-Reviewed Journals in Buddhism: The Birth of the Journals of Buddhist Ethics and

Global Buddhism / Charles S. Prebish -- A Virtual Bodhi Tree: Untangling the Cultural Context and Historical Genealogy of Digital Buddhism / Gregory Price Grieve -- **Part III. Buddhism, Media, and Society.** The Madhyama Is the Message: Internet Affordance of Anatman and Pratitya Samutpada / Daniel Veidlinger -- Buddhist Apps: Skillful Means or Dharma Dilution? / Rachel Wagner and Christopher Accardo -- **Part IV. Case Studies.** Virtual Tibet: From Media Spectacle to Co-Located Sacred Space / Christopher Helland -- Our Virtual Materials: The Substance of Buddhist Holy Objects in a Virtual World / Jessica Falcone -- American Cybersangha: Building a Community or Providing a Buddhist Bulletin Board? / Allison Ostrowski -- The Way of the Blogisattva: Buddhist Blogs on the Web / Beverley Foulks McGuire.

23. Seyedehbehnaz Hosseini: **Transnational religious practices on Facebook.** In: *CyberOrient*, vol. 11, nr. 2, 2017

"The Yezidis' re-appropriation of their religion in recent years reveals their beliefs more clearly than ever: especially through media. The community uses Facebook as a tool to show its identity in a way that was unimaginable throughout its prior history. Today, cyberspace provides them an environment in which they can build their previously-ignored identity. The online material religion and the Virtual Temple have made a bold attempt at creating a cyber-facility with the aim of guiding people to virtual places and online individuals to a ritual encounter. However, it is unclear whether these projects demonstrate a transformation of religious practices, as has been suggested (Brasher 2004, O'Leary 2005). It is also unclear whether this is simply a case of "old wine in new bottles." In other words, there is an attempt to recreate online, as much as possible, the experience of being in the "real world Temple" found in a genuine geographical space." (discussion and conclusion)

<http://www.cyberorient.net/article.do?articleId=9866>

24. Saifuddin Ahmed, Jörg Matthes: **Media representation of Muslims and Islam from 2000 to 2015: a meta-analysis.** In: *International Communication Gazette*, vol. 79, nr. 3, 2017, p.219–244

"This article reports a meta-analysis of 345 published studies to examine the media's role in construction of a Muslim and Islamic identity. A quantitative analysis highlights the geographical focus, methods, theories, authorship, media types, and time frames of published studies. A qualitative analysis investigated the most prominent researched themes. Our findings suggest that a large majority of studies covered Western countries, while Muslim countries and Muslim media have been neglected. We also identified an evident lack of comparative research, a neglect of visuals, and a dearth of research on online media. We found that most studies investigated the themes of 'migration', 'terrorism', and 'war'. Moreover, our meta-study shows that Muslims tend to be negatively framed, while Islam is dominantly portrayed as a violent religion. Implications of these findings are discussed." (abstract)

<http://journals.sagepub.com/doi/full/10.1177/1748048516656305>

AFRICA, SUB-SAHARAN

25. Patrick Eisenlohr: **Sounding Islam: voice, media, and sonic atmospheres in an Indian Ocean world.** Oakland, California: University of California Press, 2018, xi, 174 p.

"Sounding Islam provides a provocative account of the sonic dimensions of religion, combining perspectives from the anthropology of media and sound studies, as well as drawing on neo-phenomenological approaches to atmospheres. Using long-term ethnographic research on devotional Islam in Mauritius, Patrick Eisenlohr explores how the voice, as a site of divine manifestation, becomes refracted in media practices that have become integral parts of religious traditions. At the core of Eisenlohr's concern is the interplay of voice, media, affect, and listeners' religious experiences. Sounding Islam sheds new light on a key dimension of religion, the sonic incitement of sensations that are often difficult to translate into language." (back cover)

<https://doi.org/10.1525/luminos.53>

AMERICAS & CARIBBEAN

26. Moisés Sbardelotto: **E o verbo se fez rede: religiosidades em reconstrução no ambiente digital.** São Paulo: Paulinas, 2016, 400 p.

Contents: 1 Gênese e encarnação do "Verbo em rede" -- 2 A trama das "redes do Verbo": contextos, método, problema -- 3 Mídia-tização: a relação entre sociedades, tecnologias e sentidos -- 4 Mídia-tização digital: a relação entre redes sociais e redes digitais -- 5 Mídia-tização digital da religião: a relação entre o ambiente digital e o fenômeno religioso -- 6 Uma "ponte digital" entre a Igreja e o mundo: o caso @Pontifex_pt no Twitter -- 7 A voz on-line da Igreja: o caso Rádio Vaticano -- Programa Brasileiro no Facebook -- 8 O rosto jovem da Igreja em bits e pixels: o caso Jovens Conectados no Facebook -- 9 As "periferias existenciais" da Igreja em rede: caso Diversidade Católica no Facebook -- 10

Religiosidades em midiatização digital: a emergência das redes comunicacionais -- 11 A circulação midiática em rede: a emergência do dispositivo conexial -- 12 – A reconstrução do “católico” em rede: a emergência do leigo-amador e das heresias comunicacionais -- 13 Entre raízes e asas: por uma práxis conexial da Igreja.

chapter 1: <https://www.paulinas.org.br/pub/loja/livrosdegustacao/530999.pdf>

subjects: cyberfaith / virtual spirituality; Catholic social media presence & online communities - Brazil

EUROPE

27. Marta Kolodziejska: **Online Catholic communities: community, authority, and religious individualization.** Milton: Routledge, 2018, viii, 141 p. (Routledge studies in religion and digital culture)

"Using the top three online forums used by Polish Catholics as a case study, this project explores the formation of these online communities. It then looks at the alternative authority structures that emerge online and how these lead to an individualised form of religious engagement that can develop independently of mainstream doctrine. Through highlighting how religious discourse in Poland is appropriated and creatively modified by users in fulfilling their own spiritual needs, this work reveals the constant interplay between online and offline religious contexts." (www.routledge.com)

28. Victor M. Khroul: **Christian media in Russia in the age of “networkization”.** In: World of Media. Journal of Russian Media and Journalism Studies, 2017, p.121-142

"This paper analyzes the subsystem of religious media in Russia, with a focus on Christian media and their place in Russia's media system in the context of “networkization”. The dilemma faced by the Russian Orthodox Church in coming to terms with new digital communication technologies, and the ‘pros’ and ‘cons’ of using social networks, are considered by specialists in the field. The author underscores three problem areas for Christian media in Russia: (1) the requirement that journalistic endeavors remain subordinate to the goals of proselytization and public relations; (2) a blurry understanding of the target audience, and (3) the use of a barely understandable archaic ecclesiastical language. The author hypothesizes that some recent approaches to the challenge of “networkization” on the part of Orthodox, Catholic and Protestant thinkers may hold promising solutions to the problem." (abstract)

<http://worldofmedia.ru/CHRISTIAN%20MEDIA%20IN%20RUSSIA.pdf>

MIDDLE EAST / WESTERN ASIA & NORTHERN AFRICA

29. Nurhaya Muchtar, Basyouni Ibrahim Hamada, Thomas Hanitzsch, Ashraf Galal, Masduki & Mohammad Sahid Ullah: **Journalism and the Islamic worldview: journalistic roles in Muslim-majority countries.** In: Journalism Studies, vol. 18, nr. 5, 2017, p.555-575

"This paper looks at the extent to which journalistic culture in Muslim-majority countries is shaped by a distinctive Islamic worldview. We identified four principles of an Islamic perspective to journalism: truth and truth-telling (siddiq and haqq), pedagogy (tabligh), seeking the best for the public interest (maslahah), and moderation (wasatyyah). A survey of working journalists in Africa (Egypt, Sierra Leone, and Sudan), Asia (Bangladesh, Indonesia, Malaysia, Oman, Qatar, Turkey, and the United Arab Emirates), and Europe (Albania and Kosovo) found manifestations of these roles in the investigated countries. The results point to the strong importance of an interventionist approach to journalism—as embodied in the maslahah principle—in most societies. Overall, however, journalists' roles in Muslim-majority countries are not so much shaped by a distinctively Islamic worldview as they were by the political, economic, and socio-cultural contexts." (abstract)

<https://doi.org/10.1080/1461670X.2017.1279029>

Community Media

AFRICA, SUB-SAHARAN

30. Njuki Githethwa, Sheila Ngatia, Tom Mboya et al.: **Community radios: broadcasting for peace.** Nairobi: Kenya Community Media Network (KCOMNET), 2018, 82 p.

Contents: 1. Context of community radio in Kenya -- 2. Portraits of community radios in Kenya -- 3. How to build a community radio station -- 4. The Umoja project -- 5. About Kenya Community Media Network.

<https://www.ziviler-friedensdienst.org/sites/ziviler-friedensdienst.org/files/anhang/publikation/zfd-community-radios-broadcasting-pe-ace-57639.pdf>

31. Michael Yao Wodui Serwornoo: **The dilemma of building campus radio stations on a business model: the case of ATL FM in Ghana.** In: Journal of Media Business Studies, vol. 14, nr. 1, 2017, p.60-78

"The quest for competitiveness and popularity of a campus radio station needs to be balanced with the epistemological frames of community radio, which include participation, community ownership, and opposition to hegemonic discourse in the mainstream media as well as independence from political and market influences. I contribute to these reflections by highlighting how within this frame ATL FM is facing dilemmas and challenges that have not occupied community media theorists so far. Through content analysis and in-depth interviews, I investigate whether a community radio can serve and encourage the participation of the local community when professional rather than community members exclusively manage it. I propose a conscious incorporation of stakeholders in the community radio business model as a possible solution to this dilemma." (abstract)

<https://doi.org/10.1080/16522354.2017.1302708>

AMERICAS & CARIBBEAN

32. María Soledad Segura: **Community media networks in Latin America.** In: Media Development, vol. 65, nr. 1, 2018, p.41-44

"Community, alternative and popular radio stations have a long tradition in Latin America that began in the middle of the 20th century. They accompanied the struggles of social organizations and popular sectors against dictatorial or authoritarian states despite the fact that those states persecuted them or, in the best of cases, ignored them. At the same time, they always demanded legal recognition." (p.41)

<http://www.waccglobal.org/articles/community-media-networks-in-latin-america>

33. Francisco Godínez Galay, Inés Binder, Pablo Fisher: **Como sea: sostenibilidad económico-administrativa en radios comunitarias de Argentina.** Buenos Aires: Ediciones del Jinete Insomne, 2017, 298 p.

"Una radio social (comunitaria, alternativa, popular, local, etc.) posee múltiples y diversas fuentes de financiamiento. Múltiples: en el sentido de que no se sostienen con una sola fuente de financiamiento. Primero, porque es difícil conseguir una sola fuente que cubra completamente los gastos de una emisora. Segundo, porque eso haría peligrar la independencia y margen de acción: la multiplicidad es estratégica. Diversas: implementan distintos modelos. Van a la búsqueda de distintas fuentes. Y en general, tienen pequeños ingresos de muchas fuentes y de todos los tipos posibles. Incluso, creando e inventando nuevas. Utilizan alquiler de espacios a terceros, publicidad comercial, publicidad oficial, proyectos de cooperación, subsidios, aportes individuales, venta de productos (discos, material promocional, etc.), venta de servicios (producción radiofónica, capacitación, investigaciones, etc.), desarrollo de bares o espacios culturales, etc. Nos parece de relevancia que estos elementos se incluyan a la definición de lo que es una radio social, por cuanto es un tema que siempre queda postergado o es tabú para las emisoras. Es una característica diferencial respecto de otros tipos de emisora, y habla también de su capacidad de resiliencia, resistencia, adaptabilidad y creatividad. De considerar a la multiplicidad y diversidad de fuentes de financiamiento como un elemento constitutivo de la definición de medio social, podrían evitarse, por ejemplo, algunas legislaciones como la brasileña y la chilena que definen a los medios comunitarios o ciudadanos -entre otras cosas- como aquellos que no pueden recibir publicidad comercial. Y esto funciona como una restricción a su funcionamiento. Al igual que las legislaciones que imponen una restricción al alcance de este tipo de medios: esa restricción de alcance repercute en achicar las posibilidades, sobre todo, de obtener publicidad comercial." (conclusiones y recomendaciones, p.273-274) subjects: community radio sustainability; financial sustainability of media - Argentina - case studies

<https://cpr.org.ar/wp-content/uploads/media/uploads/documents/como-sea-web.pdf>

34. Humberto Vandenbulcke: **Comunicar la esperanza: camino al buen (con)vivir.** Quito: Asociación Latinoamericana de Educación y Comunicación Popular (ALER), 2017, 274 p.

Contents: 1: El cambio de época -- 2: La emergencia de una nueva época -- 3: Participar en la transición -- 4. En América Latina y el mundo: Experiencias de construcción del Buen Vivir. En tránsito hacia un mundo sostenible -- 5: Innovar en el cambio de época -- 6: Comunicar la esperanza: La radio popular en la construcción del paradigma del Buen Vivir -- 7: El Papel de la Coordinación en la Radio Popular para el Buen Vivir -- 8: Crear “movimiento” para dinamizar la transición -- 9: Reflexiones finales.

subjects: Buen Vivir <Good Living>; alternative communication; community radios

35. **Community broadcasting sector financial health of community radio survey.** Survey Matters; Community Broadcasting Association of Australia (CBAA), 2017, 43 p.

"Sector income has increased significantly since the last census was conducted in 2011-2012. Community radio stations collectively generated \$103,533,154, including CBF grants, in the 2015-2016 financial year. This represents an increase of 41%, or \$30,143,206, over the last four years. While it is important to note that the inclusion of 57 temporary community broadcast license holders in the sample has contributed to the increase in total income generated by the sector, as these stations reported significantly lower average income per station than permanent community broadcast license holders the effect is not significant. Income growth was strongest across regional and metropolitan stations, with these stations reporting total income 84% and 47% higher than four years ago respectively. Rural stations also grew, while suburban stations reported income lower than in 2011-2012. Youth stations experienced the most significant growth since the last Census, with income growing by 125% between 2011-2012 and 2015-2016. Significant increases in total income were also reported by religious stations, who reported income 82% higher than in 2011-2012." (p.8)

https://www.cbaa.org.au/sites/default/files/media/CBAA%202017%20Financial%20Health%20of%20Community%20Radio%20Survey%20FIN_AL.pdf

36. **Community broadcasting sector programming and community development census.** Survey Matters; Community Broadcasting Association of Australia (CBAA), 2017, 32 p.

"In 2016, 72% of all broadcast time was locally produced content, which equals 41,243 hours of locally produced content each week. While slightly less than in 2011-12, the proportion of local content has remained broadly consistent over all census periods. The proportion of content derived from local sources was higher in metropolitan and suburban stations than it was in regional and rural and remote stations. Stations dedicated to educational and Indigenous programming also tended to broadcast a higher proportion of locally produced content than other categories ... Of the locally produced content that is broadcast by community radio stations each week 62% is presented live. Suburban stations present the most live content, with 75% of all locally produced content broadcast by suburban stations presented live. Metropolitan stations present 67%, regional stations 61%, and rural and remote stations 53% of their locally produced content live. Community radio stations broadcast a large proportion of their local content live. Youth stations also largely broadcast their local content live (88%). Educational stations also present a large majority of their local content live (88%). General stations, which make up the vast majority of community radio stations, present 70% of their locally produced content live. Religious (31%) and Indigenous (33%) and RPH (38%) stations present the lowest proportion of locally produced content live." (p.9-10)

<https://www.cbaa.org.au/sites/default/files/media/CBAA%20Programming%20%26%20Community%20Development%20Census%202016%20Report%20V2.1%20Final.pdf>

37. **Community radio national listener survey: summary report of findings.** Crows Nest: McNair Ingenuity Research; Community Broadcasting Association of Australia (CBAA), 2017, 49 p.

"Overall, three quarters (72%) of Australians aged 15 years and over are aware of community radio. Since 2012, this survey has also asked survey respondents which individual community radio stations they had heard of, providing the ability to verify the stated awareness with specific station examples. This secondary measurement provides closely matching results of 70%. Over a quarter (28%) of Australians aged 15 years and over, or 5,299,000 people, listen to community radio in a typical week. Overall, 83% of Australians aged 15 years and over listen to some radio in the course of a typical week. The number of Australians aged 15 years and over listening to community radio in an average week has risen from 3,767,000 in 2004 to 5,299,000 in 2016, with some statistically insignificant fluctuations from year-to-year. Of community radio listeners surveyed, 15% listen to community radio exclusively. Amongst the broader Australian population aged 15 years and over, 4% (or 811,000 people) are exclusive listeners to community radio in an average week." (executive summary)

<https://www.cbaa.org.au/sites/default/files/media/McNair%20Ingenuity%20Research%20-%20National%20Listener%20Survey%20-%20Main%20Report%20-%20Jan%202017%20-%20compressed.pdf>

EUROPE

38. Chris Voniati, Vaia Doudaki, Nico Carpentier: **Mapping community media organisations in Cyprus: a methodological reflection.** In: Journal of alternative and community media, vol. 3, nr. 1, 2018, p.17-32

"Identifying grassroots or 'below-the-radar' organisations, such as community media organisations, is a challenging task that is not always supported sufficiently by methodological literature. The objective of this article is to address this challenge by proposing a structured approach to mapping analysis: (1) driven by an (operational) definition of the social entity; (2) that allows for a population-based mapping process; (3) that uses a particular registration instrument (labelled a Mapping Index Card, or MIC); (4) to process data from multiple sources; and (5) to analyse the information registered in these MICs. By zooming in on the only divided country of Europe – the island of Cyprus – this article then illustrates how to design and conduct a mapping research of community media organisations on a national scale. Other than giving an overview of the community media operating in Cyprus, this mapping exercise aims to provide a methodological guide for mapping civil society and 'below-the-radar' organisations in general." (abstract)

<https://joacm.org/index.php/joacm/article/view/984>

Conflicts, Media & Peacebuilding

GENERAL & INTERNATIONAL

39. Karlon Rama, Katja Gürten: **The conflict-sensitive journalism teaching guide: philosophy and practice.** Davao City, Mindanao et al.: Forum Ziviler Friedensdienst (forumZFD); Peace and Conflict Journalism Network (PECOJON); Media Educators of Mindanao (MEM); Commission on Higher Education (CHED), 2018, 65 p.

"This teaching guide aims to assist those who intend to learn conflict-sensitive journalism (CSJ) and those who want to instruct others in the principles, techniques, and strategies of the craft. It is not a course but a collection of lessons to be integrated in existing curricula for communication and journalism. It is a toolkit more than a textbook. Each chapter contains several lessons, with activities of varying difficulty levels that focus on different aspects of CSJ. There is no order to be strictly followed, but this guide is structured towards a particular logic that flows from principles to practice." (p.10)

http://philippines.forumzfd.org/sites/default/files/downloads/csj_-_first_edition_-_low_reso.pdf

40. Stig Arne Nohrstedt, Rune Ottosen: **Sustainable war journalism and international public law.** In: Peter Berglez, Ulrika Olausson, Mart Ots (eds.): What is sustainable journalism? Integrating the environmental, social, and economic challenges of journalism. New York et al.: Peter Lang, 2018, p.199-217

"[This chapter] primarily devotes analytical attention to mainstream news media's ability, or rather lack of ability, to report violations against international public law in the context of war and conflict reporting, and their continuing vulnerability to propaganda and manipulation. In the introduction, the authors suggest a definition of "sustainable war journalism" which, among other things, involves "media's ability to provide citizens with reliable, objective news from multiple sources," as well as to "promote free speech and access to public information within a context of changing legal and social norms." Different forms of shortcomings in war journalism are discussed in relation to several military conflicts, stretching from the Gulf War (1990-91) to the Libyan War (2013) and the ongoing Syrian War. They emphasize the importance of integrating and addressing international public law in journalism education programs around the world. Only this can engender a sustainable journalism and prevent it making the same errors again and again." (p. xxxi)

41. Leara D. Rhodes: **Peace through media.** New York: Peter Lang, 2018, x, 201 p.

Contents: Search for peace: why peace journalism is needed today -- Peace journalism: definition and history -- Peace journalism: theoretical approaches -- Populations affected by conflict -- Violence: the nature of contemporary warfare and media's contribution to covering violence -- Journalists' work to include working with citizen journalists -- How to search for truth when there are lies, bias and propaganda -- Activism and social media -- How governments use media during conflict -- Action plan: teaching peace journalism -- The future: dialogue.

42. Jacob Groshek, Britt Christensen: **Emerging media and press freedoms as determinants of nonviolent and violent political conflicts, 1990–2006.** In: International Communication Gazette, vol. 79, nr. 4, 2017, p.335–356

"Using aggregate-level data, this study compares instances of intrastate political conflict that occurred in both nonviolent and violent forms. Specifically, analyses presented in this study examine the relationships that exist between diffusion rates of emerging media and enhanced press freedoms in countries that experienced differing types of conflicts from 1990 through 2006. Through a series of analytic models, the results

observed here indicate that higher levels of emerging media and press freedoms are better predictors of nonviolent—as opposed to violent—conflict. Findings from this study thus bridge an important gap in the literature between communication and political science research in establishing linkages between emerging media technologies and press freedoms and their interconnections with nonviolent and violent political conflict. Implications for related interdisciplinary fields are discussed." (abstract)

<http://journals.sagepub.com/doi/full/10.1177/1748048516682139>

43. Guy Hodgson (ed.): Conflict, trauma and the media: a collection of essays. Newcastle upon Tyne (UK): Cambridge Scholars Publishing, 2017, vi, 168 p.

Contents: Banal Phenomenologies of Violence: Media Work Cultures and Audience Engagement with Distant Trauma / Tim Markham -- The Spectacle of a Hunger Strike: Guantanamo / Anita Howarth -- The Tradition of Hijacking: An Artistic Look at the Japanese Red Army / Valeria Mancinelli -- Trauma Reporting and its Impact on Journalists: A Case Study of Leading Chinese News Outlets / Zhen Troy Chen -- Perceptions of Foreign Conflict: Reporting of the War in Gaza in 2014 / Emma Heywood -- "It makes me spit": The Public and Newspaper Reaction to the UK Government's Threat to Suppress the Daily Mirror in 1942 / Guy Hodgson -- Negotiating Identity Politics via Networked Communication: A Case Study of the Welsh Speaking Population in Patagonia, Argentina / Simon Gwyn Roberts -- A Voice for Peace: Young People in Northern Ireland Learn through Journalism / Fiona Wyton and David Baines.

sample materials: <http://www.cambridgescholars.com/download/sample/64048>

AFRICA, SUB-SAHARAN

44. Valentina Baú: Participatory communication, theatre and peace: performance as a tool for change at the end of conflict. In: *Communication Theory and Research*, vol. 44, nr. 1, 2018, p.34-54

"This article presents insights on a participatory theatre initiative implemented in Kenya, with the aim of understanding the changes that were initiated towards the re-establishment of peace between communities. The project was carried out in the aftermath of the post-election violence that took place in the country between 2007 and 2008. Amani People's Theatre organised a number of theatre-based activities adopting a participatory approach, which ensured the involvement of community members from different tribes. Participants used the plays to re-enact the events, experienced during the conflict and the issues that still affected their communities as a result of those events, and worked together on finding solutions. The article begins with a literature review on Theatre for Development and its progress towards a more participatory approach. This is followed by an introduction of the project and the context in which it took place. The study design and Theory of Change developed for the analysis are then presented, opening the path to a discussion of the findings generated through that framework. Lastly, final reflections bring to light a number of issues that must be considered when working with participatory theatre in peace interventions." (abstract)

<https://doi.org/10.1080/02500167.2018.1443484>

45. William Tayeebwa: From conventional towards new frames of peace journalism: the cases of Uganda and Burundi. In: *Tukumbi Lumumba-Kasongo, Joseph Gahama: Peace, Security and Post-conflict Reconstruction in the Great Lakes Region of Africa.* Dakar: CODESRIA, 2017, p.209-236

"The main task of the study was to evaluate, from the perspective of Burundian (n=58) and Ugandan (n=183) journalists the feasibility of making operational the normative frames of peace reporting as expounded by peace journalism scholars against the more entrenched news frames that favour conflict or violence ... The findings discussed in this chapter show that, overall, Burundian and Ugandan journalists still emphasise the frames of conflict or violence as viable news values. The survey results confirm the claim by scholars who have observed that conventional journalism frames that favour conflict or violence are well-entrenched and routinely influence media content. The rootedness of the frames of conflict or violence is evident across gender and years of journalism experience. This rootedness is most likely due to the training which is still dependent on literature and models of what Galtung and Ruge identified as favouring the conflict or violence framing of news." (conclusion p.231-232)

<http://www.codesria.org/spip.php?article2814&lang=en>

46. Final evaluation for 'Communicating for Peace in South Sudan: A Social and Behaviour Change Communication Initiative', Bor, Juba and Wau, South Sudan. UNICEF; Search for Common Ground; Forcier Consulting, 2016, vii, 54 p.

"Project locations experienced general improvement with regards to social cohesion and conflict resolution. This was particularly the case in Wau, where results were encour-

aging. In contrast, Bor continued to feature more negative results than other project locations, although the county saw important improvements since the undertaking of the baseline study in January 2015. This suggests a general positive impact of project activities. Indeed, project activities were at large seen as effective in fostering peacebuilding among local communities. Respondents held particularly positive views about the role of [the radio talkshow] Hiwar al Shabab in the promotion of peacebuilding. In contrast, the sustainability of the trainings and theatre performances, and divergent expectations and miscommunication within the UNICEF-SFCG partnership were highlighted as the weak links in the implementation of the programme. Despite this, research participants underscored the potential for media as a useful tool for peacebuilding." (p.2)

https://www.sfcg.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/09/SFCG_Final_Report_Forcier2016.pdf

AMERICAS & CARIBBEAN

47. Jonathan Bock: Organizaciones de prensa y posconflicto en Colombia. Bogotá: Universidad Colegio Mayor de Nuestra señora del Rosario, Trabajo de Grado, 2018, 90 p.

"Esta investigación tiene como objetivo determinar los alcances y las limitaciones que tienen las organizaciones de prensa colombianas al momento de preparar a los periodistas para cubrir y afrontar el proceso de posconflicto, derivado del Acuerdo Final para la Terminación del Conflicto y la Construcción de una Paz Estable y Duradera firmados entre el Gobierno Nacional y las Fuerzas Armadas Revolucionarias de Colombia FARC. Por lo tanto, analiza las acciones llevadas a cabo por las organizaciones de prensa dirigidas a afrontar este nuevo escenario y a la vez estudia la percepción de algunos periodistas del país frente a estas acciones. Con esto en mente, se hizo una comparación entre dichas acciones y las percepciones de los comunicadores para comprender hasta dónde puede llegar el trabajo de las organizaciones de prensa, los vacíos existentes, los retos y las metas que tienen para afrontar el posconflicto." (resumen)

subjects: media in (post-) conflict areas; media assistance: (post-) conflict countries; political transition and media - Colombia

<http://repository.urosario.edu.co/bitstream/handle/10336/14458/Laura%20Puentes%20Trabajo%20de%20Grado.pdf?sequence=1&isAlloved=y>

48. Whitney Phillips: The oxygen of amplification: better practices for reporting on extremists, antagonists, and manipulators online. Data & Society Research Institute, 2018, 15, 45, 43, 25 p.

Part One, "In Their Own Words: Trolling, Meme Culture, and Journalists' Reflections on the 2016 US Presidential Election," provides a historical overview of the relationship between the news media and far-right manipulators during the 2016 US presidential election. Part Two, "At a Certain Point You Have to Realize That You're Promoting Them": The Ambivalence of Journalistic Amplification," identifies the intended and unintended consequences of reporting on bigoted, damaging, or otherwise problematic information and the structural limitations of journalism (economic, labor, and cultural) that exacerbate these tensions. And Part Three, "The Forest and the Trees: Proposed Editorial Strategies," recommends practices on establishing newsworthiness; handling objectively false information; covering specific harassment campaigns or manipulators, bigots, and abusers; and reporting on the internet that are particularly critical in an era of disinformation." (executive summary, p.3)

https://datasociety.net/wp-content/uploads/2018/05/FULLREPORT_Oxygen_of_Amplification_DS.pdf

EUROPE

49. Responding to 'hate speech': comparative overview of six EU countries. London: Article 19, 2018, 47 p.

"This publication presents the comparative overview of the legal framework and practices related to 'hate speech' in six Member States of the European Union (EU): Austria, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Poland and the United Kingdom. The publication is based on six individual country reports commissioned by ARTICLE 19 in 2017. The six country reports identified widespread deficiencies in the respective national frameworks on 'hate speech' in terms of their compatibility with applicable international freedom of expression standards, as well as inconsistencies in the application of existing legislation. In ARTICLE 19's view, these deficiencies render the legal framework open to political abuse, including against precisely those minority groups that the law should protect. Moreover, the respective national frameworks generally fail to provide effective remedies to victims of 'hate speech', and are insufficient to enable instances of intercommunal tensions to be effectively resolved, or to enable poor social cohesion to be addressed." (executive summary)

https://www.article19.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/03/ECA-hate-speech-compilation-report_March-2018.pdf

50. Sanela Hodžić: **Journalism in times of crisis: case studies in six SEE countries.** South East European Network for Professionalization of Media (SEENPM), 2017, 33 p.

"This research project focuses on media reporting of and in crisis situations, with case studies of examples mostly from 2016. Political and social crises have been recurring in recent years, aggravated by unstable political environments, underdeveloped economies, ethno-national divisions and unresolved legacies of war. They ranged from political clashes, government crises, through crisis involving citizen protests or pertaining to response to natural disasters, to refugee crises. As indicated by the national reports from five successor states of the former Yugoslavia (Bosnia and Herzegovina, Macedonia, Montenegro, Kosovo and Serbia) and Albania, in the analysed cases of crises, the media largely failed to fulfil their public service role and to an extent did just the opposite, providing sensationalistic stories, favouring particular sources (mainly official ones, from one political faction or one ethno-national group), sometimes accentuating security threats and possible conflicts, or simply by failing to provide relevant information or in-depth analysis necessary for substantive understanding of related public interest issues. In this research we start from the assumption that weaknesses of the media sector manifest themselves with particular severity in crisis situations. We also recognize the pivotal role of media in what the dominant framing of the crises is, by which they can contribute to, or thwart, democratic communication. The experience of media in former Yugoslavia in the 1990 is a reminder of how devastating the consequences can be." (p.2-3)

http://seenpm.org/wp-content/uploads/Crisisreporting_introduction_REGIONAL_FINAL.pdf

MIDDLE EAST / WESTERN ASIA & NORTHERN AFRICA

51. Jaber Bakr, Abdullah Amin Al Hallak: **Journalism in crisis: a content analysis of the emerging media sector in Syria.**

Beirut: Samir Kassir Foundation; Friedrich Naumann Stiftung, 2018, 44 p.

also published in Arabic

"This study reveals that news briefs are the most commonly found type of pieces published in the emerging Syrian media sector. Together, news briefs, news reports and feature stories constitute 90 percent of what was published during the monitoring period. Investigative reports were very rare. News briefs were not only the most common in news agencies and electronic newspapers but also in a large number of online and print magazines. Military and field developments as well as political issues were the most frequent topics that the Syrian media covered. Services and infrastructure, social, and rights-related topics had limited coverage in the Syrian media during the monitoring period. The issue of refugees also had limited coverage in the articles and reports published by the Syrian media during the monitoring period. One of the main structural weaknesses in Syrian media outlets is the very low number of sources that are cited in news briefs, news reports and feature stories – the overall average number of sources was less than one per article." (findings and recommendations, p.43)

<http://beirut.fnst.org/content/journalism-crisis>

Culture & Communication

GENERAL & INTERNATIONAL

52. Christine M. Merkel: **Enlarging choices: cultural content and public service media.** In: ReShaping cultural policies: advancing creativity for development. Paris: UNESCO, 2017, p.53-67

"The second chapter is devoted to the public service media as producers, commissioners, distributors, disseminators and mediators of high-quality cultural content. The author has been able to identify many substantial improvements in the legislative base for media freedom and diversity, as governments update their public service media goals and systems. She notes that creativity and diversity in both the public service and private media are being enhanced through quota regulations, currently applied by 90 countries around the world. New policy frameworks adapted to the digital context are beginning to respond to the challenges of horizontal and vertical media convergence. Yet gaps remain. Notably, there is an overriding need for a forward-looking public service media policy model that serves the needs of all individuals and groups and responds to changes in public thinking as well as processes of convergence." (executive summary, p.14)

<http://unesdoc.unesco.org/images/0026/002605/260592e.pdf>

53. Toby Miller (ed.): **The Routledge companion to global popular culture.** New York; London: Routledge, 2017, xxii, 535 p.

table of contents: <https://www.gbv.de/dms/weimar/toc/786494425toc.pdf>

subjects: popular culture; cultural studies; culture and media / communication - international scope

54. Bryce Peake: **Media anthropology: meaning, embodiment, infrastructure, and activism.** Arlington, Va.: American Anthropological Association, 2017, 17 p.

"This chapter introduces some of the theories, insights, and methodologies of media anthropology. At the heart of media anthropology is the assertion that media practices are not universal. Whether we are discussing how television is viewed, how public relations coordinators negotiate corporate hierarchies, how Facebook statuses are created and circulated, or how cellular towers are built, the local cultural context plays an important role." (p.1-2)

<http://perspectives.americananthro.org/Chapters/Media.pdf>

MIDDLE EAST / WESTERN ASIA & NORTHERN AFRICA

55. Aïssa Merah, Michèle Gellereau, Nabila Aldjia Bouchaala (eds.): **Reconfiguration des expressions et des pratiques culturelles à l'ère du numérique en Méditerranée. Actes du colloque, 3-4 novembre 2015, Université de Béjaïa, Algérie.** Paris: L'Harmattan, 2017, 269 p. (Socio-anthropologie des mondes méditerranéens)

table of contents: <http://liseuse.harmattan.fr/978-2-343-12049-2>

subjects: culture and media / communication; digital culture; youth cultures / youth milieus / youth identities - Algeria; France; Tunisia

Democracy, Governance & Media, Political Communication, Disinformation

GENERAL & INTERNATIONAL

56. **A multi-dimensional approach to disinformation: report of the independent High level Group on fake news and online disinformation.** Luxembourg: European Union, 2018, 39 p.

"In this report, we favour the word "disinformation" over "fake news." Disinformation, as used in the Report, includes all forms of false, inaccurate, or misleading information designed, presented and promoted to intentionally cause public harm or for profit. Our main message is that the best responses to disinformation are multi-dimensional, with stakeholders collaborating in a manner that protects and promotes freedom of expression, media freedom, and media pluralism. Another key message is that effective action will require continuous research on the impact of disinformation, increased transparency, and access to relevant data, combined with evaluation of responses on a regular, ongoing basis. This is particularly important as disinformation is a multi-faceted and evolving problem that does not have one single root cause." (foreword)

http://ec.europa.eu/newsroom/dae/document.cfm?doc_id=50271

57. Liliana Bounegru, Jonathan Gray, Tommaso Venturini, Michele Mauri (comps.): **A field guide to "fake news" and other information disorders.** Amsterdam: Public Data Lab, 2018, 212 p.

Contents: 1. Mapping fake news hotspots on Facebook -- 2 Tracing the circulation of fake news on the web -- 3 Using tracker signatures to map the techno-commercial underpinnings of fake news sites -- 4 Studying political memes on Facebook -- 5 Mapping troll-like practices on Twitter.

<https://fakenews.publicdatalab.org/>

58. **Dangerous disinformation.** In: Development and Cooperation (D+C), nr. May, 2018, p.23-38

also published in German

Contents: Alphonse Shiundu: Fighting for honesty and truth [Why Africa needs fact-checking] -- Edward Ronald Sekyewa: Learning to cross-check facts [Accuracy and digital safety should concern Ugandan media workers] -- Julia Odoj: Discerning media consumers [Boosting media literacy among young Namibians] -- Benjamin Gaul: Think twice before sharing [The disruptive force of fake news on social media] -- Patrick Schlereth: Fakebook – the world's most important social media platform is out of control -- Alan C. Robles: Powerful falsehoods [How online trolls helped President Rodrigo Duterte to rise to power in the Philippines] -- Arfa Khanum Sherwani: Hindutva trolls [Online and in real life, Hindu-nationalists are putting pressure on Indian journalists].

Online briefing "Dangerous disinformation": <https://www.dandc.eu/en/briefings/how-stem-tide-fake-news-digital-propaganda-and-aggressive-trolling>

https://www.dandc.eu/sites/default/files/pdf_files/2018-05-dc_0.pdf

59. The role of the media and investigative journalism in combating corruption. OECD, 2018, 18 p.

"Media reporting and investigative journalism, including by NGOs, is a vastly useful, but possibly underexploited, source of information for allegations of transnational corruption. The exposure of recent scandals through effective international cooperation by transnational networks of journalists as well as NGOs has amplified the impact of investigative reporting and significantly raised awareness of cross-border financial crime. While the OECD Secretariat regularly monitors global press for foreign bribery allegations and brings these to the attention of law enforcement officials in Parties to the OECD Anti-Bribery Convention, the OECD Working Group on Bribery (WGB) will, in turn, continue to ensure that countries allocate appropriate human resources, expertise, foreign-language skills, training and software, to monitor and act upon media reports of bribery in international business. A constructive relationship between the media, civil society and law enforcement could also be further strengthened while ensuring the independence and integrity of the different actors. Effective press freedom, open data, access to information and whistleblower protection frameworks are essential to enable free and credible reporting. Nevertheless, the number of journalists killed while reporting, many on corruption stories, is alarming. Governments must make press freedom and the protection of journalists, and their sources, a priority. Two-thirds of Parties to the OECD Anti-Bribery Convention still do not provide satisfactory whistleblower protection despite significant progress made by several countries in recent years. Given the importance of whistleblowers and the protection of sources in bringing allegations of corruption to light, the OECD will continue to work with countries to establish effective legislative frameworks for the protection of both public and private sector whistleblowers." (conclusion) <http://www.oecd.org/corruption/anti-bribery/The-role-of-media-and-investigative-journalism-in-combating-corruption.pdf>

60. Dipayan Ghosh, Ben Scott: #DigitalDeceit: the technologies behind precision propaganda on the internet. New America, 2018, 37 p.

"This analysis of digital advertising technology and its relevance to disinformation online is designed to broaden the focus in the current public debate beyond Russian operatives buying ads on social media. The problem is much bigger than that and the issues of concern are more diverse. Our analysis points to the core challenge of disentangling the alignment of interests between the commercial pursuits of digital platform companies and the success of disinformation-based political advertisers. It is a mistake to fixate on Russia. Russia is one of many online disinformation operators targeting Americans. Future disinformation campaigns may just as likely be run by domestic operators as foreign ones. These operators will most likely leverage the most dominant U.S. internet platforms to reach tens upon hundreds of millions of Americans. The full range of these disinformation campaigns could produce a grave public harm. In particular, they can progressively weaken the integrity of our democracy by separating citizens from facts and polarizing our political culture." (conclusions) <https://www.newamerica.org/public-interest-technology/policy-papers/digitaldeceit/>

61. Admire Mare, Henrik Keith, Simbiso Marimbe, Rashweat Mukundu: Citizen journalism guidelines on electoral reporting in Zimbabwe. International Media Support (IMS), 2018, 54 p.

"The purpose of this manual is to familiarise citizen journalists with the core issues of election reporting including ethics, safety and security, fake news, hate speech and the broader issues around the electoral system in Zimbabwe. It also focuses on gender and the media, photography, live-streaming and mobile reporting. The manual will offer useful tips to citizen journalists on how to write an election story for diverse platforms that include SMS, social media, radio, newspapers, newsletters, among others, capturing the essence of a story, facts, and voices and transmit that information on these platforms. It also focuses on how to gather, share, upload, livestream various pieces of information ranging from text, audio, videos and photos." (preface) https://www.mediasupport.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/03/Zim_IMS-Citizen-Journalism-1-1.pdf

AFRICA, SUB-SAHARAN

62. African digital media review (3). In: African Journalism Studies, vol. 39, nr. 1, 2018, p.1-128

Contents: Women's Voices Online and the Emergence of Lived Realities as Distinct Political Behaviour: A Womanist Approach to Selected Zimbabwean Blogs / Sibongile Mpfu -- Social Media and Elections in Ghana: Enhancing Democratic Participation / Wilberforce S. Dzisah -- Social Media Communicative Action and the Interplay with National Security: The Case of Facebook and Political Participation in Zimbabwe / Simon Matingwina -- Taking Their Destiny in Their Hands: Social Media, Youth Participation and the 2015 Political Campaigns in Nigeria / Ngozi Joy Onyechi -- Politics Unusual? Facebook and Political Campaigning during the 2013 Harmonised Elections in Zimbabwe / Admire Mare -- Negotiating the Balance between Speed and Credibility in Deploying Twitter as Journalistic Tool at the Daily Nation Newspaper in Kenya / Benjamin Muindi. <https://www.tandfonline.com/toc/recq21/39/1?nav=toCList>

63. Do East Africans still want a free media? Afrobarometer finds weakening popular support. Accra: Afrobarometer, 2018, 5 p.

"Popular support for a free news media has declined significantly in Kenya, Uganda, and Tanzania – three countries currently making headlines for government attempts to limit press freedom. Recent Afrobarometer surveys show that the proportion of respondents who say the government "should have the right to prevent the media from publishing things that it considers harmful to society" has risen sharply in Tanzania and Uganda, and more modestly in Kenya, over the past five years. At the same time, fewer citizens say they feel free to express their opinions." (p.1) http://afrobarometer.org/sites/default/files/press-release/Kenya%2C%20Tanzania%2C%20Uganda/ab_r7_pr_support_for_media_freedom_dropping_in_east_africa.pdf

64. Sénégal élections législatives 2017: monitoring des médias. Rapport final. Dakar: Gorée Institute, [2018], 53 p.

subjects: election reporting - Senegal - media monitoring (case studies) <http://www.goreeinstitut.org/index.php/ressources/nos-publications/livres-etudes/26-senegal-elections-legislatives-2017-monitoring-des-medias-rapport-final/file>

65. Michelle Betz: Strengthening police and media relations for the safety of journalists and peaceful, free and fair elections in West Africa. Accra: Media Foundation for West Africa (MFWA); Copenhagen: International Media Support (IMS), 2018, 42 p.

also published in French

"The relationship between the media and security agencies, including those in the law enforcement and intelligence services, has always been a delicate one. In the West African context, this relationship is often characterized by frequent clashes, arising from a somewhat startling inability of either side to fully appreciate the role of the other in society, particularly in democratic governance. This report pulls together experiences and reflections from Liberia, Ghana and Sierra Leone, distilling lessons learnt and best practices in this regard and outlining a framework to inform future initiatives by a variety of stakeholders." (website International Media Support) https://www.mediasupport.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/04/2758-Police_media_relations.final_web.pdf

66. Jan Cernicky, Antonie Hutter: The digital natives are coming! How social media are changing political discourse in Kenya. In: KAS International Reports, nr. 1, 2018, p.38-47

"Many factors seem to be coming together in Kenya that can pave the way towards a free, dynamic internet as a space for social and democratic freedoms. On the other hand, the newly re-elected government already exhibited authoritarian tendencies in the last legislative period and indicated – immediately after the (subsequently annulled) elections in August with its crackdown on several NGOs and on several television stations in January 2018 – that these tendencies can be expected to intensify further ... It therefore remains unclear who will prevail in the medium term. Will the old generation hang on to the resources while the young people occasionally engage in short pinprick campaigns? Or will the internet activists and young politicians succeed in changing the social and political awareness of the younger generation, achieving better political participation opportunities in the long term and thus a chance to gain fairer access to state resources and high-quality government services?" (conclusions) http://www.kas.de/wf/doc/kas_52117-544-2-30.pdf?180419125513

67. Henrik Keith Hansen, Vincent Kahiya, Admire Mare, Simbiso Marimbe: The professional election reporter: guidelines for journalists covering elections in Zimbabwe. International Media Support (IMS); Zimbabwe Union of Journalists (ZUJ), 2018, 48 p.

<https://www.mediasupport.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/05/Election-Manual-for-web.pdf>

68. Rotimi Williams Olatunji, Ayo Oluwatosin, Nosa Owens-Ibie, Victor Ayedun-Aluma: Understanding Nigerian media and elections through research: analysis of the 2015 presidential election campaign messages. Lagos: Association of Communication Scholars & Professionals of Nigeria (ACSPN), 2018, 10 p.

"1. Political parties and their supporters should concentrate more on issues-based campaign messages than hate campaign messages capable of demeaning personalities,

religious/ethnic beliefs as well as ethnicity. 2. Political parties and their candidates should focus more on issue of importance to national development than mere image projection. 3. The Independent Electoral Commission (INEC), political parties, civil society groups and other stakeholders should promote media and information literacy to enable better deployment of user generated contents that foster democracy and the democratization process. 4. Political parties and candidates should optimise the numerous opportunities (of cost-effectiveness, reach, immediacy, citizens' engagement, etc.) offered by the rising popularity of new media 5. Continuous voter education is crucial for the citizens to be more critical in the electoral choices ..." (conclusions and recommendations, p.6-7)

<http://reports.acspn.com.ng/wp-content/uploads/2018/06/Understanding-Nigerian-Media-and-Elections-through-Research-ACSPN-Research-Report.pdf>

69. **The reality of fake news in Kenya.** London et al.: Portland, 2017, 18 p.

"Alarmingly, the research reveals that fake news is a pervasive problem surrounding the Kenyan elections with 90% of respondents having seen false or inaccurate information and 87% viewing this information as being deliberately false. Why does this matter? An informed citizenry is vital to Kenya's democracy and the findings have serious implications for the media and society at large. With a third of Kenyans unable to access accurate information about the election, fake news is limiting the public's ability to make informed decisions. This is of course extremely relevant to the business and political communities alike. For the mainstream media, the survey findings will come as good news, with most Kenyans trusting traditional media sources such as TV, which has a trust level of 76%. With 67% of Kenyans actively wanting comprehensive and detailed information and 78% wanting factual and accurate information, Kenya's media establishment should be encouraged to invest in better journalism." (In conclusion, p.14)

<https://portland-communications.com/pdf/The-Reality-of-Fake-News-in-Kenya.pdf>

70. Kioko Ireri, Eannes Ongus, Edna Laboso, Kangai Mwitii, Jared Onsongo: **First level agenda-setting: a study of press vs. public opinion in Kenya.** In: African Journalism Studies, vol. 38, nr. 3-4, 2017, p.26-49

"The present research examines media agenda setting effects in a Kenyan context in 2013 and 2014. Specifically, focusing on the first level of agenda setting, the study investigates whether two national daily newspapers influenced public opinion on six issues of national importance: corruption, devolution, economic crisis, insecurity, poverty, and unemployment. Moreover, the study examines whether the newspapers' agendas are related in connection to the coverage of the six issues. Findings indicate that the two newspapers had little influence on the opinion of the Kenyan public regarding the six issues. This is based on a low correlation of +.30 between the two newspapers' agendas and the public agenda. However, the agendas of the two publications were strikingly similar—yielding a perfect correlation of + 1. This means in their news coverage, the newspapers gave similar weight to the six issues." (abstract)

<https://doi.org/10.1080/23743670.2017.1364654>

71. Pamela Jiménez Cárdenas, Antony Declercq, Mandy Shi Lai, Nathan Rasquinet: **The political economy of media capture: what influences media capture in less developed countries (LDCs) and how does this present opportunities and challenges for progress in achieving key components of SDG 16?** London: London School of Economics (LSE), Capstone project, 2017, vii, 75 p.

"In South Sudan, media capture, media market and audience segmentation are driven by: the ongoing civil conflict (since 2013), ethnic and linguistic divisions, a lack of rule of law, the legacy of clientelistic networks in the media and the government, a stark urban-rural divide, and a lack of infrastructure and funding that could support sustainable media development. In Tanzania, media capture, and media market and audience segmentation are driven by: the dominance of the CCM that enables the government to establish a legal framework to restrict freedom of the press, stark rural-urban and Zanzibar/Mainland divides, and a lack of local and community media in rural areas due to poor infrastructure and a lack of managerial skills. In Bangladesh, media capture, media market and audience segmentation are driven by: the political polarisation of the media and journalists' unions between the dominant AL and BNP political parties, the combination of political polarisation and low journalistic professionalism preventing politically unbiased reporting, and connections between corporate media owners and political elites that lead to politically-motivated corporate media strategies. In South Africa, media capture, media market and audience segregations are driven by: the lack of sustainable funding available to independent media outlets, prohibitive costs limiting their readership to the economic elite, and the dominance of the (politically controlled) SABC as the only source of media catering to lower-income segments of the population." (executive summary, p.vi-vii)

https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/media/58d131dde5274a16e8000076/1_LSE_Capstone_Final_Report_for_DfID_WB_09Mar2017.pdf

AMERICAS & CARIBBEAN

72. Elaine Díaz Rodríguez: **Medios emergentes en Cuba: desafíos, amenazas y oportunidades.** Sembrar Media, 2018

also published in English at ijn.net.org

"Surgieron entre 2001 y 2017, y ya son 14 los medios que toman relevancia dentro y fuera de la Isla. La mayoría de sus equipos no rebasa una docena de empleados, muchas veces voluntarios. Todos estos medios tienen periodistas que trabajan desde La Habana, pero el 50% tiene oficinas o redacciones en ciudades extranjeras como Miami, Valencia y la Ciudad de México. Abordan un espectro amplio de temas: política, sociedad, medioambiente, economía, tecnología, cultura y deportes. A su vez, la mayoría ha sufrido amenazas o han sido acosados en las redes sociales por perfiles falsos. Mientras que algunos tienen modelos de negocios sólidos, aún hay otros que ni siquiera están pensando cómo generar ingresos. Sus audiencias están desperdigadas por Internet: son el cubano que reside en la Isla y accede a la Red de manera poco frecuente y desde espacios públicos, los cubanos que habitan en la diáspora y los extranjeros que quieren saber de Cuba. Innovan sin saber que están innovando: crean aplicaciones para la descarga offline de los contenidos, recaudan fondos en una suerte de crowdfunding criollo que burla las leyes nacionales y el bloqueo de Estados Unidos hacia la Isla, producen podcasts y crean alianzas para la formación de otros actores sociales como los emprendedores."

<https://www.sembramedia.org/medios-emergentes-en-cuba/>

73. Christian Hübner: **More than just bitcoin: the potential of blockchain technology, using the example of Latin America.** In: KAS International Reports, nr. 1, 2018, p.64-77

"Blockchain technology (BT) can make a significant contribution to the future development of Latin America. It provides a robust alternative to weak state authorities in the fight for democratically legitimised laws and standards that have only been applied to a limited extent, or not at all. BT could therefore provide democratic structures with a new legitimacy, especially in developing and emerging countries. The decentralised currency Bitcoin, which functions as a kind of alternative currency to those issued by politically misused central banks, is already a perfect example of this. However, the technology itself can also be abused, as evidenced by the increasing use of digital currencies by authoritarian regimes to circumvent international capital market barriers. It is also difficult to curb the trade in illegal goods. The fact that a blockchain never forgets also presents a potential problem. If public administrations or social media services, for example, opted to work on a blockchain basis, it would probably be very difficult to enforce a right to be forgotten. It is therefore vital for the future use of BT that free and democratic societies provide the greatest possible freedom in the ongoing development of the technology. This will require both political courage and trust." (conclusion)

http://www.kas.de/wf/doc/kas_52121-544-2-30.pdf?180418140633

74. Mariana Rodríguez, Elizabeth J. Zechmeister: **Media pluralism, public trust, and democracy: new evidence from Latin America and the Caribbean.** Washington, DC: Center for International Media Assistance (CIMA), 2018, 25 p.

"There has been a decline in trust in the media in the LAC region. While in 2004 nearly two-thirds of individuals reported having high trust in the media, this result dropped to only half of individuals in 2016/17. Individuals who perceive the media as representative of different viewpoints or who have high trust in the media are more likely to report being satisfied with the way democracy is functioning in their country. Citizen evaluations of media pluralism and ownership concentration do not correspond with expert evaluations of media environments in the LAC region. While experts might hold that greater concentration of ownership inevitably erodes pluralism, the public does not make this link." (key findings)

<https://www.cima.ned.org/publication/media-pluralism-public-trust-democracy-new-evidence-latin-america-caribbean/>

75. Silvio Waisbord: **Why populism is troubling for democratic communication.** In: Communication, Culture and Critique, vol. 11, nr. 1, 2018, p.21-34

"In this article, I argue that populism has a troubling relationship with democratic communication. As illustrated by contemporary Latin American cases, populism's illiberalism is contrary to the existence of the communication commons—a public space characterized by diversity, tolerance, reason, and facts. It is grounded in a binary, agonistic view of politics; an understanding of "the people" as a unified subject; and espousal of post-truth politics. With its brand of divisive politics, populism is unfit to address central communicative challenges of contemporary multicultural democracies. Critical communication scholarship needs to engage both with the rise of populism as well as the challenges for progressive communication amid a toxic atmosphere of intolerance and the balkanization of the public sphere." (abstract)

<https://doi.org/10.1093/ccc/tx005>

76. Jonathan Corpus Ong, Jason Vincent A. Jason Cabañes: **Architects of networked disinformation: behind the scenes of troll accounts and fake news production in the Philippines.** Newton Tech4Dev Network; University of Leeds; British Council, 2018, 74 p.

"The study explains how strategists set campaign objectives based on input from their political clients, then delegate political marketing responsibility to a team of digital influencers and fake account operators. These operators infiltrate online communities, artificially trend hashtags to hijack mainstream media attention, and disseminate disinformation to silence enemies and seed revisionist history narratives. While the Philippine public's moral panic about fake news is often directed at high-profile digital influencers and celebrities such as Mocha Uson who are seen to incite political divisiveness and harass journalists, Ong and Cabañes argue that the real chief architects of disinformation are hiding in plain sight—wearing respectable faces as leaders in their industry while sidestepping accountability." (<http://newtontechfordev.com>)
<http://newtontechfordev.com/wp-content/uploads/2018/02/ARCHITECTS-OF-NETWORKED-DISINFORMATION-FULL-REPORT.pdf>

77. Peter Rollberg, Marlene Laruelle (eds.): **Mass media in the post-Soviet world: market forces, state actors, and political manipulation in the informational environment after communism.** Stuttgart: ibidem-Verlag, 2018, 446 p. (Soviet and post-Soviet politics and society; 178)

Contents: **I. National Trends.** Politics of International Media Rankings / Tudor Vlad, Lee B. Becker, and Jack Snyder -- Russia's Nongovernmental Media under Assault / Maria Lipman -- Russia and the New Authoritarians / Jonathan Becker -- Ukraine's Media in the Context of Global Cultural Convergence / Marta Dyczok -- Media in Post-Soviet Belarus: Between Democratization and Reinforcing Authoritarianism / Oleg Manaev -- Mass Media Consumption in Post-Soviet Kyrgyzstan and Kazakhstan: The View from Below / Barbara Junisbai, Azamat Junisbai, and Nicola Ying Fry -- Networked Apathy: Georgian Party Politics and the Role of Social Media / Kornely Kakachia, Tamara Pataraiia, and Michael Cecire -- **II. Television.** Coercion or Conformism? Censorship and Self-Censorship among Russian Media Personalities and Reporters in the 2010s / Elisabeth Schimpfossil and Ilya Yablokov -- The "Russian Idea" on the Small Screen: Staging National Identity on Russia's TV / Marlene Laruelle -- Peter the Great, Statism, and Axiological Continuity in Contemporary Russian Television / Peter Rollberg -- In Search of Kazakhness: The Televisual Landscape and Screening of Nation in Kazakhstan / Marlene Laruelle -- Small Screen Nation-Building: Astana—My Love / Peter Rollberg -- **III. Social Media.** Glasnost 2.0 / Sarah Oates -- The Persistence of Media Control under Consolidated Authoritarianism: Containing Kazakhstan's Digital Media / Luca Anceschi -- Friends, Foes, and Facebook: Blocking the Internet in Tajikistan / Abdulfattoh Shafiev and Marintha Miles -- Youth Media Consumption and Perceptions of Electoral Integrity in Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan / Olena Nikolayenko -- Social Media and Online Public Debate in Central Asia: A Journalist's Perspective / Navbahor Imamova.

78. Mai Duong: **The beginning of online social movements in Vietnam.** 2017, 14 p.

"This study highlights the recent phenomenon of online social movements in Vietnam having some characteristics of the 'horizontal networks' and 'mass self-communication' conceptualised by theorist Manuel Castells. My arguments are developed on the basis of an analysis of original research interviews with media professionals and using a case study approach exploring the dynamism of internet users who began networking to voice their public feelings on social issues. This article suggests that online social movements in Vietnam are in their early stage, and are expected to increase along with the growing influence of the internet and the control of Vietnam's communist authorities." (abstract)
<https://www.anzca.net/documents/2017-conf-papers/948-anzca17-duong/file.html>

79. Revati Prasad: **Ascendant India, digital India: how net neutrality advocates defeated Facebook's Free Basics.** In: *Media, Culture & Society*, 2017, 17 p.

"This article analyzes the 2015 campaign by net neutrality advocates against Facebook's Free Basics service in India, and argues that their victory can be best understood by analyzing their privileged place in an India that imagines itself high tech and global. The advocates, predominantly tech workers, loosely organized under the banner of Save the Internet (STI) echoing the net neutrality debate in the United States. The article assesses the competing claims and modes of contention of both Facebook and STI, and examines how STI's appeals were able to mobilize public opinion in record numbers. I argue that STI formed a 'recursive public', which practiced a technopolitics that resonated within the broader narrative of technocultural nationalism championed by the current ruling party. I trace the historical origins of this dominant discourse that eventually led the regulator to ban all zero-ratings plans, including Free Basics." (abstract)
<http://journals.sagepub.com/doi/pdf/10.1177/0163443717736117>

80. **Disinformation resilience in Central and Eastern Europe.** Kyiv: Foreign Policy Council "Ukrainian Prism" (Prismua); Eurasian States in Transition Research Center (EAST Center), 2018, 335 p.

"This research is aimed at assessing national vulnerabilities and preparedness to counteract foreign-led disinformation in 14 countries of Eastern and Central Europe. The Visegrad states (Czech Republic, Hungary, Poland, Slovakia), Eastern Partnership countries (Azerbaijan, Armenia, Belarus, Georgia, Moldova, Ukraine), the Baltic countries (Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania) and Romania are covered. An integral part of the research is the Disinformation Resilience Index, which is quantitative assessment of exposure to Kremlin-led disinformation and the level of national resilience to disinformation campaigns." (p.1)

<http://bit.ly/2LS7ZQr>

MIDDLE EAST / WESTERN ASIA & NORTHERN AFRICA

81. Maha Bader: **Digital activism survey on Palestinian civil society organizations: a questionnaire on performance, challenges and needs.** Haifa: 7amleh – Arab Center for Social Media Advancement, 2018, 67 p.

"The results of the questionnaire showed that most Palestinian organizations do think about and deal with media work in general. Since ninety-three percent of the organizations surveyed were already dealing with media, while 58% employed at least one person in a specialist position. Only 32% had a specialized department dedicated to media work. In terms of a specific strategic approach to media, 61% of the organizations who took part in the questionnaire had a strategic plan for dealing with media; 51% had an annual work plan. However, only 42% stated that they allocated an annual budget for media. In other words, they used funds which are not deducted from project grants. Turning to social media usage, we found that 70% of the organizations tried to finance content through their networks at least once, whereas fifty-four percent of the organizations launched digital awareness campaigns on social media platforms; forty-nine percent of these digital campaigns were part of a media plan. Looking at the prevalence of social media platforms and how they are most widely used, we found that all organizations, even the ones with no website, usually had a Facebook account. In fact, 100% of the organizations surveyed had a Facebook account, hence this was not subject to testing in relation to the other influencing factors. YouTube followed with 75% of the organizations having an account. Fifty-one percent of the organizations had a Twitter account, while 27% had an Instagram account and 18% had a LinkedIn account. Two of the organizations used Soundcloud and two others used Flickr. Vimeo and Google+ were only used by a single organization for each one." (results and conclusions, p.56-7)

<http://7amleh.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/02/english-survey-2.pdf>

82. Joseph Braude: **Broadcasting change: Arabic media as a catalyst for liberalism.** Lanham, Maryland: Rowman & Littlefield, 2018, 222 p.

"Amid civil war, failing states, and terrorism, Arab liberals are growing in numbers and influence. Advocating a culture of equity, tolerance, good governance, and the rule of law, they work through some of the region's largest media outlets to spread their ideals within the culture. Broadcasting Change analyzes this trend by portraying the intersection of media and politics in two Arab countries with seismic impact on the region and beyond. Through TV talk shows, drama, and comedy, local liberals play off the government's anti-Islamist agenda to more thoughtfully advocate religious reform." (back cover)

83. Carola Richter, Anna Antonakis, Cilja Harders (eds.): **Digital media and the politics of transformation in the Arab world and Asia.** Wiesbaden: Springer VS, 2018, vi, 189 p.

Contents: Introduction: Digital Media and the Politics of Transformation – a Dialectical and Multi-Scalar Reading / Carola Richter, Anna Antonakis, Cilja Harders -- Sticks and Stones, Clicks and Phones: Contextualizing the Role of Digital Media in the Politics of Transformation / Merlyna Lim -- Self-Mediation Practices of Arab Anarchists / Almut Woller -- Power Dynamics in Online Communities: The Palestinian Case / Abir Koptay -- Political Communication Chinese Style: The Elite Network in State-Regulated Sina Weibo / Zihao Lin, Andrea Hamm, Susanne Reinhardt -- Internet-mediated Communication in Activists' Internal Networks: The Case of Iranian Women's Rights Activism / Mina Naeli - Feminist Networks in Times of Multi-layered Transformations: Perspectives from Tunisia / Anna Antonakis -- Social Movements and Social Media in a Post-Revolutionary Political Culture: Constitutional Debates in Egypt / Hanan Badr.

<https://link.springer.com/book/10.1007%2F978-3-658-20700-7>

Development Communication, Environmental Communication, Health Communication

GENERAL & INTERNATIONAL

84. Florencia Enghel, Jessica Noske-Turner (eds.): **Communication in international development: doing good or looking good?** London; New York: Routledge, 2018, xiv, 182 p. (Rethinking development)

Contents: Introduction: Communication in international development: towards theorizing across hybrid practices / Florencia Enghel & Jessica Noske-Turner -- **Part 1. "For" and "about": Interrogating practices across domains.** 1. A 'success story' unpacked: doing good and communicating do-gooding in The Videoleters Project [Bosnia-Herzegovina] / Florencia Enghel -- 2. 'Doing good' and 'looking good' in global humanitarian reporting: Is philanthro-journalism good news? [IRIN News] / Martin Scott, Kate Wright, Mel Bunce -- 3. Shifting development discourses in public and in private: The case of the Scotland-Malawi partnership / Ben Wilson -- 4. Communication about development and the challenge of doing well: Donor branding in the West Bank / Karin Wilkins -- **Part 2. What next? Rethinking conventional approaches.** 5. Becoming visible: an institutional histories approach to understanding practices and tensions in communication for development [UNICEF] / Jessica Noske-Turner, Jo Tacchi, Vinod Pavarala -- 6. For celebrity communication about development to do good: Reframing purpose and discourses / Lauren Kogen -- 7. Communication and evaluation: Can a decision-making hybrid reframe an age-old dichotomy? / Ricardo Ramirez & Wendy Quarry -- 8. Communicating development results in an emerging "post-aid" era / Peter da Costa -- Epilogue: What's bad about "looking good"? Can it be done better? / Silvio Waisbord

85. Richard Vokes: **Media and development.** London; New York: Routledge, 2018, xv, 300 p. (Routledge perspectives on development)

Contents: Introduction: media and development, a complicated relationship (What is 'media?'; What is 'development?'; Media development; Media representations of development) -- 1. The rise and rise of media for development (The genesis of media for development; Three models for development communication; Social marketing; Public health campaigns; Entertainment-education) -- 2. Development in the news: From iconographies of disaster to post-humanitarian communication (Histories of humanitarianism; Iconographies of disaster; Biblical crises; Compassion fatigue; Post-humanitarian communication) -- 3. Media, empowerment, and agency: the promises of participatory communication (Dependency theory; Feminist critiques; Environmental critique; Post-colonial development; Participatory communication; Indigenous media; Criticisms of participatory communication and indigenous media) -- 4. Structural-adjustment and media globalization (The economic crises of the 1970s and the 'neoliberal turn'; Globalization of the media; Media development; Community media; The mobile phone revolution) -- 5. ICT4D in new media worlds (New media environments, the opportunities for ICT4D: responses to the globalization of legacy media, responses to the mobile phone revolution, mobile money, media activism, participatory GIS; New media environments: the challenges for ICT4D: 'toxic' media content) -- 6. Development and celebrity (The Asian financial crisis and beyond; The celebrity-development nexus; Celebrity-humanitarian spectatorship).

86. **Inclusive rural communication services: building evidence, informing policy.** Rome: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), 2017, viii, 90 p.

"This publication is the first scoping study aimed at compiling existing evaluation cases in the field of Communication for Development as applied to agricultural and rural development initiatives. It draws on a literature review and 19 cases across Africa, Asia-Pacific, Latin America and the Caribbean comparing evidence of evaluative approaches, methods and outcomes of communication programmes and rural communication services. It also provides clear indications about the need to build evidence that inform policy to advance inclusive rural communication services." (back cover)
<http://www.fao.org/3/a-i6535e.pdf>

87. **Evaluating C4D Resource Hub.** RMIT University; University of Hyderabad; UNICEF Communication for Development (C4D), [2018]

"The Evaluating C4D Resource Hub houses a growing collection of the best available guides, toolkits, tools and methods to use for research monitoring and evaluation (R,M&E) of Communication for Development (C4D) initiatives. The Hub is structured around two combined frameworks: C4D Evaluation Framework is an approach. It describes the values and principles that guide our decisions in C4D. The BetterEvaluation Rainbow Framework is a structure. It organises the practical tasks into seven categories or 'clusters' and provides options. The goal of the Evaluating C4D Resource Hub is to find the right kinds of options, tools and resources that suit your practical needs and match the approach you want to take." (www.betterevaluation.org/en/C4D-Hub)
<https://www.betterevaluation.org/en/C4D-Hub>

88. Caroline Cassidy, Louise Ball: **Communications monitoring, evaluating and learning toolkit.** London: Overseas Development Institute (ODI), 2018, 24 p.

"This toolkit provides a framework to think about communications monitoring, evaluation and learning (MEL), and provides example questions, indicators and tools to do it. Communications MEL is, in many ways, straightforward. Yet organisations across the sector still grapple with how to embed it in their work. MEL is important to ensure that your communications are strategic, helping you to understand and learn from what works, what doesn't, when and for whom. It is also an important tool for accountability, helping you to demonstrate uptake, and that your work is of high quality and useful. This toolkit is intended for use by communications, research and project implementation staff working in think tanks, universities and NGOs. It is based on internal guidance that ODI developed to encourage sharing and learning; to improve the quality, reach and use of its communications; and to help with project and programme planning. Communications MEL is still a work in progress at ODI; we are publishing this guide in the hope that it will be useful to others, but also that it will invite discussion and shared learning." (introduction)

https://www.odi.org/sites/odi.org.uk/files/long-form-downloads/odi_rapid_mel_toolkit_201801.pdf

89. Sujatha Fernandes: **Curated stories: the uses and misuses of storytelling.** New York: Oxford University Press, 2017, xii, 212 p. (Oxford studies in culture and politics)

"Fernandes considers the rise of storytelling alongside the broader shift to neoliberal, free-market economies. She argues that stories have been reconfigured to promote entrepreneurial self-making and restructured as easily digestible soundbites mobilized toward utilitarian ends. Fernandes roams the globe and returns with stories from the Afghan Women's Writing Project, the domestic workers movement and the undocumented student Dreamer movement in the United States, and the Misión Cultura project in Venezuela. She shows how the conditions under which certain stories are told, the tropes through which they are narrated, and the ways in which they are responded to may actually disguise the deeper contexts of global inequality. Curated stories shift the focus away from structural problems and defuse the confrontational politics of social movements." (back cover)

90. Yusuf Kalyango et al.: **Journalists' development journalism role perceptions: select countries in Southeast Asia, South Asia, and sub-Saharan Africa.** In: *Journalism Studies*, vol. 18, nr. 5, 2017, p.576-594

"Development journalism remains an important concept in the journalism studies literature, but it has, at the same time, suffered from a lack of empirical research. Drawing on a survey of 2598 journalists from eight South Asian, Southeast Asian, and sub-Saharan African countries, which was conducted as part of the Worlds of Journalism Study, this study assesses the importance journalists ascribe to three key development journalism roles—social intervention, national development, and educating people. It also compares these perceptions across the countries, between government- and privately owned news media in these countries, and between these countries and 19 Worlds of Journalism Study countries in Western Europe and North America, which profess to adhere to an objective and democratic press function. Findings suggest that journalists from the eight countries, across government- and privately owned media, considered development journalism important, and detached, adversarial journalism as less important. Their rating of the latter roles differed considerably from those of journalists from the 19 comparison countries. Results suggest that journalists were more likely socialized into their roles rather than being forced into the same by the heavy hand of government." (abstract)

<https://doi.org/10.1080/1461670X.2016.1254060>

91. Jaime A. Manalo Iv et al.: **Communicating climate change in the rice sector.** Philippine Rice Research Institute (PhilRice); Bureau of Agricultural Research, 2017, xi, 95 p.

Contents: **Part One.** 1: Climate change and rice production -- Chapter 2: Who, by the way, is your audience? -- Chapter 3: Practical tips in communicating climate change -- Chapter 4: Climate change-ready technologies at PhilRice -- **Part Two: Integrating climate change discourse in agriculture lessons in high school curriculum.** 5: Perceptions and sources of information on climate change -- 6: What, why, and how of the searching and sharing of information on climate change-ready technologies -- 7: Fruits of integration, issues, and ways forward -- Challenges in teaching CSRA -- Ways forward -- Rice and Climate Change Poster-Making.

<http://www.infomediary4d.com/wp-content/uploads/Communicating-climate-change-in-the-rice-sector.pdf>

92. Ian Smillie: **The retirement project of George Stuart Atkins: development radio in the time of cybernetics.** In:

"For years after its start-up in 1979, Farm Radio International (FRI) sent radio scripts and other material to broadcasters in more than 100 developing countries, believing it reached as many as 100 million people. By 2000, however, its unidirectional scattershot approach was being questioned by both communication specialists and its principal donor. Following a four-year struggle to reorganise its mission, programmes, and funding, FRI found new purpose, a new donor, and solid evidence of impact. The viewpoint offers lessons in management, communications for development, donor infatuation with "The Next Big Thing", the difference between information and knowledge, and how people learn." (abstract)

<https://doi.org/10.1080/09614524.2017.1363872>

AFRICA, SUB-SAHARAN

93. Cecil Osei, Alfred Yeboah, Francis Arthur, Emmanuel Agbedanu, Sybil Chidiac: **Digital platforms for agro-advisory and business service delivery: lessons from scaling-up of AgroTech in Ghana.** Grameen Foundation; Farmradio International, 2018, 15 p. (Agrotech Policy Paper)

"Grameen Foundation, Farm Radio International and other partners implemented the project "Achieving Impact at Scale" from 2015 to 2018. The objective of the project is to test the scale up of AgroTech, an ICT platform, in the delivery of agricultural extension and agribusiness advisory services to smallholders, through private sector value chain players. AgroTech combines interactive radio broadcast and customized field coaching by an agent, bring together information, inputs and markets through private businesses. The goal of the project is to contribute to policy reform of the agricultural extension system with the view of improving responsiveness, accountability and operational sustainability. The project has been implemented through six community radio stations and 260 individuals and entities, including market aggregators, nucleus farmers, individually owned outgrower businesses, small-scale enterprises, credit cooperatives and farmer-based organizations/association. Geographically six regions were covered, involving some 83 districts. Interactive radio broadcast reached and estimated 300,000 smallholders, majority of whom implemented what they heard and gained yield increase more than those not exposed to interactive radio. The agent component enrolled over 14,000 smallholders who also gained in a similar way. Our experience indicate that digital platforms in agricultural extension and agribusiness services delivery can be successful at scale, but requires policy change and support." (executive summary)

<https://publications.farmradio.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/07/Ghana-154-AIS-Grameen-Digital-Platforms-for-Agro-advisory-and-Business-service.pdf>

94. Kim Viljoen, Tobias Wacker: **Creating mobile health solutions for behaviour change: a study of eight services in the mNutrition Initiative portfolio.** London: GSMA; Altai Consulting, 2018, 50 p.

"The GSMA mHealth programme, under the mNutrition Initiative funded by UK aid (the UK Department for International Development, DFID), has been working with mobile network operators (MNOs) and other mobile and health sector stakeholders to support the launch and scale of mobile health (mHealth) value-added services (VAS). As of December 2017, these services have cumulatively delivered lifesaving maternal and newborn child health (MNCH) and nutrition information to over 1.59 million women and their families across eight Sub-Saharan African markets: Malawi, Ghana, Tanzania, Kenya, Nigeria, Zambia, Uganda and Mozambique (Figure 1). Key findings: Adopting a HCD approach to product development and optimisation led to increased user engagement; mHealth service users demonstrated improved nutrition behaviours over non-users across all implementing markets; mHealth services resulted in an average improvement of 12 percentage points in overall nutrition knowledge among users across all eight markets; Mobile information services improve knowledge, even when existing knowledge around certain nutrition topics is reasonably high; Mobile information services have a stronger impact with poorly understood concepts; Repetition of messages about key health practices reinforces the behaviour; Forty-two per cent of mNutrition service users report sharing the information they learn with their family, friends and communities ..." (executive summary)

<http://www.altaiconsulting.com/wp-content/uploads/2018/04/Creating-mobile-health-solutions-for-behaviour-change.pdf>

95. Philip Keefer, Stuti Khemani: **The government response to informed citizens: new evidence on media access and the distribution of public health benefits in Africa.** In: World Bank Economic Review, vol. 30, nr. 2, 2016, p.233–267

"We use a "natural experiment" in media markets in Benin to examine the impact of community radio on government responsiveness to citizens. Contrary to prior research on the impact of mass media, in this experiment government agents do not provide greater benefits to citizens whose exposure to community radio increased their demand

for those benefits. Households with greater access to community radio were more likely to pay for government-provided bed nets to combat malaria than to receive them for free. Mass media changed the private behavior of citizens—they invested more of their own resources in the public health good of bed nets—but not citizens' ability to extract greater benefits from government. While the welfare consequences of these results are ambiguous, the pattern of radio's effects that we uncover has implications for policy strategies to use mass media for development objectives." (abstract)

<https://openknowledge.worldbank.org/handle/10986/29119>

AMERICAS & CARIBBEAN

96. Julianna Paola Ramírez Lozano: **Una voz que cambia vidas: campañas de responsabilidad social en la radio. El caso RPP Noticias.** Lima: Universidad de Lima, Fondo Editorial, 2017, 380 p.

Contents: I. La responsabilidad social en las empresas de comunicación y las campañas sociales -- II. Características de la radio en el Perú -- III. El Grupo Radio Programas del Perú (RPP) y su responsabilidad social -- IV. Campaña "Los primeros tres años deciden la vida. Alicorp y RPP Noticias, juntos por la nutrición infantil" (2006-2008) -- Conclusiones subjects: Radio Programas del Perú (RPP) <radio network, Peru>; radio markets; corporate social responsibility in the media sector; commercial radios; health communication campaigns - Peru

ASIA & PACIFIC

97. **Celebrating the past, innovating the next ... 50 years.** Manila: Communication Foundation for Asia (CFA), 2018, 72 p.

Contents: Messages -- Introduction to Development Communication: Its Philosophy and Approach / Cornelio Lagerwey -- Gentle Gen [Genaro V. Ong Jr.] / Noel T. de Leon -- Fr. Cornelio Lagerwey: A Fool or a Man of Faith? / Josie M. Albores -- Timeline: The Crusades of Communication Foundation for Asia -- CFA Through the Years: The Long Journey Home / Teresita Hermano -- The CFA Tribe / Lulu M. Virtusio -- Brick by Brick [50 notable CFA activities] -- The 360° Perspective / Pie Mabanta-Fenomeno.

98. **Moving from information dissemination to community participation in forest landscapes: how development organizations in Asia and the Pacific are using participatory development communication approaches.** Bangkok: RECOFTC – The Center for People and Forests; Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), 2017, 64 p.

"This paper offers a brief overview of the basic and practical steps involved in the participatory development communication (PDC) process to assist sustainable forest practitioners and communication officers to adopt a PDC approach in their work. The paper then reviews the PDC components of six case studies promoting sustainable forest management in Asia and the Pacific. Each project was conducted in 2015–16 and included a primary objective of influencing 'community awareness and attitudes' towards sustainable forest management. While the case studies do not offer examples of the complete PDC approach, they highlight how sustainable forest management projects in the Asia-Pacific region are moving away from one-way information dissemination toward using two-way communication approaches and tools to promote community participation in forest decision-making." (executive summary)

http://dev.recoftc.org/4080/publications/uploads/participatory_development_communication_case_studies_08_2017_en.pdf

Disaster & Humanitarian Crisis Communication

GENERAL & INTERNATIONAL

99. Chris Ford, Soraya Khajehpour: **Preparing the ground for better dialogue, better information, better action: lessons on communicating with communities in emergencies.** CDAC Network; World Vision International, 2018, 31 p.

"What we've learnt about communicating effectively with disaster affected communities:

1. To deliver actionable, life-saving information, emergency responders should strive to agree on common messages developed in partnership with communities and tackle the spread of rumours.
2. It is important to identify the right channels of communication for the intended audience.
3. Where possible, use local languages to increase the likelihood of messages achieving their desired impact.
4. Inclusion of at-risk groups should be considered carefully when developing any communication strategy ..." (summary of learning points, p.7)

<http://www.cdacnetwork.org/contentAsset/raw-data/9670eada-330d-4e55-97a7-36016d82fbd4/attachedFile>

100. Periodismo sobre desastres. Buenos Aires: Editorial Universitaria de Buenos Aires (EUDEBA), 2018, 360 p.

"¿Cómo contar el desastre y mostrarlo, sin horrorizar a la comunidad ni ocultarle información? ¿Cómo conservar la objetividad, cuando la cronista o el moviero deben convivir con la desgracia? ¿Qué criterios se deberían seguir para hacer un buen uso de las redes sociales y no dejarse llevar por mitos y rumores? Esta publicación sistematiza paso a paso cómo llevar a cabo una de las coberturas más complejas en el periodismo, a partir de los conocimientos de una profesional y docente con treinta años de experiencia en informar desde el lugar del desastre." (www.eudeba.com.ar) subjects: reporting on disasters & humanitarian crises - manuals & training materials

101. Suffering in silence: the 10 most under-reported humanitarian crises of 2017. Care International, 2018, 19 p.

"The importance of media coverage and public awareness to help mobilise funds and increase pressure on decision-makers has been proven again and again. Still, the question on how to ensure better coverage of under-reported crises remains largely unaddressed. So what is needed? Seven equally important steps are crucial now: Media access; Reporting outside the box; Funding foreign reporting; Think local; Raise the voices of women and children; Invest in communications as a core function of humanitarian work; Look at the bigger picture." (p.16-17)

https://www.care-international.org/files/files/publications/Suffering_In_Silence_WEB.pdf

102. Toolkit for mainstreaming communication with communities in emergency response. Shongjog; Action Against Hunger, [2018], 24 p.

also published in Bengali

"In the context of humanitarian action, Communication with Communities (CwC) refers to activities where the exchange of information is used to save lives and mitigate risks of the disaster affected community. It also enables greater accountability in humanitarian organizations and facilitates the designing of a response according to the needs of the community ... The overall objective of this toolkit is to guide policy actors and practitioners of national and international humanitarian agencies, donor communities, private sector entities, government ministries and departments to adapt CwC for the development of an appropriate disaster affected community-centered communication strategy throughout the project cycle and integrate it into policies, priorities and practices." (p.4)

<http://www.cdacnetwork.org/contentAsset/raw-data/c007fe6c-f11b-45bb-a662-f72b72c0a25c/attachedFile>

103. Roehl L. Jamon: Covering conflict in disaster affected communities: a humanitarian reporting field guide for journalists. Peace and Conflict Journalism Network (PECOJON); CDAC Network, 2018, ca. 50 p.

subjects: disaster & humanitarian crises communication; conflict-sensitive / peace journalism - manuals & training materials

<http://www.cdacnetwork.org/contentAsset/raw-data/f504295f-6287-4867-bbb8-fd060a4c8232/attachedFile>

104. Martin Scott: Attitudes towards media coverage of humanitarian issues within the aid sector. Humanitarian-journalism.net, 2018, 9 p.

"There is widespread dissatisfaction within the aid industry with the quantity and quality of mainstream news coverage of humanitarian issues and crises. 73% of respondents agreed that mainstream news media does not produce enough coverage of humanitarian issues. Mainstream news coverage was also regularly criticised for being selective, sporadic, simplistic and partial ... There is a significant discrepancy between the perceived importance of investigative journalism and consistent coverage of ongoing crises, and the news media's performance in delivering such content. Both are highly valued, but neither are understood to be well provided. Solutions-oriented coverage and 'early warning' reporting were perceived to be the worst performing aspect of the news that respondents consume. However, both were also judged to be amongst the least valued aspects of news coverage. Breaking news is the best performing aspect of the news that respondents consume, but also the least valued. Expert analysis is the most highly valued aspect of humanitarian news coverage and respondents felt their current sources of news performed relatively well in this area." (p.3)

<http://humanitarian-journalism.net/wp-content/uploads/2018/04/Aid-Worker-Media-Survey-2018-MS-IRIN-Final.pdf>

ASIA & PACIFIC

105. Advocacy for communications with communities at national level in Bangladesh: final evaluation. International Organization for Migration (IOM), 2018, 12 p.

"Despite two-way communication being an important part of the "Core Humanitarian Standard", awareness of Communications with Communities (CwC) is limited among disaster responders, government, donor and private sector stakeholders. This lack of awareness results in insufficient budget allocation in the design of emergency response plans. This, in turn, leads to poor feedback mechanisms with communities during disasters and poor transparency in the implementation of humanitarian interventions. To that end, there was an immediate and continued need for initiatives like this project to create awareness around importance of CwC." (evaluation findings, p.5)

<https://start-network.box.com/s/af1qzmlqwgqpnvuh17mrdjsih8scf8l>

106. Understanding information & communication needs: a study with disaster prone communities in riverine and coastal areas. Network for Information, Response And Preparedness Activities on Disaster (NIRAPAD), 2017, 44 p.

"Critical gaps in the exchange of humanitarian information include: i) the range of humanitarian messages currently disseminated meets only a part of the communities' needs [in riverine and coastal areas of Bangladesh], ii) certain messages are ambiguous and people get very limited guidance on how to comply with them, iii) use of some channels (e.g. television) exclude certain groups (e.g. women) and iv) people sometimes cannot comply with the message because of financial and other constraints. (executive summary, p.8)

<http://www.cdacnetwork.org/contentAsset/raw-data/c007fe6c-f11b-45bb-a662-f72b72c0a25c/attachedFile3>

107. Jingrong Tong: Technology and journalism: 'dissolving' social media content into disaster reporting on three Chinese disasters. In: International Communication Gazette, vol. 79, nr. 3, 2017, p.400-418

"This article examines how three Chinese and two British newspapers sourced content from social media in their coverage of the 2008 Wenchuan Earthquake, the 2013 Ya'an Earthquake, and the 2015 Tianjin Explosion. The media outlets citing of social media content present different patterns in line with their political and commercial interests, ideologies, and journalistic values. Diverse images of the three disasters as revealed on social media (social media reality) were constructed in the newspapers' coverage. Journalists gate-keep information from social media and dissolve it into daily disaster reporting, accepting selected aspects of social media reality but rejecting others. Especially in the case of the Chinese newspapers, meeting the needs of domestic political and commercial interest groups, journalists endorse social media content that is favorable to these groups." (abstract)

<http://journals.sagepub.com/doi/full/10.1177/1748048516682142>

Economics & Management of Media

GENERAL & INTERNATIONAL

108. Tomás Bella: Launching a paywall: what you and your team need to know. New York; Prague: Media Development Investment Fund (MDIF), 2018, 39 p. (MDIF Media Advisory Services - Guide; 2)

Contents: How to Think About Paywalls -- What Kind of Paywall <nd Subscription Model is Right for You? -- Technical Aspects: What Software Will you Need -- Pricing Strategies -- Marketing And PR: How to Persuade People To Pay.

<http://www.kbridge.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/12/Guide-2-Launching-a-paywall-by-Tomas-Bella.pdf>

109. James Breiner: Mapping the world's digital media ecosystem: the quest for sustainability. In: Peter Berglez, Ulrika Olausson, Mart Ots (eds.): What is sustainable journalism? Integrating the environmental, social, and economic challenges of journalism. New York et al.: Peter Lang, 2018, p.257-276

"Over the past years, a range of different databases have been constructed, and research efforts have been made to find the key to making digital news ventures successful. Many of them have searched for best practices, or a secret recipe for a business model that would make the news business economically sustainable in a digital era. James Breiner has taken on the tedious task of analyzing 20 media startup databases in search of patterns and major lessons learned." (p.xxxii)

110. C. Ann Hollifield, Laura Schneider: A global media resource model: understanding news media viability under varying environmental conditions. In: Peter Berglez, Ulrika

Olausson, Mart Ots (eds.): **What is sustainable journalism? Integrating the environmental, social, and economic challenges of journalism.** New York et al.: Peter Lang, 2018, p.221-242

"[The authors] introduce a conceptual model for organizations and other stakeholders wishing to monitor and evaluate sustainable journalism. Their chapter provides a theoretical foundation for the argument that journalistic media competes for a wide range of resources that determine their success and sustainability. By carefully identifying and monitoring the distribution of these resources, which include, for instance, advertising revenue, audience attention, government resources, investor capital and skilled labor, we will better understand the nuances and dynamics of media ecologies, and possibly respond to the processes by which some organizations evolve while others fade away." (p.xxxi)

111. Derrick Fountain: **Practical guide to product management in digital media.** New York; Prague: Media Development Investment Fund (MDIF), 2017, 47 p. (MDIF Guidelines; 1)

"This guide is intended both for new product managers and those who want to develop into product leadership roles as well as media executives and managers who want to gain an understanding of the product management function and how it can benefit their organizations ... This guide is structured around a product lifecycle and provides an overview of the activities that take place during each phase, accompanied by inline links and references to more detailed explanations and resources at the end of the document." (p.4)

http://www.kbridge.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/12/Guide_Product_Management.pdf

112. **Perspectives from the global entertainment and media outlook 2018–2022. Trending now: convergence, connections and trust.** Price Waterhouse Coopers (pwc), 2018, 33 p.

"In Convergence 3.0, the dynamics of competition are evolving while a cohort of ever-expanding supercompetitors and more focussed players strive to build relevance at the right scale. And business models are being reinvented so all players can tap into new revenue streams, by, for example, targeting fans and connecting more effectively with customers to develop a membership mind-set. The pace of change isn't going to let up anytime soon. New and emerging technologies such as artificial intelligence and augmented reality will continue to redefine the battleground. In an era when faith in many industries is at an historically low ebb and regulators are targeting media businesses' use of data, the ability to build and sustain consumer trust is becoming a vital differentiator. The result? To succeed in the future that's taking shape, companies must reenvision every aspect of what they do and how they do it. It's about having, or having access to, the right technology and excellent content, which is delivered in a cost-effective manner to an engaged audience that trusts the brand." (p.2)

<https://www.pwc.com/gx/en/entertainment-media/outlook/perspectives-from-the-global-entertainment-and-media-outlook-2018-2022.p df>

113. Marius Dragomir, Dumitrita Holdis, Ian M. Cook: **Case studies on paywall implementation: Gazeta Wyborzca and Malaysiakini.** New York; Prague: Media Development Investment Fund (MDIF), 2018, 27 p. (MDIF Media Advisory Services - Guide; 2 - Appendices)

"When Wyborzca.pl was launched back in 2008, besides its quality, one of the best things about it was that its content was freely accessible. Once the paywall was up in 2012, the publisher had to find a way to present this content differently. According to Bregula, this was the most important task when they introduced the paywall: audiences had to understand what was unique about content if they have to pay for it. This could be more reporting on local news or expanded foreign news coverage. Moreover, Gazeta Wyborzca learned that readers tend to pay if the coverage is relevant to them." (p.12) - "Implementing a paywall at a time of severe financial pressure saved the site from closure (or reliance of foreign donors) and allowed Malaysiakini to grow into a stable, popular and important media presence. Advertising revenue only overtook subscription revenue eight years after the paywall was implemented ... Underlying the success of this paywall is Malaysiakini's uniqueness in providing independent news within a partially unfree media context. As such, the case of Malaysiakini's paywall must be understood within the movements of wider political and ideological processes." (p.24)

<http://www.kbridge.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/03/Guide-2-Case-studies-appendices.pdf>

114. Ross Settles: **Facebook news feed changes: impact and actions.** New York; Prague: Media Development Investment Fund (MDIF), 2018, 27 p.

"An MDIF analysis of the impact of Facebook's Q4 2017 "Explore" News Feed test showed a steep decrease in traffic for test market publishers versus traffic changes for

publishers in nearby regional markets. This report will explore the impact of the Explore changes in emerging markets, discuss the implications for the global News Feed change announced by Facebook in Q1 2018 and provide an action plan to deal with expected traffic losses. In October 2017 Facebook announced a test in six emerging markets to create a separate feed (the Explore Feed) for public posts from media, businesses and public figures, removing these posts from the main News Feed. The experience from news media in the emerging market tests suggest that Facebook page impressions and interactions could decline by 60% or more." (executive summary)

http://www.kbridge.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/05/MDIF_4_Facebook_Newsfeed.pdf

AFRICA, SUB-SAHARAN

115. **Entertainment and media outlook 2017 – 2021: An African perspective. An in-depth analysis of the trends shaping the entertainment and media industry in South Africa, Nigeria, Kenya, Ghana and Tanzania.** 8th. ed. Price Waterhouse Coopers (pwc), 2017, 161 p.

subjects: media markets; video games; entertainment media markets - Ghana; Kenya; Nigeria; South Africa; Tanzania

<https://www.pwc.co.za/en/assets/pdf/entertainment-and-media-outlook-2017.pdf>

AMERICAS & CARIBBEAN

116. Rodney Benson: **Can foundations solve the journalism crisis?** In: *Journalism*, 2017, 19 p.

"In the context of the ongoing financial crisis in U.S. professional journalism, philanthropic foundation-supported nonprofits are increasingly proposed as a solution to the under-provision of civic-oriented news production. Drawing on an analysis of the social composition of boards of directors and interviews with foundation officials and nonprofit journalists, this article examines both the civic contributions and limitations of foundation-supported nonprofit news organizations. Foundations are shown to place many nonprofits in a Catch-22 because of competing demands to achieve both economic "sustainability" and civic "impact," ultimately creating pressures to reproduce dominant commercial media news practices or orient news primarily for small, elite audiences. Further, media organizations dependent on foundation project-based funding risk being captured by foundation agendas and thus less able to investigate the issues they deem most important. Reforms encouraging more long-term, no-strings-attached funding by foundations, along with development of small donor and public funding, could help nonprofits overcome their current limitations." (abstract)

<http://journals.sagepub.com/doi/full/10.1177/1464884917724612>

ASIA & PACIFIC

117. **Strengthening the creative industries for development in the Republic of Korea: empowering small and medium-sized enterprises, jobs and sustainable development.** United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), 2017, 58 p.

"The Republic of Korea has been successful in investing in its people and its talents. It is now investing in the potential for the youth to be great entrepreneurs. We hope that this report will be useful to developing countries and encourage them to look into new growth opportunities and sustainable development based on creative new industries. There is no one single model for success in the creative economy. What really matters is what can be achieved by developing and investing in a creative and innovative economy, new jobs, new export opportunities and a more inclusive society. The Creative Economy report for the Republic of Korea is structured in five chapters. Chapter 1 gives a general introduction of the country's economic growth and success and the reasons for a shift to a new economic model and the creation of new jobs. Chapter 2 introduces the creative economy promotion strategy of the Republic of Korea that utilizes its science, information and communications technology capacity, all of which are the country's strengths. Whilst addressing strategic added value. Chapter 3 addresses the government strategy which is oriented to promoting small and medium-sized industries and start-ups, particularly in the creative content industries. Chapter 4 describes the 'creative economy valley' which is a government driven strategy to support the 'convergence of science and technology with industry, the fusion of culture, and industry and creativity and entrepreneurship. Chapter 5 provides conclusions and recommendations for future steps." (executive summary)

http://unctad.org/en/PublicationsLibrary/ditcted2017d4_en.pdf

118. Zeenab Aneez, Sumandro Chattapadhyay, Vibodh Parthasarathi, Rasmus Kleis Nielsen: **Indian news media and the production of news in the age of social discovery.** Oxford: Reuters Institute for the Study of Journalism, 2017, 29 p. (Reuters Institute Report)

"This report examines the social media strategies of a sample of six leading English-language Indian news organisations, two newspapers (Hindustan Times and The Indian Express), two television stations (NDTV and News18), and two digital-born organisations (Firstpost and The Quint). The context is extensive mobile internet access across India and a large and growing number of social media users, which have led news organisations to invest in social media. The organisations we focus on are oriented towards a predominantly affluent and urban English-speaking elite, and thus not representative of the industry as a whole, but they do provide a starting point for understanding how Indian news media are handling the challenges and opportunities that come with the rise of social media platforms. On the basis of interviews with senior editors and executives, as well as analysis of the Facebook and Twitter output of each organisation, we find that: Facebook is the most important social media platform for all the organisations covered here, in part because of its very large user base, but also because the company has collaborated actively with a number of Indian publishers. Twitter is seen as important for breaking news and for reaching elites, but has fewer users, drives less traffic, provides less support, and offers fewer opportunities for monetisation. News organisations take different strategic and operational approaches to social media. Strategically, most of the organisations covered here primarily pursue an on-site strategy oriented towards driving social media referrals to their website (where content can be monetised through advertising), though the recently launched digital-born organisation The Quint has embraced a greater off-site component, and has built large audiences via social media. Operationally, several organisations operate with a centralised social media team that creates, curates, and promotes content across social media, but some operate with decentralised teams where people across the newsroom are responsible for social media." (executive summary)

<https://reutersinstitute.politics.ox.ac.uk/our-research/indian-news-media-and-production-news-age-social-discovery>

EUROPE

119. Michel Clement, Anke Lepthien, Petra Schulz, Wiebke Loosen: **Alternative models of financing investigative journalism**. Hamburg: University of Hamburg, Hamburg Business School; Hans-Bredow-Institut, 2018, 42 p.

"This report aims to identify, evaluate, and discuss models to finance investigative journalism in the EU. To provide a thorough evaluation, we developed a set of criteria that cover six areas to that the financial source may exert an influence from high to low degrees. Those are (1) Independence, (2) Quality, (3) Market Structure, (4) Processes, (5) Sustainability, and (6) Competitiveness. This set of criteria is applied to eight representative financing models that stretch from the classical publishing house over innovative financing to publicly supported media. The analysis reveals that only a mixture of models allows the market to benefit best from each model's core asset. The diversity of finance models is a natural inhibitor of market concentration, when regulative interference is well dosed. Also, the pluralistic set of finance models supports independence in that power is spread over many market actors." (executive summary)

https://www.hans-bredow-institut.de/uploads/media/Publikationen/cms/media/p21vfeg_Financing-JournalismClement_et-al_180627.pdf

120. Paul Clemens Murschetz, Roland Teichmann, Matthias Karmasin (eds.): **Handbook of state aid for film: finance, industries and regulation**. Cham: Springer, 2018, xxx, 666 p. (Media Business and Innovation)

"This book is an analysis of the specificities of public film funding on an international scale. It shows how public funding schemes add value to film-making and other audiovisual productions and provides a comprehensive analysis of today's global challenges in the film industry such as industry change, digital transformation, and shifting audience tastes. Based on insights from fields such as cultural economics, media economics, media management and media governance studies, the authors illustrate how public spending shapes the financial fitness of national and international film industries." (introduction)

<https://link.springer.com/book/10.1007%2F978-3-319-71716-6>

MIDDLE EAST / WESTERN ASIA & NORTHERN AFRICA

121. Naomi Sakr: **Managing for sustainable journalism under authoritarianism: innovative business models aimed at good practice**. In: Peter Berglez, Ulrika Olausson, Mart Ots (eds.): **What is sustainable journalism? Integrating the environmental, social, and economic challenges of journalism**. New York et al.: Peter Lang, 2018, p.295-313

"Entrepreneurship and innovation are currently high on the media industry agenda, but focus has so far been mostly on the economic sustainability of new ventures.

Considering the repressive political climate in Egypt, Naomi Sakr explores the tension between economic growth and the ethical, democratic practices of Egyptian startups. The study highlights, among other things, the temporal dimensions of sustainability, where focus on social sustainability can be seen as investment in stakeholder relationships that create long term economic returns." (p.xxxii)

Ethics in Communication & Media Accountability

GENERAL & INTERNATIONAL

122. Philipp Otto, Eike Gräf (eds.): **3TH1CS: die Ethik der digitalen Zeit**. Bonn: Bundeszentrale für politische Bildung (bpb), 2018, 264 p. (Schriftenreihe; 10181)

Berlin: *iRights Media*, 2017; also published in English: *3TH1CS - A reinvention of ethics in the digital age?*

table of contents: <https://d-nb.info/1136878475/04>

subjects: information ethics; online & social media ethics

123. Robert S. Fortner, P. Mark Fackler: **World media ethics: cases and commentary**. New York: John Wiley & Sons, 2017, 264 p.

Contents: 1. Introduction: Contexts for Ethical Decision-Making -- 2. Philosophical Perspectives on Ethical Decision-Making: The Individualist Tradition -- 3. Philosophical Perspectives on Ethical Decision-Making: The Collectivist Traditions -- 4. Ethics and Political Economy -- 5. Boundaries on Civil Discourse -- 6. Advertising, Public Relations and Materialism -- 7. Global Entertainment -- 8. Media and the Political Process -- 9. The Rule of Law -- 10. Treasuring Persons, Protecting Institutions: The Protection of Minority Voices -- 11. Religion and Social Responsibility -- 12. War, Violence & Media -- 13. Truth, Conflict, Chronic Problems and Media Attention -- 14. Conclusion.

AFRICA, SUB-SAHARAN

124. Peter J. Gade, Emmanuel-Lugard Nduka, Shugofa Dastgeer: **Developing sustainable news media in Africa: a professionalisation model to curtail "the brown envelope" and other corrupting influences**. In: *Journal of Media Business Studies*, vol. 14, nr. 1, 2017, p.5-24

"The development of free, independent, and sustainable news media in Africa is bedevilled by the "brown envelope syndrome," the widespread practice of accepting money for news coverage. This paper reveals the pernicious effects the brown envelope syndrome has on African journalism and its ability to function as a sustainable, democratic tool for nation-building. To curtail the brown envelope, a model to develop an institutional infrastructure for professional journalism is proposed. The model provides a collaborative framework for media and non-media actors (i.e. government, non-government organisations, and foundations) to strengthen the professionalism of journalism work through: higher education programmes that teach professional values and reveal damaging practices, professional associations that define and advocate journalism values that inform practices, and professional news management that incentivises and rewards best practices." (abstract)

<https://doi.org/10.1080/16522354.2017.1292713>

AMERICAS & CARIBBEAN

125. Vanessa de M. Higgins Joyce, Magdalena Saldaña, Amy Schmitz Weiss, Rosental C. Alves: **Ethical perspectives in Latin America's journalism community: a comparative analysis of acceptance of controversial practice for investigative reporting**. In: *International Communication Gazette*, vol. 79, nr. 5, 2017, p.459-482

"This study analyzes ethical interpretations in the region's investigative journalism community through a comparative analysis based on a survey conducted with journalists, journalism educators, and students from 20 Latin American and Caribbean countries. Our findings highlight the prevalence of a deontological perspective to ethics, with the majority of the respondents rejecting the use of soft-lies as investigative techniques. The study found, however, variability in ethical perspective within Latin America and Caribbean's geo-cultural regions, with Central America and the Caribbean region leading in opposition and Brazil and the Southern Cone indicating more lenience toward controversial practices. When it comes to source-related controversial techniques, the journalism community in the region overwhelmingly rejects such practices." (abstract)

<http://journals.sagepub.com/doi/full/10.1177/1748048516688131>

Freedom of Expression, Media Policies, Media Legislation

GENERAL & INTERNATIONAL

126. Self-regulation and 'hate speech' on social media platforms. London: Article 19, 2018, 31 p.

"A number of recent legislative initiatives on 'hate speech', including most prominently the 2017 German NetzDG law on social media, make reference to some forms of self-regulation. Voluntary mechanisms between digital companies and various public bodies addressing 'hate speech' and other issues, such as the EU Code of Conduct on hate speech, also make reference to self-regulatory models. However, our analysis of these mechanisms demonstrates that they fail to comply with the requirements of international human rights law. They rely on vague and overbroad terms to identify unlawful content, they delegate censorship responsibilities to social media companies with no real consideration of the lawfulness of content, and they fail to provide due process guarantees. ARTICLE 19 therefore suggests exploring a new model of effective self-regulation for social media. This model could take the form of a dedicated "social media council" – inspired by the effective self-regulation models created to support and promote journalistic ethics and high standards in print media. We believe that effective self-regulation could offer an appropriate framework through which to address the current problems with content moderation by social media companies, including 'hate speech' on their platforms, providing it also meets certain conditions of independence, openness to civil society participation, accountability and effectiveness." (executive summary) https://www.article19.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/03/Self-regulation-and-%E2%80%98hate-speech%E2%80%99-on-social-media-platforms_March2018.pdf

127. Daniel Arnaudo: **A new wave of censorship: distributed attacks on expression and press freedom.** Washington, DC: Center for International Media Assistance (CIMA), 2018

"In both authoritarian and democratic contexts, new forms of censorship online are carried out through distributed attacks on freedom of expression that are insidiously difficult to detect, and often just as effective, if not more, than the kinds of brute force techniques by state agents that came before. Their goal is not always to block users, content or themes, but to attack the democratic discourse, weaken trust in institutions like the media, other governments, the opposition, and civil society. These strategies increasingly polarize and diminish the networked public sphere, resulting in a more dangerous and confined space for media and civil society to operate." (key findings) <https://www.cima.ned.org/publication/new-wave-censorship-distributed-attacks-expression-press-freedom/>

128. Michael J. Oghia: **Information not found: the "right to be forgotten" as an emerging threat to media freedom in the digital age.** Washington, DC: Center for International Media Assistance (CIMA), 2018

"The so-called Right to be Forgotten (RTBF) refers to the removal of content from either search engine indexes or even the entire internet so that it is not readily accessible to end users. While the concept emerged out of a European legal tradition that favors the privacy of non-public individuals, in practice it has led to the censorship of information relevant to the public interest. It has endangered press freedom by leading to the removal of news articles, and it has hindered media development by erasing content from the digital public record." (key findings) <https://www.cima.ned.org/publication/right-to-be-forgotten-threat-press-freedom-digital-age/>

129. **Commitments: freedom of the media, freedom of expression, free flow of information 1975-2017.** 4th ed.

Vienna: OSCE Representative on Freedom of the Media, 2017, 75, 75 p.

subjects: freedom of the press; freedom of expression; access to information - anthology / collection of documents
<http://www.osce.org/fom/354081>

130. **Prevent – protect – prosecute: acting on UN Human Rights Council resolution 33/2.** London: article 19, 2017, 38 p.

"In September 2016, the UN Human Rights Council (HRC) broke new ground with the unanimous adoption of HRC Resolution 33/2 on the safety of journalists. The HRC is the world's highest human rights body and its resolutions are a strong collective commitment from States to act on priority human rights violations and abuses. On paper, the Resolution is the most ambitious global agenda yet to act on the safety of journalists. However, the reality for journalists facing daily threats and attacks remains dire ... This important UN resolution must be met with action from States if it is going to ensure safety for journalists and end impunity for crimes against them. To break the cycle of violence, HRC Resolution 33/2 commits States to act on three fronts to: prevent, protect,

and prosecute ... Is HRC Resolution 33/2 legally binding? No. The HRC is a political body constituted by States (rather than by international judges or independent experts), and its resolutions constitute political commitments. Nevertheless, HRC Resolution 33/2 is a significant commitment by States to take action. It is rooted in their international human rights law obligations, and gives an insight into how States view their legal obligations relating to the safety of journalists." (introduction, p.5-6)

<https://www.article19.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/09/Safety-of-Journalists-guide.pdf>

131. Elena Perotti et al.: **Supporting the media: state measures around the world.** Paris: WAN-IFRA, 2017, 43 p.

subjects: tax reductions for media; public funding & support policies for media - Europe; Africa; Asia; Latin America

AFRICA, SUB-SAHARAN

132. **Baseline study on election reporting in Zimbabwe's mainstream media.** International Media Support (IMS); Media Monitors, 2018, 62 p.

"The study concluded that the media in Zimbabwe falls short of standards of fair and balanced coverage of political actors in the country. ZANU PF and MDC T dominated the media's coverage and combined for 94% of the space and time dedicated to political parties whilst the remaining 15 parties accounted for 6% of the coverage. This is a reflection of the lack of diversity in the representation of political actors, given that over 100 political parties are contesting the upcoming elections." (executive summary) <https://www.mediasupport.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/06/MONITORS-BASELINE-REPORT-3.pdf>

133. Godefroid Kabongo Nzengu: **Au-delà de la liberté: le journaliste face aux infractions de presse.** Kinshasa: Journaliste en Danger (JED); Internews, 2018, 38 p.

"Ce petit manuel va à titre didactique répertorier une liste d'infractions de presse pour attirer l'attention des médias et professionnels des médias sur leur responsabilité pénale dans l'exercice de la liberté de presse." (verso)

https://www.internews.org/sites/default/files/2018-03/Internews_JED_DR_Congo_Press_Offences_Legal_Framework_FR.pdf

134. Julie Reid: **The audience-centred approach to media policymaking: a critical analysis of the South African Press Freedom Commission as a participatory process of review.**

In: African Journalism Studies, vol. 38, nr. 3-4, 2017, p.74-99

"This article presents and makes a case for the audience-centred approach to media policymaking and research, and situates this discussion within the South African revision of the regulatory mechanism for the press. In South Africa the press accountability mechanism, the Press Council of South Africa, has been subject to a near constant process of review and restructuring since 2010. This article discusses and contextualises these various South African reviews, with particular emphasis on the Press Freedom Commission, and weighs them against the audience-centred approach to media policymaking which adopts a ground-up public-focused method in keeping with the principles of a participatory democracy. The findings indicate that however well intentioned, the various different attempts to review and restructure the press accountability system for South Africa fell short of substantive and meaningful audience or public participation, and resultantly the value and richness of public input and participation, which may have infused the process of policymaking with audience ownership, was lost." (abstract)

<https://doi.org/10.1080/23743670.2017.1389761>

AMERICAS & CARIBBEAN

135. **Estado depredador: informe sobre el estado de la libertad de prensa en Colombia 2017.** Bogotá: Fundación para la Libertad de Prensa (FLIP), 2018, 50 p.

"La violencia sin protección ni sanciones; la pauta oficial que compra silencios; la estigmatización de la prensa como respuesta a las críticas; la violencia estatal y letal contra periodistas; las decisiones judiciales que abren la puerta a la censura y, sobretodo, aquellos extensos territorios carentes de información local nos llevan a la conclusión de que es necesario explicar este "Estado depredador" de la libertad de expresión en Colombia con el fin de que las instituciones públicas dejen de acudir a la censura y se sitúen en el lugar que les corresponde: la garantía de una deliberación pública libre. En 2017 la FLIP documentó 310 ataques a la libertad de prensa que afectaron a un total de 368 periodistas (un incremento del 43,5% con respecto al número de ataques del año anterior)." (página web flip.org.co)

subjects: freedom of the press; press freedom violations - Colombia - annual reports & yearbooks
<https://flip.org.co/images/Documentos/Informe-FLIP-2017-Estado-Depredador.pdf>

136. Informe alternativo para la evaluación del Estado de Guatemala: la situación de la libertad de prensa y de la violencia contra los periodistas. Comité de Derechos Humanos, Sesión 122. Ciudad de Guatemala: Centro de Reportes Informativos sobre Guatemala (CERIGUA); Red Internacional de Derechos Humanos (RID), 2018, [21 p.]

subjects: press freedom violations; violence against journalists / media personnel; freedom of the press - Guatemala

https://cerigua.org/media/uploads/libertad_expresion/guatemala_ccpr_ifex_cerigua_ridh.pdf

137. Media ownership monitor Mexico. Reporters Without Borders; Centro Nacional de Comunicación Social (Cencos), 2018

"Mexico's booming media industry is controlled by some of the richest businessmen on earth. While the sector grows at a rate three times that of the overall economy, an alarming concentration of media ownership goes hand in hand with the well-known lack of safety for Mexico's journalists, many of whom cannot even make a living from their precarious salaries, increasing their vulnerability to pressures of all kinds. The almost traditional concentration of a lot of power in the hands of very few media magnates and politicians also comes as a result of blatant regulatory flaws." (<http://www.mom-rsf.org/en/countries/mexico>)

<http://mexico.mom-rsf.org>

ASIA & PACIFIC

138. Zothan Mawii, Ritu Srivastava, Shivani Lal, Bijo P. Abraham: Kept in the dark: social and psychological impacts of network shutdowns in India. New Delhi: Digital Empowerment Foundation, 2018, 70 p.

"While the State has been justifying network shutdowns as matters of "national interests", it is interesting to note that the effect has been the total opposite. Interviewees in Kashmir and Darjeeling have stated that their mistrust in the Indian government has grown due to these actions. These sentiments must be taken seriously and addressed if the authorities' intentions are truly to protect the autonomy of the country. Network shutdowns cannot be the knee-jerk reaction of administrations at the slightest sign of social unrest. The potential of social media and the Internet instead needs to be harnessed to address these problems. The State should define "national interest" in lucid terms so citizens and law enforcement officials are on the same page. There should be mechanisms in place to hold the State accountable when these definitions are crossed. Shutdowns exclude entire communities from fully participating in social, political, and economic self-determination. This has been especially true during the prolonged shutdown in Darjeeling in West Bengal. The shutdown left residents feeling even more isolated and excluded from the mainstream. Every step they take towards self-determination has been made more difficult, tedious, and expensive." (conclusion, p.42)

<https://www.apc.org/sites/default/files/Internet-Shutdown-Primer.pdf>

139. Supporting an independent, vibrant media in Kazakhstan. In: OECD integrity scan of Kazakhstan: preventing corruption for a competitive economy. Paris: OECD, 2017, p.275-296

"This chapter discusses the role of media in the Republic of Kazakhstan in combating corruption. First, it provides an assessment of the recently passed access to information legislation in the country as it relates to media's access to government information. Second, it analyses the extent to which freedom of press is guaranteed and protected, before looking at the level of professionalism and ethics in the media sector. Lastly, this chapter analyses the plurality of Kazakhstan's media sector." (p.275)

https://www.oecd-ilibrary.org/governance/oecd-integrity-scan-of-kazakhstan/supporting-an-independent-vibrant-media-in-kazakhstan_9789264272880-17-en

EUROPE

140. Media ownership monitor Albania. Reporters Without Borders; Balkan Investigative Reporting Network (BIRN), 2018

"The boundaries between media, politics and business have always been blurry in Albania. However, because of the small size and the high number of outlets the market was perceived by some local observers as vibrant and plural. However, a joint research project between Reporters Without Borders and the Balkan Investigative Reporting Network in Albania, reveals that the Albania media scene is highly concentrated in the hand of few major owners, who have strong political affiliations, and control more than half of the audience share and nearly 90% of the market share." (<http://www.mom-rsf.org/en/countries/albania>)

<http://albania.mom-rsf.org/en>

141. Luydmila Savchuk, Rasto Kužel: How the propaganda machine stole the Russian election. Monitoring of media: Russian presidential election 2018. International Media Support (IMS); Memo 98, 2018

"The Russian state media failed to provide sufficient information about political alternatives to incumbent Vladimir Putin ahead of the 18 March presidential election. Coverage on nationwide private channels was similarly limited. For the 2018 presidential election, a strong and independent media providing unbiased coverage of the political situation in the country, thereby enabling the electorate to make an informed choice, were significantly lacking. Alexey Navalny, who was barred from running as a candidate, called for a boycott of the election. His political position was largely ignored by most of the monitored broadcast media, with the exception of TV Dozhd and Radio Ekho Moskvy. The nature of the election process, whereby the incumbent refrained in most respects from conventional campaign discourse, including non-participation in public debates, and the only real opponent was barred from running as a candidate, did not provide basic conditions necessary for a normal democratic election. First Channel, Russia 1, NTV and Ren TV, offered viewers an extremely limited range of political viewpoints. They presented only the official Kremlin position, and failed to offer any independent or alternative views, or any critical reporting challenging the performance of the authorities." (executive summary)

https://www.mediasupport.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/05/How-The-Propaganda-Machine-Stole-the-Russian-Election.compressed-AS_N.pdf

142. Jan Oster: European and international media law. Cambridge (UK): Cambridge University Press, 2017, lxx, 583 p.

"This book is the first to incorporate current academic literature on European, transnational, and international media law into a comprehensive overview intended primarily for students. It introduces the legal framework for globalised communication via mass media, and considers the transformative effect globalisation has had on domestic media law. Engaging case examples at the beginning of each chapter and questions at the end give students a clearer idea of legal problems and encourage them to think critically. A wide variety of topics - including media economics, media technology, and social norms concerning media publications - are discussed in relation to media law, and numerous references to case law and suggestions for further reading allow students to conduct independent research easily." (back cover)

table of contents: [http://bvbr.bib-](http://bvbr.bib-bvb.de/8991/exlibris/aleph/a221/apachemedia/3NFPL8G58S3T51NFTM1R4X156YYLU.pdf)

[bvb.de/8991/exlibris/aleph/a221/apachemedia/3NFPL8G58S3T51NFTM1R4X156YYLU.pdf](http://bvbr.bib-bvb.de/8991/exlibris/aleph/a221/apachemedia/3NFPL8G58S3T51NFTM1R4X156YYLU.pdf)

MIDDLE EAST / WESTERN ASIA & NORTHERN AFRICA

143. Toby Mendel, Nahla Momani, Bassam Ewedah, Sarah Bouchetob: Addressing hate speech and racism in the media in the Southern Mediterranean: a review of formal and informal regulatory approaches. MedMedia, 2018, 46 p.

also published in Arabic

"This report looks at media practices and regulatory tools that are available to address hate speech and racism in the media, with a focus on eight countries, namely Algeria, Egypt, Lebanon, Jordan, Morocco, Palestine and Tunisia. The first part looks at regulatory approaches to addressing these problems. It, in turn, is broken down into two main sections, one looking at legal regimes, including systems of media regulation, and the second looking at self-regulatory practices in the media and how they deal with racist speech. The second part outlines international standards in this area and, based on these and the legal frameworks and experiences in the region, offers a set of recommendations for better practice directions in this area." (executive summary, p.3)

http://www.med-media.eu/wp-content/uploads/2018/05/MEDMEDIA_ENGLISH_SCREEN.pdf

144. Abdelaziz Nouaydi, Adnane Bouchaib, Mustapha Ben Letaief, Thomas Ebbs: Freedom of expression in the Maghreb: tension between laws and the judiciary practice. International Media Support (IMS); Vigilance, 2018, 55 p.

also published in Arabic

"The four countries concerned in this publication - Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia and Libya - each have a complex set of challenges - and opportunities - in relation to the advancement of free and independent media. Yet, they share several trends and certainly the tensions between laws pertaining to freedom of expression, political actors and the judiciary practice. Four legal experts have taken up the challenge to briefly introduce in this study both the legal frameworks and the tension points, and to formulate key recommendations to address the deficiencies in law or practice. These recommendations are a means by which non-governmental organisations and rights defenders can pursue their critical advocacy work." (preface)

https://www.mediasupport.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/02/Maghreb_2018_GKI-3.pdf

Gender & Media

GENERAL & INTERNATIONAL

145. **A toolkit for researching women's internet access and use.** London: GSMA; Association for Progressive Communications (APC); World Wide Web Foundation; Alliance for Affordable Internet (A4AI), 2018, 44 p.

"This toolkit is aimed at a wide range of audiences interested in conducting both qualitative and quantitative research on women's internet access and use. The primary target audience are researchers and research agencies who have skills and practice in conducting quantitative and/or qualitative research. They can use this toolkit as a guideline for incorporating gender into their research studies, helping deliver comparable data on this topic that can build a global picture of the internet access and use gender gap." (p.6)

https://www.gsma.com/mobilefordevelopment/wp-content/uploads/2018/05/GSMA-Women-and-Internet-Research-Toolkit_WEB.pdf

146. **Gender and media: a holistic agenda.** In: Media Development, vol. 65, nr. 1, 2018, p.4-38

Contents: Addressing gender issues in media content / Sarah Macharia -- Media gender equality regimes / Claudia Padovani -- A hard ladder to climb: women and power in media industries / Karen Ross -- Les Régulateurs des médias audiovisuels: Acteurs pour l'égalité de genre / Amina Lemrini Elouahabi -- Technology and women's empowerment / Carolyn M. Byerly -- Investing in young women: sustaining women-led community media / Sian Rolls -- Imagine media that promote gender justice / Joanne Sandler -- Violence against women in media and digital content / Aimée Vega Montiel -- Gender mainstreaming in journalism and communication schools / UNESCO / UNTWIN.

<http://gamag.net/wp-content/uploads/2018/03/MD-2018-1.pdf>

147. **Gender equality and women's empowerment strategy.** Washington, DC et al.: Internews, 2018, 24 p.

"First, this strategy is a women's empowerment strategy, confirming our commitment to women and girls all over the world, by identifying objectives and activities to operationalize our stated goals to: Ensure safe access to information for women, girls and marginalized groups in some of the world's most challenging places; Support women's empowerment by building their leadership in the media, information and communications technology fields; and Improve the information we all consume by promoting more stories produced by, for and about women and girls. But, as we believe gender equality to be inclusive of sexual orientation and gender identity, this strategy is also a gender equality strategy, helping move us forward as an organization to lay the groundwork for a more expansive inclusion strategy. Recognizing the different cultures in which we work, we aim to be as gender transformative as possible within each country context, addressing the underlying causes of gender inequality and discrimination as we are able, doing all we can to provide diverse groups access to the information they need, and ensuring women, girls and other gender identities are portrayed fairly in media outputs. This strategy recognizes gender equality as broader than equity between women and men and sets out specific and targeted actions required to ensure that all individuals have access not just to equal opportunities, but equal outcomes in the workplace and in programs." (introduction)

https://www.internews.org/sites/default/files/2018-03/Internews_Gender_Equality_Womens_Empowerment_Strategy_Feb18.pdf

148. Anri van der Spuy, Namita Aavriti: **Mapping research in gender and digital technology.** Association for Progressive Communications (APC); International Development Research Centre (IDRC), 2018, 147 p.

"Increasing number of reports, initiatives and efforts are focused on addressing women's ability to enjoy universal, acceptable, affordable, unconditional, open, meaningful and/or equal access to information, the internet and ICTs. These include, but are not limited to, the recent work of civil society organisations, research institutions, various private sector organisations and intergovernmental organisations. There is also a widely acknowledged need for more gender-disaggregated data to accurately measure "gender digital divides". But there also needs to be more locally relevant data (as opposed to aggregated data at a global level) to better understand underlying local factors and circumstances that hinder women of specific regions in the global South from accessing and using ICTs, the internet and/or information. But why access is important perhaps also needs to be interrogated from a feminist perspective, which entails not taking for granted that access to ICTs is necessarily a positive and empowering development. What is also relevant is to view the dynamics of race, caste, region (urban-rural), ableism, age and other factors, in relation to gender and access." (conclusion, p.98)

https://www.apc.org/sites/default/files/IDRC_Mapping_0323_0.pdf

149. Elisabeth Eide, Hanna Marie Knudsen, Goretti Nassanga, Brian Semujju: **Evaluation International Association of Women in Radio and Television (IAWRT).** FOKUS – Forum for Women and Development, 2017, 51 p.

"The organization has grown since the last evaluation in 2007, with the number of chapters expanding from seven to twelve. The membership comprises 45 other countries, some with the capacity to become chapters. Whether IAWRT is in a phase of expansion or consolidation is unclear, as there is no strategy in place and opinions in the matter seem to vary within the leadership and membership of the organization.

Addressing the issue of possible expansion needs to take into account whether the organization currently has the required capacity and routines to support and follow up new chapters as well as individual members. Besides, there is also confusion when it comes to the actual number of members due to conflicting information. The decision to make a virtual secretariat has saved the organization money, but the survey indicate that this has gone unnoticed by a majority of the membership. Good developments have taken place, but the current ineffective structure of communication remains a challenge that also affects the secretariat's ability to perform their best." (executive summary, p.2)

<https://www.norad.no/en/toolspublications/publications/ngo-evaluations/2017/evaluation-international-association-of-women-in-radio-and-television-iawrt/>

AFRICA, SUB-SAHARAN

150. **Baseline study on the working conditions of Somali women journalists.** Somali Women Journalists (SMJ); International Media Support (IMS); Fojo Media Institute, 2018, 38 p.

also published in Somali

"The study found that overall, journalism in Somalia falls far short of the fifth UN Sustainable Development Goal (SDG), to achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls. The study demonstrates that if the current conditions for women in Somalia's media remain unaddressed, the country will fail to achieve the SDG targets on ending all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere. Gender representation in the workforce: Women journalists are significantly underrepresented in Somali media houses at 23%. Furthermore, the study found that as in many other sectors, there are fewer women than men in influential positions, and women have limited representation in decision making in the organisational structures of media houses. Out of 423 journalists working in the 15 media houses visited, only 92 (22%) are female." (key findings)

<https://www.mediasupport.org/publication/15063/>

151. **Ugandan women online: a quantitative survey on digital literacy in Uganda.** Pollicy; Internews, 2018, [21 p.]

"We found that knowledge around digital security amongst women in Kampala is quite low. A high proportion of women have been victims of cyberbullying without any obvious routes to seeking justice against perpetrators. There is an urgency for law enforcement and government to hand down stricter penalties for offenders and to provide measures that protect women from online gender-based violence. Furthermore, there is a large role for service providers and civil society to play in building the capacity of women to take precautionary steps to protect their online identities as well as to advocate for regulations and policies that can readily address the growing and changing threats to digital safety and security. As more women continue to access the internet, we must focus on keeping the internet a safe space where these women can benefit rather than become victims of violence and fraud." (conclusions)

<https://www.internews.org/sites/default/files/2018-05/Ugandan-Women-Online.pdf>

152. Augustine Mulomole, Catherine Mloza Banda, Rex Chapota: **Her farm radio: building knowledge and developing the capacity of Malawi's female farmers on forest landscape restoration.** IUCN, 2018, 12 p. (Forest Brief; 22)

"As farmers, foresters and providers, women have a unique understanding of the ecosystems they live alongside. A pioneering radio programme in Malawi is tapping into this immense body of knowledge by creating a platform for women to engage in landscape restoration." (p.1)

<https://publications.farmradio.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/02/FRI-IUCN-Her-Farm-Radio-Brief-2018.pdf>

153. **Baseline report on women's rights online issues in Ghana.** Media Foundation for West Africa (MFWA), 2017, 31 p.

"The study found that among women, access to and use of the internet is highly dependent on the type of mobile device used and on level of education. Connecting with friends and family, entertainment and education emerged as the main reasons why the female respondents used the internet. Unreliable yet expensive internet or data services; inadequate technical know-how on internet use and online insecurity were some of the

challenges the women reported were hampering their access and use of the internet. On the basis of the findings, it is recommended that existing data prices are reviewed; public education and awareness creation efforts especially among women and girls are intensified; existing policies are updated with targets and budget allocations to facilitate implementation and monitoring; and more research done to provide scientific evidence to inform policies, interventions and advocacy to help improve the women's rights online situation in the country." (p.4-5)

<http://www.mfwa.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/02/Baseline-Report-WRO-Issues-in-Ghana.pdf>

154. Eric Mvukiyeh: Can media interventions reduce gender gaps in political participation after civil war? Evidence from a field experiment in rural Liberia. Washington, DC: World Bank, 2017, 16 p. (Policy Research Working Paper; 7942)

"Five weeks prior to the 2011 general election in Liberia, women in randomly selected villages were allocated radios and organized into groups to listen regularly to radio programs on the electoral process broadcast by the United Nations Mission in Liberia (UNMIL). The field experiment was designed to ascertain the direct effects of women's access to politically-relevant information through radio broadcasting on their political behaviors and attitudes in a post-war context. Results point to positive significant effects of access to United Nations Mission in Liberia Radio on female political participation both at a national and a local level. Communities that received the intervention also exhibited smaller gender gaps across the majority of outcome indicators. The results suggest that UNMIL Radio effects likely occurred through increased political efficacy of women voters in the lead up to the elections. The study concludes that women's exposure to politically-relevant information through mass-broadcasting, even if brief, can boost their political efficacy and participation in public life." (abstract)

<https://openknowledge.worldbank.org/handle/10986/25951>

AMERICAS & CARIBBEAN

155. Cristina Vélez Vieira, Nicolás Velasquez: Polígrafo de género basado en los discursos online de los candidatos. Bogotá: Linterna Verde; Colnodo; Fundación para la Libertad de Prensa (FLIP), 2018, 34 p.

"Como parte de un proyecto sobre desinformación, el centro de Internet y Sociedad Linterna Verde, en asocio con la Fundación para la Libertad de Prensa, presenta un informe que monitorea los discursos de género –tanto de candidatos presidenciales como de sus fórmulas– a través del análisis de cerca de 45 mil entradas en Facebook y Twitter. Este ejercicio se realizó en compañía de Colnodo, que promueve la apropiación de tecnologías de la información y las comunicaciones con un enfoque de género. El 'Polígrafo de Género' permitió no sólo ver cómo las candidatas a la vicepresidencia han hablado de la mujer, sino también constatar que han sido ellas y no sus fórmulas presidenciales masculinas las que en últimas han empujado esta agenda –más allá del enfoque que escogieron–. Para algunas organizaciones de mujeres esta visibilidad no implicó siempre una mayor profundidad. Aunque las candidatas mencionaron temas que habían estado tradicionalmente invisibilizados, como la economía del cuidado o la reducción de la violencia contra la mujer, otros igualmente relevantes estuvieron ausentes." (página web flip.org.co)

subjects: gender and media; election campaigns; social media in political communication - Colombia - content analysis (case studies); discourse analysis

<https://flip.org.co/images/Documentos/informe-poligrafogenero-22mayo.pdf>

ASIA & PACIFIC

156. Toward gender equity: women and media in Cambodia. Kalmar (S): Fojo Media Institute, 2018, 45 p.

"More men than women work in the media, including in management positions. Women have joined the industry in greater numbers in recent years, particularly through recruitment of university graduates; radio has the highest proportion of young women journalists. A higher proportion of women had full-time contracts; freelancers (a relatively smaller group overall) are dominated by male journalists, particularly in provincial areas. Women journalists faced pressure on their careers from family primarily around security fears for journalists in the field. Cambodia's journalists face many threats covering political and other disputes. Women are assumed to be more vulnerable. Men therefore receive greater opportunities for field travel. Nevertheless women covered almost the same breadth of beats as men, with the main exception being male-dominated crime reporting." (executive summary)

https://fojo.se/images/pdf/publications/CA_Gender_Report2018.pdf

157. Dilrukshi Handunnetti: Of words, visuals and inclusivity. Internews; USAID, Strengthening Democratic Governance and Accountability Project (SDGAP) in Sri Lanka, 2018, 67 p.

"This practical guide [in Sinhalese and English] on gender sensitivity and inclusivity is designed specifically with the working journalist in mind and to prompt the practitioner to make conscious decisions about the use of words and visuals as a means of enhancing professionalism." (preface, p.46)

https://www.internews.org/sites/default/files/2018-05/Internews_SriLanka_GenderSensitivity_Of_words_visuals_inclusivity_2018-05.pdf

158. Verena Thomas, Jackie Kauli, Anou Borrey: Harnessing community-led innovations: the role of participatory media in addressing gender-based violence. In: *Development in Practice*, vol. 28, nr. 3, 2018, p.345-357

"Gender-based violence (GBV) remains a key development challenge. In Papua New Guinea, a country with one of the highest rates of GBV, the issue has been prioritised in the national development agenda. The programme Yumi Kirapim Senis (Together Creating Change) was created to support the development of the National GBV Strategy. To build on existing understandings and workable solutions in communities, six community-led programmes were examined. This article explores a crucial component of the initiative which utilised participatory visual media to bridge communication gaps between national agencies and communities to drive social change at all levels." (abstract)

<https://doi.org/10.1080/09614524.2018.1430748>

MIDDLE EAST / WESTERN ASIA & NORTHERN AFRICA

159. Emma Heywood: The work of women's NGOs on commercial radio in the West Bank: frustrations and shortcomings. In: *Radio Journal:International Studies in Broadcast & Audio Media*, vol. 16, nr. 1, 2018, p.59-75

"This article examines the work of women's non-governmental organizations (NGOs) on West Bank radio as they represent women, a marginalized community, within a patriarchal, traditional and religious society. It also examines the commercial and societal difficulties faced by radio stations in their interactions with NGOs. Using a quantitative and qualitative approach, this article analyses data from six commercial, rather than state-owned or community, radio stations in four West Bank cities and discusses the frustrations of both parties as they work together. Contributing to the limited literature on the role of radio in the West Bank, the article also draws on interviews with representatives from the chosen stations and the NGOs that broadcast material on radio stations. The findings suggest that, for the NGOs and in contrast to other media, radio plays an important, albeit currently limited, role as amplifiers for their campaigns. Yet the radio stations do not contribute substantively, if at all, to encouraging NGO community-building activities and, in fact, restrict themselves to a commercial-based association." (abstract)

https://doi.org/10.1386/rjao.16.1.59_1

ICTs, Information Society, Telecommunications

GENERAL & INTERNATIONAL

160. Richard Heeks: Information and communication technology for development (ICT4D). London; New York: Routledge, 2018, xviii, 410 p. (Routledge perspectives on development)

"The first three chapters set out the foundations of ICT4D: the core relation between ICTs and development; the underlying components needed for ICT4D to work; and best practice in implementing ICT4D. Five chapters then analyse key development goals: economic growth, poverty eradication, social development, good governance and environmental sustainability. Each chapter assesses the goal-related impact associated with ICTs and key lessons from real-world cases. The final chapter looks ahead to emerging technologies and emerging models of ICT-enabled development. The book uses extensive in-text diagrams, tables and boxed examples with chapter-end discussion and assignment questions and further reading. Supported by online activities, video links, session outlines and slides, this textbook provides the basis for undergraduate, postgraduate and online learning modules on ICT4D." (back cover)

161. Mariannne Haahr et al.: Hack the future of development aid. [Copenhagen]: DANIDA, 2018, 35 p.

"This study opens by diving into what blockchain is and why it is a new tech tool for development. Thereafter, we explore four ways in which blockchain can be applied to hack the future of development aid and accelerate the Sustainable Development Goals. Hack #1: Innovate (aid) money with cryptocurrency. Hack #2: Turn rights into code on the blockchain. Hack #3: Program aid money and agreements. Hack #4: Disrupt the aid model." (p.3)

<https://reliefweb.int/report/world/hack-future-development-aid>

162. Anne-Marie Laulan (coord.): Le numérique et le développement des Suds. In: *Communication, technologie et développement*, nr. 5, 2018, p.8-145

Contents: Jean-Paul Lafrance: L'Afrique et le développement par le numérique, un problème idéologique ? -- Alain Bienayme: L'irruption du numérique au Sud, le cas de l'Afrique -- Bonaventure Mve-Ondo: Critique de la gouvernance numérique -- Destiny Tchekouali: Politiques internationales de solidarité numérique en Afrique -- Myriam Donsimoni: L'Afrique entre communautés traditionnelles et monde virtuel -- Ghislaine Azemard, Matthieu Quiniou: L'empire du réseau parallèle, le numérique en Chine -- François Bart, Michel Lesourd: Développement rural en Afrique tropicale et diffusion du numérique, une approche géographique -- Fathallah Daghami: Numérique et développement, des promesses de relance économique aux potentialités de changement sociopolitique au Maghreb -- Didier Oillo: L'innovation en éducation, un enjeu majeur pour les pays francophones -- Djamel Toudert: La connectivité en milieu scolaire mexicain -- Bruna Burkhardt Furlani, Marcia Marques, Marcelo Souza de Jesus: Communication networks: disaster in Paracatu de Baixo [Brazil] -- Armando Barriguete-Melendez: L'expérience mexicaine «NutriNet Santé».

subjects: ICTs and development; educational use of ICTs / internet; e-governance / e-democracy; social media and ICTs in disaster & humanitarian crisis management & prevention; digital media & communication - Africa; Brazil; Mexico

http://www.homeofgeography.org/uk/news_2018/Num%C3%A9rique%20et%20d%C3%A9velop%20Africq.pdf

163. Bhanu Bhakta Acharya: Conceptual evolution of the digital divide: a systematic review of the literature over a period of five years (2010 – 2015). In: *World of Media. Journal of Russian Media and Journalism Studies*, 2017, p.41-74

"Throughout the last twenty years the digital divide – a multidimensional concept – has evolved in a manner that takes account of various technological, socio-economic, socio-political, and socio-cultural considerations. The objective of this study is to access recent conceptualizations of the term and to identify emerging considerations. In this paper I employ Okoli and Schabram's (Okoli, Schabram, 2010) systematic literature review framework as a basis for examining 21 digital divide focused scholarly articles that were selected from 118 peer-reviewed journal articles published between 2010 and 2015. The findings suggest that scholarly literature published in this domain during the last five years has identified 42 user attitudes towards technology, motivations for use of technology, and socio-cultural backgrounds as factors influencing the notion of the digital divide. Despite the lack of a widely agreed upon definition of the digital divide, recent conceptualizations appear to be moving away from the traditional emphasis on technological and economic gaps. The central theme of the selected articles is that without addressing long existing socio-economic and sociocultural inequalities, which are real and deep divides, bridging the technological gaps might not end the real issue of digital divide."

<http://worldofmedia.ru/CONCEPTUAL%20EVOLUTION%20OF%20THE%20DIGITAL%20DIVIDE.pdf>

164. P. T. H. Unwin: Reclaiming information and communication technologies for development. Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2017, viii, 226 p.

"ICTs undoubtedly have the potential to reduce poverty, for example by enhancing education, health delivery, rural develop and entrepreneurship across Africa, Asia and Latin America. However, all too often, projects designed to do so fail to go to scale, and are unsustainable when donor funding ceases. Indeed, ICTs have actually dramatically increased inequality across the world. The central purpose of this book is to account for why this is so, and it does so primarily by laying bare the interests that have underlain the dramatic expansion of ICTs in recent years. Unless these are fully understood, it will not be possible to reclaim the use of these technologies to empower the world's poorest and most marginalised." (website Oxford University Press)

Google Books preview: <https://books.google.com/books?isbn=9780198795292>

AFRICA, SUB-SAHARAN

165. Christopher Csikszentmihályi, Gemma Rodrigues et al.: Social tech ecosystems in Sub-Saharan Africa. Madeira Interactive Technologies Institute (M-ITI), 2018, 86 p.

"Around the world diverse actors are working to develop technology that directly improves social conditions. This report refers to these types of technology as 'social tech'. Examples of social tech include anti-corruption systems for citizens to report bribes; communications platforms for refugees on the move; and systems that allow farmers to plan their next crop. The resulting report surveys how social tech is produced and used across sub-Saharan Africa, and what interventions might enrich and improve this 'ecosystem'. Its primary focus is on information and communication technologies (ICT), though many of its lessons will apply more broadly. It also concentrates on

accessible systems, in which the end user is the person who benefits, rather than on specialised systems for professionals. Commissioned by funders in the social tech sphere, the purpose of this report is to find where intervention might improve the ecosystem. We believe that addressing key weaknesses in the ecosystem can help new social tech initiatives – with powerful base-of-the-pyramid benefits – to succeed." (executive summary)

<https://www.ssa.m-iti.org/final-report>

ASIA & PACIFIC

166. Cheryll Ruth Soriano, Ruepert Jiel Cao, Marianne Sison: Experiences of ICT use in shared, public access settings in Philippine slums. In: *Development in Practice*, vol. 28, nr. 3, 2018, p.358-373

"This article examines how privacy is understood, lived, and negotiated by youth users of information and communication technology (ICT) in slum communities in the Philippines. In the context of shared and public access arrangements prevalent in many low-income communities in the Global South, the article discusses the intersections of space, technology, and the sharing economy underlying socio-technical practice that shape the privacy notions. It argues for rethinking the ICT for development and privacy policy discourse to integrate experiences from shared access settings." (abstract)

<https://doi.org/10.1080/09614524.2018.1430122>

International Communication, Foreign News, Public Diplomacy

GENERAL & INTERNATIONAL

167. Terry Flew: Understanding global media. 2nd ed. London: Palgrave Macmillan, 2018, xii, 227 p.

Contents: 1. Introduction to Global Media: Key Concepts -- 2. Modernization Theories and Development Communication -- 3. Critical Political Economy -- 4. Globalization Theories -- 5. The Changing Geography of Global Media Production -- 6. Global Media Cultures -- 7. Globalization, Nation-States and Media Policy -- 8. Conclusion.

168. Florian Zollmann: Media, propaganda and the politics of intervention. New York et al.: Peter Lang, 2017, xiv, 276 p.

"Building on critical theory, most notably Herman and Chomsky's Propaganda Model, Florian Zollmann's pioneering study brings propaganda back to the forefront of the debate. On the basis of a forensic examination of 1,911 newspaper articles, Zollmann investigates US, UK and German media reporting of the military operations in Kosovo, Iraq, Libya, Syria and Egypt. The book demonstrates how 'humanitarian intervention' and 'R2P' are only evoked in the news media if so called 'enemy' countries of Western states are the perpetrators of human rights violations. Zollmann's work evidences that the news media plays a crucial propaganda role in facilitating a selective process of shaming during the build-up towards military interventions." (back cover)

ASIA & PACIFIC

169. Junhao Hong, Youling Liu: Internationalisation of China's television: history, development and new trends. In: Gary D. Rawnsley, Ming-Yeh T. Rawnsley (eds.): *Routledge handbook of Chinese media*. London; New York: Routledge, 2018, p.427-445

"In general, the internationalisation of China's television in the past several decades can be divided into four intertwined paths. The first is importing media and cultural products from other countries, which initiated the exchange of China's television with the outside world, and so far is still popularly employed by all levels of Chinese television units. The second is coproducing television products with foreign media. The third is exporting television dramas to other countries; and the fourth, which demonstrates the new trend of internationalisation of China's television, is an aggressive strategy of expanding China's media outlets and their informational and cultural products abroad." (p.427)

170. Gary D. Rawnsley: Chinese international broadcasting, public diplomacy and soft power. In: Gary D. Rawnsley, Ming-Yeh T. Rawnsley (eds.): *Routledge handbook of Chinese media*. London; New York: Routledge, 2018, p.460-475

"There are five key reasons why China encounters problems in trying to manage the global conversation. First, the power and scope of conversation is not under China's control, but rather resides in the audience ... Second, the audience's image of China is conditioned by the politics of the country: the authoritarian political system, a flaccid approach to human rights, the rise of an aggressive style of nationalism, the treatment of

dissidents ... The third problem in China's strategy follows the second. China's public diplomacy activities strain to achieve credibility ... Fourth, the public diplomacy architecture, with the international broadcasters securely embedded within the political system, reinforces popular suspicion that the Chinese are engaged in state-sponsored propaganda ... Fifth, China's international broadcasters are considered by the leadership as a remedy for the apparent defects in the global flow of information. Moreover, at the heart of cultural imperialism lies a belief that power over the global flow of news and information translates into strategic and political power. However, the continued relevance of this theory is open to discussion ..." (conclusions, p.471-472)

171. Daya Kishan Thussu, Hugo De Burgh, Anbin Shi (eds.): **China's media go global**. London; New York: Routledge, 2018, xiv, 324 p. (Internationalizing media studies)

Contents: Introduction -- **Part I: Conceptualizing the rise of China's media**. The globalization of Chinese media: the global context / Daya Thussu -- China's role in remapping global communication / Anbin Shi -- Domestic context of Chinese media's globalization / Hugo de Burgh -- From the outside in: CCTV going global in a new world communication order / Zhengrong Hu, Deqiang Ji and Yukun Gong -- Soft power and the strategic context for China's "media going global" policy / Suzanne Xiao Yang -- **Part II: Chinese media abroad**. Tiangao or Tianxia: the ambiguities of CCTV's English-language news for Africa / Vibien Marsh -- China daily: Beijing's global voice? / Falk Hartig -- The "going out" of China Radio International -- Internationalization of China's new documentary -- China's media going global: newspapers and magazines -- **Part III: Discourses of Sino-globalization**. The effectiveness of Chinese cultural centres in China's public diplomacy -- Foreign correspondents in China: partner or liability in China's public diplomacy? -- China in Africa: refiguring centre-periphery media dynamics -- The rise of China's financial media: globalizing economy vs. globalizing economic discourse -- The three patterns of Chinese international communication -- **Part IV: Media with Chinese characteristics**. Advertising in China: global implications and impacts -- Social media and global conversation -- Transforming entertainment television through transnational formats -- Yunnan media rhetoric on the "gateway" to Southeast Asia.

EUROPE

172. Todd C. Helmus, Elizabeth Bodine-Baron, Andrew Radin, Mdeline Magnuson, Joshua Mendelsohn, William Marcellino, Andriy Bega, Zev Winkelman: **Russian social media influence: understanding Russian propaganda in Eastern Europe**. Santa Monica, Calif.: RAND Corporation, 2018, xvii, 130 p.

"A RAND Corporation study examined Russian-language content on social media and the broader propaganda threat posed to the region of former Soviet states that include Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Ukraine, and, to a lesser extent, Moldova and Belarus. In addition to employing a state-funded multilingual television network, operating various Kremlin-supporting news websites, and working through several constellations of Russia-backed "civil society" organizations, Russia employs a sophisticated social media campaign that includes news tweets, nonattributed comments on web pages, troll and bot social media accounts, and fake hashtag and Twitter campaigns. Nowhere is this threat more tangible than in Ukraine, which has been an active propaganda battleground since the 2014 Ukrainian revolution. Other countries in the region look at Russia's actions and annexation of Crimea and recognize the need to pay careful attention to Russia's propaganda campaign. To conduct this study, RAND researchers employed a mixed-methods approach that used careful quantitative analysis of social media data to understand the scope of Russian social media campaigns combined with interviews with regional experts and U.S. and North Atlantic Treaty Organization security experts to understand the critical ingredients to countering this campaign." (back cover)

https://www.rand.org/pubs/research_reports/RR2237.html

173. Emma Heywood: **European foreign conflict reporting: a comparative analysis of public news providers**. London; New York: Routledge, 2017, 174 p. (Media, war and security)

"This book explores the state of European foreign conflict reporting by public-sector broadcasters, post-Cold war and post-9/11. It compares the values of three television news providers from differing public systems: BBC's News at 10, Russia's Vremya and France 2's 20 Heures. The book examines how these three news providers have reported and broadcast the ongoing Israeli-Palestinian conflict, which pre-dates both the change in East-West relations and the events of 9/11. In doing so, the work identifies and analyses the role of public and state-aligned broadcasters and illustrates how certain news values are consistently prioritised by the broadcasters and the effect this has on how news stories are portrayed. The book is divided into two parts. Part I focuses on 2006 to 2008 and provides a detailed quantitative overview of the broadcasters' news values. Part II provides an update of the analysis by examining coverage of the war in Gaza 2014 and discusses the findings from audience research into perceptions of this latter war. This book explains that not only do hierarchies in news values exist in foreign conflict reporting but that they are never arbitrary and can be explained, in part, by the

structure of the broadcasters and by events occurring within, or associated with, the reporting country, resulting in nationally differentiated perceptions of conflict throughout the world." (routledge.com)

MIDDLE EAST / WESTERN ASIA & NORTHERN AFRICA

174. Zahera Harb (ed.): **Reporting the Middle East: the practice of news in the twenty-first century**. London; New York: Tauris, 2017, xii, 226 p. (International media and journalism studies; 3)

Contents: Introduction: Reporting the Middle East, the Arab World and Islam / Zahera Harb -- 1. On the Afterline of False Syria Reporting / Omar Al-Ghazzi -- 2. First Framing and News: Lessons from Reporting Jordan in Crises / Dina Matar -- 3. Reporting Egypt: A Framing Analysis of the Coverage of the 30 June Mass Protests and Beyond / Naily Hamdy -- 4. Reporting Lebanon: Orientalism as News Practice / Zahera Harb -- 5. Reporting the Israel-Palestine Conflict / Mike Berry -- 6. Reporting Pre-1948 Palestine in Brazil: The Journalistic Narrative and the British Empire / Fernando Resende -- 7. Limited Perspectives: Reporting Gaza / James Rodgers -- 8. Stoning Iran: Strategic Narratives, Moral Authority and the Reporting of a Stoning Sentence / Esmaeil Esfandiari and Shahab Esfandiari -- 9. Reporting Turkey. Somewhere between the European Self and the Oriental Other / Birce Bora -- 10. Covering Iraq: Observations of a Fixer and Journalist / Haider Al-Safi -- 11. Reflections and Observations on Covering the Middle East: Syria, Yemen and Saudi Arabia / Lina Sinjab.

Journalism & Journalism Education

GENERAL & INTERNATIONAL

175. **Mobile journalism manual: the guide for reporters and newsrooms**. Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung (KAS), 2018

"Mobile Journalism makes journalistic video productions more affordable, flexible and faster. This mojo manual shall encourage and empower journalists to produce more video stories just using their smartphones. It was produced by a team of trainers and journalists, supported by the Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung's Media Programme Asia." (<http://www.mojo-manual.org>)
<http://www.mojo-manual.org>

176. Svetlana Pasti, Jyotika Ramaprasad (eds.): **Contemporary BRICS journalism: non-western media in transition**. London; New York: Routledge, 2018, xiv, 273 p. (Internationalizing media studies)

Contents: Introduction: why BRICS journalism matters -- **Part I: Transitioning concepts and practice across BRICS**. 1. Professionalism: Continuities and change -- 2. Newsmaking: Navigating digital territory -- 3. Ethics: Ideals and realities -- 4. Gender: Towards equality? -- 5. Profession and practice: Re-imagining the future of journalism -- **Part II: Two-country comparisons of critical issues**. 6. Technological manifestations in the newsroom: India and Brazil -- 7. Journalists and protest: Russia and China -- 8. Community radio for the right to communicate: Brazil and South Africa.

177. Peter Berglez, Ulrika Olausson, Mart Ots (eds.): **What is sustainable journalism? Integrating the environmental, social, and economic challenges of journalism**. New York et al.: Peter Lang, 2017, xxxiii, 374 p.

Contents: What Is Sustainable Journalism? An Introduction / Peter Berglez, Ulrika Olausson, and Mart Ots -- **Part One: Environment in Focus**. Quick and Dirty News: The Prospect for More Sustainable Journalism / Justin Lewis -- Making Journalism Sustainable/Sustaining the Environmental Costs of Journalism / Richard Maxwell and Toby Miller -- The Ecomodernists: Journalists Reimagining a Sustainable Future / Declan Fahy and Matthew C. Nisbet -- Post-normal Journalism: Climate Journalism and Its Changing Contribution to an Unsustainable Debate / Michael Brüggemann -- Environmental Journalism and Environmental Sustainability in Southeast Asia / Yan Wah Leung, Edson C. Tandoc Jr., and Shirley S. Ho -- Student Content Production of Climate Communications [at the University of Colorado] / Beth Osnes, Rebecca Safran, and Maxwell Boykoff -- **Part Two: Society in Focus**. Journalism and Democracy: Towards a Sustainable Future / Pieter Maesele and Danielle Raeijmaekers -- News Journalism for Global Sustainability? On the Problems with Reification and Othering when Reporting on Social Inequality / Ernesto Abalo -- News-savvy Kids and the Sustainability of Journalism / Ebba Sundin -- News Users'(Dis)trust in Media Performance: Challenges to Sustainable Journalism in Times of Xenophobia / Susanne M. Almgren -- Sustaining Spaces, Patrolling Borders: News Coverage of Migrating Peoples / Mike Gasher -- Sustainable War Journalism and International Public Law / Stig A. Nohrstedt and Rune Ottosen -- **Part Three: Economy in Focus**. A Global Media Resource Model: Understanding News Media Viability Under Varying Environmental Conditions / C. Ann Hollifield and Laura Schneider -- Monitoring Media Sustainability: Economic and Business Revisions to

Development Indicators / RobertG. Picard -- Mapping the World's Digital Media Ecosystem: The Quest for Sustainability / James Breiner -- The Sustainability of Native Advertising: Organizational Perspectives on the Blurring of the Boundary Between Editorial and Commercial Content in Contemporary Media / Fredrik Stierstedt -- Managing for Sustainable Journalism Under Authoritarianism: Innovative Business Models Aimed at Good Practice / Naomi Sakr -- Sustainable Journalism? An Approach to New Ethics Management to Achieve Competitive Advantages / Anke Trommershausen -- The Socio-local Newspaper: Creating a Sustainable Future for the Legacy Provincial News Industry / Rachel Matthews -- Structural Collapse: The American Journalism Crisis and the Search for a Sustainable Future / Victor Pickard.

178. Safe basic training curriculum: safety training for media practitioners and social communicators through the unique lens of physical awareness, digital identity, and psychosocial care. Washington, DC: IREX, 2018, 75 p.

Contents: **Physical safety lessons.** Risk assessment -- Situational Awareness -- Planning -- First Aid. **Digital Security Lessons.** The digital-physical divide -- Social engineering -- Securing passwords -- Keeping our computers healthy -- How the Internet works -- Browser security -- Smartphone security -- **Psychosocial lessons.** Risk assessment -- Risk identification -- Stress management -- Self care -- Psychosocial well-being/First aid.

<https://www.irex.org/sites/default/files/pdf/safe-basic-training-curriculum.pdf>

179. Eva Constantaras: Data journalism program design guidelines. Internews, 2018, [13 p.]

"There is a growing awareness that the challenge of teaching data journalism in many countries is split straight down the middle between teaching data and teaching journalism — in countries where neither data science nor public interest journalism are particularly well developed. Open data can be a boon to democracy — but only if there are professionals capable and motivated to transform that data into engaging and relevant information for the public. This document includes a variety of building blocks to growing data literacy, and eventually, data journalism, in a variety of contexts." (introduction)

https://www.internews.org/sites/default/files/2018-05/Data_Journalism_Program_Design_Guidelines_2018_04.pdf

180. Kuang Keng Kuek Ser: Best practices for data journalism. New York; Prague: Media Development Investment Fund (MDIF), 2018, 51 p. (MDIF Media Advisory Services - Guide; 3)

Contents: Why Data Journalism? -- Getting Started -- Towards Sustainable Data Journalism in Newsrooms -- Data Journalism Strategy for Newsrooms with Limited Resources -- Data Journalism Workflow -- Telling Stories with Data -- Other Things that Need Attention - Resources.

<http://www.kbridge.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/04/Guide-3-Best-Practices-for-Data-Journalism-by-Kuang-Keng.pdf>

181. Richard Sambrook (ed.): Global teamwork: the rise of collaboration in investigative journalism. Oxford: Reuters Institute for the Study of Journalism, 2018, vi, 107 p.

Contents: 1. Tear Down These Walls: Innovations in Collaborative Accountability Research and Reporting / Charles Lewis -- 2. The Elements of Collaboration / Richard Sambrook -- 3. New Method, New Skill, New Position? Editorial Coordinators in Cross-Border Collaborative Teams / Brigitte Alfter -- 4. Collaboration – One Tool among Many / Nicolas Kayser-Bril -- 5. Investigative Journalism and Advocacy: Natural Allies? / Anne Koch -- 6. Collaborative Journalism and the Law in the UK / Jan Clements -- Conclusions.

https://reutersinstitute.politics.ox.ac.uk/sites/default/files/2018-03/sambrook_e-ISBN_1802.pdf

182. The state of technology in global newsrooms. International Center for Journalists (ICFJ), 2017, 76 p.

"The State of Technology in Global Newsrooms is the first-ever survey on the adoption of digital technologies in news media worldwide. The International Center for Journalists, working with Georgetown University, conducted the study in 12 languages, and received more than 2,700 responses from journalists and newsroom managers in 130 countries ... Most newsrooms are not redefining roles for the digital era. Eightytwo percent of newsroom jobs remain in established roles (reporters, editors, editorial writers). About 18% are new digital roles (social media editor, digital content producer, analytics editor). Journalists use a limited range of digital skills. Of the 23 digital skills we surveyed, most newsrooms primarily use four: posting/commenting on social media (72%), taking digital photos (61%), engaging audiences on social media (58%), and distributing content across multiple platforms (56%). Digital-only and hybrid newsrooms are outpacing traditional ones in seven of the eight regions surveyed. The leader in digital is Eurasia/former USSR, with the highest percentage of digital-only newsrooms (55%) compared to anywhere

else in the world. The laggard in digital is South Asia, the only region where legacy media remain dominant. Nearly half of all outlets (43%) are traditional newsrooms." (executive summary)

<https://www.icfj.org/sites/default/files/ICFJTechSurveyFINAL.pdf>

183. Karen McIntyre, Cathrine Gyldensted: Constructive journalism: applying positive psychology techniques to news production. In: Journal of Media Innovations, vol. 4, nr. 2, 2017, p.20-34

"We propose to expand the boundaries of the news process by introducing and defining the interdisciplinary concept of constructive journalism — an emerging form of journalism that involves applying positive psychology techniques to news processes and production in an effort to create productive and engaging coverage, while holding true to journalism's core functions. First, we review the critical issues in journalism that highlight a need for this approach. Next, we define constructive journalism, discuss the history of news as it pertains to the development of constructive forms, and describe four branches of constructive journalism. Finally, we outline five techniques by which constructive journalism can be practiced, including the psychological frameworks supporting these applications." (abstract)

<http://www.journals.uio.no/index.php/TJMI/article/view/2403>

184. Autumn Slaughter, Bradley Brummel, Susan Drevo, Elana Newman et al.: Journalists and safety training: experiences and opinions. Dart Center for Journalism; Trauma Research Lab, 2017, 57 p.

"The report, based on answers from 247 respondents, summarises the 'good news', that journalists do implement changes in their behaviour when they have attended safety trainings, and the gaps and challenges, including the fact that few journalists keep their training up to date in spite of industry recommendations for refresher courses every 3 years. Recommendations include more sexual violence and harassment training; that safety trainers should be knowledgeable about gender and cultural issues; that psychological trauma needs to be addressed in training; and that more digital security training is needed." (summary by Global Forum for Media Development, gfmdd.info)

<http://bit.ly/2w8QEYQ>

185. Alice N. Tejkalová et al.: In media we trust: journalists and institutional trust perceptions in post-authoritarian and post-totalitarian countries. In: Journalism Studies, vol. 18, nr. 5, 2017, p.629-644

"Trust is a societal value that is difficult to gain and easy to lose. This article deals with the levels of trust that journalists working in eight post-authoritarian and post-totalitarian countries (Argentina, Bangladesh, Brazil, Czech Republic, Indonesia, Latvia, South Africa and Tanzania) have in various social institutions using data from the present Worlds of Journalism Study. In each country, results showed the level of trust in journalists' own institution—the media—is higher than the level of trust in both political and regulative institutions. The expression of low trust, particularly in regulative institutions, in the sampled countries represents significantly different results from previous studies about journalists' trust in countries with longer democratic traditions." (abstract)

<https://doi.org/10.1080/1461670X.2017.1279026>

AFRICA, SUB-SAHARAN

186. Hayes Mawindi Mabweazara (ed.): Newsmaking cultures in Africa: normative trends in the dynamics of socio-political and economic struggles. London: Palgrave Macmillan, 2018, xxv, 396 p.

Contents: 1.Reinvigorating 'Age-Old Questions': African Journalism Cultures and the Fallacy of Global Normative Homogeneity / Hayes Mawindi Mabweazara -- **Part I: Issues and Conceptual Debates.** 2.Towards a Journalism Education Model Curricula in Africa: A Call for a Glocal Rather than Global (Universal) Journalism Model / Ibrahim Seaga Shaw -- 3.African Journalism Cultures: The Struggle of Free Expression Against Neo-Patrimonial Governance / Robert A. White and Hayes Mawindi Mabweazara -- **Part II: Professional Practices, Cultures and Identity.** 4.The Nairobian and the 'Politics' of Tabloidization in Kenya's Print Press / George Ogola -- 5. When Your 'Take-Home' Can Hardly Take You Home: Moonlighting and the Quest for Economic Survival in the Zimbabwean Press / Hayes Mawindi Mabweazara -- 6.Press Freedom in the African Great Lakes Region: A Comparative Study of Rwanda, Burundi and the Democratic Republic of Congo / Anke Fiedler and Marie-Soleil Frère -- 7.Newsmaking Practices in Uganda: A Comparative Framing Analysis of two Leading Newspapers / Brian Semujju -- **Part III: Ethical and Professional Dilemmas.** -- 8.Brown envelope journalism: The Contradiction Between Ethical Mindset and Unethical Practice / Terje Skjerdal -- 9.Poor Capitalization and Corruption within the Nigerian Press / Muhammed Jameel Yusha'u --

10. 'Caught up in between a rock and a hard place'? A Comparative Study of how Business Journalists Negotiate Ethical Policies in Kenya and South Africa / Admire Mare -- 11. Media Ethics and Journalism in Tanzania / Ammina Kothari -- **Part IV: Politics, Political Parallelism and Partisanship.** 12. Journalism, Politics and Professionalism in Zimbabwe / Wallace Chuma -- 13. Ideology as News: Political Parallelism in Botswana's Public Media / Letshwiti Batlhalefi Tutwane -- 14. The Journalistic Field in Ethiopia: Where Partisanship and Credibility Cohabit / Abdissa Zerai and Fiti Alemu -- 15. From Watchdogs to Hostages of Peace: The Kenyan Press and the 2013 General Election / Denis Galava -- **Part V: New Media and Emerging Professional Cultures.** 16. 'We Cannot Bite the Finger that Feeds Us': Journalists' Dilemmas and the Appropriation of 'Alternative' Media in Nigerian Print Newsrooms / Motilola Olufenwa Akinfemisoye -- 17. Reality check: The Nigerian Press and the Potentials of the Internet in the Domestication of International News / Mercy Ette.
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1057/978-1-137-54109-3>

187. A baseline study on the media coverage of inequality issues in Ghana. Media Foundation for West Africa (MFWA), 2018, 29 p.

"The study found that the media gives only 12% coverage to inequality issues in Ghana. Thus, across the 22 media outlets, 783 stories focused on inequalities out of a total of 6,477 stories monitored. It was also observed the media's attention is largely focused on social inequalities overlooking other forms like economic and political inequalities among citizens. Moreover, 68% of the stories that focused on inequalities were generated through already made or routine news sources such as coverage of press conferences and events, as against enterprising means of generating stories. This indicates the media's lackluster commitment to the coverage of inequality issues. The study further found that 6 out of 10 of the stories on inequality were framed episodically. Thus, majority of the stories were treated as single, isolated incidents of inequality rather than being part of a bigger or broader issue of widespread inequality. It is, therefore, recommended that, given the gap in inequality reporting as observed through the study, journalists and editors are trained to increase their knowledge on inequality issues and also equipped with the requisite skills to report inequalities for impact and policy redress." (executive summary)

http://www.mfwa.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/06/Baseline_report_inequality.pdf

188. Alan Finlay (ed.): State of the newsroom 2017: fakers and makers. Johannesburg: University of the Witwatersrand, Wits Journalism, [2018], iv, 60 p.

"The fourth annual report looks at jobs in the newsroom, fake news and fact-checking journalism, and highlights the problem of threats to media freedom in South Africa. In a survey conducted across a range of newsrooms both big and small, it found that young, black women journalists are more likely to find work in South African newsrooms than any other demographic. The survey also confirmed that, with one or two exceptions, young, less experienced journalists are writing the news we read every day. While its overview of honours research into fake news suggests there might not be as much of it circulating in this country as we imagine, it also found that fact-checking journalism has yet to gain the traction in South African newsrooms as a marketable genre in the way that it has elsewhere in the world." (<http://journalism.co.za/resources/state-of-the-newsroom>)

<http://journalism.co.za/wp-content/uploads/2018/04/906-STATE-OF-THE-NEWSROOM-2018-REPRINT-V3.pdf>

189. Anya Schiffrin, George Lugalmi (eds.): African muckraking: 75 years of investigative journalism from Africa. Auckland Park (ZA): Jacana, 2018, xxxii, 347 p.

"This collection of 41 pieces of African journalism includes passionate and committed writing on labor abuses, police brutality, women's rights, the struggle for democracy and independence on the continent and other subjects. Each piece of writing is introduced by a noted scholar or journalist who explains the context and why the journalism mattered." (back cover)

190. Bevelyn Dube, Lizette Rabe: Spaces of resistance in the de-westernization of journalism curricula narrative in post-1994 South Africa. In: Journal of African Media Studies, vol. 9, nr. 3, 2017, p.415-433

"Since 1994, the call to de-westernize journalism education and training curricula has been a major narrative in South Africa's transformation discourses. Journalism education and training institutions have responded to this call by holding conferences, colloquia, seminars and symposia to try and find ways of de-westernizing journalism curricula, which they argue are ill-suited to meeting the needs of a 'new' democratic and transforming South Africa. However, though these calls have been consistently made both inside and outside Africa, there is no agreement amongst scholars what exactly the process of de-westernization of journalism curricula would entail. This article reflects on

the possible trajectories that the process of de-westernization would follow, as well as interrogates the feasibility of de-westernizing journalism curricula in the post-1994 South African context. The article highlights the contradictions and complexities inherent in the de-westernization narrative in South Africa."

https://doi.org/10.1386/jams.9.3.415_1

AMERICAS & CARIBBEAN

191. Teresa Mioli, Ismael Nafría (eds.): Innovators in Latin American journalism. Austin, Tex.: Knight Center for Journalism in the Americas, 2018, 106 p.

also published in Portuguese and Spanish

"This book was presented in April 2018 at the 11th Iberian American Colloquium on Digital Journalism, organized by the Knight Center for Journalism in the Americas at the University of Texas at Austin. The book compiles reports from the series "Innovators in Latin American Journalism," published on the Knight Center's blog from December 2017 to April 2018. Additionally, it offers practical advice from Latin American journalists on themes including crowdfunding, design thinking, revenue and transnational collaboration." (title page)

https://knightcenter.utexas.edu/books/INNOVATORS_ENGLISH.pdf

ASIA & PACIFIC

192. Eva Constantaras, Asad Jan, Asma Usman, Muhammad Adil: The promise and challenge of data journalism: lessons from Pakistan. Internews, 2018, 19 p.

"The barriers to data journalism identified by academics and industry are very real. Several veteran journalists with a strong history of public interest reporting lacked the basic grasp of mathematics and technology needed for the pace of the program, and were unable to complete the course. Similarly, several more junior participants were enthusiastic and excelling, but did not receive enough institutional support despite an agreement with their editors. Though several partner media outlets have embraced data journalism, they are not nationwide mass media and have limited online audiences. It remains to be seen whether after the economic and editorial support of Internews ends, if these emerging data journalists are able to carve out a niche for their new craft in the competitive Pakistani media market." (conclusion, p.17)

https://www.internews.org/sites/default/files/2018-03/Internews_Pakistan_data_journalism_casestudy_public_0.pdf

193. Waqas Naeem et al.: Surrendering to silence: an account of self-censorship among Pakistani journalists. Media Matters for Democracy, 2018, 55 p.

"The following are the key takeaways from the study: Pakistani journalists work in an environment that makes self-censorship difficult to avoid ... 2. Pakistani journalists exercise self-censorship in personal settings ... 3. Journalists perceive the policies of their own news organizations as major hurdles in the way of free expression ... 4. Pakistani journalists especially likely to curtail expression about military and religion ... 5. Not all journalists aware of securing digital communication but most interested in knowing more ... 6. Popular self-censorship mitigation strategy offers encouragement for collaboration and editorial support." (executive summary)

<http://digitalrightsmonitor.pk/wp-content/uploads/2018/05/report-1.pdf>

194. Levi Obijiofor, Richard Murray, Shailendra B. Singh: Changes in journalism in two post-authoritarian non-Western countries. In: International Communication Gazette, vol. 79, nr. 4, 2017, p.379-399

"There have been significant changes in journalistic practices in various countries over the years. Yet little is known about the nature of changes in journalism in transitional developing countries following military rule. Drawing on email surveys of journalists in Nigeria and Fiji, two countries with recent histories of military dictatorship that are rarely examined in the research literature, this comparative study investigates journalistic practices in the two countries. Results show that in Nigeria, the transition from military rule to democratic system of government in May 1999 and the enactment of the Freedom of Information Act in 2011 have ushered in significant changes in the way journalism is practised. However, there remains an adversarial relationship between the government and journalists. In Fiji, the 2006 coup, the fourth in the country's history, led to a more restrictive environment for journalists, despite democratic elections in 2014. Under pressure, journalists are rethinking their roles, with some now considering 'development journalism' as a legitimate journalistic genre." (abstract)

<http://journals.sagepub.com/doi/full/10.1177/1748048516682147>

195. Tina Bettels-Schwabbauer, Nadia Leih, Gábor Polyák, Annamária Torbó, Ana Pinto Martinho, Miguel Crespo, Raluca Radu: **Newsreel: new skills for the next generation of journalists. Research report.** Erich Brost Institute for International Journalism (EBI); University of Pécs (PTE), Institute for Communication and Media Studies; ISCTE-University Institute of Lisbon (ISCTE-IUL); University of Bucharest (UB), Faculty of Journalism and Communication Studies (FJSC), 2018, 106 p.

"The digitalisation has significantly changed the dynamics of journalism and the job of journalists. Journalism education should stay abreast of these changes. Against this background, we have analysed how academic journalism education in Germany, Hungary, Portugal and Romania teaches new skills needed for today's journalists. The key focus is on data journalism, collaborative journalism, new business models and ethical challenges for journalists in the digital age." (<https://en.ejo.ch>)
http://newsreel.pt.ehu/sites/newsreel.pt.ehu/files/REPORT/new_skills_for_the_next_generation_of_journalists_-_research_report.pdf

196. Kenneth Andresen, Abit Hoxha, Jonila Godole: **New roles for media in the Western Balkans: a study of transitional journalism.** In: *Journalism Studies*, vol. 18, nr. 5, 2017, p.614-628

"This article analyzes how journalists in the Western Balkans consider the roles of journalism in times of transitions in the region. Findings from the Worlds of Journalism (WJS) study reveal that journalists and editors in the Western Balkans perceive their roles to be broader than those in traditionally western societies. They subscribe to traditional journalism values but also argue that the media has a broad responsibility to contribute to enhance transitions of societies after longer periods of conflict. At the same time, journalists have little trust in the institutions of society entrusted with the task of leading the countries through many issues of transitional justice. The article draws on empirical material from the WJS survey in 2014 and 2015 in Albania, Croatia, Kosovo and Serbia." (abstract)

<https://doi.org/10.1080/1461670X.2016.1268928>

MIDDLE EAST / WESTERN ASIA & NORTHERN AFRICA

197. Michel Leroy: **Recherche-étude sur la formation au journalisme en Tunisie.** Media Up Programme d'Appui aux Médias Tunisiens; Centre Africain de Perfectionnement des Journalistes et Communicateurs (CAPJC), 2018, 62 p.

also published in Arabic

"1. A la lumière de l'attrait du Mastère professionnel (MP) « cross-media » pour les étudiants comme pour les employeurs et d'autres expériences de concours sélectifs, l'Institut de presse et des sciences de l'information (Ipsi) gagnerait à créer un MP majoritairement ouvert aux autres filières, afin d'avoir le potentiel d'attirer l'excellence sur des profils formés par d'autres institutions ou universités du pays. 2. Les centres de formation au journalisme diplômants gagneraient à renforcer leur concours d'entrée, en diversifiant les épreuves et en incluant un oral destiné à valoriser la démarche professionnelle des candidats, comme c'est le cas en mastère. 3. Les centres de formation au journalisme diplômants devraient réfléchir à l'introduction d'une filière en horaires aménagés (cours du soir ou de fin de semaine), de manière à prendre en compte l'arrivée massive de professionnels en activité, notamment au niveau du mastère. Ces horaires aménagés supposeraient une réorganisation de la mise à disposition des équipements et des matériels." (Vingt-cinq pistes de réflexion, p.7)

subjects: journalism training & education; journalism / communication training centers; media assistance: journalism training - Tunisia - position papers / recommendations

http://www.capjc.tn/wp-content/rapports/recherche-etude_sur_la_formation_au_journalisme_en_tunisie.pdf

Media Assistance

GENERAL & INTERNATIONAL

198. **Journalism impact primer & journalism impact toolkit.** Walton Family Foundation, [2018], 25 p., 21 p.

"This report puts forth a Walton Family Foundation (WFF) Media Impact Framework and identifies key indicators and research methods that can be used to assess journalism investments across program areas, based on best practices in the field of media strategy and research. The companion WFF Media Impact Toolkit provides a set of steps for grantmakers to take to get from the decision to invest in media all the way to identifying the appropriate indicators, targets and baselines. The information that follows is

customized to reflect WFF goals, priorities and processes, but it is our hope that other partners can utilize the materials to become more effective communicators and grantmakers. This report also provides background information about the journalistic profession, noting in particular its differences from social change and advocacy organizations. This context is especially important for framing what can be difficult conversations with journalism organizations, given their commitment to neutrality and the recent—and ongoing—upheaval in the industry." (summary, p.3)

<https://www.waltonfamilyfoundation.org/journalism-impact-primer>

199. Mary Myers, Linet Angaya Juma: **Defending independent media: a comprehensive analysis of aid flows.** Washington, DC: Center for International Media Assistance (CIMA), 2018, 37 p.

"When donors provide assistance to the media sector, they frequently back projects that aim to strengthen the media's contribution to good governance in some way or another. This kind of funding is consistent with recent declarations made by the international community on the importance of protecting independent media for the sake of democracy and development. Yet, in the bigger picture, donors still only commit a tiny fraction to this sector and appear to be responding slowly, if at all, to the unique challenges of press freedom in the digital age. Media assistance represented on average just 0.3 percent of total official development aid (ODA) between 2010 and 2015. Donor flows to media are small, but are holding steady. China is an increasingly active player in terms of global media aid flows, although its interventions are largely focused on developing infrastructure and take the form of loans rather than development grants." (key findings)

https://www.cima.ned.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/06/CIMA-AidData-Report_web_150ppi_rev.pdf

200. Jessica Noske-Turner: **Rethinking media development through evaluation: beyond freedom.** Cham: Palgrave Macmillan, 2018, xiii, 176 p.

"This book argues for an overhaul of the way media assistance is evaluated, and explores how new thinking about evaluation can reinforce the shifts towards better media development. The pursuit of media freedom has been the bedrock of media development since its height in the 1990s. Today, citizen voice, participation, social change, government responsiveness and accountability, and other 'demand-side' aspects of governance, are increasingly the rubric within which assistance to media development operates." (publisher)

Chapter 2;

<http://www.springer.com/cda/content/document/cdadownloaddocument/9783319585673-c2.pdf?SGWID=0-0-45-1624462-p180852618>

201. Mary Myers, Nicola Harford, Katie Bartholomew: **Media assistance: review of the recent literature and other donors' approaches.** iMedia Associates; Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC), 2017, 82 p.

"The Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC) has commissioned iMedia Associates (iMedia) to conduct a Capitalisation Exercise (CapEx) of its media assistance, with the primary objective of examining its current programmes and bringing out lessons learned. As the second output of this CapEx, iMedia has carried out a review of what other donors are doing on media assistance. As agreed, it focuses on current media support by five donors/agencies: DFID (UK Aid), Sida (Sweden), UNESCO, UNDP and the Knight Foundation. We have chosen the five donors to reflect the diversity of donor-types, namely two large and influential Western donors (UK's DFID and Swedish Sida), agencies in the UN system (UNDP and UNESCO) and a well-endowed US-based private foundation (Knight Foundation). This review of other donors also synthesises key findings from a literature review of the wider media assistance sector in order to identify good practice and situate SDC's approach in relation to other donors. Our emphasis is on current programmes, policy documents and funding mechanisms." (introduction)

https://www.shareweb.ch/site/DDLGN/Documents/Media_Assistance_Donor_and_Lit_Review%202017.pdf

202. **Compilation of IPDC implementation reports.** Paris: International Programme for the Development of Communication (IPDC), 2018, 92 p.

"This document presents a compilation of the implementation reports submitted by field offices on the implementation of non-earmarked IPDC projects approved by the 61st IPDC Bureau Meeting in March 2017. During the 61st IPDC Bureau meeting held on 21-22 March 2017 in Paris, 44 projects in 38 countries were approved with non-earmarked funding. This document is a compilation of the IPDC reports that have been submitted by field offices." (summary)

<http://unesdoc.unesco.org/images/0026/002617/261754e.pdf>

203. Seán O Siochrú, Geoff Geurts: Evaluation of the International Programme for the Development of Communication (IPDC). Paris: UNESCO, 2018, 122 p.

"The evaluation found that IPDC interventions have achieved important outcomes in several key areas. Furthermore, some of the results achieved are directly associated with features that are specific to IPDC and derive from its unique governance structures and instruments. In terms of key challenges, the evaluation recommends the development of an IPDC Strategic Framework to clarify and strengthen its overall strategic positioning." (summary)

<http://unesdoc.unesco.org/images/0026/002616/261689e.pdf>

204. Laxmi Parthasarathy, Michael Gordon: The bottom-up media revolution: how social entrepreneurs are building trust between communities and the media. Ashoka, 2018, 29 p.

"Ashoka is an organization that supports social entrepreneurs around the world and has the longest track record of doing so. It has identified and supported over 3,500 "Ashoka Fellows," many of whom are in the media sector. Therefore, Ashoka sits on a treasure trove of data on transformative media innovations. We analyzed this data to understand how social entrepreneurs around the world are trying to improve the media landscape, assessed the most successful approaches, and identified gaps that social entrepreneurship has not yet filled. To do so, we selected a subset of Ashoka Fellows whose primary aim is to improve the media landscape and who are demonstrably making a substantial impact. We call them "Core Media Fellows" and selected them from an initial pool of 231 Fellows, after gathering extensive data and applying rigorous selection criteria to identify the final cohort. Each of these fifty social entrepreneurs seeks to harness the tectonic shifts under way in the global media landscape to more constructively serve societal interests. Among the group, we found stunning diversity. For example, Core Media Fellows hailed from twenty-two countries. But we also discerned broad similarities. Indeed, each of the fifty Fellows pursued one of five overarching goals: Improving the infrastructure and environment within which the media operates; Improving standards of reporting to strengthen the quality of journalism; Ensuring the media is a vehicle for civic engagement; Making the media a self-sustaining business; Increasing media literacy by providing the public with diverse and representative content. Our study of social entrepreneurs reveals important lessons—spanning strategies to represent marginalized voices to partnership models within and beyond the media industry—for how to transform the media. But it also uncovers areas of need, such as business model innovations, where too few social entrepreneurs have found the support to pilot approaches that ultimately could reverse the media's declining fortunes." (p.1-2)

<http://socialimpact.umich.edu/wp-content/uploads/2018/04/Parthasarathy-and-Gordon-Bottom-Up-Media-Revolution-FINAL.pdf>

205. Robert G. Picard: Monitoring media sustainability: economic and business revisions to development indicators. In: Peter Berglez, Ulrika Olausson, Mart Ots (eds.): What is sustainable journalism? Integrating the environmental, social, and economic challenges of journalism. New York et al.: Peter Lang, 2018, p.243-256

"Robert G. Picard describes the evolution of UNESCO's media development indicators. The chapter describes a growing focus on economic, financial and managerial dimensions, since, it argues, they pave the fundament to any sustainable, commercial or non-commercial journalistic venture. What Picard critically argues is that there is no universal quick fix for sustainable journalism. Any normative effort to define and measure media development or sustainable journalism also needs to take into account the local contingencies, where sustainability may look quite different depending on its temporal, geographic, economic and cultural context." (p.xxxi)

AFRICA, SUB-SAHARAN

206. Nigel Baker, Helen Scott: Media capacity building in Sudan: a measure of success? In: African Journalism Studies, 2018

"A five-year, media capacity-building programme in Sudan gives some valuable pointers about how to keep a media-development programme alive—and the positive results that can be achieved through perseverance and a collaborative effort by stakeholders. The results included the introduction of a new reporting style that highlighted issues of public interest, not previously understood, and journalists who were given the confidence to minimise self-censorship." (abstract)

<https://doi.org/10.1080/23743670.2018.1473272>

207. Mary Myers: Nigerian newspapers: the attractions and drawbacks of foreign aid funding. In: African Journalism Studies, 2018

"This article looks at the relationship between four major newspapers in Nigeria and foreign donors. The discussion centres on the attractions and drawbacks of foreign donor funding from these newspapers' point of view and highlights points of convergence and divergence in the agendas of the newspapers and the international donors. The aim of the discussion is, through this case study of four newspapers, to highlight some issues pertaining to aid in the media sector, emphasising the perspective of the aid recipients, as opposed to the donors', whose point of view tends to be more widely articulated." (abstract)

<https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/23743670.2018.1473273>

208. Peace radio programme in the border areas between Oromia and SNNPRS in Ethiopia: impact assessment 2016. Addis Ababa: Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ), Civil Peace Service (CPS) Programme Ethiopia, 2017, vii, 32 p.

"The impact assessment comprised a survey, focus-group discussions and key informant interviews as its sources of data. The survey covered 194 members of the Peace Radio listener clubs, in which members discuss the Peace Radio contents and initiate peace initiatives on the basis of a standardised questionnaire of open and closed questions ... The impact assessment came to the following conclusions: The Peace Radio approach, using broadcasts in combination with listener club meetings, has the potential to reach a broad audience effectively. It was generally found to be well appreciated and considered relevant by its target communities. The diversity of media formats used in the Peace Radio make the programme attractive and unique, as different media formats correlate with different listeners' preferences. The very high attendance of listener club meetings indicates its high level of attractiveness. Listener clubs are appropriate forums where people from different (ethnic) groups – even from conflicting parties – come together and discuss issues in a constructive and peaceful manner. The clubs are an essential part of the Peace Radio Programme. The programme equips listener club members with basic peace-building skills, with members feeling able to apply them. Changes in attitude are very difficult to achieve. Increasing tolerance and respect towards other groups and communities usually takes years, if not decades, to achieve. As the findings of the impact assessment indicate, the Peace Radio approach was able to achieve measurable change in attitudes in a short time period of 2-5 years. Prejudices and stereotypes which had previously served as a breeding ground for conflicts were significantly reduced through the broadcasts but also through the interaction in the (joint) listener club sessions. This is a very impressive result." (executive summary)

<https://www.ziviler-friedensdienst.org/sites/ziviler-friedensdienst.org/files/anhang/publikation/zfd-peace-radio-programme-57249.pdf>

209. Strengthening free, independent and professional journalism in Ethiopia: feasibility study. Kalmar (S): Fojo Media Institute, 2017, 35 p.

Contents: Introduction -- Swedish Development Cooperation Policies -- Methodology, purpose and scope -- Assessment of the Ethiopian Media Landscape -- Prognosis for the near future -- Potential entry points for support: General; Facilitation support for the Media Council; Media Sector Conference for dialogue; Vocational education for mid-level media managers; Vocational trainings for media practitioners; Training of Trainers model for improving ethics among media practitioners; Support to promote gender equity in the media sector; Mentoring project for investigative journalists; Dialogue on the implementation for journalists of the Anti-Terrorism Proclamation; International university collaboration on journalism education; Establishment of a help desk on access to information for journalists; Training of civil servants on access to information regulations; Establishment of a platform for constructive engagement of diaspora media representatives; System for regular media audience surveys; Fund for assisting content production of news and current affairs; Institutional support to the Ethiopian Broadcasting Authority; Research programme on development journalism in transition; Financing for media start-ups.

https://fojo.se/images/documents/Etiopien/Fojo-Feasibility-Study-Media-Ethiopia_final.pdf

210. Sam Phiri: End of an era and the debacle of cross-border media building projects in Africa. In: Journal of African Media Studies, vol. 9, nr. 3, 2017, p.401-414

"In the 1990s following the collapse of the Berlin Wall in Germany and the death of Apartheid in South Africa, several cross-national initiatives were undertaken in Africa to strengthen the role of the media in nascent democracies. Some 30 years later, several of these initiatives are dead while the surviving ones are on the brink of folding. This discussion takes a critical historic synopsis by exploring the conjectural and chronological foundations for such media initiatives, in particular, in the Southern African

Development Community [MISA, SAMDEF and NSJ Centre]. It concludes that while much was accomplished, these foreign-inspired endeavours are no longer valid, useable or germane and ought to be abandoned. That way, Africa shall define its own urgencies, priorities and destiny without the external stimulus." (abstract)

https://doi.org/10.1386/jams.9.3.401_1

211. Lauren Kogen, Briar Smith: **The use of IVR to support monitoring and evaluation of media interventions: a case study of the VOTO system in Rwanda.** Philadelphia: Annenberg School for Communication at the University of Pennsylvania, Center for Advanced Research in Global Communication (CARGC), 2016, 21 p. (CARGC Report; 1)

"This report described a pilot study using the VOTO Interactive Voice Response (IVR) platform to 1) distribute content and 2) collect quantitative and qualitative monitoring and evaluation data regarding a media program in Rwanda. In addition to showing that the VOTO system worked well as a distribution tool (though expensive) – our findings suggest great potential for the use of IVR as an M&E tool. Unfortunately, we cannot recommend a particular system as yet having the capacity to offer an efficient and cost-effective system for NGOs looking to collect qualitative and quantitative data cheaply and accurately." (discussion, p.13)

<http://dx.doi.org/10.13140/RG.2.2.24854.55364>

212. Karen O'Connor, Josephus Kongo: **Strengthening accountability through media in Sierra Leone: final evaluation.** London: BBC Media Action, 2016, 55 p.

"The magazine programme Fo Rod and the debate show Tok Bot Salone built a loyal and engaged audience. The number of people who listened to either one or both programmes increased from 0.8 million in 2013 to 1.1 million in 2015, representing 29% of all adults. The proportion of regular listeners was very high, with practically all listeners tuning in to at least every other episode. In the year after the elections, almost half the audience (48%) was female. But, despite efforts to maintain this, the proportion dropped to 39% by 2015 – a decline also seen in other Global Grant countries following elections. Research respondents were drawn to the radio programmes because they were informative and easy to understand, and listeners enjoyed the calm, audience-driven style of presentation. Tok Bot Salone's format of debates in different localities was considered particularly effective at providing a platform for citizens to ask their leaders questions. By 2015, the BBC Media Action Sierra Leone Facebook page was the most popular (liked) in the country ... Fo Rod and Tok Bok Salone appear to have successfully supported bottom-up accountability: more than two in five listeners strongly agreed that they played a role in holding government to account. This is a higher proportion than seen in any of the other countries where BBC Media Action delivered Global Grant-funded governance projects. Accountability was particularly important in the context of the Ebola outbreak when people were reliant on decisive, lifesaving government action. However, the extent to which the programmes supported top-down responsiveness was less clear. There were calls to provide more followup programmes to examine leaders' commitment to making promised change." (key findings, p.6-7)

<http://dataportal.bbcmiaaction.org/site/assets/uploads/2017/07/Sierra-Leone-Country-Report-2017.pdf>

AMERICAS & CARIBBEAN

213. Dwight Knell Knell, Nina Sachdev, Jessica Clark: **Funding journalism, finding innovation: success stories and ideas for creative, sustainable partnerships.** Philadelphia, Pa.: Media Impact Funders; Shorenstein Center on Media, Politics and Public Policy, 2018, 19 p.

"While this guide shows only a small sampling of how funders and publishers are working together to financially sustain the fourth estate, we hope that it nonetheless serves as a starting point for your own work by providing solid examples of groundbreaking funding efforts—ones that are both pioneering and effective. If you're a grantee, you may also want to use this document to think about how your work might appeal to potential funders." (p.6)

<https://shorensteincenter.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/06/Journalism-Funders-Case-Studies.pdf?x78124>

214. Matthew Nisbet, John Wihbey, Silje Kristiansen, Aleszu Bajak: **Funding the news: foundations and nonprofit media.** Shorenstein Center on Media, Politics and Public Policy; Northeastern University, School of Journalism, 2018, 69 p.

"The authors assessed 32,422 relevant grants totaling \$1.8 billion distributed by 6,568 foundations supporting journalism and media-related activities between 2010 and 2015. About a third of this funding or \$570 million was dedicated to journalism higher

education, the Newseum, journalism fellowships, and journalism research, legal support, and technology development. An additional 44% or \$795 million supported public media and 5% or about \$81 million backed nonprofit magazines. In comparison, 20% or about \$331 million directly supported national, local/state, and university-based digital news nonprofits. In evaluating direct support for digital news nonprofits, the authors conclude that many innovative projects and experiments have happened and continue to take place, but that grantmaking remains far below what is needed, even in an era of increased journalism giving following the 2016 elections. Their analysis identifies sharp geographic disparities in foundation funding, a heavy concentration of resources in a few dozen successful digital news nonprofits and on behalf of coverage of a few issues. At the national level, there was also the granting of money to a disproportionate number of ideologically-oriented outlets. Although there are some success stories, neither the digital news nonprofit sector, nor any other form of commercial media have yet been able to meaningfully fill the gaps in coverage created by the collapse of the newspaper industry. A major challenge is that despite more than 6,500 foundations supporting journalism- and media-related activities during the first half of this decade, just a few dozen foundations have provided the bulk of direct support for news gathering."

(<https://shorensteincenter.org>)

https://shorensteincenter.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/06/Funding_the_News.pdf?x78124

ASIA & PACIFIC

215. Susan Tam: **Where are all the Asian-led programs to support fellowships and grants for journalists in Asia? In: Niemanlab, 2018**

"Wealth from Asia isn't being channeled into media development on anything like the scale seen in the U.S. and Europe: "It's not just about the money. It's about priorities."

<http://www.niemanlab.org/2018/04/where-are-all-the-asian-led-programs-to-support-fellowships-and-grants-for-journalists-in-asia/>

216. **Talkback programming: Cambodia Communication Assistance Project. Promise tracking – case studies.** Australian Broadcasting Corporation (ABC), 2017, 12 p.

"The Cambodia Communication Assistance Project (CCAP) enables citizens to publicly express issues through media, and decision makers to respond to those issues raised, improving government accountability and transparency. CCAP provides two-way dialogue platforms for citizens to question sub-national authorities (elected and non-elected provincial, district, commune and village officials) and then follow up on responses. Working with media outlets in four provinces on talkback programming, content focusses on local government services and ending violence against women – two areas that affect the daily well-being and prosperity of many Cambodians. This is achieved through integrated media dialogue platforms, which comprise: Radio: 20 one-hour live to air talkback shows on governance issues plus six one-hour ending violence against women shows every week. All programs are rebroadcast, totalling 52 hours over six days per week; ICT and social media: 60,000 visitors per month, 387,500 website hits per month, 60,000 Facebook followers and more than 51,000 Facebook page likes; Community listening clubs: four lead community listening clubs and 52 small listening groups that meet, listen, discuss, and call into radio programs." (p.3)

<http://www.abc.net.au/cm/lb/9490190/data/talkback-programming-promise-tracking-case-study-data.pdf>

217. Jeannine E. Relly, Margaret Zanger: **The enigma of news media development with multi-pronged 'capture': the Afghanistan case.** In: *Journalism*, vol. 18, nr. 10, 2016, p.1233–1255

"This qualitative study of influences on a purposive sample of Afghan journalists was carried out in the year after the US military mission was declared over. After more than a hundred million dollars of Western government funding had been invested in development of liberal democratic journalism, the study found the paradox of news media 'capture'. We conceptualize this phenomenon further into political, bureaucratic, foreign-donor, and violent-actor capture. The study concludes that in countries with heavy foreign intervention, where imported journalism values are layered upon previous and continued institutional arrangements and where violence and instability continue unabated, news media work is prone to 'capture' by a variety of actors outside media organizations. We suggest that future research could refine a typology with six distinct forms of capture – economic, political, cultural, legal, bureaucratic, and societal." (abstract)

<http://journals.sagepub.com/doi/full/10.1177/1464884916670933>

EUROPE

218. **In focus: independent media support.** In: *Supporting people striving for democracy: annual report 2017.* European

Endowment for Democracy (EED), 2018, p.41-49

Contents: EED Supporting Independent Media -- Ensuring Plurality and Credibility in Russian Language Media Space -- Case Studies: EED Media Support -- Feature: Isam Uraiqat (Jordan): Breaking Limits in the Middle East.

<https://view.publitas.com/10202/554879/pdfs/hefa476f40e4ec2dcb95326521c19bc687188ac4.pdf>

219. Aleksandra Galus, Paulina Pospieszna: **Supporting new media in Ukraine through Polish development cooperation program.** In: Srodkowoeuropejskie Studia Polityczne (SSP), nr. 2, 2017, p.169-199

"This paper focuses on developmental assistance for new media in years 2007–2017 provided by Poland as donor in its priority partner country – Ukraine. The support given to Ukrainian journalists and media outlets fits Polish democracy assistance strategy within Official Development Assistance (ODA). In principle, media assistance aims to improve freedom of speech and freedom of press, and in longer perspective to contribute to the consolidation of democracy. Poland is involved in supporting pro-democratic changes in Ukraine, including media assistance, on the basis of development cooperation act (2013), multiannual development cooperation programmes (2012–2015, 2016–2020) and annual plans (2007–2017). In years 2008–2013 the support for Ukrainian media was maintained and intensified in 2014–2016 in connection with the implementation of 'Poland-Canada Democracy Support Program' dedicated to media assistance and local governance assistance. After the expiration of this program, no more funds were allocated by MFA in 2016–2017 to NGOs activities aimed at promoting the development of independent media. A first bilateral Polish-Ukrainian project concerning new media assistance and financed by Polish Aid was financed in 2012. Since then, NGOs started to include digital literacy and new technologies in projects' proposals. The trainings of journalists in e.g. new online tools or direct support for establishing digital media outlets were continued until 2016. Six out of eleven media assistance projects implemented within 'Poland-Canada Democracy Support Program' responded to the need of strengthening online media and improving journalists' skills. Poland seemed also to target its media assistance regarding the needs of Ukraine as recipient of aid. Such tendency was visible on the example of shifts of beneficiaries in 2014–2015. While before the outbreak of armed conflict between Ukraine and Russia Polish support had rather nationwide character, in 2014–2015 many projects concentrated on delivering aid to journalists and media from Eastern Ukraine. The vast majority of project was addressed to professional journalists gaining experiences in working online, while there was no significant interest in empowering Ukrainian bloggers or citizen journalists." (summary, p.190-191)

<http://ssp.amu.edu.pl/wp-content/uploads/2017/10/ssp-2017-2-09.pdf>

Media Landscapes, Media & Communication General

GENERAL & INTERNATIONAL

220. Michael Meyen: **Journalists' autonomy around the globe: a typology of 46 mass media systems.** In: Global Media Journal - German Edition, vol. 8, nr. 1, 2018, 23 p.

"Using structuration theory, assuming that every government has a stake in steering public communication and comparing 46 nation-states, this paper explores the major principles that can be used to explain different mass media structures around the globe. The study draws on extensive documentary analysis and includes more than 150 expert interviews. It shows that media freedom and journalists' autonomy depend on not only the particular governmental system, the constitution, journalism education, and the existence of commercial media but also, to a significant extent, on economic realities, the tradition of press freedom, and various other factors that are historical, religious, and/or geographic. The tool to do so is a mass media system typology based on two dimensions: formal expectations and the state's influence." (abstract)

https://www.db-thueringen.de/servlets/MCRFileNodeServlet/dbt_derivate_00041207/GMJ15_Meyen.pdf

221. Christopher Ali: **Thoughts on a critical theory of rural communication.** Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania, Annenberg School for Communication, Center for Advanced Research in Global Communication (CARGC), 2017, 27 p. (CARGC Paper; 7)

"[The author] underscores how important an analytical category the rural is: rather than a dismissed backwater of a normative urban, the rural emerges here as a vibrant space, a pregnant category, a pressing concern. The elements of a critical theory of the rural presented here underscore how complex such a space is, shaped by market forces, policy initiatives, technological development, demographic shifts, and community identities. Media regulation and media content are central to a rich understanding of the

rural. Nonetheless, as Chris importantly points out, a critical theory of rural communication must avoid romanticizing the rural—as many have done with the local—and eschew media centrism." (introduction by Marwan M. Kraidy, p.2)

<https://www.asc.upenn.edu/sites/default/files/documents/CARGC-Paper%207%20for%20web.pdf>

AFRICA, SUB-SAHARAN

222. **How Africa tweets 2018.** London et al.: Portland, 2018, 22 p.

"Our study is the first to identify and analyse who is shaping African Twitter conversations during elections over the past year. The study found that 53 per cent of the leading voices on Twitter around ten elections on the continent during the past year came from outside the country in which the elections were contested. Bots, and accounts displaying machine-like behaviour, were active across all elections, particularly in Kenya, where they accounted for a quarter of all influential accounts. One of the more surprising findings from the study was the limited influence politicians had on the conversation. Rwanda was the exception, where 1 in every 3 influential handles was a political account – the highest figure across all elections analysed. This doesn't mean politicians weren't being talked about. Many of the top hashtags included references to politicians or political parties, including #UmaAngolaParaTodos in Angola, #Weah in Liberia and #Kagame in Rwanda. This study demonstrates that people continue to seek out the voices they trust with established journalists and news outlets consistently ranked in the top three influencers across all elections. With fake news and bots influencing conversations on social media, people continue to search for traditional sources of verified, accurate information." (Introduction)

<https://portland-communications.com/pdf/How-Africa-Tweets-2018.pdf>

223. **Mapping the Ethiopian media.** Wazema Radio, 2018, 16 p.

Contents: The Death of Newspapers -- Homogenous Radio and Apolitical Television -- FM radio -- Private Television -- The Exiled Media -- The Diaspora Media -- Online Media -- The Legal Landscape -- Conclusion.

http://wazemaradio.com/wp-content/uploads/2018/05/Mappingthe-Ethiopian-Media_Wazema-Briefing-2018.pdf

224. Sissy Helff, Stefanie Michels (eds.): **Global photographies: memory – history – archives.** Bielefeld: transcript, 2018, 208 p.

Contents: Re-framing Photography: Some Thoughts / Stefanie Michels -- African Photography in the Atlantic Visualscape: Moving Photographers – Circulating Images / Jürg Schneider -- Elective Affinities? History and Photography / Jens Jäger -- How to use Colonial Photography in Sub-Saharan Africa for Educational and Academic Purposes: The case of Togo / Kokou Azamede -- Presentness, Memory, and History: Thabiso Sekgala, "Homeland" [South Africa] / Marie-Hélène Gutberlet -- On the Circulation of Colonial Pictures: Polyphony and Fragmentation / Hans Peter Hahn -- Portraits of Distant Worlds: Frobenius' Pictorial Archive and its Legacy / Richard Kuba -- Reflexions on the Photographic Archive in the Humanities / Margrit Prussat -- Re-imagining the Family Album through Literary Adaptation / Sally Waterman -- Public Rites/Private Memories: Reconciling the Social and Individual in Wedding Photography / Jens Ruchatz.

<https://www.transcript-verlag.de/media/pdf/80/9f/3c/oa97838394300645b19de290abc9.pdf>

225. **Ethiopia media mapping.** [Fojo Media Institute], 2017, 16 p.

https://fojo.se/images/pdf/publications/ET_Fojo_Feasibility_Study_Media_Ethiopia_2017/Annex_2_Ethiopian_Media_Mapping_2017.pdf

226. Vuyisile Sikelela Hlatshwayo: **Assessment of media development in Swaziland based on UNESCO's Media Development Indicators.** Paris: UNESCO, 2017, 133 p.

"The overall conclusion is that there is an urgent need to address the specific legal framework and major technical and financial challenges identified in this study to ensure pluralism and media diversity in the Kingdom of Swaziland." (p.10)

<http://unesdoc.unesco.org/images/0025/002592/259242e.pdf>

227. Ullamaija Kivikuru: **Twinning social memory and social imaginary: challenges for East African media policies.** In: African Journalism Studies, vol. 38, nr. 3-4, 2017, p.50-73

"The article discusses the significance of the past in the planning of media policies in two neighbouring countries in Africa, namely Kenya and Tanzania. The theoretical frame is composed of four concepts: social imaginary, collective memory, domestication, and liminality. The scrutiny starts from the last years of colonialism and ends with the present-day situation with online media. In both countries, the basic media approach is still distinctly top-down and focuses on authorities—either the state or market elites.

Kenya appears as a representative of continuity, while the media history of Tanzania is filled with jerky turns. However, the Tanzanian mediascape comes closer to the ordinary person, thanks to the use of Kiswahili and colloquial vocabulary, while the press in Kenya remains very elite oriented. The far more advanced Kenyan information and communications technology (ICT) situation does not change the situation much, because at the citizen level, the emphasis in ICT development is on services, not citizens' voices. The shadow of the state is strong." (abstract)

<https://doi.org/10.1080/23743670.2017.1381855>

AMERICAS & CARIBBEAN

228. Olivo de León, Adalberto Grullón Morillo et al.: **Análisis del desarrollo mediático en República Dominicana: basado en la aplicación de los indicadores de desarrollo mediático de la UNESCO.** Paris; La Habana: UNESCO, 2017, 203 p.

"Este libro presenta y analiza el estado de los medios de comunicación y del ejercicio periodístico en la República Dominicana. Es el resultado de un proceso de investigación que abarcó dos encuestas nacionales: una en 1,200 hogares de todo el territorio nacional para medir el grado de credibilidad de los medios y la importancia que la población le atribuye a éstos; otra entre 330 periodistas de distintos medios sobre el rol de su profesión en la construcción de la democracia y sobre las condiciones socio-laborales en que se desenvuelven. El estudio también consultó a ejecutivos de medios, a investigadores y expertos del área, a funcionarios gubernamentales del sector comunicación, a representantes de la sociedad civil y dirigentes de los principales gremios periodísticos." (reverso)

subjects: media landscapes & media systems; credibility of media, trust in the media; professional identity of journalists; media legislation & regulation; media diversity & pluralism; journalism training & education; access to media - Dominican Republic
<http://unesdoc.unesco.org/images/0025/002528/252827s.pdf>

ASIA & PACIFIC

229. Gary D. Rawnsley, Ming-Yeh T. Rawnsley (eds.): **Routledge handbook of Chinese media.** London; New York: Routledge, 2018, xviii, 486 p. (Routledge handbooks)

table of contents: <https://www.gbv.de/dms/weimar/toc/798920629toc.pdf>

subjects: media landscapes & media systems; freedom of the press; journalism; public sphere; media industries - China; Hong Kong; Taiwan - handbooks

230. Hugo De Burgh: **China's media in the emerging world order.** Buckingham: University of Buckingham Press, 2017, 259 p.

Contents: Introduction -- China Comes Out -- Media in the Making of Modern China -- The Media Today -- China's Babel: New Media -- The Networksphere -- Defending Identity: Managing Ideas -- The Future and Its Past -- Endord: The Road of Rejuvenation?

EUROPE

231. **Ukrainian Media Landscape - 2017.** Kiev: Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung (KAS), 2017, 45 p.

Contents: Ukrainian journalism in the post-truth era / Oleksii Matsuka -- "Hidden" impunity for crimes against journalists / Serhii Tomilenko -- Denationalization of press: a chance for development vs. force of inertia / Oleksii Pohorelov -- Ukrainian radio: new call signs / Oles Hoiian - News, original TV production, investigative programs and fun shows: the choice of TV viewers in 2016-2017 / Andrii Yurychko -- Public broadcasting in Ukraine: hard way to important changes / Tetiana Lebedieva -- Online and social media of Ukraine, 2016-2017 / Vitalii Moroz

http://www.kas.de/wf/doc/kas_51454-544-1-30.pdf?180207100902

Migrants, Minorities, Indigenous Peoples, Disadvantaged Groups & Media

GENERAL & INTERNATIONAL

232. Jessica Noske-Turner, Mirjam Twigt, Zakaria Sajir: **Audience responses to migration stories: research component of 'Voices of African Migrants'.** Leicester: University of Leicester; Copenhagen: International Media Support (IMS), 2018, 46 p.

"This report was commissioned to examine the nature and quality of media stories produced by journalists supported by the Voices of African Migrants pilot programme (see <http://migrantvoices.org/>), managed by International Media Support (IMS), in four migration 'Hubs' in Africa, and explored how local audiences interpreted and responded to those stories. It used content analysis, interviews and focus group discussions. The research findings show that most stories used human interest frames and foregrounded migrant experiences. The migrants' main contributions to the stories were to provide a human face to hardship and suffering. Meanwhile, NGOs were included to provide facts, statements of general causes of migrations, statistics, and a sense of scale. Government statements were used to provide a comment on policies and solutions. Most articles were supportive in their sentiments to the plight of migrants. Participants in the focus groups (especially migrants themselves) recognised that migrant voices were missing from mainstream media reporting on migration, that reporting on migration tends to be negative, and that there are pressing issues relating to migration that need to be discussed in the public sphere. Focus group participants generally responded with empathy and understanding in response to stories about the hardships migrants face. Some stories provoked a distancing or disruption to understanding, especially when an aspect of the story did not match their prior tacit or cultural knowledge about migration. A small number of stories deeply moved focus group participants." (executive summary)
<https://www.mediasupport.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/07/FINAL-Audience-responses-to-migration-stories-Jul2018.pdf>

233. William Allen, Scott Blinder, Robert McNeil: **Media reporting of migrants and migration.** In: World Migration Report 2018. Geneva: International Organization for Migration (IOM), 2017, 27 p.

"In this chapter, we aim to address four key questions: What do media around the world say about migration and migrants? What impacts does this coverage have on what members of the public, policymakers and migrants themselves think and do? How does the practice of journalism itself contribute to coverage? What implications arise from recent experiences of media and migration for future research and practice?" (p.1)
https://publications.iom.int/system/files/pdf/wmr_2018_en_chapter8.pdf

234. Javier Darío Restrepo: **La vejez en las noticias.** Bogotá: Fundación para el Nuevo Periodismo Iberoamericano (FNPI); Red Latinoamericana de Gerontología (RLG), 2017, 45 p.

"Para hacer un periodismo adecuado, justo con la vejez, es necesario reconocer a las personas viejas no solo con su pasado, sino con su presente y con su futuro, teniendo en cuenta su gran diversidad, porque constituyen el grupo étnico más heterogéneo que existe. Informaremos bien sobre la vejez el día en que, contrariando los cánones de la cultura de hoy, entendamos que un periodismo de calidad debe cambiar su mirada sobre la vejez. Así que vale la pena reiterar: cuando informamos sobre las personas viejas reconociendo y mostrando su heterogeneidad y, además, en presente y en perspectiva, reconociendo sus posibilidades de aporte a partir de su experiencia, las convertimos en buena noticia." (conclusión)

subjects: media coverage of older people - criteria catalogues / frameworks / guidelines
<http://fnpi-1816947873.us-west-2.elb.amazonaws.com/sites/default/files/La-vejez-en-las-noticias%20%281%29.pdf>

235. Jan Servaes, Toks Oyedemi (eds.): **The praxis of social inequality in media: a global perspective.** Lanham et al.: Lexington Books, 2016, xxiv, 269 p. (Communication, globalization, and cultural identity)

Contents: **Part I: In Search of the Theoretical Roots for a Study of Social Inequalities and Communication.** 1 Framing Social and Digital Inequalities: A Structuralist, Culturalist, and Postmodernist Theoretical Review / Toks Oyedemi -- 2 Theorizing Digital Divides and Digital Inequalities / Massimo Ragnedda and Glenn W. Muschert -- 3 North-South "Miscommunication" about "Sustainable Development" and Social Change: Contributions from Postcolonial and Decolonial Theories / Eunice Castro Seixas -- 4 Postcolonial Critical Discourse Analysis / Ruth Sanz Sabido -- **Part II: Class Analysis of Media and Culture.** 5 Class and Gender Inequalities in the Process of Political Communication: Canadian Illustrations / Debra M. Clarke -- 6 Black Anglophone Oligarchy in Jamaica: An Alliance of Media and State / Nova M. Gordon-Bell -- 7 Media Representation of Class Issues in Turkey: A Review on Media Coverage of Work-Related Rights / A. Fulya Sen and Y. Furkan Sen -- **Part III: Technology and Inequalities.** 8 Creating the Myth of a Better Future: Technological Determinism and Reproducing Social Inequalities / Barm Durdag -- 9 Digital by Default: Consequences, Casualties and Coping Strategies / Ilse Marien, Rob Heyman, Koen Saleminck, and Leo Van Audenhove -- 10 From Racial Capitalism to Democratic Capitalism: Historical Perspectives of Inequalities and Communication Technologies in South Africa / Toks Oyedemi -- **Part IV: From Theory to Praxis (And Vice Versa).** 11 Reform and Vulnerability: Parsing Out the Cyclical Relationship of Praxis and Theory / Kala Ortwein, Sarah Rowe, and Olga Shapovalova.

236. Marisol Castañeda Menacho, Silvia Lorena Chávarri De Los Ríos et al.: **Discriminación étnico-racial en medios de comunicación: diagnóstico situacional**. Lima: Ministerio de Cultura, 2017, 134 p. (Cuaderno de Trabajo - Discriminación Étnico-Racial)

"De acuerdo con los estudios de análisis de medios reseñados, se confirma con claridad que las poblaciones que sufren más discriminación de manera sistemática en los medios son las comunidades indígenas y afroperuanas. Por un lado, la población indígena es comúnmente representada en asociación con escenarios de pobreza, violencia, ignorancia, torpeza y poco atractivo físico; en tanto los afroperuanos, además de ser menos visibilizados, son mostrados como objeto de burla o son estereotipados con facilidad, encasillándolos con temas como la vitalidad sexual, la afinidad por la danza o el deporte, y dejando de lado las características individuales de cada persona, así como otros posibles logros o aportes a la sociedad. Todo ello es mostrado en contraste con el protagonismo de personajes blancos, que suelen vincularse con modelos de éxito, autoridad, veracidad, etc. En esa línea, en los programas informativos opera una discriminación por invisibilización; mientras que en los programas de espectáculos opera la perpetuación de representaciones y estereotipos asociados a raza, procedencia social, sexo, entre otros." (conclusiones y recomendaciones, p.119)

subjects: media coverage of minorities & disadvantaged groups; racial discrimination; media legislation and policies regarding minorities & disadvantaged groups - Peru - literature reviews; position papers / recommendations
http://www.calandria.org.pe/descarga_recurso.php?id_rec=556

EUROPE

237. Nadia Bellardi, Brigitta Busch, Jonas Hassemer, Helmut Peissl, Salvatore Scifo: **Spaces of inclusion: an explorative study on needs of refugees and migrants in the domain of media communication and on responses by community media**. Strasbourg: Council of Europe; Community Media Institute (COMMIT), 2018, 56 p. (Council of Europe report / DGI(2018)01)

"This report explores the media habits and particular needs of refugees and migrants in the domain of media communication. Good practice examples show how community media can meet the communicative needs of refugees and migrants by offering training and space for self-representation, and by offering points of entry into local networks. Their bottom-up approach to content production contributes to a multilingual media environment that reflects the diversity of European societies and recognises marginalised communities as integral and respected part of the audience." (back cover)
<https://rm.coe.int/dgi-2018-01-spaces-of-inclusion/168078c4b4>

238. Jeanette Steemers, Naomi Sakr, C. Singer: **Children's screen content in an era of forced migration: facilitating Arab-European dialogue. Prix Jeunesse International, Munich: workshop briefing 3: drama, storytelling, empathy**. London: King's College, 2018, 26 p.

"This briefing summarises the proceedings of the third workshop in a project to stimulate dialogue between European and Arab stakeholders about European screen content for young children of Arab heritage who are living in Europe through forced migration." (p.28)
<https://kclpure.kcl.ac.uk/portal/files/99549022/MunichBriefing240518.pdf>

239. Margreth Lünenborg, Tanja Maier: **Wir und die Anderen? Eine Analyse der Bildberichterstattung deutschsprachiger Printmedien zu den Themen Flucht, Migration und Integration**. Gütersloh: Bertelsmann Stiftung, 2017, 100 p.

table of contents: <https://d-nb.info/1135679185/04>
 subjects: migration & refugees reporting; photojournalism; media stereotypes - Germany

Public Relations, Strategic Communication

GENERAL & INTERNATIONAL

240. **2018 global NGO online technology report**. Nonprofit Tech for Good; Public Interest Registry, 2018, [27 p.]

"Throughout the 2000's, NGOs experimented with promoting "Donate Now" buttons and online donation pages, and through a process of trial and error, learned a winning

strategy that still works today. Specifically, NGOs that are successful at online fundraising have embraced a content strategy of regularly publishing news articles and blog posts focused on stories of hope and empathy that include a prominent call-to-give which are then shared in email updates and fundraising appeals. Posting the same content on social media also inspires online giving, but as of 2018, email is still the most powerful online fundraising tool." (key findings)

<http://techreport.ngo/wp-content/uploads/2018-Tech-Report-English.pdf>

241. **Guide des bonnes pratiques du plaidoyer dans les médias et les réseaux sociaux**. Abidjan: Internews; USAID, 2018, 77 p.

Contents: Facebook, profil, page et groupe -- Twitter et le micro-blogging -- Organiser une conférence de presse à l'ère des réseaux sociaux -- Ecrire pour le web -- Rédiger une brève -- Contribuer sur Wikipédia -- Réussir ses photos -- Élaborer une stratégie social média pour son plaidoyer.

subjects: social media marketing / public relations; nonprofit public relations - manuals & training materials

<https://www.internews.org/sites/default/files/2018-05/Guide-des-bonnes-pratiques-du-plaidoyer-dans-les-medias%2028032018.pdf>

242. Hina Akhtar, James Hochschwender: **Communication manual: a guide on how to plan and implement effective communication**. Washington, DC: Crown Agents USA; USAID, 2018, 35 p.

"This communication manual provides guidance and advice on how to carry out information and publicity activities by the Privatisation Commission of Pakistan. The manual ... provides advice on communication planning, event management including information dissemination and outreach to both traditional and digital media. This manual should be used by every staff member, who is directly involved in the development, delivery and management of the Privatisation program. By using this communication guide, Privatisation Commission staff members will be able to carry out communication in a strategic manner, which will actively and openly promote the activities and results of the Privatisation program." (p.2)

https://pdf.usaid.gov/pdf_docs/PA00ST8Z.pdf

243. Jim Macnamara: **Evaluating public communication: exploring new models, standards, and best practice**. London; New York: Routledge, 2018, xix, 392 p.

"Chapters feature: A review of 30 frameworks and models that inform processes for evaluation in advertising, public relations, health communication and promotion, government communication and other specialist fields including the latest recommendations of industry bodies, evaluation councils, and research institutes in several countries; Recommendations for standards based on contemporary social science research and industry initiatives such as the Task Force for Standardization of Communication Planning and Evaluation Models and the Coalition for Public Relations Research Standards; A comprehensive review of metrics that can inform evaluation including digital and social media metrics, 10 informal research methods, and more than 30 formal research methods for evaluating public communication; evaluation of public communication campaigns and projects in 12 contemporary case studies." (back cover)

244. Nadine Remus, Lars Rademacher (eds.): **Handbuch NGO-Kommunikation**. Wiesbaden: Springer VS, 2018, x, 540 p.

table of contents: <https://d-nb.info/1153839350/04>

subjects: nonprofit public relations - textbooks

<https://www.springer.com/de/book/9783531188072>

245. Christine Viertmann, Julia Wölfer: **Vertrauensforschung für NGOs: NGO-Trust Index und NGO-Trust Map**. In: Nadine Remus, Lars Rademacher (eds.): **Handbuch NGO-Kommunikation**. Wiesbaden: Springer VS, 2018, p.443-460

"Dieser Beitrag widmet sich dem medienvermittelten Vertrauen in NGOs. Ein auf Basis der Theorie des öffentlichen Vertrauens (Bentele 1994) entwickeltes, inhaltsanalytisches Messinstrument, der NGO-Trust Index (NGO-TI) und die Ergebnis-Visualisierung in der NGO-Trust Map (Wohlgemuth et al. 2013), werden vorgestellt, getestet und diskutiert. Der Methodentest erfolgt anhand einer vergleichenden Fallstudie zur deutschen Sektion des Kinderhilfswerks der Vereinten Nationen (Unicef Deutschland) und der deutschen Umweltstiftung des World Wide Fund for Nature." (Zusammenfassung)

subjects: nonprofit public relations; credibility; indicators & indices - Germany

https://link.springer.com/chapter/10.1007/978-3-531-18808-9_25

Research & Research Methods in Communication / Media Studies

GENERAL & INTERNATIONAL

246. **Guideline on mobile research.** ESOMAR; Global Research Business Network (GRBN), 2017, 16 p.

also published in Russian and Spanish

"This ESOMAR/GRBN Guideline on Mobile Research is intended to support researchers, especially those in small and medium-sized research organisations, in addressing legal, ethical and practical considerations when conducting research using mobile devices. It explains how to apply the fundamental principles of market, opinion and social research in the context of the current legal frameworks and regulatory environments around the world. It supplants previous separate guidelines released by ESOMAR and GRBN in 2012 and 2014 respectively. It is a statement of global principles rather than a catalogue of existing regulations."

<https://www.esomar.org/what-we-do/code-guidelines/esomargrbn-guideline-on-mobile-research>

247. **Viorela Dan: Integrative framing analysis: framing health through words and visuals.** London: Routledge, 2017, x, 170 p.

"Much of framing scholarship focuses either exclusively on the analysis of words or of visuals. This book aims to address this gap by proposing a six-step approach to the analysis of verbal frames, visual frames and the interplay between them—an integrative framing analysis. This approach is then demonstrated through a study investigating the way words and visuals are used to frame people living with HIV/AIDS in various communication contexts: the news, public service announcements and special interest publications. This application of integrative framing analysis reveals differences between verbal frames and visual frames in the same messages, underscoring the importance of looking at these frames together." (publisher)

248. **Bob Williams: Uso de conceptos de sistemas en el diseño de una evaluación.** Lima: ECOSAD - Consorcio por la Salud, Ambiente y Desarrollo, 2017

engl. ed.: Using Systems Concepts in Evaluation Design: A Workbook

"El poder atribuir los cambios a nuestra intervención es el principal desafío de los evaluadores. Conceptos como ecacia, eficiencia e impacto ocupan la atención de los evaluadores. Pero ¿este es el único enfoque para evaluar los cambios y las transformaciones vinculadas a nuestras intervenciones? ¿Qué sucedería si consideramos a la intervención como el "cliente" y al donante como una parte interesada, junto a las comunidades y a otras instituciones y actores que puedan beneficiarse o perjudicarse con el proyecto? ¿Qué pasaría si en lugar de medir impactos reexionamos sobre las consecuencias éticas y políticas de nuestra intervención? ¿Y si ponemos en valor la sostenibilidad de los cambios en lugar de evaluar el cumplimiento (o justicar el incumplimiento) de las actividades previstas?" (contratapa)

subjects: evaluation concepts; evaluation design & planning - criteria catalogues / frameworks / guidelines

<http://www.ecosad.org/images/Libro-Bob-Williams.pdf>

AFRICA, SUB-SAHARAN

249. **Bruce Mutsvairo (ed.): The Palgrave handbook of media and communication research in Africa.** Cham: Palgrave Macmillan, 2018, xxix, 497 p.

Contents: **Part I: Media and Communication Studies in Decolonial, Postcolonial and Protest contexts.** 1. If I were a Carpenter: Reframing debates in Media and Communication Research in Africa / Bruce Mutsvairo -- 2. Can the subaltern think? The Decolonial turn in Communication Research in Africa / Last Moyo and Bruce Mutsvairo -- 3. Decolonising Communication & Media Studies Research: a Smash-and-Grabber's Guide / Colin Chasi -- 4. Decolonising Communication Studies: Advancing the discipline through fermenting participation studies / Colin Chasi and Ylva Rodny-Gumede -- 5. Decolonization and Postcoloniality: The Challenges at Stake in Media and Communication Research in Francophone Africa / Christian Agbobli and Marie Soleil Frere -- 6. Researching and Teaching African Media Studies from the "Centre": Challenges and Opportunities for Epistemic Resistance, Toussant Nothias.- 7. "An-Other thinking" Film theory: Film Studies and Decolonisation in Africa / Beschara Karam -- **Part II: Conceptualizing and Contextualizing: Lessons and Limitations.** 8.The Four-leafed Clover: Political Economy as a Method of Analysis / Ruth Teer-Tommaselli -- 9. The Southern African Spy machine: Emerging Research on Communications Surveillance and Resistance in the Region / Jane Duncan -- 10. Bridging Critical and Administrative Research Paradigms in the Interest of a Politically Engaged African Research Agenda, Ylva Rodny-Gumede.- 11. Comparative Media Studies in Africa: Challenges and Paradoxes / Susana Salgado.- 12. The Social is Political: Media, Protest and Change as a

challenge to African media research / Herman Wasserman -- 13. Mobile Phone Communication in the Mobile Margins of Africa: The 'Communication Revolution' Evaluated from Below / Mirjam de Bruijn and Inge Brinkman -- **Part III: Cross-disciplinary Approaches in the Digital Age.** 14. "The Devil is in the Rumba Text:" Commenting on Digital Depth / Katrien Pype -- 15. Technopolitics and New Media in Africa / Iginio Gagliardone -- 16. Interrogating the Culture of Exclusion in the Diasporic Media activity / Everette Ndlovu -- 17. Law and Innovation in the Somali Territories / Nicole Stremlau -- **Part IV: New and Old Media: Perspectives, Methodologies, Developments and Ethics.** 18. Terrorists' Social Media Messages: A Critical Analysis of Boko Haram's Message and Messaging Techniques / Chris Wolumati Ogbondah and Pita Agbese Ogaba -- 19. Gender Perspectives in Media and Communications Studies in Africa / Kristin Skare Orgeret -- 20. Mono-method research approach and scholar-policy disengagement in Nigerian communication research / Ayobami Ojebode, Babatunde Raphael Ojebuyi, Oyewole Adekunle Oladapo and Obasanjo Joseph Oyedele -- 21. Ubuntu and the communication-power nexus / Leyla Haidarian-Tavernaro -- 22. Questioning the Role of Foreign Aid in Media System Research / Suzanne Harris -- 23. Rethinking Media Research in Africa / Tanja Bosch -- 24. This Hard Place and That Hard Terrain: Zimbabweans Doing Media and Cultural Studies On or In Zimbabwe Since the mid 1990s / Nhamo Mhiripiri -- 25. BBC and African audience: Insights from ethnography / Muhammed Musa -- 26. For the Attention of African Media Scholars: An Introduction to Critical Discourse Analysis / Muhammad Jameel Yusha'u.

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1007/978-3-319-70443-2>

ASIA & PACIFIC

250. **Xun Liu, Ran Wei: Trends and patterns in communication research on Asia: a review of publications in top SSCI journals, 1995-2014.** In: *MedieKultur - Journal of media and communication research*, vol. 33, nr. 62, 2017, p.6-17

"To explore the extent to which the rise of Asian communication research has continued in the 21st century, a total of 558 publications on Asian communication research in 14 top-ranked SSCI communication journals from 1995 to 2014 were analyzed. Results indicate a rise in Asian communication research in the 21st century. However, the results also suggest patterns of unevenness in terms of publishing year, journals, region, research topics and methodology. Asian communication research was dominated by East Asia, which, in turn, was dominated by China, South Korea and Japan. In terms of research areas by topic, Asian communication scholarship focused on a few areas, including media effects, political communication, communication technology, and health communication. In terms of research methodologies, the quantitative approach was found to be dominant in the publications – more than twice that of qualitative research." (abstract)

<https://tidsskrift.dk/mediekultur/article/view/24345/23219>

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