Media Development Literature

January – October 2021

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

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Audiences & Media Use

GENERAL & INTERNATIONAL

1. Rong Chen, Michael Minges: **Minimum data consumption: how much is needed to support online activities, and is it affordable?** World Bank, 2021, 19 p.

"The primary payment method for mobile internet usage in most developing countries is prepaid, with the amount tied to a specific volume of data usage. Data volume is therefore a useful yardstick to determine how much is needed to carry out important welfare enhancing activities online. For foundational online activities, which include websites for public services, health information, shopping, learning, and news, we estimate using data from six developing countries that 660MB per month, per user are needed for these welfare-enhancing activities. For common recreational online activities – particularly social media use – we estimate that an additional 5.2GB per month, per user is needed, for a total of approximately 6GB per month, per user. While the cheapest 30-day data packages in most of the countries examined exceed this minimum estimate, the cost of these packages exceeds more than 2% of income for the bottom 40% of the population, which risks widening the digital divide. The COVID-19 pandemic has further increased the demand for data by triggering widespread use of video conferencing for work, learning and health among others. This increased demand, along with the continuous development of more data-heavy content, will continue to inflate the minimum data needed for welfare enhancing activities, which may further exacerbate the digital divide if more affordable packages or other alternatives mechanisms for facilitating connectivity are not provided for the most vulnerable populations." (Key findings)
http://hdl.handle.net/10986/35149

2. Anne Delaporte, Kalvin Bahia: **The state of mobile internet connectivity 2021.** GSMA, 2021, 66 p.

"Six years ago, about a third of the world's population were using mobile internet. Today, it is more than half. Despite this progress, the pandemic has highlighted how big gaps in connectivity persist, even in high-income markets. 3.8 billion people still do not have access to the internet – due to a lack of mobile broadband coverage or because of other barriers, including a lack of awareness of the internet and its benefits, lack of literacy and the required skills, affordability, lack of perceived relevance, and safety and security concerns. The State of Mobile Internet Connectivity 2021 highlights trends in the coverage and usage of mobile internet over the last six years and the key barriers to mobile internet adoption. It also looks at the early impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic, the biggest regional changes and the key challenges to address to ensure everyone can connect to the internet."
https://www.gsma.com/r/wp-content/uploads/2021/09/The-State-of-Mobile-Internet-Connectivity-Report-2021.pdf

3. Nic Newman, Richard Fletcher, Anne Schulz, Simge Andi, Craig T. Robertson, Rasmus Kleis Nielsen (eds.): **Digital news report 2021.** Oxford: Reuters Institute for the Study of Journalism, 2021, 163 p.

"This year's report reveals new insights about digital news consumption based on a YouGov survey of over 92,000 online news consumers in 46 markets including India, Indonesia, Thailand, Nigeria, Colombia and Peru for the first time. The report looks at the impact of coronavirus on news consumption and on the economic prospects for publishers. It looks at progress on new paid online business models, trust and misinformation, local news, impartiality and fairness in news coverage." (Overview)
https://reutersinstitute.politics.ox.ac.uk/digital-news-report/2021

4. **Edelman Trust Barometer 2021: global report.** Edelman, 2021, 58 p.

"After a year of unprecedented disaster and turbulence – the Covid-19 pandemic and economic crisis, the global outcry over systemic racism and political instability – the 2021 Edelman Trust Barometer reveals an epidemic of misinformation and widespread mistrust of societal institutions and leaders around the world. Adding to this is a failing trust ecosystem unable to confront the rampant infodemic, leaving the four institutions – business, government, NGOs and media – in an environment of information bankruptcy and a mandate to rebuild trust and chart a new path forward." (https://www.edelman.com/trust/2021-trust-barometer)
https://www.edelman.com/sites/g/files/aatuss191/files/2021-01/2021-edelman-trust-barometer.pdf

5. Pierrick Judéaux: **Understanding trust: global conversations & local realities during the COVID-19 pandemic.** Internews, 2021, 20 p.

"In this paper, we share selected insights from our work across seven countries facing complex and often protracted preexisting humanitarian crises before the pandemic. Over the past nine months, with Internews' Rooted in Trust project, we have worked to understand the role of rumors and misinformation in the pandemic and to support humanitarian and media communicators to listen, engage and respond to community information needs. Many of the insights we offer here are derived from our research to map the Information Ecosystems in seven geographies, drawing from extensive qualitative and quantitative data (more than 2,400 survey respondents, 230 qualitative interviews and 130 focus groups). We hope these will contribute to move the community of information, public health, humanitarian aid and government practitioners towards a more sophisticated understanding of what drives and solidifies trust and away from the all too frequent dismissive judgements that played a central role in the breakdown of trust." (Introduction, p.2)
https://internews.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/04/understanding_trust_COVID-19_pandemic.pdf

6. Anil Jacob Kunnel: **Trust and communication: foundations of interconnectivity.** Berlin; Bern; Wien: Peter Lang, 2021, 212 p.

"In today's global and digitalized world, the investigation of relational trust as part of social connections has remained a popular and interdisciplinary academic topic. This book explores the idea of trust as a basic type of information processing that might be as old as human existence but has gained new attention with the emergence of online communication channels. The result is a strategic reconsideration of the brain's role in the formation of social relationships and a new look at how information might shape our confidence in others." (Publisher)
https://www.peterlang.com/document/1143228

7. Paola Pascual-Ferrá: **The measurement of trust in communication research, part 2.** In: Communication Research Trends, vol. 40, nr. 1, 2021, p.4-36

"In this review of the literature I have attempted to show how researchers in different areas of communication have conceptualized and operationalized trust and trust-related concepts. Trust has been associated most with the concept of credibility, but other words that have been used to operationalize it include believability, accuracy, honesty, truthfulness, trustworthiness, sincerity, competence, expertise, reliability, and goodwill, to name some. The concept of trust, just as credibility, is multi-dimensional, and it seems to depend on the context, the person, and the task that is evaluated, as one may not necessarily trust another with a personal secret but may trust that person to complete a work-related task well. As might have become evident to the reader, our discipline's interest in measuring trust has been mostly utilitarian: trust as a means to an end (e.g., persuasion, credibility, and effectiveness of the communicator, to name some). While not all of the trust-related research in communication has been self-serving, it has focused mostly on the benefits that communicators can derive from growing others' trust in them, and less on the benefit that the act of trusting may have on others beyond the communicator, or other possible outcomes stemming from trust. One of the few exceptions has been in the instructional communication literature, where measures of trust have been used to study levels of student satisfaction, development and learning; interpersonal communication, where measures of trust have been used to study satisfaction in relationships between friends and romantic partners; and health communication, where communicating trust in the patient-provider interaction can increase the patient's self-awareness and sense of well-being. The mostly transactional and utilitarian view of trust that has dominated so far is perhaps a reflection of the increased professionalization of the discipline, the need for practical applications within the business setting and the cultures that sustain them and are in turn sustained by them. It would be interesting for future research to consider trust from the perspective of the person who is doing the trusting what impact does trust have on them beyond being persuaded and returning as consumers of information and products? It would beinteresting for future research to approach the study of trust from that perspective as well as from non-traditional (read non-Western/Anglo-Saxon) socioeconomic and cultural perspectives." (Conclusion, p.21)

8. Natalia Quintas Froufe, Ana González Neira (eds.): **Los estudios de la audiencia: de la tradición a la innovación.** Barcelona: Gedisa, 2021, 261 p.

"Siguiendo con la conexión entre tradición e innovación, la estructura del libro parte de una aproximación teórica al concepto de audiencia y su evolución histórica para, a continuación, explicar las principales metodologías de investigación en audiencias, tanto cuantitativas como cualitativas, y analizar los sistemas de medición de la audiencia en los diferentes medios: televisión, radio, prensa e Internet. La obra ofrece una reflexión sobre los retos de futuro, con abundantes enlaces y recursos audiovisuales extra que permitan ampliar cada uno de los capítulos." (Editorial)

9. Benjamin Toff, Sumitra Badrinathan, Camila Mont'Alverne, Amy Ross Arguedas, Richard Fletcher, Rasmus Kleis Nielsen: **Listening to what trust in news means to users: qualitative evidence from four countries.** Oxford: Reuters Institute for the Study of Journalism, 2021, 50 p.

"This report examines how people in Brazil, India, the UK, and the US view news media in their countries, the factors they use when determining whether sources are trustworthy, and what 'trust in news' ultimately means to them ... While we note throughout the report areas of difference between the four countries, such as the role played by particular forms of news or individual media figures, mainly we focus on the similarities we found, which were often striking. In most cases, study participants tended to fall back on impressions of brand quality that many said were rooted in how familiar they were with a given source and its reputation established over time based on past use, perceived partisanship, or word-of-mouth. Although many spoke about the importance of accuracy and impartiality in their assessments of trust – with individual journalists typically playing a lesser or even negative role – such terms often meant different things to different people. While a minority raised concerns about representation and whether news aligned with their lived experiences, others focused on perceived political or commercial biases or their sense that all news sources were irretrievably beholden to elite agendas." (Conclusion, p.40)
https://reutersinstitute.politics.ox.ac.uk/listening-what-trust-news-means-users-qualitative-evidence-four-countries

10. Benjamin Toff, Sumitra Badrinathan, Camila Mont'Alverne, Amy Ross Arguedas, Richard Fletcher, Rasmus Kleis Nielsen: **Overcoming indifference: what attitudes towards news tell us about building trust.** Oxford: Reuters Institute for the Study of Journalism, 2021, 69 p.

"This report contains a range of findings about news audiences in each of the four countries [Brazil, India, United Kingdom, United States], focusing on audiences overall as well as different segments of the public categorised according to their degree of trust towards news brands in their country. We summarise several of the key results of our analysis here: People are more trusting of news they themselves use, including on social media, but less trusting of news they don't use, especially news found on digital platforms ... Many hold highly negative views about basic journalistic practices ... The least trusting towards news tend to be older, less educated, less interested in politics, and less connected to urban centres ... The least trusting pay less attention to and are more indifferent towards specific characteristics about how journalism is practised ... Experience interacting with journalists is rare and familiarity with basic concepts concerning how news works is often low ... Gaps in trust in news align with deficits in social and interpersonal trust as well as dissatisfaction with democracy." (Summary of key findings, p.8)
https://reutersinstitute.politics.ox.ac.uk/sites/default/files/2021-09/Toff%20et%20al%20-%20Overcoming%20Indifference%20FINAL.pdf

11. Paola Pascual-Ferrá: **The measurement of trust in communication research, part 1.** In: Communication Research Trends, vol. 39, nr. 4, 2020, p.4-34

"Professor Pascual-Ferrá provides a real service to researchers by assembling not only the story of research into trust but also the key scales with which people examined trust. Taking even a brief look at the tables accompanying this study of trust, one easily sees how unsettled this research area remains. Trust as a concept. appears in every area of communication research—media studies, interpersonal studies, group communication studies, organizational communication studies, strategic communication studies, new media studies, and so on. Surprisingly, only a few researchers seem to build on existing scales of trust." (Introduction, p.3)

12. **Mobile internet connectivity 2021: Sub-Saharan Africa key trends.** GSMA, 2021, 3 p.

"Over half a billion people who are living in areas with a mobile broadband network are not using mobile internet, despite substantial increases in mobile broadband coverage since 2014. Significant gender and rural-urban gaps persist. Women are 37% less likely to use mobile internet than men. Significant gains have been made in both 3G and 4G coverage since 2014, yet in 2020 only half the population had access to a 4G network. Affordability has improved substantially but remains a key barrier, especially handset affordability. Smartphone adoption is increasing but smartphones still account for less than half of total connections." (p.1-3)

https://www.gsma.com/r/wp-content/uploads/2021/09/The-State-of-Mobile-Internet-Connectivity-2021-Sub-Saharan-Africa.pdf

13. **Somalia media landscape: key results.** London: BBC Media Action, 2021, 1 p.

"Radio remains most popular media platform. Over half listen to the radio weekly. Internet is more accessed than TV. TV is watched mostly by young, urban, wealthier people. Men use all media platforms more than women ... A nationally representative sample of 2,004 adults aged 18+ in Somalia were interviewed face-to-face in March and April 2021." (p.1)

http://downloads.bbc.co.uk/rmhttp/mediaaction/pdf/research-infographic-covid-hbcc-media-landscape-somalia-2021.pdf

14. **Understanding listener behavior: 2021 South Sudan national audience survey.** Forcier; Internews; USAID, 2021, 77 p.

"Conclusions and actionable recommendations to media stakeholders and Internews including: improving access to radio and television in Unity State would likely produce a substantial increase in overall media consumption in Unity State; improving access to smartphones in Warrap State would potentially produce a major increase in internet access/use in Warrap State; women have far more limited phone access and ownership than men, so for Internews access to information interventions, equipping more women with phones could shift women's access to information and the internet, as well as potentially shifting gender power dynamics in important ways; radio stations across South Sudan can charge the most for advertisements from 4-8 pm in the evening. This is also prime time for television usage; depending on the region, the next most popular radio use time is in the early morning from 5-8 am, and most stations broadcasting in most states can also charge more to advertisers and sponsors for this timeslot than the others." (Publisher)

"From 2020 to 2021, Internews contracted Forcier Consulting to conduct a National Audience Survey in South Sudan to better understand the contemporary national media market with a focus on media consumption, habits, and preferences, as well as beliefs about the reliability of various media sources. The survey objective is to support radio partners to understand the value of their airtime and highlight any unrealized opportunities for deeper audience engagement. Forcier utilized a novel research design combining interactive voice response (IVR) and computer-assisted telephone interviewing (CATI) data collection methods. This approach produced accurate measures of relevant research indicators, and minimized health risk of COVID-19 and security risk to both researchers and respondents. The combined IVR and CATI samples were constructed based on randomly selected phone numbers from across South Sudan and thus the results can be interpreted as representative of the opinions and preferences of mobile-phone-owning individuals (or individuals who have access to mobile phones) who live in South Sudan." (Publisher)

https://internews.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/10/Internews_SouthSudan_2021-10.pdf

15. Maame Akua Amoah Twum: **Liberians want a free media – within limits – and unrestricted access to social media.** Afrobarometer, 2021, 12 p.

"Radio is the dominant news source in Liberia, tuned in "every day" or "a few times a week" by 87% of adults. Almost four in 10 citizens (38%) say they regularly get news from the Internet and social media, while only about one in five are regular consumers of news via television (21%) and newspapers (16%). Three-fourths (76%) of Liberians say the media should "constantly investigate and report on government mistakes and corruption." Six in 10 citizens (61%) say the media should be free to publish without government interference. But only one in five (19%) see Liberia's media as "somewhat" or "completely" free. Despite support for media freedom, majorities say the government should be able to restrict the sharing of false information (74%), information that criticizes or insults the president (69%), hate speech (68%), and information or opinions that the government disapproves of (59%). Politicians (76%) and government officials (74%) are most widely seen as knowingly spreading false information. Among Liberians who have heard of social media, most (80%) see its impact on society as positive, although majorities also think it makes people more susceptible to fake news (73%) and more intolerant of other viewpoints (66%). More than seven in 10 Liberians (72%) say access to social media and the Internet should not be regulated by the government." (Key findings, p.2)

https://afrobarometer.org/publications/ad483-liberians-want-free-media-within-limits-and-unrestricted-access-social-media

16. Makanga Ronald Kakumba, Josephine Appiah-Nyamekye Sanny: **Ugandans see social media as beneficial and want unrestricted access, but are wary of its use to spread fake news.** Afrobarometer, 2021, 11 p.

"Daily news consumption via social media (11%) and the Internet (9%) has doubled in Uganda since 2015, though these platforms still lag far behind television (27%) and radio (54%) as daily news sources. Six in 10 Ugandans (60%) say they are aware of social media. Awareness is less widespread among women, rural residents, and older and less educated citizens. Among Ugandans who have heard of social media, large majorities say it makes people more aware of current happenings (89%) and helps people impact political processes (74%). On the other hand, majorities also say it makes people more likely to believe false news (70%) and more intolerant of others with different political opinions (58%). Overall, 58% of citizens who are aware of social media rate its effects on society as positive, while only 13% see them as negative. A majority (56%) of Ugandans "agree" or "strongly agree" that access to the Internet and social media helps people to be more informed and active citizens, and should be unrestricted. A quarter (26%), however, say the government should be able to regulate access." (Key findings, p.2)

https://afrobarometer.org/publications/ad480-ugandans-see-social-media-beneficial-and-want-unrestricted-access-are-wary-its

17. Stephen Ndoma, Simangele Moyo-Nyede, Jonathan Kugarakuripi: **Though alert to its dangers, Zimbabweans embrace social media and demand unrestricted access.** Afrobarometer, 2021, 10 p.

"Eight in 10 adult Zimbabweans (80%) say they have heard about social media. More than four in 10 (42%) citizens say they get news from social media "every day" or "a few times a week." Among those who have heard about social media the vast majority (91%) say social media helps keep people informed about current events. Half (49%) believe that social media helps people have more impact on political processes. But seven in 10 (71%) also see social media as making people more likely to believe false information, and 44% say it makes people more intolerant of opposing views. Overall, six in 10 (61%) say the effects of social media on society are "somewhat positive" or "very positive." Two-thirds (65%) of Zimbabweans say social media and the Internet help make people more informed and active citizens, and hence unrestricted access to these platforms must be protected." (Key findings, p.1-2)

https://afrobarometer.org/publications/ad463-though-alert-its-dangers-zimbabweans-embrace-social-media-and-demand-unrestricted

18. Mulu Teka: **Ethiopians support media's watchdog role but want regulated access to Internet, social media.** Afrobarometer, 2021, 13 p.

"Six in 10 adult Ethiopians (59%) own a mobile phone. But only 16% own a phone with Internet access. One in three (34%) own a radio, while 14% have a television set and only 2 % have a computer. The most common source of regular news ("every day" or "a few times a week") for Ethiopians is the radio (50%), followed by TV (24%), social media (12%), the Internet (9%), and newspapers (2%). A majority (59%) of Ethiopians assess the media as "somewhat free" or "completely free." Only one in four (26%) consider the media "not very" or "not at all" free. But Ethiopians hold mixed views on just how free the media should be. While more than three-fourths (77%) want the media to report on government mistakes and corruption, almost half (48%) say the government should have the right to prevent the publication of things it disapproves of. And large majorities endorse the government's right to prohibit the sharing of false information (79%) and hate speech (73%). Majorities say social media users (55%), politicians

(52%), and activists (51%) "sometimes" or "often" knowingly spread false information or "fake news." Only three in 10 Ethiopians (30%) have heard about social media. Among these citizens, more than half (54%) say social media has "somewhat positive" or "very positive" effects on society, while 35% see its effects as mostly negative." (Key findings, p.2)
https://afrobarometer.org/publications/ad448-ethiopians-support-medias-watchdog-role-want-regulated-access-internet-social

19. Jeffrey Conroy-Krutz, Joseph Koné: **Promise and peril: in changing media landscape, Africans are concerned about social media but opposed to restricting access.** Afrobarometer, 2020, 20 p.

"Radio remains overwhelmingly the most common source for news in Africa. On average across 18 surveyed countries, two-thirds (67%) of respondents tune in at least a few times a week. Digital media use for news is growing quickly. Between 2014/2015 and 2019/2020, the share of Africans who get news from social media or the Internet at least a few times a week almost doubled, from 22% to 38% across 16 countries included in both survey rounds. Urban residents, better-educated citizens, men, and youth are most likely to use digital media in Africa. While use has increased among other groups as well, demographic gaps in digital media use have remained roughly the same since 2014/2015, and even increased with regard to education. Africans express broad support for the media's role in fostering government accountability, and majorities support media freedoms in every country except Tunisia. But most Africans support their government's right to place limits on the dissemination of hate speech, false information, and messages that are insulting to their president." (Key findings)

AMERICAS & CARIBBEAN

20. **La radio: el medio de comunicación que llega al 80 % de personas diariamente.** Lima: CPI, 2021, 6 p.

"La pandemia del Covid 19 generó notables cambios en los hábitos de consumo de las personas y su interacción con los medios. Como consecuencia del aislamiento social, las personas buscaron fuentes de información y entretenimiento confiables y de fácil acceso, por lo que la radio incrementó su audiencia, demostrando su alcance y adaptabilidad a múltiples situaciones, incluyendo la crisis social ... El alcance de la radio es homogéneo en las distintas zonas del país. En Lima Metropolitana el alcance semanal es de 92.8%, mientras que en el interior del Perú es de 94.3%. Las diversas emisoras y los distintos formatos de programación, permiten que el medio consolide su alcance en las distintas generaciones, destacando que la radio tiene muchos oyentes jóvenes evidenciado en un alcance semanal superior al 91% en todas las generaciones. " (p.2-3)
https://www.cpi.pe/images/upload/paginaweb/archivo/26/cpi_market%20report%20marzo%202021%20(02).pdf

21. **Evaluación de necesidades de información en la ciudad de El Alto (Bolivia).** Fundación UNIR; Internews, 2020, 61 p.

"En El Alto funcionan cerca de 60 medios impresos, de radio y televisivos, además de media docena de portales digitales informativos. Los periodistas suman alrededor de 200, aunque la mayoría de ellos carecen de una relación laboral formal y desarrollan su trabajo en condición de productores independientes o co-productores, obtienen ingresos de la publicidad que consiguen y alquilan espacios en medios radiofónicos o de TV para difundir sus programas noticiosos. Tradicionalmente, los mayores anunciadores en esos noticieros son gubernamentales y suelen condicionar los contenidos de las informaciones. A ello se suma la fuerte presencia entre las audiencias de los medios informativos de La Paz u otras ciudades, la que influye visiblemente en el modelo de cubrimiento noticioso que se aplica en El Alto y en la definición de la agenda informativa. De esa forma, prevalecen las fuentes oficiales, los temas de orden político y de interés nacional en desmedro de los asuntos locales y las voces de la ciudad. A pesar de la raíz indígena aymara que posee la población de mayor edad y de la identidad aymara de que se precia la urbe, el idioma aymara es parcialmente utilizado en los programas de noticias y la mayoría de las personas consultadas para este estudio señaló su preferencia por el idioma castellano. De acuerdo con la encuesta realizada, los habitantes de El Alto dicen informarse primero por la TV (42%), luego por el Facebook (29%) y en tercer lugar por la radio (15%), aunque confían menos en el segundo (13%) y piensan que la última es la que refleja de mejor modo lo que sucede en la ciudad (28%). La población de El Alto suele preferir los medios periodísticos de otras ciudades que los de carácter local."
https://internews.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/04/EL_ALTO_ESP_NEGRILLAS.pdf

22. Alejandra Torres, Agustín Espada: **Consumo de podcast en Argentina: encuesta 2020.** Drop The Mic, 2020, 32 p.

"La encuesta se realizó entre el 10 y 20 de abril a través de un formulario de Google compartido por redes de contactos y en redes sociales (principalmente Twitter). Las 2.325 respuestas no representan al universo de oyentes de podcasts ya que no se realizó ningún trabajo estadístico sobre la muestra (que no es muestra) ... El 27,3% comenzó a escuchar podcast en 2019 y el 24,5% en 2018. El 96% de los encuestados escucha podcast a través de teléfonos móviles y el 46% lo hace desde computadoras personales o de escritorio. La plataforma preferida para escuchar es Spotify. La segunda plataforma es YouTube con el 23%. Los formatos preferidos de los participantes son: los de conversación/mesa redonda (51%) y los de entrevistas (22,7%). Especialmente si son sobre: Cine y series, Sociedad y Cultura, y Economía y política." (p.2, Resumen, p.9)
https://agustinespada.files.wordpress.com/2020/05/consumo-de-podcast-en-argentina-2020-drop-the-mic-agustin-espada-alejandra-tor res.pdf

ASIA & PACIFIC

23. **Afghanistan media landscape: key results.** London: BBC Media Action, 2021, 1 p.

"TV is the most popular media platform. Majority of TV viewers and radio listeners watch and listen to those media weekly. Urban, educated and younger people watch TV more than rural, less educated and older people. Men listen to radio and use internet more than women ... A nationally representative sample of 2,729 adults aged 18+ in Afghanistan were interviewed over the phone in February and March." (p.1)
http://downloads.bbc.co.uk/rmhttp/mediaaction/pdf/research-infographic-covid-hbcc-media-landscape-afghanistan-2021.pdf

MIDDLE EAST / WESTERN ASIA & NORTH AFRICA

24. Ilhem Allagui: **Hungry for content: how the COVID-19 pandemic changed media usage in the Middle East and North Africa.** Stuttgart: Institut für Auslandsbeziehungen (ifa), 2021, 5 p.

"The pandemic marks a new technological milestone in audiences' media usage and habits, one that has thus far been both positive – through the interconnectedness and agency – and negative – because of a lack of access for some – for cultural diversity and intercultural relations. The adoption of mobile internet skyrocketed in the region, and some countries, particularly Egypt and Saudi Arabia, have ranked among the countries with the highest penetration rates globally for platforms such as Facebook and YouTube." (p.1) https://doi.org/10.17901/akbp2.02.2021%20

25. Alex Fisher, Maureen Taylor: **Syria audience research study.** Free Press Unlimited, 2021, 29 p.

"Syrians greatly desire news that is free from political partisanship and interference; Are reflective and capable of making conscious and informed decisions; Are resourceful, reflective and desire the full picture of news and events; Value variety in terms of sources, and are therefore often drawn to digital platforms that facilitate a diversity of choice as a way to check news and besides valuing pluralism; Are flexible and partial to changing their consumption habits if they begin to notice too much perceived bias in the outlets they use; Feel that the majority of content in the Syrian media landscape is not objective or credible enough; Believe that media, if and when truly independent, has an important role to play in society as a watchdog and a unifier; Prefer breaking news, accurate and exclusive news." (Key findings, p.4)
https://www.freepressunlimited.org/sites/default/files/documents/Syria%20audience%20research%20study%202020%20(English).pdf

26. Damian Radcliffe, Hadil Abuhmaid: **How the Middle East used social media in 2020.** New Media Academy, 2021, 64 p.

"1. Social Media Users in MEA (Middle East and Africa) spend the most time on social networks, averaging over 3.5 hours per day. Internet users in the MEA have an average of 8.4 social media accounts, research reveals. UAE, with an average of 10.5 accounts, has "the highest number of social media accounts per person globally. 2. Top TikTok influencers grew their fanbase by an average of 65%, between February and August 2020, with

the highest engagement rates in Bahrain, Oman and Saudi Arabia. Few influencers have successfully crossed over from other platforms. 3. Egypt is the 9th largest national market for Facebook in the world, with 44 million users, by October 2020. Turkey is the only other MENA country in the Top 20, with 37 million users. 4. Four MENA Countries, Saudi Arabia (17.9 million users), Turkey (9.7m), Iraq (9.6m) and Egypt (8.9m) are in the 13 largest national markets for Snapchat worldwide. Audiences are continuing to grow, highlighting the importance of the app. 5. 79% of Arab Youth say they get their news from social media. That's up from 25% in 2015 ..." (Executive summary)
https://nma.ae/en/report/2020-annual-social-media-report/

Children & Media, Youth & Media, Media Literacy

GENERAL & INTERNATIONAL

27. Sylvia Braesel, Thorsten Karg: **Media and information literacy: a practical guidebook for trainers.** 3rd ed. Bonn: Deutsche Welle DW Akademie, 2021, 237 p.

"The authors have updated, expanded and partly completely rewritten the texts. They attached particular importance to presenting the contents in a way that is as easy to understand as possible. For this purpose, they were able to draw on their experiences and observations in many Media and Information Literacy (MIL) workshops of the past years. The MIL Handbook is primarily intended for MIL trainers, but also for anyone interested in media and MIL. The book contains background information, suggestions for training plans and methods, hand-outs and worksheets for practical exercises. After an introductory chapter on media and the basics of MIL, the other chapters deal with information and news, photography, video and audio. The final chapter on the internet and social media has been completely revised and expanded by the authors." (Thorsten Karg, mail to the fome mailing list, 2021-05-20)
https://www.dw.com/en/media-and-information-literacy-a-practical-guidebook-for-trainers-third-edition/a-42423367

28. Ignacio Aguaded, Daniela Jaramillo-Dent, Águeda Delgado-Ponce (coords.): **Curriculum Alfamed de formación de profesores en educación mediática: MIL (Media and Information Literacy) en la era pos-COVID-19.** Barcelona: Octaedro; Alfamed, 2021, 196 p.

"Este currículum sigue y actualiza la estela del Currículum para profesores sobre alfabetización mediática e informacional de la Unesco (2011). Se trata de un compendio centrado en el profesorado y concretado para la integración en el sistema formal, llegando finalmente estas enseñanzas, de una manera contextualizada, a los jóvenes. Esta publicación se divide en dos partes. En la primera se conceptualiza la competencia mediática y se establecen los fundamentos del currículum, mientras que en la segunda se especifican los distintos módulos sobre la competencia mediática. Este proyecto curricular ha sido producto de la colaboración y el diálogo entre investigadores de distintos países de Europa e Iberoamérica integrados en la Red Alfamed (www.redalfamed.org). Se ha realizado desde un enfoque integral y de manera sistemática. El proceso ha incluido la concreción de las líneas principales de estudio, el establecimiento de los módulos y sus unidades, la preparación de borradores, la revisión y la validación por expertos en diferentes áreas de la competencia mediática: informacional, medios de comunicación, tecnología y educación. Currículum Alfamed de formación de profesores en educación mediática Se trata, en consecuencia, de un trabajo riguroso que pretende unificar los contenidos necesarios para la adquisición de la competencia mediática por parte de los docentes que, a su vez, pueda ser trasmitida a los estudiantes para conseguir una sociedad capacitada en el uso de los medios." (Prólogo, p.9-10)

29. Ayden Férdeline: **Youth and the news in five charts.** Washington, DC: Center for International Media Assistance (CIMA), 2021

"In the rapidly changing news ecosystems of emerging economies, news outlets are struggling to remain relevant and build loyal relationships with youth audiences (18 to 35 years old). As youth populations continue to grow in low-and-middle income countries, it is critical for independent media organizations to understand and respond to the changing news habits of younger generations. A snapshot of youth news consumption habits in Colombia, Ghana, Indonesia, Mexico, Nigeria, and Thailand highlights that the predominance of smartphones, and increasing access to the internet and social media, is fundamentally altering how youth access, interact with, and value independent news. Youth audiences tend to access news through their smartphone, relying more on social media algorithms and news aggregators than loyalty to particular news brands. Youth generally do not feel that the traditional, mainstream news media reports on issues that are important to them, preferring to access a wider variety of news alongside other kinds of information and entertainment. Despite relying on social media for news, youth are wary about whether the information they see on the internet is true. There is a tension between the convenience social media provides for accessing news and its propensity to amplify misinformation and increase political polarization." (Key findings)
https://www.cima.ned.org/publication/youth-and-the-news-in-five-charts-what-do-young-peoples-habits-in-developing-countries-tell-u s-about-the-future-of-the-news/

30. Divina Frau-Meigs, Sirkku Kotilainen, Manisha Pathak-Shelat, Michael Hoechsmann, Stuart R. Poyntz (eds.): **The handbook of media education research.** Newark: John Wiley & Sons, 2021, 529 p.

"Featuring contributions from a diverse range of internationally-recognized experts and practitioners, this timely volume discusses recent developments in the field in the context of related scholarship, public policy, formal and non-formal teaching and learning, and DIY and community practice. Offering a truly global perspective, the Handbook focuses on empirical work from Media and Information Literacy (MIL) practitioners from around the world. The book's five parts explore global youth cultures and the media, trans-media learning, media literacy and scientific controversies, varying national approaches to media research, media education policies, and much more." (Publisher)
https://doi.org/10.1002/9781119166900

31. Valerio Fuenzalida: **New quality criteria for TV channels and TV narrative.** In: English Language, Literature & Culture, vol. 6, nr. 1, 2021, p.1-6

"In this article, I discuss that quality TV for the specific children audience can be described with some new quality indicators afforded by child neuroscience and child epigenetic development; there is a reappreciation of the ludic and emotional genetic abilities of child brain to enjoy and comprehend ludic narrative fiction. But also, from a systemic view of the TV communication process; quality on children's TV depends not only on the program content but on the broadcast and on the reception. A review of children's TV channels, and a few dozen of the new programs broadcast, allows us to find several new criteria regarding the quality of children's TV and audio-visual content." (Abstract)
https://doi.org/10.11648/j.ellc.20210601.11

32. Lelia Green, Donell Holloway, Kylie Stevenson, Tama Leaver, Leslie Haddon (eds.): **The Routledge companion to digital media and children.** New York; London: Routledge, 2021, xxv, 603 p.

"This collection investigates and critiques the dynamism of children's lives online with contributions fielding both global and hyper-local issues, and bridging the wide spectrum of connected media created for and by children. From education to children's rights to cyberbullying and youth in challenging circumstances, the interdisciplinary approach ensures a careful, nuanced, multi-dimensional exploration of children's relationships with digital media. Featuring a highly international range of case studies, perspectives, and socio-cultural contexts, The Routledge Companion to Digital Media and Children is the perfect reference tool for students and researchers of media and communication, family and technology studies, psychology, education, anthropology, and sociology, as well as interested teachers, policy makers, and parents." (Publisher)
https://doi.org/10.4324/9781351004107

33. Philip N. Howard, Lisa-Maria Neudert, Nayana Prakash: **Digital misinformation / disinformation and children.** UNICEF, 2021, 35 p.

"Children can be targets and objects of mis/disinformation, spreaders or creators of it, and opponents of mis/disinformation in actively seeking to counter falsehoods. There is insufficient data available to researchers and

policymakers to get a clear and comprehensive picture of how susceptible children are to mis/disinformation and how it affects their development, well-being and rights. Approaches for ameliorating the harmful effects of mis/disinformation on children are emerging, but current efforts are falling short of protecting and empowering children. Children's rights – such as to freedom of expression and access to information – can be infringed by over-zealous attempts, including regulations, to restrict access to online content and communities. The mis/disinformation ecosystem can only be adequately addressed through a multi-pronged approach by a range of stakeholders that cooperate globally to protect children from the harms that stem from mis/disinformation." (Synopsis, p.4-5)
https://www.unicef.org/globalinsight/media/2096/file/UNICEF-Global-Insight-Digital-Mis-Disinformation-and-Children-2021.pdf

34. PISA: **21st-century readers: developing literacy skills in a digital world.** Paris: OECD, 2021, 213 p.

"Digital technologies have enabled the spread of all kinds of information, displacing traditional formats of usually more carefully curated information such as encyclopaedias and newspapers. The massive information flow of the digital era demands that readers be able to distinguish between fact and opinion. Readers must learn strategies to detect biased information and malicious content like fake news and phishing emails. What the PISA 21st-Century readers report reveals is that students' access to digital technologies and training on how to use them greatly vary between countries and students' socio-economic profiles. This report explores how 15-year-old students are developing reading skills to navigate the technology-rich 21st century. It sheds light on potential ways to strengthen students' capacity to navigate the new world of information. It highlights how countries need to redouble their efforts to combat emerging digital divides. It also explores what teachers can do to help students navigate ambiguity and manage complexity." (Publisher)
https://doi.org/10.1787/a83d84cb-en

35. **Child online safety.** End Violence Against Children, 2020, 16 p.

"In September 2019, the End Violence Fund launched a $13 million open call for solutions focused on leveraging new and existing technologies. These technologies include artificial intelligence, machine learning, data science, blockchain, virtual reality and other innovative solutions that have the potential to enhance detection and response to online violence, or those that can prevent known and emerging threats of online child sexual exploitation and abuse." (p.7)
https://www.end-violence.org/sites/default/files/2020-07/Online%20Child%20Safety%20175.pdf

36. **Summary paper on online child sexual exploitation.** Bangkok: ECPAT International, 2020, 23 p.

"As the boundaries between the physical and digital worlds continue to blur, particularly for children growing up in the digital age, online child sexual exploitation (OCSE) will continue to evolve and new forms emerge. Encouragingly, work is underway at national and international levels to prevent and respond to this global threat, but innovative and substantial actions are needed to keep up with this evolving problem. Legal frameworks must improve and approximate global consistency and regulation must make tech companies and Internet Service Providers accountable for action. Law enforcement must collaborate across jurisdictions, adopt sophisticated techniques and be properly equipped and funded. There is an urgent need to further boost and sustain collective action against OCSE at this moment in time. ECPAT International has identified in this paper five areas where progress can and must be made. Again, as this problem is not confined by borders, strategic partnerships with the involvement of an increasing number of global actors will be instrumental in making this happen. As a society, we have a duty and a responsibility to stop the demand underpinning OCSE and ensure the rights of children online and offline are fulfilled." (Conclusion, p.23)
https://www.ecpat.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/12/ECPAT-Summary-paper-on-Online-Child-Sexual-Exploitation-2020.pdf

AFRICA, SUB-SAHARAN

37. Rebecca Pointer: **Literature review on African youth and the impact of narrative.** Africa No Filter, 2020, 13 p. "The literature on African youth narratives about Africa is sparse. Only one report in the literature review focussed on youth narratives, and it indicated that youth did not value their own stories, but

relied on western tropes in storytelling. We came across nine recent reports based on attitudinal surveys (six of which were done by the British Council) but they did not explore youth narratives, and also mainly interviewed youth in higher education, even though the bulk of African youth are not in higher education. Nevertheless, we found 23 journal articles, book chapters and theses on African youth identity, which will be explored in more depth in this report." (Executive summary)
https://africanofilter.org/uploads/files/Literature-review-on-African-Youth-Narratives-on-Africa-1-1.pdf

AMERICAS & CARIBBEAN

38. Alexander L. Fattal: **Shooting cameras for peace: youth, photography, and the Colombian armed conflict = Disparando cámaras para la paz: juventud, fotografía y el conflicto armado colombiano.** Cambridge, Mass.: Peabody Museum Press, 2020, 251 p.

"As a young Fulbright scholar in Bogotá, determined to democratize the photographic gaze and bring new visions and voices to public debate about Colombia's armed conflict, Alexander L. Fattal founded Disparando Cámaras para la Paz (Shooting Cameras for Peace). The project taught photography to young people in El Progreso, a neighborhood in the city's outskirts that was home to families displaced by violence in the countryside. It offered the youth of that troubled region a chance to record and reimagine their daily lives. Shooting Cameras for Peace is an in-depth look into one of Latin America's most dynamic participatory media projects. The haunting and exuberant photographs testify to the young people's will to play, to dream, and to survive, bearing witness to the resilience and creativity of lives marked by a war that refuses to die. With text in English and Spanish, Shooting Cameras for Peace / Disparando Cámaras para la Paz makes vital contributions to studies of collaborative media, photographic activism, and peace and conflict studies in Colombia. Fattal's insightful text is both a celebration of the program he initiated and a critical reflection on the genre of participatory photography and the structural challenges faced by similar media projects." (Publisher)

EUROPE

39. Naomi Sakr, Jeanette Steemers: **Children's documentaries: distance and ethics in European storytelling about the wider world.** In: Journal of Children and Media, 2021, 15 p.

"The material challenges of funding, commissioning and distribution that are well known to inhibit production of children's factual content about other countries and cultures operate in parallel with challenges arising from the moral responsibilities inherent in what Roger Silverstone called "the problem of proper distance". By that he signified a "moral category" requiring filmmakers to provide "context as well as imagination" and be willing to "recognise the other in her sameness and difference". "Distance" and "difference" have become at once more significant but also more ambiguous at a time of mass forced migration, in which traditions, religions and cultures from distant places are brought together in physical proximity. Based on input from cross-cultural dialogues, screenings and interviews involving European producers of children's documentaries, this article explores dilemmas and experiences faced in representing the backgrounds and stories of children who arrived in Europe from Syria, Iraq, Afghanistan and elsewhere in the mid-2010s. It shows the resonance of Silverstone's thinking by revealing that many practitioners themselves apply notions of closeness and distance, both physically and metaphorically, in their choices about combining the familiar and unfamiliar and co-creating content with child participants." (Abstract)
https://doi.org/10.1080/17482798.2021.1974502

Christian & Religious Communication

40. Heidi A. Campbell, Ruth Tsuria (ed.): **Digital religion: understanding religious practice in new media worlds.** 2nd ed. Abingdon, Oxon (UK); New York: Routledge, 2022, xii, 294 p.

"This book offers a critical and systematic survey of the study of religion and digital media. It covers religious engagement with a wide range of digital media forms and highlights examples of new media engagement in all five of the major world religions. From mobile apps and video games to virtual reality and social media, the book provides a detailed review of major topics including ritual, identity, community, authority, and embodiment, includes a series of engaging case studies to illustrate and elucidate the thematic explorations, considers the theoretical, ethical, and theological issues raised ... Thoroughly updated throughout with new case studies and in-depth analysis of recent scholarship and developments, this new edition provides a comprehensive overview of this fast-paced, constantly developing, and fascinating field." (Publisher)
https://doi.org/10.4324/9780429295683

41. Wolfgang Beck, Ilona Nord, Joachim Valentin (eds.): **Theologie und Digitalität: ein Kompendium.** Freiburg; Basel; Wien: Herder, 2021, 524 p.

"Die Beiträge des umfangreichen Handbuchs sondieren die verschiedenen Facetten und Bedeutungen der digitalen Revolution: die Kultur der Digitalität (Ethik, Ästhetik, öffentlicher Raum, Gesellschaftspolitik), die theologisch-anthropologische Dimension (Personsein, Identität, Menschenbild, existenzielle Fragen), die ekklesiale Dimension (Sozialförmigkeiten; Virtualität und Realität, religiöse Sozialisation, Predigt und Digitalität, digitale Kirchenentwicklung), die Gottesrede (Digitalität und Allmachtsphantasien, Leiblichkeit und Digitalität, Gottesrede und digitaler Kommunikation) sowie medienethische Einordnungen (Maschinenethik, Medienpolitik, Identität und Integrität)." (Verlag)

42. Anthony Le Duc, John Mi Shen (eds.): **Pastoral creativity amid the COVID-19 pandemic: global experiences.** Bangkok, Manila: Asian Research Center for Religion and Social Communication; Logos (Divine Word) Publications, 2021, ix, 243 p.

"The content of the book is organized into four sections. The first three sections are essays recounting real-world experiences of pastoral agents. These essays are roughly divided into three sub-groups. The first group of essays focus on the parish setting and the ministries that each parish attempted to implement in response to the crisis. The second group of essays highlight the education and formation ministry, which includes both catechism teaching and other educational settings such as theology schools and formation houses. The third group of essays primarily depict outreach ministries such as those with the poor, migrants, and other marginalized groups. The pastoral workers carrying out these ministries may do so in context of a parish/diocesan setting or as part of a nonparochial program The final section, comprised of five essays are responses to the experiences presented in the previous three sections. The aim of this section is to dialogue with the experiences recounted in the essays originating from a variety of countries around the world. Some of the issues that the writers of the responses were asked to consider include presenting theological insights gained from these experiences; lessons to be learned from what has been shared; the understanding of "pastoral creativity" in the contemporary world; and implications that these experiences hold for the post-pandemic Church." (Preface, p.viii-ix)
https://drive.google.com/file/d/1sdPi4s0ccnQINbKCXy2mqBJsawvRjxtE/view

43. Marco Carroggio: **Church communication in the face of vulnerability: a theoretical framework and practical application for information management in cases of the abuse of minors.** In: Church, Communication & Culture, vol. 6, nr. 1, 2021, p.58-79

"This article is mainly aimed toward those responsible for communications in ecclesial organizations that are experiencing vulnerability. It integrates the perspective of organizational communication with ecclesiological contributions. The first part notes that vulnerability is a common trait of civil and ecclesial organizations, both in the passive sense (potential to be hurt) and in the active sense (capacity to do harm). In the second part, a circular conceptual framework of the process of communication, devised by several academics from the Pontifical University of the Holy Cross, is developed and applied to the Church. In pursuing adherence to reality, this is a valid theoretical framework for inspiring the communication management that is required for dealing with errors and failures. In the description of the process, references are added to the issue of fragility in each of its phases: identity, culture, discourse, image, and reputation. A key word in this sequence is 'consistency' (between what an institution is, and how it considers itself; what it does, and what it says). In the third part, this 'realistic' conceptual universe is applied to the issue of the abuse of minors committed by ministers of the Catholic Church, guidelines for the communications team are suggested (investigate, listen, accompany, repair), and seven criteria for proper reporting are proposed." (Abstract)
https://doi.org/10.1080/23753234.2021.1880950

44. Evangelisches Missionswerk in Deutschland (EMW): **Online durch die Pandemie: Wie sich Glauben und Leben verändern.** Hamburg: Missionshilfe Verlag, 2021, 228 p.

"Mit Covid-19 hat sich eine todbringende Pandemie erstmals global verbreitet, mit weitreichenden Folgen auf allen Ebenen, auch für Mobilität und Kommunikation in Kirche, Mission und weltweiter Ökumene. Partnerschaftsreisen oder Auslandsjahre für junge Freiwillige sind ausgefallen, stattdessen sind Zoom-Meetings und neue digitale Formate auf den Plan getreten: „Online durch die Pandemie", die Krise als Lern- und Experimentierfeld für die Zukunft. Davon erzählen die gut 20 Autor*innen des Jahrbuchs 2021, aus Tansania und Namibia, aus Indien und Deutschland. Die Pandemie hat großes Leid verursacht, aber sie hat auch neue kreative Kräfte und Erfahrungen ermöglicht. Etwa dass Christ*innen anderswo gelassener sind und Anteil nehmen: „Wir kennen uns aus mit Seuchen, für euch ist das neu", sagt eine Kongolesin, „darum beten wir jetzt für euch in Europa." (Buchrücken)

45. Papst Franziskus: **Warum habt ihr solche Angst? Habt ihr noch keinen Glauben? Statio Orbis, 27. März 2020.** Rome: Libreria Editrice Vaticana; Dikasterium für die Kommunikation, 2021, 155 p.

subjects: Francis <Pope>; COVID-19 pandemic: economic, political und social effects; catechetical materials: Catholic Church

46. Giulia Isetti, Elisa Innerhofer, Harald Pechlaner, Michael De Rachewiltz (eds.): **Religion in the age of digitalization: from new media to spiritual machines.** Abingdon, Oxon; New York, NY: Routledge, 2021, xii, 195 p.

"Divided into two sections, the chapters included in the first section of the book present case studies from five major religions: Christianity, Islam, Buddhism, Hinduism and Judaism and their engagement with digitalization. The second section of the volume explores the moral, ideological but also ontological implications of our increasingly digital lives." (Publisher)
https://doi.org/10.4324/9780367809225

47. Kristian Petersen (ed.): **Muslims in the movies: a global anthology.** Boston, Massachusetts: Harvard University Press; Ilex Foundation, 2021, xi, 290 p.

"Muslims in the Movies provides a series of essays that explore the portrayal and reception of Muslims in Euro-American film, transnational productions, and global national cinemas. The volume brings together a group of internationally recognized experts to introduce Muslims in the films of Europe, North America, Australia, Iran, Egypt, North Africa, Saudi Arabia, Nigeria, India, Indonesia, and the Philippines. The interdisciplinary collection explores issues of identity, cultural production, and representation through the depiction of Muslims on screen and how audiences respond to these images. Together, the essays operate as an introduction to the subject of Muslims and film for new readers while also serving as new works of critical analysis for scholars of cinema." (Publisher)

48. Kerstin Radde-Antweiler, Xenia Zeiler (eds.): **The Routledge handbook of religion and journalism.** Abingdon, Oxon; New York: Routledge, 2021, 441 p.

"The handbook is divided into five parts, each taking global developments in the field into account: Theoretical Reflections, Power and Authority Conflict, Radicalization and Populism, Dialogue and Peacebuilding, Trends. Within

these sections, central issues, debates and developments are examined, including: Religious and secular press; ethics; globalization; gender; datafication; differentiation; journalistic religious literacy; race, and religious extremism." (Publisher)
https://doi.org/10.4324/9780203731420

49. Matthew S. Rindge: **Bible and film: the basics.** London; New York: Routledge, 2021, xiii, 207 p.

"This book examines various types of interplay between film and the Bible. The theme of 'Bible on film' is explored through Hebrew Bible epics including The Prince of Egypt and Noah, and Jesus films such as The Last Temptation of Christ and Son of Man. The theme 'Bible in film' is analyzed through films including Mary Magdalene, Magnolia, and Pulp Fiction. Films that 'Reimagine the Bible' include Ex Machina and The Tree of Life, and unusual Jesus figures in Pan's Labyrinth, Dogville, and Donnie Darko are explored. 'Film as Bible' considers films such as To The Wonder, Silence, and Parasite. A conclusion explores television shows such as Dekalog and The Handmaid's Tale." (Publisher)

50. Christian Tauchner: **Remembering Franz-Josef Eilers SVD (1932–2021).** In: Verbum SVD, vol. 62, nr. 1, 2021, p.116-138

"Divine Word Missionary and communication expert Franz-Josef Eilers passed away in Manila on January 13, 2021. He was a prominent SVD communication and media expert and had dedicated his life to social communication and the formation of missionaries in the SVD and beyond for an evangelisation in terms of communication. He was a member of the SVD Missiological Institute since 1984 and a diligent and trusted contributor to Verbum SVD." (p.116)

51. Marcus Moberg, Sofia Sjö (eds.): **Digital media, young adults, and religion: an international perspective.** London; New York: Routledge, 2020, xi, 179 p.

"Utilising results of an unprecedented global study, this volume explores the ways in which young adults in seven different countries engage with digital and social media in religiously significant ways. Presenting and analysing the findings of the international research project Young Adults and Religion in a Global Perspective (YARG), an international panel of contributors shed new light on the impact of digital media and its associated technologies on young people's religiosities, worldviews, and values. Case studies from China, Finland, Ghana, Israel, Peru, Poland, and Turkey are used to demonstrate how these developments are progressing, not just in the West, but across the world." (Publisher)
https://doi.org/10.4324/9781351010610

AMERICAS & CARIBBEAN

52. **Carta de Belo Horizonte.** Belo Horizonte (Brazil): Mutirão de Comunicação, 2021, 3 p.

"Depois de dois dias de reflexões, espiritualidade, encontro e arte, dias 23 e 24 de julho, num encontro que reuniu mais de 5.000 comunicadores católicos de todo o Brasil, a 12ª segunda edição do Mutirão de Comunicação divulgou a Carta de Belo Horizonte, um documento que sintetiza os principais temas, questões e compromissos em torno de uma perspectiva de comunicação católica e cristã no país. A carta foi firmada pelas organizações que promoveram o Mutirão: Comunicação Episcopal Pastoral para a Comunicação da Conferência Nacional dos Bispos do Brasil (CNBB), a Pascom Brasil, a Signis Brasil e a Rede Católica de Rádio. O documento reforça que os processos comunicacionais ganham cada vez mais relevância na vida social, "alçados velozmente às telas dos diversos tipos de dispositivos e plataformas". O texto fala também dos atos de violência física e simbólica como tentativa de opressão e apagamento das diversidades e minorias. Para superar os problemas enfrentados pelo Brasil, sobretudo os do âmbito da comunicação, a Carta de Belo Horizonte propõe um conceito de comunicação mais amplo, que passa pela "verdadeira disposição em abrir-se ao outro como condição essencial para um mundo mais fraterno." (https://www.cnbb.org.br, 26.7.2021)
https://www.cnbb.org.br/wp-content/uploads/2021/07/Carta-de-Belo-Horizonte-Mutirao-de-Comunicacao-2021.pdf

53. Andrés Cañizales: **Se hace camino al andar: la historia radial de Fe y Alegría en Venezuela. Hable-mos con Gerardo Lombardi.** In: Comunicación <Centro Gumilla, Caracas>, nr. 192, 2020, p.217-222

"Fue una larga conversación con Gerardo Lombardi, comunicador por vocación y por formación, sobre la historia radiofónica de 'Fe y Alegría'. Lombardi nos habla de los orígenes, del presente y del futuro. Al respecto dice que 'Fe y Alegría' está llamada a hacer puentes. Puentes para unos entendimientos que todavía están por hacer. Y desde el punto de vista educativo, en una eventual reconstrucción del país que tendremos que hacer, como dice Gerardo Lombardi, la propuesta en el campo educativo es una propuesta de educación multimodal con esquemas mixtos, donde la educación a distancia y la radiofónica surgen como una gran posibilidad." (p.217)
https://www.medianalisis.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/03/Comun.-192-Parte-AC.pdf

54. Diego Mauricio Cortés: **Evangelical indigenous radio stations in Colombia: between the promotion of social change and religious indoctrination.** In: Global Media and Communication, vol. 16, nr. 3, 2020, p.313-328

"This article refutes dominant views that define evangelical indigenous media as intrinsic tools for religious indoctrination. The case of the Colombian Misak community shows that evangelical radio stations can contribute to community building. However, the degree of the positive or negative contribution of evangelical media depends on the dominance of evangelical presence at indigenous localities. The rapid expansion of indigenized evangelical groups via the provision of social services has radicalized Evangelicals against views different from their own. As a result, these evangelical media are progressively leaving their role as promoters of positive social change to become tools for religious indoctrination." (Abstract)
https://doi.org/10.1177/1742766520951973

55. Patricio Donoso Ibañez, Ignacio Sánchez Díaz: **La UC y Canal 13: de la televisión experimental a la era digital.** Santiago de Chile: Ediciones UC, 2020, 138 p.

"La UC y Canal 13: de la televisión experimental a la era digital es un recorrido breve a través de la participación de la Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile en el inicio, institucionalización y evolución del Canal 13 de televisión. Este nace como una actividad experimental en un laboratorio de la Esculea de Ingeniería, sin mayores recursos ni pretensiones, y en menos de seis décadas transita a una industria de multimedios altamente competitiva. El presente libro da cuenta de los diferentes hitos en el desarrollo de esta señal televisiva, poniendo especial foco en lo que fue la década final de la presencia de la Universidad en el Canal, considerando su salida de la propiedad del mismo el año 2017 y lo que se está planteando para el futuro."

56. María Neusa dos Santos: **Narrativas digitais nas redes sociais: a construçao do imaginário religioso na visibilidade mediática.** Sao Paulo: Pontificia Universidade Católica de Sao Paulo, doctoral thesis, 2020, 226 p.

"O escopo desta pesquisa abarcou algumas narrativas digitais do catolicismo no Facebook, buscando compreender a construção do imaginário da religião Católica na visibilidade mediática, a partir do contexto da pós-modernidade, pelos meios digitais. O corpus da pesquisa é composto por análises de fanpages ligadas ao catolicismo no período de 2016 a 2020, com destaque para as mudanças ocorridas na Igreja Católica causadas pela pandemia de Covid-19 no mundo. A problemática central da pesquisa assenta-se nas seguintes perguntas: Em que medida e sob quais procedimentos de comunicação, mediados pelas tecnologias, há mudanças no imaginário e no comportamento da religião Católica em razão de sua inserção na cibercultura? Há deslocamento de espaço no acesso aos bens da fé do catolicismo? O diálogo estabelecido nas redes e/ou o consumo dos bens da fé sinalizam um novo cenário da Igreja? A hipótese inicial concentra-se na ideia de que as redes sociais estão formando um complexo esquema de transmutações rápidas no catolicismo, do local das manifestações de fé para o glocal das experiências de fé. Devido à natureza híbrida do objeto de análise, o referencial conceitual utiliza como alicerces a teoria do glocal e da visibilidade mediática desenvolvida por Eugênio Trivinho, sob inspiração na sociodromologia fenomenológica, e a teoria das narrativas digitais de Paul Ricoeur e Janet Murray. Para a compreensão das redes, a análise apoiou-se em Manuel Castells; e das redes sociais, em Raquel Recuero. Além disso, foram utilizadas as obras de teóricos como David Harvey e Fredric Jameson, no que tange à teoria e

à crítica da modernidade e pós-modernidade; e de Cornelius Castoriadis, Maffesoli e Juremir Machado Silva, para tratar da teoria do imaginário. Para a compreensão do fenômeno religioso e da religião mediática, a análise recorreu às contribuições de Mircea Eliade, Peter Berger, Pierre Bourdieu e Luís Mauro de Sá Martino. Para a compreensão de consumo religioso, apoiou-se em Dom Slater, Nestor Canclini e Luiz Peres-Neto. Os conceitos de narrativas digitais, redes sociais, catolicismo, sagrado, cibercultura, cyberspace, dromocracia, glocal, hibridação, compressão do espaço-tempo foram necessários para o entendimento das manifestações narrativas do catolicismo nas redes sociais. Os resultados da investigação apontam para dados novos, entre os quais de que há uma nova configuração da religião Católica mediada pelas redes sociais, com contornos renovados nos ambientes interativos, em que o "controle" religioso muda o locus da cátedra para o fiel, que dita a mensagem a ser consumida." (Resumo)
https://repositorio.pucsp.br/jspui/handle/handle/23215

ASIA & PACIFIC

57. Moving mountains: the challenges of religious representation in Malaysia. Projek Dialog; Internews, 2021, 25 p.

"... Faith communities in Malaysia seem to constantly find ways to reach out to each other and to Malaysians who may not necessarily share their backgrounds. This already contradicts the assumption that local religions are often intolerant towards each other. Rather, what is required is a platform for dialogue, representation, and to use a term that a 'Diverse Voices' panellist used, mediation. On the other hand, media practitioners and journalists have helped the fieldwork reflect on the material and political conditions in which local stories about religion are shaped. More importantly, going beyond the 'helicopter view', the project gradually learned what is actually going on from the ground. In fact, one of the journalists has described this constant anxiety over potential punishment, public backlash, and being dismissed as an "unspoken structure." The lesson is, journalists themselves called for empowering, training, and organising. Most journalists mentioned the lack of sustainable resources. While there are existing journalist groups and unions, including the National Union of Journalists (NUJ) and Institute of Journalists (IOJ) in Malaysia, these are not focused on supporting the religious reporting process. Rather, they provide more general support for journalists." (p.23)
https://internews.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/02/Moving-Mountains_FA-English.pdf

58. Muhamad Heychael, Holy Rafika, Justito Adiprasetyo, Yovantra Arief: Marginalized religious communities in Indonesian media: a baseline study. Remotivi; International Media Support (IMS), 2021, 68 p.

"This study finds that the Indonesian media ecosystem is not a safe space for marginalized religions. As explained in the conclusion to the content analysis, the space given by the media for news coverage of marginalized religious groups is still very small. Although non-Islamic official religions enjoy enough coverage space, they are only ceremonial in nature. Most of the coverage is given to things like religious holidays. Even if the news coverage of Sigi was quite extensive, this was made possible by the presentation of the issue as part of a national and global discourse: terrorism. In other words, issues related to the marginalized religious groups have no inherent news value unless they are placed in the context of a "big narrative" such as "against terrorism." This leads to the depiction of marginalized religious groups as "victims." They tend to be treated as objects rather than subjects who can narrate their own point of view. When it comes to news consumption, the internet in Indonesia (as well as in the rest of the world) has become a crucial medium in obtaining news and information, while printed media and radio are gradually losing their relevance. Television, however, remains a popular choice for people's news consumption. The data shows that this is common across all participants regardless of religion, gender and demography. Significant differences can be seen in the utilization of the internet for marginalized and nonmarginalized religious groups. Use of social media and chat applications to find and share religious information is dominantly carried out by marginalized religious groups. For non-marginalized religious groups, even if they use the internet for this purpose, they do not abandon television as a means to access religious information. Unfortunately, the increasing trend to consume information from the internet is not supported by basic media literacy skills and knowledge." (Conclusion, p.56)
https://www.mediasupport.org/publication/marginalized-religious-communities-in-indonesian-media/

59. Taha Kazi: Religious television and pious authority in Pakistan. Bloomington: Indiana University Press, 2021, xi, 226 p.

"In Pakistan, religious talk shows emerged as a popular television genre following the 2002 media liberalization reforms. Since then, these shows have become important platforms where ideas about Islam and religious authority in Pakistan are developed and argued. In Religious Television and Pious Authority in Pakistan, Taha Kazi reveals how these talk shows mediate changes in power, belief, and practice. She also identifies the sacrifices and compromises that religious scholars feel compelled to make in order to ensure their presence on television. These scholars, of varying doctrinal and educational backgrounds-including madrasa-educated scholars and self-taught celebrity preachers-are given screen time to debate and issue religious edicts on the authenticity and contemporary application of Islamic concepts and practices. In response, viewers are sometimes allowed to call in live with questions. Kazi maintains that these featured debates inspire viewers to reevaluate the status of scholarly edicts, thereby fragmenting religious authority. By exploring how programming decisions inadvertently affect viewer engagements with Islam, Religious Television and Pious Authority in Pakistan looks beyond the revivalist impact of religious media and highlights the prominence of religious talk shows in disrupting expectations about faith." (Publisher)

60. Enqi Weng, Alexandra Wake: Blessed be the educated journalist: reflections on a religious literacy gap in the field of journalism. In: Australian Journalism Review, vol. 43, nr. 1, 2021, p.81-97

"Religion has 'returned' to news discourses, since 9/11, with a focus on Muslims and Islam and more recently on Catholicism (in the wake of paedophile priest scandals) and anti-Semitism (with the rise of the far-right movements). These news discourses, however, tend to adopt limited perspectives, and do not reflect the diversity of practices and viewpoints within these religious traditions. As Australia becomes increasingly 'superdiverse', there is a greater need for the inclusivity of cultural perspectives of these religions. Current research findings show that religious literacy among media practitioners in Australia is not only limited to specific notions about a small number of religions, it is exacerbated by an Anglo-Celtic dominance in the media workforce. This article suggests that for news media to provide a more culturally and religiously inclusive public service to promote societal understanding, current and emerging journalists require a more reflexive understanding of religions, through journalism studies and humanities more broadly, and how they have historically shaped the world, and continue to do so." (Abstract)
https://doi.org/10.1386/ajr_00058_1

EUROPE

61. Visuelle Wahrheit und diskursive Deutung: eine Feldbeschreibung katholischer Filmarbeit in Leitgedanken, Arbeitsbereichen und kulturellen Kommentaren. Bonn: Sekretariat der Deutschen Bischofskonferenz, 2021, 198 p.

"Katholische Filmarbeit dient der kirchlichen Gemeinschaft und dem Dialog zwischen Kirche und Gesellschaft. Sie ist in vielen Segmenten der Filmbranche und Kreativwirtschaft engagiert: in der Herstellung von Filmen bzw. Bewegtbildformaten und ihrer Verbreitung durch Vertrieb und Verleih, in der filmkulturellen Bildung und der Film-Publizistik, in der Jury-Arbeit bei deutschen und internationalen Festivals. Eine wesentliche Rolle spielt der Einsatz für den Jugend-(Medien-)Schutz. Die vorliegende Arbeitshilfe versteht sich als Feldbeschreibung dessen, was katholische Filmarbeit leistet. Die Beiträge richten sich insbesondere an Fachpublikum und Multiplikatoren sowie an interessierte Laien. Das Heft stellt Reflexionen zum Zusammenhang zwischen Film und Theologie, zur pastoralen Bedeutung des Films, zur Entwicklung, Kriteriologie sowie zu digitaler Kontextualisierung katholischer Filmarbeit bereit. Die Differenzierung des Engagements katholischer Filmarbeit wird im Teil „Arbeitsbereiche" ersichtlich, filmkulturelle Statements bilden den Abschluss."
(https://www.dbk-shop.de)
https://www.dbk-shop.de/media/files_public/54cc5c9ee3e3236cd962db9b6031459d/DBK_5326.pdf

62. Pablo Garzón García: **La formación en comunicación de los sacerdotes: fundamentación, análisis y propuesta. El caso de la Iglesia en España.** In: Church, Communication & Culture, vol. 6, nr. 2, 2021, p.360-382

"El presente artículo empieza explicando, a partir de los documentos del Magisterio de la Iglesia, la vinculación ontológica entre sacerdocio ministerial y comunicación. Sigue mostrando los resultados de una encuesta llevada a cabo en los seminarios españoles, sobre el estado actual de la formación académica de los seminaristas en dicho ámbito. El estudio subraya el contraste entre la sensibilidad positiva hacia el tema y la falta de aplicación de proyectos concretos, visto que son muy pocos los seminarios que actualmente cuentan con un curso de comunicación. Tras sugerir las causas de tal desajuste, se proponen algunas líneas de actuación que permitan corregir las deficiencias formativas en este campo. Si bien la parte central del artículo está basada en el caso español, pensamos que la mayor parte de las reflexiones gozan de una aplicación universal." (Resumen)
https://doi.org/10.1080/23753234.2021.1968768

63. Lino Klevesath, Annemieke Munderloh, Joris Sprengeler, Florian Grahmann, Julia Reiter: **Radikalislamische YouTube-Propaganda: eine qualitative Rezeptionsstudie unter jungen Erwachsenen.** Bielefeld: transcript, 2021, 248 p.

"In der öffentlichen Debatte wird Online-Videos aus dem Spektrum des radikalen Islam zugeschrieben, einen großen Einfluss auf junge Menschen auszüüben. Doch wie nehmen junge Muslim*innen und Nicht-Muslim*innen diese Videos tatsächlich wahr? Wie stark wird ihre Sicht auf die Inhalte von ihrem Religionsverständnis, ihrer sozialen Zugehörigkeit und aktuellen politischen und gesellschaftlichen Debatten in Deutschland beeinflusst? Diese qualitative Studie untersucht die Rezeption ausgewählter radikalislamischer Videos von Marcel Krass, Ahmad Armih (bekannt unter dem Pseudonym »Ahmad Abul Baraa«) sowie von Yasin Bala (»Yasin al-Hanafi«)." (Verlag)
https://www.transcript-verlag.de/978-3-8376-5648-0/radikalislamische-youtube-propaganda

64. MDG Medien-Dienstleistung GmbH: **MDG-Trendmonitor. Religiöse Kommunikation 2020: Einstellungen, Zielgruppen, Botschaften und Kommunikationskanäle.** München: Herder; Institut für Demoskopie Allensbach; SINUS Markt- und Sozialforschung, 2021, 413 p.

"Wie steht es aus Sicht der Katholikinnen und Katholiken um ihre katholische Kirche? Betrachten sie diese überhaupt als "ihre" Kirche? Welche Medien nutzen Katholikinnen und Katholiken, um kirchliche und religiöse Inhalte und Botschaften zu erhalten? Diesen und weiteren Fragen geht der "MDG-Trendmonitor - Religiöse Kommunikation 2020/21" nach. Die Trendstudie wird seit 1999 zum vierten Mal im Auftrag der MDG erhoben und kann somit Daten aus ca. 20 Jahren vergleichen. Durchgeführt wurde sie vom Institut für Demoskopie Allensbach in Kooperation mit der SINUS Markt- und Sozialforschung. Dem Wandel der Zeit folgend fokussiert der neue Trendmonitor insbesondere die digitalen Angebote und Kommunikation der katholischen Kirche. Darüber hinaus werden auch kirchliche Medien betrachtet, die erst seit wenigen Jahren am Markt sind, wie zum Beispiel Mitgliedermagazine. Eine weitere Neuheit des neuen Trendmonitors ist das letzte Kapitel. Hier finden sich Kommentare von renommierten Medienexperten und Wissenschaftlern: Die Daten der beiden Institute werden durch unterschiedliche Perspektiven wie eine religionssoziologische, kommunikationswissenschaftliche oder pastoraltheologische betrachtet." (Verlag)

65. Terézia Roncáková: **Religious messages in the media: mission impossible?** Newcastle-upon-Tyne: Cambridge Scholars Publishing, 2021, x, 249 p.

"Can religious messages be transmitted through the media? If so, how and why? Taking these questions as its starting point, and focusing on the relationship between media and religion, this book presents an analysis of the relationship between religion and the media. It explores the inherent qualities of media communication channels and codes and the ways in which they affect the dissemination of religious messages, as well as the arguments over religion used in public discourse. The book also presents a critical analysis of church media in Slovakia, and shows that although the media do have the capacity to convey religious messages, they can only do so in a superficial manner and thus do not represent a suitable instrument for mediating deep spiritual content or serving as a vehicle for evangelization. Another key finding here is that the differences between the basic argumentation structures of the religious and secular worlds are irreconcilable, meaning that conservatives and progressives can expect little more than a basic sense of tolerance and decency from each other." (Publisher)

66. Hanna Stähle: **Russian Church in the digital era: mediatization of Orthodoxy.** Abingdon, Oxon; New York, NY: Routledge, 2021, xii, 224 p.

"Has Russia abandoned its atheist past and embraced Orthodox Christianity as its new moral guide? The reality is more complex and contradictory. Digital sources provide evidence of rising domestic criticism of the Russian Orthodox Church and its leadership. This book offers a nuanced understanding of contemporary Russian Orthodoxy and its changing role in the digital era. Topics covered within this book include: Mediatization theory; Church reforms under Patriarch Kirill; Church-state relations since 2009; Russian Orthodox Church's media policy; Anticlericalism vs. Church criticism; religious, secular and atheist critiques of the Church in digital media." (Publisher)
https://doi.org/10.4324/9780367814380

MIDDLE EAST / WESTERN ASIA & NORTH AFRICA

67. Wael Hegazy: **Muslim online prayer in a socio-cultural context.** In: CyberOrient, vol. 14, nr. 2, 2020, p.64-84

"The article argues that the debate over the online prayer is not just an ordinary fatwa issued by religious scholars for the Muslim Ummah, but it rather goes through a complicated process of social, identarian, cultural, authoritative, and transnational caveats. The physicality entailed by this debate over the online prayer shows how the place of worship along with the physical presence in it while performing the prayer is considered as an identity marker, a tool for sustaining the social fiber and the culture of the Muslim community. The article concludes by situating the debate over the online prayer within a broader framework of online religion versus religion online and the impact of the virtualization of rituals on the perception of the religious experience." (Abstract)
https://cyberorient.net/2020/12/15/muslim-online-prayer-in-a-sociocultural-context/

Cinema

AFRICA, SUB-SAHARAN

68. Marie Lora Mungai, Pedro Pimenta et al.: **The African film industry: trends, challenges and opportunities for growth.** Paris: UNESCO, 2021, 271 p.

"For the first time, a complete mapping of the film and audiovisual industry in 54 States of the African continent is available, including quantitative and qualitative data and an analysis of their strengths and weaknesses at the continental and regional levels. The report proposes strategic recommendations for the development of the film and audiovisual sectors in Africa and invites policymakers, professional organizations, firms, filmmakers and artists to implement them in a concerted manner. The film and audiovisual industry in Africa has the potential to create over 20 million jobs and generate US$20 billion in revenues per year." (Short summary, p.2)
https://unesdoc.unesco.org/ark:/48223/pf0000379165

Community Media

69. Mona Baker, Bolette Blaagaard, Henry Jones (eds.): **The Routledge encylopedia of citizen media.** London; New York: Routledge, 2021, xxviii, 611 p.

"Citizen Media is a fast-evolving terrain that cuts across a variety of disciplines. It explores the physical artefacts, digital content, performative interventions, practices and discursive expressions of affective sociality that ordinary citizens produce as they participate in public life to effect aesthetic or socio-political change. The seventy-five entries featured in this pioneering resource provide a rigorous overview of extant scholarship, deliver a robust critique of key research themes and anticipate new directions for research on a variety of topics. Cross-references and recommended reading suggestions are included at the end of each entry to allow scholars from different disciplinary backgrounds to identify relevant connections across diverse areas of citizen media scholarship and explore further avenues of research." (Publisher)
https://doi.org/10.4324/9781315619811

AFRICA, SUB-SAHARAN

70. Rose N. Kimani: **Negotiating context as a survival strategy: the case of Mugambo Jwetu FM.** In: Journal of Alternative and Community Media, vol. 5, nr. 1, 2020, p.87-102

"Kenyan community radio works between international and national media paradigms, while seeking to meet the expectations of its local communities. International funding and training organizations active in the sector focus on enhancing technology for development, freedom of expression, democracy and governance. At the national level, community stations are expected to act as development-oriented media. While development is a value embraced by most stations, freedom of expression is embraced more cautiously, given the political contexts in which they exist. Drawing on fieldwork conducted between 2014 and 2016, this article explores the operational choices that community broadcasters make in view of their funding and training partnerships, all the while negotiating their local, social and political contexts in order to survive. It focuses on Mugambo Jwetu FM, a community radio station in Kenya, as a case study." (Abstract)
https://doi.org/10.1386/joacm_00076_1

AMERICAS & CARIBBEAN

71. **Medios comunitarios: su relevancia como ejercicio de la libertad de expresión.** Montevideo: Instituto Interamericano de Derechos Humanos (IIDH), Oficina Regional para América del Sur; OBSERVACOM, 2021, 177 p.

"El Instituto Interamericano de Derechos Humanos, desde su Oficina Regional para América del Sur, en conjunto con OBSERVACOM, una organización no gubernamental regional con sede en Montevideo, presentan este trabajo con un objetivo muy sencillo: recapitular los trabajos que se hicieron en relación con el ejercicio de la libertad de expresión a través de los medios comunitarios en los últimos casi 20 años. Se trata de una recopilación oportuna: desde que por primera vez en 2002 la Comisión Interamericana de Derechos Humanos a través de su Relatoría Especial para la Libertad de Expresión se ocupara de esta cuestión en un informe temático hace ya casi 20 años, nos encontramos en este 2021 con la oportunidad histórica que la Corte Interamericana de Derechos Humanos emita una sentencia en un caso concreto, que es el primero enviado por la Comisión sobre esta temática a la Corte. En este trabajo se recopilan entonces no sólo distintas piezas del sistema interamericano de protección de derechos humanos que han venido destacando la importancia que adquieren los medios de comunicación comunitarios para el ejercicio de la libertad de expresión, sino que además se agregan unos trabajo realizados en el marco de la UNESCO y otros que provienen de la sociedad civil, que, a lo largo de estos años, ha venido manteniendo el tema en la agenda de las discusiones sobre las reformas aún hoy vigentes, sobre legislación de comunicación audiovisual." (prólogo)
https://www.observacom.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/09/Medios-comunitarios-IIDH-OBSERVACOM.pdf

72. Joy Elizabeth Hayes: **Mediating nostalgia: the meaning of ranchera music at a Mexican community radio station.** In: Communication, Culture & Critique, vol. 14, nr. 1, 2021, p.20-36

"This study investigates a battle over music and identity at Radio Zapotitlán, a community radio station in the state of Jalisco, Mexico. An analysis of over 20 interviews with station organizers, volunteers and listeners conducted in 2009 and 2010 indicates that while organizers and older listeners celebrated Ranchera music as the station's predominant musical content, younger listeners fought to broadcast contemporary Banda music. An historical and theoretical analysis of Ranchera music explores its cultural role in mediating experiences of migration and nostalgia. This study finds that Radio Zapotitlán organizers promoted Ranchera music in order to engage the national and transnational nostalgia of Zapotitlán's displaced migrants, and to meet the expectations of government regulators and transnational nongovernmental organizations (NGOs). It concludes that local, regional, national and transnational interests cannot be disentangled in musical articulations of identity at Radio Zapotitlán." (Abstract)
https://doi.org/10.1093/ccc/tcaa004

73. Ernesto Lamas: **Medios comunitarios en tiempos de pandemia: nueva normalidad, otra comunicación.** Buenos Aires: Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung (FES), 2020, 25 p.

"En tiempos de pandemia los medios de comunicación comunitarios profundizan sus prácticas históricas y ratifican los objetivos fundacionales. Entre las reflexiones bienintencionadas de la época es recurrente la idea de "salir mejores" del aislamiento social. En lo referente al vínculo, uso, consumo y participación ciudadana en y con los medios de comunicación hay una oportunidad de reconocer a las radios y televisoras comunitarias como espacios de construcción democrática donde ejercer el derecho a la comunicación puede ser una práctica cotidiana." (p.1)
http://library.fes.de/pdf-files/bueros/argentinien/16626.pdf

74. Patricia Ortega Ramírez, Jerónimo Luis Repoll (eds.): **#RadioComunitaria: participación ciudadana sin límites.** Ciudad de México: Bonilla Artiga Editores, 2020, 171 p.

"Los capítulos que integran [este] libro siguen líneas conductoras en torno al derecho humano a la comunicación, el señalamiento a la concentración de la propiedad mediática como limitante de la diversidad, la necesidad de medios alternativos, así como la articulación de objetivos políticos, sociales y culturales entre sociedad y medios sin fines de lucro. Esta obra emerge de un trabajo conjunto entre profesores y estudiantes de la Maestría en Comunicación y Política de la Universidad Autónoma Metropolitana-Xochimilco. Los capítulos de Juan Daniel Montaño Rico y Carlos Eduardo Villalba Gómez, se derivan de sus trabajos de tesis, asesoradas por los otros dos autores del libro, Patricia Ortega Ramírez y Jerónimo Repoll, respectivamente." (Presentación, p.11)
http://titoballesteros.blogspot.com/2020/11/libro-la-participacion-radial.html

ASIA & PACIFIC

75. Kanchan K. Malik, Vinod Pavarala: **Strengthening gender sensitive practices and programming in community radio.** Hyderabad: UNESCO Chair on Community Media, University of Hyderabad, 2021, 98 p.

"[This publication] is a manual aimed at enhancing women's participation and reducing gender inequalities in all aspects of the operations of community radio stations in India. This gender-sensitivity manual is an outcome of a project granted by the International Programme for Development of Communication (IPDC), UNESCO, to the UNESCO Chair on Community Media at the University of Hyderabad. As the name suggests, the overarching objective of the manual is to foster and reinforce best practices, policies, and programmes concerning gender in community radio (CR). It also seeks to ensure that the editorial content of CR stations remains gender sensitive at all times. The impetus of the project is also that the use of this gender-sensitivity manual by CR stations will contribute directly to the achievement of the key targets of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), especially the stand-alone Goal 5, which aims to "achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls." (About the manual)
https://unesdoc.unesco.org/ark:/48223/pf0000379941

76. D. Rukmini Vemraju (comp.): Best practices of community radio and Sustainable Development Goals: a handbook. New Delhi: Commonwealth Educational Media Centre for Asia (CEMCA); UNESCO, 2021, 429 p.

"The two objectives that this compilation set for itself were documenting community radio best practices and creating a robust sector through knowledge sharing and collaborative learning. The 96 stories [from Bangladesh, India and Nepal] included in the compilation capture the various ways in which the diverse sector is identifying, prioritizing, and addressing concerns in the community's visa-vis the SDGs. These stories describe the creative ways in which content has been developed by using the folk format, engaging the community through discussions, games, and cultural events, and innovative outreach activities. Further, they also highlight collaborations with local institutions and civic administrations and the way in which CRS' core strengths like youth power especially in educational institutions are harnessed to provide inclusive community programming that truly provides a voice to the voiceless. Finally, the stories also highlight how social media and internet have been co-opted for a wider and on-demand access. The stories embody within them elements worthy of replication and emulation. Several community radio stations are already networking and sharing content and ideas. If these stories are also shared across content aggregation platforms and through the community radio networks, they could reach much wider audiences and initiate new conversations and exchange of ideas building a robust community of practice." (Way forward, p.34)
https://unesdoc.unesco.org/ark:/48223/pf0000378245

77. Bridget Backhaus: Polyphony: listening to the listeners of community radio. Abingdon, Oxon; New York: Routledge, 2021, 187 p.

"The book discusses the socio-historical contexts which allowed community radio to thrive in India. It highlights its potential to create alternative spaces of representation, and opportunity and its importance in preserving and disseminating local knowledge and traditions. The author weaves together ethnographic research and literature, as well as personal narratives and stories of those involved in the field. Further, the monograph critically examines the impact of development agendas on community projects and processes, discussing in detail the pervasiveness of the development discourse in every aspect of community radio and how it manifests on air. It also illustrates the limitations of community radio, within the context of its participation in the 'spectacle of development'." (Publisher)
https://doi.org/10.4324/9781003191285

Conflicts, Media & Peacebuilding

GENERAL & INTERNATIONAL

78. Marta Pérez-Escolar, José Manuel Noguera-Vivo (eds.): Hate speech and polarization in participatory society. Abingdon; New York: Routledge, 2022, xxiv, 252 p.

"The book brings together an international team of experts, enabling a broad, multidisciplinary approach that examines hate speech, dislike, polarization, and enclave deliberation as cross axes that influence offline and digital conversations. The diverse case studies herein offer insights into international news media, television drama and social media in a range of contexts, suggesting an academic frame of reference for examining this emerging phenomenon within the field of communication studies." (Publisher)
https://doi.org/10.4324/9781003109891

79. The online regulation series: the handbook. Tech Against Terrorism, 2021, 170 p.

"The Online Regulation Series Handbook provides an analysis of global online regulation, analysing over 60 legislations and regulatory proposals in 17 countries, and their implications for countering terrorist and violent extremist content. The Handbook is based on analysis published throughout October and November 2020 for the first edition of our Online Regulation Series. All country analyses have been updated to reflect recent regulatory changes. For each country, we provide a summary of the regulatory framework and the key takeaways for tech platforms, as well as Tech Against Terrorism's commentary. The Handbook also includes Tech Against

Terrorism's key recommendations for governments and an analysis of International Human Rights Law as a possible framework for content regulation and governance. With this Handbook we aim to provide a comprehensive and accessible resource for tech platforms to improve their understanding of legislative developments and key trends in online regulation." (Publisher)
https://bit.ly/30vMihg

80. Antje Bauer (ed.): How close should we get? Media and conflict. Bonn: Deutsche Welle DW Akademie, 2021, 101 p.

"Those working in media face plenty of challenges when it comes to handling issues around conflict more sensitively. In some countries, these difficulties could include forced or unsolicited loyalty, a lack of information, or physical and psychological threats. In others, challenges could arise from prejudice fostered by excessive homogeneity in newsrooms, or a lack of consciousness for the limits of certain views. In DW Akademie's publication, authors from around the world approach the question of how media workers can cover conflict better. This includes reflections on how to cope with the deluge of hatred online and on how to deal with trauma. Rather than academic, analytical texts, the publication is made up of thoughtfully written, carefully illustrated and often personal pieces." (Publisher)
https://static.dw.com/downloads/58074508/dw-akademiemedia-and-conflict2021.pdf

81. Giovanni De Gregorio, Nicole Stremlau: Information interventions and social media. In: Internet Policy Review, vol. 10, nr. 2, 2021, 25 p.

" ... Although the doctrine of information intervention initially evolved to address concerns around the role of mass media in conflict, it can provide inspiration for adjusting legal frameworks, and core foundational tenets such as the Responsibility to Protect, to address the risks coming from the spread of hate speech and disinformation to social media channels. Nevertheless, the peculiarities of social media require a different approach, and one that includes the responsibilities of social media companies and has at its core, accountable content moderation. Private companies like social media can be both tools of intervention and barriers to intervention. Therefore, Information Intervention Councils (IIC) could have a crucial role in increasing the degree of proceduralisation of information intervention and avoiding disproportionate interference with states' sovereignty and human rights. There are some limits regarding the role of IIC with regard to participation of stakeholders, the complexity in dealing with escalation, and the effectiveness of its guidelines. However, the establishment of such a system, within regional or international bodies, would increase global awareness while providing a framework to address the spread of online hate and disinformation escalating offline harms including genocide and ethnic cleansing." (Conclusion)
https://doi.org/10.14763/2021.2.1567

82. Rainer Greifeneder, Mariela Elena Jaffé, Eryn Newman, Norbert Schwarz (eds.): The psychology of fake news: accepting, sharing, and correcting misinformation. London; New York: Routledge, 2021, x, 239 p.

"In a general climate where facts and misinformation blur, and are intentionally blurred, this book asks what determines whether people accept and share (mis)information, and what can be done to counter misinformation? All three of these aspects need to be understood in the context of online social networks, which have fundamentally changed the way information is produced, consumed, and transmitted. The contributions within this volume summarize the most up-to-date empirical findings, theories, and applications and discuss cutting-edge ideas and future directions of interventions to counter fake news." (Publisher)
https://doi.org/10.4324/9780429295379

83. Adam Klein: Social networks and the challenge of hate disguised as fear and politics. In: Journal for Deradicalization, nr. 26, 2021, p.1-33

"This case study examines social networks as the modern intersections of radical discourse and political extremism. But, as this research will show, extremist content in social networks, even that which has telegraphed violent hate crimes, is seldom communicated in textbook forms bigotry or provocations of violence. Today, the true challenge for social networks like Facebook and Twitter is addressing hate speech that reads more like fear

mongering and identity politics, and thus, does not get flagged by monitors. From accounts dedicated to inciting fear over the "threat of immigrants" or "black crime," to groups that form around hashtags declaring that a "#whitegenocide" is underway. These narratives represent the more ubiquitous versions of hate culture that permeate these popular spaces and radicalize cultural discourses happening there. This case study explores how such rhetoric has the same capacity to deliver messages of hate, and even incite violence, by investigating six hate crimes from 2019 that were preceded by social media diatribes. The comparative analysis will show how these examples mostly featured nonviolent expressions of cultural paranoia, rather than avowals of violence or traditional hate speech, thus making them harder to detect by programs seeking out such threats in plain sight. The research then examines the user policies of leading social networks to assess whether their guidelines on hateful and violent content are purposed to address the kinds of language that were espoused by these violent extremists. The study considers the strategies being employed by social networks to expose hateful content of all forms, and the need for more prominent counter narratives." (Abstract)
https://journals.sfu.ca/jd/index.php/jd/article/view/431

84. Jonathan Andre Matusitz: **Communication in global Jihad.** London; New York: Routledge, 2021, xi, 241 p.

"This book conceptually examines the role of communication in global jihad from multiple perspectives. The main premise is that communication is so vital to the global jihadist movement today that jihadists will use any communicative tool, tactic, or approach to impact or transform people and the public at large. The author explores how and why the benefits of communication are a huge boon to jihadist operations, with jihadists communicating their ideological programs to develop a strong base for undertaking terrorist violence. The use of various information and communication systems and platforms by jihadists exemplifies the most recent progress in the relationship between terrorism, media, and the new information environment. For jihadist organizations like ISIS and Al-Qaeda, recruiting new volunteers for the Caliphate who are willing to sacrifice their lives for the cause is a top priority. Based on various conceptual analyses, case studies, and theoretical applications, this book explores the communicative tools, tactics, and approaches used for this recruitment, including narratives, propaganda, mainstream media, social media, new information and communication technologies, the jihadisphere, visual imagery, media framing, globalization, financing networks, crime - jihad nexuses, group communication, radicalization, social movements, fatwas, martyrdom videos, pop-jihad, and jihadist nasheeds." (Publisher)
https://doi.org/10.4324/9781003106142%20

85. Fabiola Ortíz dos Santos: **Peace journalism: a tool within media development?** Forum Medien und Entwicklung (fome); MEDAS21, 2021, 27 p.

"The role that the news media play in wartime has been an important topic in journalism scholarship. Peace journalism has become a popular concept in the study of the media's role in conflicts in the early 21st century. This literature review seeks to determine whether peace journalism can be considered a tool for the field of media development, formulating some concrete recommendations for practitioners. Defining the core tenets of peace journalism, it discusses the ways in which journalists have been perceived as contributors to peace and the extents to which this notion has been both criticised and used in media development. In conclusion, the review points to future research to help deepen the understanding of this approach and the potential for its implementation." (Abstract)
https://fome.info/wp-content/uploads/2021/09/Media-Dev-Research-Reviews-2-Peace-Journalism.pdf

86. Linda Schlegel: **Storytelling against extremism: how fiction could increase the persuasive impact of counter- and alternative narratives in P/CVE.** In: Journal for Deradicalization, nr. 27, 2021, p.193-236

"The past decade has seen an increase in research on narratives in extremist communication and their role in radicalization processes as well as on both counter- and alternative narratives as tools to prevent or counter radicalization processes. Conspicuously absent from the P/CVE literature so far, however, is a discussion on fictional narratives and the potential of stories not based on 'realistic' presentations of life. This article is an exploratory contribution to the discourse suggesting how fictional narratives, low in external realism but eliciting a high degree of transportation and identification in audiences, may be useful tools for P/CVE campaigns built

on narratives and storytelling. It discusses the importance of transportation, identification, and perceived realism for narrative persuasion as well as the possibility to use fictional utopian narratives in P/CVE campaigns." (Abstract)
https://journals.sfu.ca/jd/index.php/jd/article/view/467

87. Andreas T. Hirblinger: **Digital inclusion in mediated peace processes: how technology can enhance participation.** Washington, DC: United States Institute of Peace (USIP), 2020, 44 p.

"Inclusion in peace processes is conventionally understood in "offline" terms, such as being physically present at the negotiation table. However, digital technology can support a mediator's efforts to integrate a broad variety of perspectives, interests, and needs into a peace process. This report explores the current and future practice of digital inclusion, giving a framework for understanding the possibilities and risks, and providing examples of practical ways digital technologies can contribute to mediated peace processes." (www.usip.org)
https://www.usip.org/publications/2020/09/digital-inclusion-mediated-peace-processes-how-technology-can-enhance

AFRICA, SUB-SAHARAN

88. Nicola Barrach-Yousefi et al: **Un lexique de discours haineux et incendiaire en République Centrafricaine.** Washington, DC: PeaceTech Lab; United States Institute of Peace (USIP); Association Jeunesse en Marche pour le Développement en Centrafrique (AJEMADEC), 2021, 38 p.

"Depuis 2014, PeaceTech Lab a entrepris des recherches et travaillé avec des partenaires locaux dans 13 pays pour comprendre la dynamique des discours de haine et le lien entre la prolifération des récits haineux en ligne et les événements violents hors ligne. Cette recherche et les lexiques qui en résultent cherchent à identifier et à contextualiser le type particulier de langage susceptible de provoquer la violence en exacerbant les tensions existantes et en approfondissant les crises en cours au sein des communautés en conflit. Plutôt que d'évaluer l'existence ou la prévalence générale des discours de haine, chaque lexique examine plutôt les termes provocateurs les plus répandus, leurs origines et leur contexte, ainsi que leur utilisation dans le contexte d'un pays particulier. Pour réussir à surveiller et à contrer les discours haineux dans leurs degrés de gravité, nous devons d'abord identifier le vocabulaire le plus couramment utilisé et le contexte social et politique qui rend ces termes offensants, provocateurs ou potentiellement dangereux ... Comme illustré tout au long de ce document, les discours de haine sont à la fois un symptôme et une cause de ces divisions. Dans le contexte de la réalité actuelle d'insécurité et de conflit en RCA, les discours incendiaires sont utilisés comme un outil pour atteindre des objectifs politiques et matériels. Cela a pour conséquence d'approfondir les divisions entre les communautés religieuses et ethniques, de polariser davantage les opinions et de déshumaniser les groupes ciblés, d'exacerber les sentiments de frustration et de grief et d'abaisser le seuil des actes de violence." (Introduction) subjects: hate speech - Central African Republic - encyclopedias, dictionaries, reference works
https://www.peacetechlab.org/s/CARLexicon_french_web.pdf

89. Brianna Ferebee, Rachel Sullivan: **Beyond fake news: the Central African Republic's hate speech problem.** United States Institute of Peace (USIP), August 16, 2021

"After a recent contested election, the Central African Republic finds itself in a precarious situation. Violence around the election combined with the socio-economic impacts of COVID-19 and destructive flooding have caused the humanitarian emergency to reach its worst state in five years. Meanwhile, the CAR government has been accused of engaging in Russian-backed disinformation campaigns targeting domestic civil society, French diplomats and the United Nations peacekeeping mission (MINUSCA), threatening key relationships. Even as the long-simmering issue of hate speech continues to draw fault lines through the country, efforts to combat these campaigns have focused primarily on challenging fake news rather than addressing the underlying fear and prejudice that spoilers use to stoke conflict." (Introduction)
https://www.usip.org/publications/2021/08/beyond-fake-news-central-african-republics-hate-speech-problem

90. Herman Wasserman: **The ethics of engagement: media, conflict and democracy in Africa.** New York: Oxford University Press, 2021, 216 p.

"This book discusses the relationship between media, conflict and democratisation in Africa from the perspective of media ethics. Despite the commonly held view that conflict is a destructive political force that can destabilize democracies, the argument in this book is that while many conflicts can become violent and destructive, they can also be managed in a way that can render them productive and communicative to democracy. Drawing on theoretical insights from the fields of journalism studies, political studies and cultural studies, the book discusses the ethics of conflict coverage and proposes a normative model for covering conflict and democratisation. The book argues for an 'ethics of listening' which would enable the media to de-escalate violent conflict and contribute to the deepening of an agonistic democratic culture in contexts of high inequality, ethnic and racial polarisation and uneven access to media. This argument is illustrated by examples drawn from recent events in African democracies such as student protests, community activism, struggles for resources and social media conflicts. The book also scrutinizes the media's ethical roles and responsibilities in African societies by considering questions regarding journalistic professionalism, ethical codes and regulation in the context of rising misinformation." (Publisher)
https://doi.org/10.1093/oso/9780190917333.001.0001

91. Will Ferroggiaro et al.: **Social media and conflict in Sudan: a lexicon of hate speech terms.** Washington, DC: PeaceTech Lab; Andariya; Sudanese Development Initiative (SUDIA); Regional Center for Training and Development of Civil Society (RCDCS), 2020, 53 p.

"PeaceTech Lab, in partnership with Andariya and the Sudan Development Initiative (SUDIA), intends this effort to contribute to understanding language and the context for potential conflict during the transition to civilian government and to eventual elections in Sudan. This project seeks to tackle the problem of identifying and contextualizing the particular type of language that's likely to cause violence. Rather than assessing the existence or prevalence of hateful speech, this project instead examines the terms, their origins and context, and their use in a particular country context. To successfully monitor and counter hateful speech, we must first identify specific terms and the social and political context that makes them offensive, inflammatory, or even potentially dangerous. This research also seeks to identify alternative language that would mitigate or counter the impact of this speech and thereby contribute to building peace in the country. Finally, this resource intends to inform other individuals and organizations involved in monitoring and countering hateful speech in Sudan so that their work can be more effective." (Introduction)
https://www.peacetechlab.org/s/SudanLexicon_2020_web-1.pdf

AMERICAS & CARIBBEAN

92. Mercedes Calzado, Susana M. Morales (eds.): **Atravesar las pantallas: noticia policial, producción informativa y experiencias de la inseguridad.** Buenos Aires: Teseo, 2021, 262 p.

subjects: crime & violence reporting; human security reporting; television news - Argentina
https://www.editorialteseo.com/archivos/19747/atravesar-las-pantallas/

ASIA & PACIFIC

93. **Radicalism online: an analysis of the meanings, ideas, and values of violent extremism in Central Asia.** Bishkek: Internews; Centre for Religious Studies of Kyrgyzstan, 2021, 136 p.

"In an effort to help prevent violent extremism in Central Asia, the Research Centre for Religious Studies of Kyrgyzstan conducted an analysis of values, narratives, and online messages created and distributed by banned extremist groups in five countries: Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, and Uzbekistan. The study included over 1.6 million messages containing religious rhetoric and provides insight into the meanings of the messages and the channels for dissemination, as well as the impact of the messages on the target audience. This was followed by a field study of 4,005 respondents in the 18-35 age range. In addition, the survey also sought to identify the media preferences of young people in the region. Using the findings, the Centre developed communication strategies for each country that recommended how media, NGOs, state authorities, and religious leaders could, with a focus on young people, contribute to promoting peace. Although less than 1% of the analyzed messages containing religious rhetoric had what would be considered dangerous content, those particular messages often resonated with users' values and interests, especially young people. The messages promoting violence used specific, complex terms that were geared to people who were already followers of radical ideas rather than the average user. The intent of the messages was to deepen the commitment of followers rather than recruit new followers. Administrators of violent extremist channels have developed multi-channel access strategies for potential recipients (through various platforms, chat rooms, personal messages, and reposts), thwarting the blocking measures used by Central Asian governments. The messaging by extremist groups promotes: purity of faith, mutual support to fellow believers, fighting against infidels and apostates, rejection of secular power and its decisions, ambition to create a caliphate, and anti-Semitism. The main target audience of distributors of extremist content is young people aged 18-30 who are dissatisfied with the current political environment and who share a strong sense of injustice. Those aged 18-21 showing the strongest support for the influence of religion on politics. Level of education is also a risk factor: young people with less education tend to engage more with the content." (Publisher)
https://internews.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/07/CentralAsia_Radicalism_Online_ENG.pdf

94. Marie Lamensch: **The fall of Kabul: when platforms enable propaganda.** Centre for Inter-national Governance Innovation, August 27, 2021

"Social media companies face an increasingly urgent ethical dilemma about the use of their platforms by Taliban officials and supporters."
https://www.cigionline.org/articles/the-fall-of-kabul-when-platforms-enable-propaganda/

95. Jasmeet Sahotay: **Voices of Pakistani youth: lessons for civil society in the development of effective counter-narrative campaigns.** London: Institute for Strategic Dialogue (ISD), 2020, 33 p.

"This report ties together young Pakistani people's experiences of hate and extremism – with contextual research and questions put to young people in Pakistan, centred around their views on identity, media consumption patterns and perceptions of the state and national news media. This research has resulted in a series of ten lessons for creating more effective counter-narrative campaigns that will help practitioners better understand the perceptions, media habits and experiences of Pakistani youth in relation to hate speech and extremism. The lessons have been modelled according to the methodology for creating counter-narratives, as developed by ISD's YouthCAN project in 2016." (p.7)
https://www.isdglobal.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/11/2020_11_20-YC-PAKISTAN-V8.pdf

EUROPE

96. **From "memory wars" to a common future: overcoming polarisation in Ukraine.** Arena; London School of Economics; Johns Hopkins University, SNF Agora Institute, 2021, 95 p.

"This project has explored the ways in which an independent, public service-spirited media could create content about historical issues that avoids playing into propaganda-driven divides, fosters a more constructive discourse around history and brings Ukrainians into a common national conversation. The results of our project will also be of use to public diplomats, civic actors and educators, as well as to media outlets that share our aim of reducing polarisation in Ukraine and other countries, and building resilient societies with a full, free and evidencedriven public debate. Arena began the project with polling and segmentation analysis that investigated Ukrainians' attitudes to history, political beliefs, identity and social values. We then held focus groups designed to identify the common concerns that unite Ukrainians. Using various insights from that analysis and the advice of prominent historians, we worked with Hromadske, an independent Ukrainan online media outlet, to create 16 pieces of video content. Finally, we explored polarised audiences' reactions to these videos by measuring levels of online engagement and carrying out opinion polls, focusing in particular

on the levels of trust." (Executive summary)

https://www.lse.ac.uk/iga/assets/documents/Arena-LSE-From-Memory-Wars-to-a-Common-Future-Overcoming-Polarisation-in-Ukraine .pdf

MIDDLE EAST / WESTERN ASIA & NORTH AFRICA

97. Bernd Hirschberger: **External communication in social media during asymmetric conflicts: a theoretical model and empirical case study of the conflict in Israel and Palestine.** Bielefeld: transcript, 2021, 310 p.

"Social media increasingly shapes the way in which we perceive conflicts and conflict parties abroad. Conflict parties, therefore, have started using social media strategically to influence public opinion abroad. This book explores the phenomenon by examining, (1) which strategies of external communication conflict parties use during asymmetric conflicts and (2) what shapes the selection of these communication strategies. In a comprehensive case study of the conflict in Israel and Palestine, Bernd Hirschberger shows that the selection of strategies of external communication is shaped by the (asymmetric) conflict structure." (Publisher)

https://www.transcript-verlag.de/978-3-8376-5509-4/external-communication-in-social-media-during-asymmetric-conflicts/

98. Yael Warshel: **Experiencing the Israeli-Palestinian conflict: children, peace communication and socialization.** Cambridge et al.: Cambridge University Press, 2021, xx, 473 p.

"In this study, Yael Warshel assesses Israeli and Palestinian versions of Sesame Street, which targeted negative inter-group attitudes and stereotypes. Merging communication, peace and conflict studies, social psychology, anthropology, political science, education, Middle Eastern and childhood studies, this book provides a template to think about how audiences receive, interpret, use and are influenced by peace communication. By picking apart the text and subtext of the kind of media these specific audiences of children consume, Warshel examines how they interpret peace communication interventions, are socialized into Palestinians, Jewish Israelis and Arab/Palestinian Israelis, the political opinions they express and the violence they reproduce. She questions whether peace communication practices have any relevant structural impact on their audiences, critiques such interventions and offers recommendations for improving future communication interventions into political conflict worldwide." (Publisher)

https://doi.org/10.1017/9781108622714

99. Christoph Günther, Simone Pfeifer (eds.): **Jihadi audiovisuality and its entanglements: meanings, aesthetics, appropriations.** Edinburgh: Edinburgh University Press, 2020, xvi, 328 p.

https://library.oapen.org/handle/20.500.12657/47099

Democracy, Governance & Media, Political Communication

GENERAL & INTERNATIONAL

100. Daniel Arnaudo, Bret Barrowman, Julia Brothers, Lisa Reppell, Victoria Scott, Amy Studdart, Kip Wainscott, Vera Zakem: **Countering disinformation: a guide to promoting information integrity.** Consortium for Elections and Political Process Strengthening (CEPPS); USAID, 2021

"This resource combines the collective wisdom of organizations on the front lines of combatting disinformation globally. This living project provides an outline of what's being done to address the challenge in key areas and provides a searchable database of the organizations around the world engaged in making the digital landscape safe for democracy. Effective democracies require that citizens have access to accurate and impartial electoral and political information. Disinformation campaigns spread cynicism, distort political processes and hinder citizens' ability to make sound political decisions. Together we seek to identify what works, and expand the community engaged in this effort." (Publisher)

https://counteringdisinformation.org/

101. Joshua Machleder, Shannon Maguire et al.: **Disinformation primer.** USAID, 2021, 96 p.

"This primer presents an overview of disinformation culture to give readers a sense of key concepts, terminology, select case studies, and programmatic design options. Disinformation is by no means new. Although social media platforms have emerged as the most efficient spreaders of false information, disinformation is also spread through analog media such as radio, television, and newspapers. It is, however, the combination of traditional analog media, in concert with new digital technologies, that allows information to spread faster and more broadly (even across borders) in unprecedented ways. Experts have described this phenomenon as "information disorder," a condition in which truth and facts coexist in a milieu of misinformation and disinformation—conspiracy theories, lies, propaganda, and halftruths. They have labeled its ability to undermine democracy and individual autonomy "a wicked problem," i.e., a problem that is difficult and complex, such as poverty or climate change. Despite the immensity of the challenge, there are promising ways that journalists, civil society organizations, technology specialists, and governments are finding to prevent and counter misinformation and disinformation. This primer presents several programmatic ideas to consider for stand-alone or integrative approaches as part of democracy and governance-related programming." (p.1)

https://pdf.usaid.gov/pdf_docs/PA00XFKF.pdf

102. Samantha Bradshaw, Hannah Bailey, Philip N. Howard: **Industrialized disinformation: 2020 global inventory of organized social media manipulation.** Oxford: University of Oxford, Oxford Internet Institute, 2020, 23 p.

"Our 2020 report highlights the recent trends of computational propaganda across 81 countries and the evolving tools, capacities, strategies, and resources used to manipulate public opinion around the globe. We identify three key trends in this year's inventory of disinformation activity: 1. Cyber troop activity continues to increase around the world. This year, we found evidence of 81 countries using social media to spread computational propaganda and disinformation about politics. This has increased from last years' report, in which we identified 70 countries with cyber troop activity. 2. Over the last year, social media firms have taken important steps to combat the misuse of their platforms by cyber troops. Public announcements by Facebook and Twitter between January 2019 and November 2020 reveal that more than 317,000 accounts and pages have been removed by the platforms. Nonetheless, almost US $10 million has still been spent on political advertisements by cyber troops operating around the world. 3. Private firms increasingly provide manipulation campaigns. In our 2020 report, we found firms operating in forty-eight countries, deploying computational propaganda on behalf of a political actor. Since 2018 there have been more than 65 firms offering computational propaganda as a service. In total, we have found almost US $60 million was spent on hiring these firms since 2009." (Executive summary)

https://comprop.oii.ox.ac.uk/wp-content/uploads/sites/127/2021/01/CyberTroop-Report-2020-v.2.pdf

103. Aman Abishek: **Overlooking the political economy in the research on propaganda.** In: Misinformation Review, 2021, 14 p.

"A thematic meta-analysis – of recent literature on online propaganda in the context of the Global South, and 20 Facebook-funded research projects in 2018 – shows that research is overwhelmingly focused on the psychological and behavioral impacts of propaganda. This research advocates for promoting "media literacy" and helping citizens "inoculate" themselves against propaganda. This approach has limited use in tackling propaganda in the Global South. It not only oversimplifies "media literacy," but also fails to examine, quite crucially, how the state, corporations, and media institutions interact – the political economy of propaganda. Further, scholars need to reflect on how entities such as Facebook fund such research to deflect scrutiny of their institutional role in propaganda-related violence in the Global South." (Essay summary)

https://misinforeview.hks.harvard.edu/article/overlooking-the-political-economy-in-the-research-on-propaganda/

104. Samantha Bradshaw, Lisa-Maria Neudert: **The road ahead: mapping civil society responses to disinformation.** Washington, DC: National Endowment for Democracy, 2021, 27 p.

"Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) bring a wide range of skill sets to the problem of digital disinformation. Some organizations focus on digital media literacy and education; others engage in advocacy and policy work. Another segment has developed expertise in fact-checking and verification. Other organizations have developed refined technical skills for extracting and analyzing data from social media platforms. This research yielded several clear observations about the state of CSO responses to disinformation and, in turn, suggests several recommendations for paths forward. • Prioritize Skill Diffusion and Knowledge Transfer. Civil society organizations seeking funding for counter-disinformation initiatives should emphasize the importance of skill diffusion and knowledge-transfer initiatives. The siloed nature of disinformation research points to a growing need to blend technical expertise with deep cultural and political knowledge. • CSO researchers lack sufficient access to social media data. Survey respondents identified insufficient access to data as a challenge. Sometimes data are not made available to CSOs; in other instances, data are made available in formats that are not workable for meaningful research purposes. Unequal access to the data that private companies do provide can exacerbate regional inequities, and the nature of data sharing by social media platforms can unduly shape the space for inquiry by civil society and other researchers. Funders, platforms, and other key actors should develop approaches that provide more consistent, inclusive data access to CSOs. • Duplicative programming hampers innovation. CSOs drawing on similar tools, approaches, and techniques to meet similar goals pointed to three main factors preventing more specialized, innovative initiatives: lack of coordination, lack of specific expertise, and lack of flexible funding. Community building and collaboration among relevant organizations deserve more investment, as do initiatives that partner larger, established organizations with smaller or growing ones, or pool efforts, skill sets, and expertise to encourage diverse research by design rather than by coincidence. • Relationships with tech platforms vary across regions. Surveyed CSOs often held simultaneously skeptical and positive opinions about their relationships with social media companies. Some receive preferential access to data and even funding for their work (raising concerns about independence), while others report a lack of responsiveness from company representatives. In the Global South and Eastern Europe, many CSOs expressed concern that platforms failed to meaningfully engage with them on issues of critical concern. • More flexible funding and more diverse research are both necessary. To encourage greater platform accountability across varied geographic contexts, CSOs and their funders should draw on the perspectives of specific, under-analyzed communities." (Executive summary, p.3-4)
https://www.ned.org/mapping-civil-society-responses-to-disinformation-international-forum/

105. Matthew Cebul, Jonathan Pinckney: **Digital authoritarianism and nonviolent action: challenging the digital counterrevolution.** Washington, DC: United States Institute of Peace (USIP), 2021, 23 p.

"This report examines how use of newer and emergent technologies affects nonviolent action campaigns. It identifies two significant related challenges and presents evidence of these dynamics at work in two digital autocracies, China and Russia." (About the report)
https://www.usip.org/publications/2021/07/digital-authoritarianism-and-nonviolent-action-challenging-digital

106. Carme Colomina, Héctor Sánchez Margalef, Richard Youngs: **The impact of disinformation on democratic processes and human rights in the world.** Brussels: European Parliament, Directorate General for External Policies of the Union, 2021, 54 p.

"Disinformation undermines human rights and many elements of good quality democracy; but counter-disinformation measures can also have a prejudicial impact on human rights and democracy. COVID-19 compounds both these dynamics and has unleashed more intense waves of disinformation, allied to human rights and democracy setbacks. Effective responses to disinformation are needed at multiple levels, including formal laws and regulations, corporate measures and civil society action. While the EU has begun to tackle disinformation in its external actions, it has scope to place greater stress on the human rights dimension of this challenge. In doing so, the EU can draw upon best practice examples from around the world that tackle disinformation through a human rights lens. This study proposes steps the EU can take to build counter-disinformation more seamlessly into its global human rights and democracy policies." (Abstract)
https://doi.org/10.2861/59161

107. Shashi Jayakumar, Benjamin Ang, Nur Diyanah Anwar (eds.): **Disinformation and fake news.** Singapore: Palgrave Macmillan, 2021, xii, 158 p.

1 Introduction
2 How news audiences think about misinformation across the world
3 Tools of Disinformation: How fake news gets to deceive
4 Disinformation as a threat to national security
5 Building digital resilience ahead of elections and beyond
6 Hate speech in Myanmar: The perfect storm
7 Fighting information manipulation: The French experience
8 Disinformation and cultural practice in Southeast Asia
9 NATO amidst hybrid warfare threats: effective strategic communications as a tool against disinformation and propaganda
10 Lithuanian Elves and countermeasures
11 Fake News and Disinformation: Singapore perspectives
https://doi.org/10.1007/978-981-15-5876-4

108. Sandra Ristovska: **Seeing human rights: video activism as a proxy profession.** Cambridge, Mass.: MIT Press, 2021, xiii, 271 p.

"Visual imagery is at the heart of humanitarian and human rights activism, and video has become a key tool in these efforts. The Saffron Revolution in Myanmar, the Green Movement in Iran, and Black Lives Matter in the United States have all used video to expose injustice. In Seeing Human Rights, Sandra Ristovska examines how human rights organizations are seeking to professionalize video activism through video production, verification standards, and training. The result, she argues, is a proxy profession that uses human rights videos to tap into journalism, the law, and political advocacy." (publisher)
https://doi.org/10.7551/mitpress/12244.001.0001

109. Bermet Talant: **How journalists can address misinformation on Telegram.** Reuters Institute for the Study of Journalism, 2021, 35 p.

"As of July 2021, Telegram had 550 million active users worldwide – more than the individual user bases of Twitter, Snapchat or Discord. It is the fifth most-popular messaging app after Facebook-owned Whatsapp and Messenger, and WeChat and QQ which dominate the Chinese market ... For this paper, I looked at Telegram's policies and functionalities to help understand what made it so attractive to misinformation actors both in the Ukraine, which has a long history of Telegram engagement, and Brazil, Spain and Germany where it has had more of an impact in recent years. According to the journalists and digital researchers I interviewed about investigating misinformation and disinformation on Telegram, there are ways to address the issue, both on and off the platform: by investigating movements and their political or financial interest, by producing more responsible journalism, through clearer communication from governments, and through the continued moderation efforts on other social media platforms." (p.7-8)
https://reutersinstitute.politics.ox.ac.uk/sites/default/files/2021-10/RISJ%20paper%20_Bermet_FINAL.pdf

110. Howard Tumber, Silvio R. Waisbord: **The Routledge companion to media disinformation and populism.** London; New York: Routledge, 2021, 582 p.

"This companion brings together various concepts used to analyse dimensions of media disinformation and populism. The companion is theoretically and methodologically comprehensive and features various historical and critical approaches providing a full and incisive understanding of media, misinformation and populism. It is both interdisciplinary and multidisciplinary consisting of contributions from scholars analysing aspects of misinformation, disinformation and populism across countries, political systems and media systems. A global, comparative approach to the study of misinformation and populism is important in identifying common elements and particular characteristics, and these individual essays cover a wide range of topics and themes, with contributions from both leading and young scholars. The distinctiveness of the companion is its encompassing of a variety of subject areas: Political Communication, Journalism, Law, Sociology, Cultural studies, International Politics, and International Relations." (Publisher)
https://doi.org/10.4324/9781003004431%20

111. **Digital resistance: an empowering handbook for teachers on how to support their students to recognise fake news and false information found in the online environment.** Strasbourg: Council of Europe, 2020, 88 p.

"This handbook and additional dossiers, freely available at the Digital Resistance project homepage (www.digi-res.eu), provide all the information teachers need to conduct a short module on the topic of "fake news" in the classroom or other settings with a group of students aged between 14 and 20 years. The methodology suggested in this handbook can easily be adapted by other actors in the educational sector working in different learning contexts. It begins by providing background knowledge about the topic of fake news and digital competences, followed by guiding steps on how to work on this topic with students in a short module. The learning methodology used is based on enquiry-based learning, so students can be supported to conduct a small-scale research project on a self-chosen topic connected to fake news. Information on this can be found in Chapter 3 of this handbook. In Chapter 5, the concept of peer-to-peer learning is used to set up learning processes between students attending the short module." (Executive summary, p.5)
https://rm.coe.int/digital-resistance-handbook-21012021/1680a1269d

112. Kathleen Kuehn, Leon A. Salter: **Assessing digital threats to democracy, and workable solutions: a review of the recent literature.** In: International Journal of Communication, vol. 14, 2020, p.2589-2610

"Concerns surrounding the threats that digital platforms pose to the functioning of Western liberal democracies have grown since the 2016 U.S. election. Yet despite a preponderance of academic work in this area, the precise nature of these threats, empirical solutions for their redress, and their relationship to the wider digital political economy remain undertheorized. This article addresses these gaps with a semisystematic literature review that identifies and defines four prominent threats—fake news, filter bubbles/echo chambers, online hate speech, and surveillance—and constructs a typology of "workable solutions" for combating these threats that highlights the tendency to silo technical, regulatory, or culturally embedded approaches." (Abstract)
https://ijoc.org/index.php/ijoc/article/viewFile/12959/3082

113. Graham Meikle (ed.): **The Routledge companion to media and activism.** paperback ed. London; New York: Routledge, 2020, xvi, 419 p.
https://doi.org/10.4324/9781315475059

114. Carl Miller, Chloe Colliver: **Developing a civil society response to online manipulation.** London: Institute for Strategic Dialogue (ISD), 2020, 30 p.

"This document presents a vision for a grand, civil societal response to online manipulation: developing the capability to detect it; the coalitions to confront it, the strategies to prevent it, and the structures of cooperation and funding that are needed to do both across all the causes and issues that it now threatens to undermine. It is a response that must combine the specialisation and sophistication that comes with scale with those particular strengths that civil society always has: its diversity, transparency, capacity to connect with marginalised voices, and its bedrock of humane and humanising values." (Vision, p.1)
https://www.isdglobal.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/08/isd_201.pdf

115. Carl Miller, Chloe Colliver: **The 101 of disinformation detection.** London: Institute for Strategic Dialogue (ISD), 2020, 21 p.

"Disinformation tactics and the responses in place to try to mitigate them online are changing rapidly. Organisations witnessing or targeted by disinformation therefore require a baseline understanding of the threats posed by disinformation and how to spot them while conducting their work. This toolkit sets out simple steps to do so. The toolkit lays out an approach that organisations can undertake to begin to track online disinformation on subjects that they care about. The process is intended to have a very low barrier to entry, with each stage achievable using either over-the-counter or free-to-use social listening tools." (Publisher)
https://www.isdglobal.org/isd-publications/the-101-of-disinformation-detection/

116. Amy O'Hara, Jodi Nelson: **Combatting digital disinformation: an evaluation of the William and Flora Hewlett Foundation's disinformation strategy.** Hewlett Foundation, 2020, 29 p.

"The Hewlett Foundation's decision to add a focus on disinformation to its 2017 US Democracy strategy was motivated by a desire to figure out how best to encourage social media platforms to reduce polarization exacerbated by disinformation. The foundation invested in two major efforts to support this ambition: a multi-funder partnership with Facebook to create data access for independent researchers to study the impact of social media on democracy and elections; and a grant making portfolio conceived to build an academic field to deepen the understanding of disinformation and identify policy solutions that mitigate its spread and impact on society. This is the second evaluation in a two-part series to investigate the effectiveness of both of these important efforts.2 The data we collected indicate that the key Program Officer at the time, Kelly Born, used her voice, networking skills and foresight to create momentum in the philanthropic funding of disinformation research. Among all the tactics at the foundation's disposal, this program officer's own personal skillset was critical to the foundation's ability to execute on its strategic goals. The peer funders and grantees who know the foundation well cite the program officer's role as integral to the foundation's contributions. In a similar vein, foundation president Larry Kramer's decision to create a multi-funder partnership with Facebook is also perceived as evidence of the philanthropy's ability to take risks, innovate and act decisively to respond to external events. Although the Facebook experiment did not achieve its stated goals, several stakeholders in our interviews noted that it tested essential assumptions about the obstacles preventing social media companies from sharing user data with independent academic researchers in order to contribute to the public good." (Executive summary)
https://hewlett.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/10/Final-Hewlett-evaluation-report-on-disinformation-.pdf

117. Emiliano Treré: **Activismo mediático híbrido: ecologías, imaginarios, algoritmos.** Bogotá: Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung (FES), Centro de Competencia en Comunicación para América Latina, 2020, 245 p.

"[Esta publicación] investiga y reflexiona sobre las complejidades, ambigüedades y vacíos del activismo digital. Partiendo de un trabajo de campo sobre movimientos sociales, colectivos y partidos políticos en España, Italia y Méijco, Emiliano Treré desentraña la naturaleza híbrida del activismo contemporáneo que combina lo físico y lo digital, lo humano y lo no humano, lo viejo y lo nuevo, lo interno y lo externo, lo corporativo y lo alternativo. esta obra demustra que el activismo digital es ambivalente y que el poder algorítmico tiene dos caras: ocultar el autoritarismo o repensar la democracia; servir a la represión y el proselitismo o practicar la apropiación y la resitencia." (Capa posterior)
https://library.fes.de/pdf-files/bueros/la-comunicacion/17279.pdf

118. Lejla Turcilo, Mladen Obrenovic: **Misinformation, disinformation, malinformation: causes, trends, and their influence on democracy.** Sarajevo: Heinrich-Böll-Stiftung (HBS), 2020, 38 p.

"The aim of this paper is to investigate the phenomena of misinformation, disinformation, and malinformation, as well as their impact on the political sphere. In addition, the paper attempts to explain the harmful influence of misinformation, disinformation, and malinformation on public debates, democratic processes, and civil society engagement." (Introduction)
https://www.boell.de/sites/default/files/2020-08/200825_E-Paper3_ENG.pdf

AFRICA, SUB-SAHARAN

119. Peter Cunliffe-Jones, Assane Diagne, Alan Finlay, Sahite Gaye, Wallace Gichunge, Chido Onumah, Cornia Pretorius, Anya Schiffrin: **Misinformation policy in sub-Saharan Africa: from laws and regulations to media literacy.** London: University of Westminster Press, 2021, 220 p.

"The volume first examines the teaching of media literacy in state-run schools in seven Sub-Saharan African countries as of mid-2020, as relates to misinformation. It explains the limited elements of broad media and information literacy (MIL) included in the curricula in the seven countries studied and the elements of media literacy related specifically to

misinformation taught in one province of South Africa since January 2020. The authors propose a theory of 'misinformation literacy' – six fields of specific knowledge and skills required to reduce students' susceptibility to false and misleading claims. Identifying obstacles to the introduction and effective teaching of misinformation literacy, the authors make five recommendations for the promotion of misinformation literacy in schools, to reduce the harm misinformation causes. The second report in the volume examines changes made to laws and regulations related to 'false information' in eleven countries across Sub-Saharan Africa 2016-2020 from Ethiopia to South Africa. By examining the terms of such laws against what is known of misinformation types, drivers and effects, it assesses the effects of punitive policies and those of more positive approaches that provide accountability in political debate by promoting access to accurate information and corrective speech. In contrast to the effects described for most recent regulations relating to misinformation, the report identifies ways in which legal and regulatory frameworks can be used to promote a healthier information environment." (Back cover)

https://doi.org/10.16997/book53

120. Lynda Chinenye Iroulo: **A weapon of the weak: fighting police brutality through social media.** Hamburg: German Institute for Global and Area Studies (GIGA), 2021, 12 p.

"The 20 October 2021 marks the first anniversary of the shooting of unarmed protesters by the Nigerian military. The movement pushing to abolish the Special Anti-Robbery Squad (SARS) has proved how social media can make the voices of the weak heard. However, recent developments surrounding social media regulations in the aftermath of the shooting show that the right to freedom of expression is at risk of regression." (Abstract)

https://pure.giga-hamburg.de/ws/files/28573208/web_Afrika_2021_06.pdf

121. Terje Skjerdal, Mulatur Alemayehu Moges: **The ethnification of the Ethiopian media.** Addis Ababa: Addis Ababa University; Fojo Media Institute; International Media Support (IMS), 2021, 59 p.

"... The press situation in the country is deeply disconcerting. The reason for this is that the media landscape is as polarized as never before, and that parts of the media are being blamed for playing a pivotal role in the turbulence which have erupted in various parts of the country since 2019. The suspicion of many people is that the media are being exploited to propagate an ethnic agenda. Towards this backdrop, the intention of the study is to examine the role of the media in ethnic tensions in contemporary Ethiopia. The methodology is twofold, combining in-depth interviews with framing analysis. For the interview part, we have met approximately 25 persons with key positions in all major parts of the media in the country. For the framing analysis, we have scrutinized the media coverage of eight crucial incidents of 2019 in ten different media outlets. We argue that the tendencies we're observing in the media can be described as an intensified ethnification process. By this we mean that ethnic belonging and identity politics are gaining significance as central frames of reference in the current Ethiopian media discourse. Ethnicity is being employed as a key to interpret media messages, and it outlines a frame for classifying media channels and personalities. We identify two major frames, annihilation and othering, which are indicative of the tendency of journalists to align with their ethnic background ..." (Executive summary)

https://www.mediasupport.org/publication/the-ethnification-of-ethiopian-media/

122. Nicaise Ibula N'Kawa: **Élections et communication en R. D. Congo: analyse pragmatique du discours politique de la Commission électorale.** Paris: L'Harmattan, 2020, 433 p.

"Le discours politique de la Commission électorale nationale indépendante révèle des informations inédites qui décrivent les intérêts conflictuels que cette institution gère. La CENI, admise parmi les structures d'interaction entre l'État et le peuple, évolue dans un contexte où les normes universelles de la démocratie électorale lui assignent une position de neutralité (qui correspond à sa vraie mission) pendant que, sur le terrain, elle doit se construire un positionnement qui combine les visées contradictoires imposées par les différents partenaires et les acteurs qui contribuent au financement et à la réussite du processus électoral." (Quatrième de couverture)

123. Grace Brenda W. Okoth: **How Kenyans on Twitter use visuals as a form of political protest.** In: kommunikation.medien, nr. 12, 2020, 27 p.

"The growth of the Internet in the last two decades has helped increase political and civic en-gagement and scrutiny. The growth of a digital economy in Kenya has led to the emergence of a vibrant online community with 89.7 % of the population having access to the Internet. This paper examines how Kenyans on Twitter (KOT) use visuals as a form of political protest. Using an open source data tool, the paper provides results from a qualitative analysis of 200 tweets that drove three political hashtags with a special focus on the most prominent memes, cartoons and pictures. This research finds that #KOT uses visuals to highlight government corruption and incompetence through mockery, condemnation and humour." (Abstract)

https://doi.org/10.25598/JKM/2020-12.4

AMERICAS & CARIBBEAN

124. Franklin Cornejo Urbina (ed.): **Medios y ciudadanía: enfoques para un periodismo de cambio.** Lima: Universidad Antonio Ruiz de Montoya; Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung (FES), 2021, 68 p.

https://library.fes.de/pdf-files/bueros/peru/17630.pdf

125. Franklin Cornejo Urbina (ed.): **Narrativas y públicos en los medios: enfoques para un periodismo de cambio.** Lima: Universidad Antonio Ruiz de Montoya; Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung, 2021, 88 p.

http://library.fes.de/pdf-files/bueros/peru/17632.pdf

126. Kevin Pallister: **Digital caudillos: the use of social media in Guatemalan presidential campaigns.** In: Journal of Politics in Latin America (JPLA), vol. 13, nr. 2, 2021, p.269-283

"This article contributes to the scholarship on Latin American campaigning by presenting data on the use of social media by presidential candidates in Guatemala's 2019 election, including a content analysis of more than 2,000 Facebook posts along fifteen variables. The data show that Facebook use by presidential campaigns is ubiquitous and allows campaigns to disseminate messages in non-traditional formats. Candidates use their Facebook accounts to mention issues of concern to voters and to make promises to fix the country's problems, but offer far more slogans and vague promises than detailed policy proposals. They also rarely attack other candidates or tout their own qualifications for the presidency. The data also reveal systematic differences in campaign messaging between frontrunner and long-shot candidates." (Abstract)

https://doi.org/10.1177/1866802X211010319

127. Ana Cristina Suzina (ed.): **The evolution of popular communication in Latin America.** Cham: Palgrave Macmillan, 2021, xv, 234 p.

"This book brings together twelve contributions that trace the empirical-conceptual evolution of Popular Communication, associating it mainly with the context of inequalities in Latin America and with the creative and collective appropriation of communication and knowledge technologies as a strategy of resistance and hope for marginalized social groups. In this way, even while emphasizing the Latin American and even ancestral identity of this current of thought, this book positions it as an epistemology of the South capable of inspiring relevant reflections in an increasingly unequal and mediatized world. The volume's contributors include both early-career and established professionals and natives of seven countries in Latin America." (Publisher)

https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-030-62557-3

128. Luiz Fernando Toledo: **Unlocking the investigative potential of Freedom of Information Acts.** Oxford: Reuters Institute for the Study of Journalism, 2021, 27 p.

"Experts say having a law for access to public information is important to enhance public transparency, but it's only the starting point in the battle against state secrecy. How can journalists benefit from such laws and why should the news media care about it? This paper is divided into four parts: the first chapter gives a brief summary of what FOI is and some practical examples of stories that have been published with it. The second chapter explores the data from a national survey about how journalists are using the law. The survey was conducted with the help of Maria Esperidião at the

Brazilian Association of Investigative Journalism (Abraji), an association where I am also a director. The third chapter is a series of interviews with experienced Brazilian journalists from different fields to see their views on FOI and what journalists can do to improve its use. The questions that I asked them were based on the Abraji survey results. The final chapter is a small guide on how to start a FOI section in your newsroom – a combination of guidance obtained during the interviews and my own previous experiences."
https://reutersinstitute.politics.ox.ac.uk/sites/default/files/2021-07/RISJ%20Paper_Luiz_Final.pdf

129. Marcelo Kischinhevsky, Itala Maduell Vieira, João Guilherme Bastos dos Santos, Viktor Chagas, Miguel de Andrade Freitas, Alessandra Aldé: **WhatsApp audios and the remediation of radio: disinformation in Brazilian 2018 presidential election.** In: Radio Journal: International Studies in Broadcast & Audio Media, vol. 18, nr. 2, 2020, p.139-158

"This article brings the results of an investigation into the role of WhatsApp audio messages in the 2018 Brazilian presidential elections, proposing that instant voice messaging borrows elements from radio language. We started from a broader research, conducted by the Brazilian National Institute of Science and Technology in Digital Democracy (INCT.DD, in its Portuguese acronym), which identified a network composed of 220 WhatsApp groups – all of them with open-entry links – supporting six different candidates. Those groups put together thousands of anonymized profiles linked through connections to similar groups, configuring an extensive network. More than 1 million messages, including 98,000 audios, were gathered and downloaded during 2018 Brazilian electoral period (from June to October). We focused on eighteen audios with major circulation (totalling 3622 appearances) among the ones shared at least 100 times, which were extracted and analysed. The use of radio content analysis techniques pointed out strong evidence that audio messaging remediate radiophonic elements such as intimacy and colloquial language to accelerate disinformation campaigns." (Abstract)
https://doi.org/10.1386/rjao_00021_1

130. Jairo Lugo-Ocando: **The 'changing' face of media discourses on poverty in the age of populism and anti-globalisation: the political appeal of anti-modernity and certainty in Brazil.** In: International Communication Gazette, vol. 82, nr. 1, 2020, p.101-116

"This article analyses how the political right in parts of the Global South has appropriate agendas and issues that in the past were often associated to the political left and presented them instead as their own. It does so by articulating narratives around poverty and social exclusion in the context of anti-globalisation and nationalistic discursive regimes that appeal to popular 'common sense'. The piece explores this argument by examining the case of Brazilian president Jair Bolsonaro. Reviewing a sample of Brazilian news media outlets and the type of messages in relation to poverty during the most recent presidential elections, it is suggested that by linking themes of social exclusion with nationalism in the news media, the political right has been able to explain poverty by means of increasing globalisation and liberalism and co-opt this agenda." (Abstract)
https://doi.org/10.1177/1748048519880749

ASIA & PACIFIC

131. Yvonne T. Chua, Nicole Curato, Jonathan Corpus Ong: **Information dystopia and Philippine democracy: protecting the public sphere from disinformation.** Internews, 2021, 98 p.

"The Philippines is one of the first countries where the potential for online disinformation threats to undermine democratic processes, especially during elections, was noticed ... This report takes a deep look at an online survey that Internews conducted, explores the cultural and emotional dimensions of disinformation and how they form part of the broader political transformations taking place in the Philippines, examines how the Philippine disinformation ecosystem fits into the regional landscape, looks into financial incentives and legislation, and formulates a set of strategic and programmatic recommendations to better tackle the issue of disinformation in the Philippines." (https://internews.org)
https://internews.org/resource/information-dystopia-and-philippine-democracy/

EUROPE

132. Rumena Filipova, Alexander Gerganov, Martin Vladimirov: **Tackling Kremlin's media capture in Southeast Europe: shared patterns, specific vulnerabilities and responses to Russian disinformation.** Sofia: Center for the Study of Democracy (CSD), 2021, 124 p.

"The current report illuminates the scope, means, and reach of Russia's sharp power influence through the phenomenon of media capture. It traces the regime's malign impact on good governance and democratic development in eight Southeast European countries (EU members: Bulgaria and Croatia, as well as EU aspirants: Serbia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Albania, and Kosovo). An understanding of the Kremlin's media influence has been developed based on the assessment of: (1) the instruments that Russia deploys to expand its influence over public discourses; (2) the channels and narratives of Russian disinformation utilized to sway views of the West and its key institutions, the EU and NATO; (3) the impact of Kremlin narratives on societal perceptions; (4) the amplification of Russian media influence through a convergence with the disinformation activities of other authoritarian states, particularly China. The cross-country regional comparison reveals several key similarities in Russia's media capture tactics. The Kremlin typically deploys informal instruments of influence. These are manifested in the cultivation of opaque local oligarchic networks, rather than through traceable ownership of SEE media companies. To amplify the impact of these informal tools, Russia has also leveraged the dependence of media outlets in the region on advertising revenue from Russian-owned or dependent companies to exert pressure on their editorial policy. In addition, Russian state-owned propaganda outlets make their content freely available for republishing in local languages, which facilitates the uptake of pro-Russian media content." (Executive summary)
https://csd.bg/fileadmin/user_upload/publications_library/files/2021_03/KP5_ENG_WEB.pdf

133. **Why conspirational propaganda works and what we can do about it: audience vulnerability and resistance to anti-Western, pro-Kremlin disinformation in Ukraine.** London School of Economics and Political Science; Internews Ukraine; Cardiff University, Crime and Security Research Institute, 2021, 45 p.

"The most effective propaganda resonates with audiences' underlying worldviews and personal experiences. In order to fight it, one has to understand the mindsets that it preys on. This paper sets out to do exactly that. We first track a set of Kremlin-aligned propaganda narratives across Ukrainian media, then measure their overall traction through a representative national survey conducted by the Center for Security Studies (CSS) at ETH Zurich, and finally use focus groups to understand their deeper appeal and impact. This gives us a uniquely holistic view of contemporary propaganda: from its sources, dissemination, and impact on society right through to how it is received and perceived from the point of view of audiences. The narratives in question include accusations that George Soros' minions run Ukrainian politics, that the US is building secret bioweapons in Ukraine, and that shadowy "Western curators" secretly control the government. CSS survey data shows that approximately 40% of Ukrainians believe these narratives. They are in turn part of a larger message that sees Ukraine as perpetually under attack from nefarious Western forces. While individual narratives can change over time, this meta-narrative remains. Outright disinformation, conspiratorial thinking, and anti-Western messages combine in a toxic mix. The overall aim is to undermine refo rms, strengthen vested economic interests, alienate Ukraine from its Western partners, and push the country back into Russia's orbit. While explicitly pro-Russian narratives have become a harder sell in Ukraine since the Kremlin opted to invade the country in 2014, these narratives don't so much boost Russia as try to make the rest of the world look just as malign. They resonate outside of the usual "pro-Russian" bubble in Ukraine and spread among audiences that are often viscerally opposed to the Kremlin." (Exeuctive summary)
https://www.lse.ac.uk/iga/assets/documents/arena/2021/Conspiratorial-propaganda-anti-West-narratives-Ukraine-report-light.pdf

134. Serena Giusti, Elisa Piras (eds.): **Democracy and fake news.** London/New York: Routledge, 2021, 232 p.
https://doi.org/10.4324/9781003037385

135. Tarik Jusic, Manuel Puppis, Laia Castro Herrero, Davor Marko (eds.): **Up in the air? The future of public service media in the Western Balkans.** Central European University Press, 2021, vi, 300 p.

"The agenda for transition after the demise of communism in the Western Balkans made the conversion of state radio and television into public service broadcasters a priority, converting mouthpieces of the regime into public forums in which various interests and standpoints could be shared and deliberated. There is general agreement that this endeavor has not been a success. Formally, the countries adopted the legal and institutional requirements of public service media according to European standards. The ruling political elites, however, retained their control over the public media by various means. Can this trend be reversed? Instead of being marginalized or totally manipulated, can public service media become vehicles of genuine democratization? A comparison of public service media in seven countries (Albania, Bosnia & Herzegovina, Croatia, Kosovo, Montenegro, North Macedonia, and Serbia) addresses these important questions." (Publisher)

136. Lennart Maschmeyer: **Digital disinformation: evidence from Ukraine.** Zürich: ETH Zürich, Center for Security Studies (CSS), 2021, 4 p.

"There is a pervasive fear that information technology enhances the effectiveness of destabilizing disinformation campaigns. Yet evidence from Ukraine, the paradigmatic case of "hybrid war", indicates this threat is overstated. Rather, traditional media remain far more influential. The prevailing focus on technology hampers both analysis and the development of effective counterstrategies." (Abstract)
https://doi.org/10.3929/ethz-b-000463741

137. Gwendolyn Sasse, Nadja Douglas, Regina Elsner, Félix Krawatzek, Julia Langbein: **Belarus at a cross-roads: attitudes on social and political change.** Berlin: Centre for East European and International Studies (ZOiS), 2021, 27 p.

"Following months of mass antigovernment demonstrations in Belarus, this report widens the focus beyond the protesters and takes stock of the views and preferences of Belarusian citizens at a critical moment. A new ZOiS survey conducted in December 2020 among Belarusians aged between 16 and 64 reveals rare insights into the political and social mood across the country, trust in its institutions, the dynamics of the recent political mobilisation, and the domestic and foreign policy preferences of Belarusian citizens ... The survey confirms the extent to which the protests were carried by private citizens, rather than organised civil society, trade unions, or churches, which played only peripheral roles. Social and online media dominate society's news consumption, with over 70 per cent of respondents using these media as their main source of information. Belarusian state television, Russian media, and international media are used as well but are significantly less prominent as primary information sources. Trust in Belarus's political institutions in general remains weak. Confidence has not eroded completely, but trust in all institutions is on balance negative, with very similar scores for the executive, the legislative, the judiciary, and the security apparatus. In absolute numbers, the opposition Coordination Council and the Orthodox Church are the most trusted institutions." (Executive summary)
https://www.zois-berlin.de/publikationen/belarus-at-a-crossroads-attitudes-on-social-and-political-change

138. Elise Thomas: **The long tail of influence operations: a case study on news front.** London: Institute for Strategic Dialogue (ISD), 2021, 17 p.

"This case study examines two websites and two blogging accounts which appear to be linked to News Front, a Crimean-based news organisation previously accused of being a source of pro-Kremlin disinformation and influence operations. The sites and accounts shared stories and images in many cases identical to those published by News Front without attribution. While the impact of the site's activity is low, the case study provides a glimpse into the inner workings of the broader disinformation ecosystem, highlighting how particular pieces of content and narratives linked to pro-Kremlin influence can spread across the internet using multiple domains. More broadly, it sheds light on the long tail of state-linked online assets. The report shows how disinformation purveyors can use tactics like domain cloaking to avoid platform removals, suggesting a need for renewed thinking about effective forms of policy response for complex disinformation networks." (Publisher)
https://www.isdglobal.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/02/20210202-ISD-US-Crimean-Connection-V3.pdf

139. **Mapping fake news and disinformation in the Western Balkans and identifying ways to effectively counter them.** European Parliament, Directorate General for External Policies of the Union, 2020, 101 p.

"Disinformation is an endemic and ubiquitous part of politics throughout the Western Balkans, without exception. A mapping of the disinformation and counter-dis in for mation landscapes in the region in the period from 2018 through 2020 reveals three key disinformation challenges: external challenges to EU credibility; disinformation related to the COVID-19 pandemic; and the impact of disinformation on elections and referenda. While foreign actors feature prominently – chiefly Russia, but also China, Turkey, and other countries in and near the region – the bulk of disinformation in the Western Balkans is produced and disseminated by domestic actors for domestic purposes. Further, disinformation (and information disorder more broadly) is a symptom of social and political disorder, rather than the cause. As a result, the European Union should focus on the role that it can play in bolstering the quality of democracy and governance in the Western Balkans, as the most powerful potential bulwark against disinformation." (Abstract)
https://www.europarl.europa.eu/RegData/etudes/STUD/2020/653621/EXPO_STU(2020)653621_EN.pdf

140. Ognjan Denkovski, Damian Trilling: **Whose fingerprint does the news show? Developing machine learning classifiers for automatically identifying Russian state-funded news in Serbia.** In: International Journal of Communication, vol. 14, 2020, p.4428–4452

"Democratic nations around the globe are facing increasing levels of false and misleading information circulating on social media and news websites, propagating alternative sociopolitical realities. One of the most innovative actors in this process has been the Russian state, whose disinformation campaigns have influenced elections and shaped political discourse globally. A key element of these campaigns is the content produced by state-funded outlets like RT and Sputnik, whose articles are republished by underfunded or sympathetic local media, as well as coordinated groups that attempt to shape mainstream political narratives. Using a tailored text-as-data approach, we examine the thematic and linguistic differences in articles produced by U.S. and Russian state-funded and mainstream outlets in Serbia. We use 11 features (frames and in-text characteristics) to construct an article country-source classifier with a high degree of accuracy. The article contributes toward an understanding of the structural characteristics of Russian statefunded news in the Western Balkans, enhances the application of computational text analysis in Serbian, and provides suggestions for the application of text-as-data methods to the study of online disinformation." (Abstract)
https://ijoc.org/index.php/ijoc/article/view/13925

MIDDLE EAST / WESTERN ASIA & NORTH AFRICA

141. Aida Al-Kaisy: **Disinformation in Iraqi media.** London: LSE Middle East Centre; Conflict Research Programme (CRP), 2021, 21 p.

"This paper examines the key narratives of disinformation that are prevalent in Iraqi media. It provides an analysis of the messages, agents, intentions and impact of the spread of disinformation. Focusing particularly on the period during which planned national elections were postponed, it identifies narratives of disinformation which emerged during that time. I argue that, due to the overriding partisan and unprofessional conditions for the media and the challenging political context of Iraq, the lines between partisan information and disinformation have become blurred." (Abstract)
http://eprints.lse.ac.uk/112476/1/MEC_paper_55_disinformation_in_the_iraqi_media.pdf

142. **The Lebanese uprising in the digital age.** In: CyberOrient, vol. 14, nr. 2, 2020, p.85-98

"On October 17, 2019, following the announcement of a tax to be placed on calls made via the mobile communication application WhatsApp, thousands of Lebanese citizens took to the streets to protest against this arbitrary

decision. The protest quickly morphed into a country-wide uprising in which citizens from all walks of life participated. Digital technologies were heavily used by both protesters and counter-revolutionary forces. This descriptive commentary piece will seek to shed light on how the former used digital technologies in ingenious ways to further the cause of the uprising while the latter used them to break the uprising's momentum, with the hope that such a piece can pave the way for further research on the intersection of social movements, technology, and counter-revolutionary tactics." (Abstract)

https://cyberorient.net/wp-content/uploads/sites/3/2020/12/CyberOrient_Vol_14_Iss_2_Merhej_Qureshi.pdf

Development Communication, Environmental Communication

GENERAL & INTERNATIONAL

143. Lauren B. Frank, Paul Falzone: **Entertainment-education behind the scenes: case studies for theory and practice.** Cham: Palgrave Macmillan, 2021, xxxiii, 354 p.

"This book lays out the history of entertainment-education and discusses the boundaries of what counts as entertainment-education and narrative persuasion, includes both authors who work within academia and authors who are practitioners, and chapters focusing on developed and developing countries; draws upon communication principles and theory but prioritizes actionable lessons for how entertainment-education actually works." (Publisher)

https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-030-63614-2

144. Transforming the Field Education Landscape (TFEL): **Digital storytelling guidebook.** Calgary: University of Calgary, 2021, 20 p.

"Digital storytelling has been in use since the early 1990s, yet remains a little-known and underutilized method, particularly in social work field education by field educators and students, both in the classroom and field placement settings. As a practice resource, this Digital Storytelling Guidebook can assist educators and students in the creation of their own digital stories. The introduction of the Digital Storytelling Guidebook in social work field education will expose educators and students to intentionally use the platform as an integral component in articulating and achieving learning outcomes." (Conclusion, p.18)

https://tfelproject.com/wp-content/uploads/2021/04/digital-storytelling-guidebook-1.pdf

145. Giuliana Sorce (ed.): **Global perspectives on NGO communication for social change.** Abingdon, Oxon; New York: Routledge, 2022, 222 p.

"An international line-up of authors first discuss communication practices, strategies, and media uses by NGOs, providing insights into the specifics of NGO programs for social change goals and reveal particular sets of tactics NGOs commonly employ. The book then presents a set of case studies of NGO organizing from all over the world—ranging from Sudan via Brazil to China – to illustrate the particular contexts that make NGO advocacy necessary, while also highlighting successful initiatives to illuminate the important spaces NGOs occupy in civil society." (Publisher)
https://doi.org/10.4324/9781003188636

146. Srinivas R. Melkote, Arvind Singhal: **Handbook of communication and development.** Cheltenham: Edward Elgar Publishing, 2021, xvii, 397 p.

"This incisive Handbook critically examines the role and place of media and communication in development and social change, reflecting a vision for change anchored in values of social justice. Outlining the genealogy and history of the field, it then investigates the possible new directions and objectives in the area. Key conclusions include an enhanced role for development communication in participatory development, active agency of stakeholders of development programs, and the operationalization of social justice in development." (Publisher)
https://doi.org/10.4337/9781789906356

147. Michael Brüggemann, Simone Rödder (eds.): **Global warming in local discourses: how communities around the world make sense of climate change.** Cambridge, UK: Open Book Publishers, 2020, xi, 270 p.

"Global news on anthropogenic climate change is shaped by international politics, scientific reports and voices from transnational protest movements. This timely volume asks how local communities engage with these transnational discourses.The chapters in this volume present a range of compelling case studies drawn from a broad cross-section of local communities around the world, reflecting diverse cultural and geographical contexts. From Greenland to northern Tanzania, it illuminates how different understandings evolve in diverse cultural and geographical contexts while also revealing some common patterns of how people make sense of climate change. Global Warming in Local Discourses constitutes a significant, new contribution to understanding the multi-perspectivity of our debates on climate change, further highlighting the need for interdisciplinary study within this area.It will be a valuable resource to those studying climate and science communication; those interested in understanding the various roles played by journalism, NGOs, politics and science in shaping public understandings of climate change, as well as those exploring the intersections of the global and the local in debates on the sustainable transformation of societies." (Publisher)
https://www.openbookpublishers.com/product/1177

AFRICA, SUB-SAHARAN

148. Rebecca Pointer: **How to write about Africa in 8 steps: an ethical storytelling handbook.** Africa No Filter, 2021, 31 p.

"Storytelling is the most powerful way for donor and non-governmental organisations to convey their work because stories allow audiences to connect on both intellectual and emotional levels. However, much of the storytelling about development work in Africa is unethical and perpetuates harmful and stereotypical narratives about the continent. Stories that reinforce stereotypes about Africa often arise from the power dynamics between those who are telling the stories and those about whom stories are being told. This practical guide aims to address some of these issues by providing practical, ethical guidelines for storytellers to share their work on the continent ... This handbook considers the challenges of ethical storytelling and provides practical examples of how difficulties might be overcome. It looks at all the stages of the storytelling process: conceptualising a project, planning, gathering material, producing a draft, gathering feedback on it, and producing a final version before disseminating it. As part of the process of developing this handbook, we reviewed 36 academic papers and books chapters covering the subject. We also interviewed eight African storytellers, including filmmakers, photographers, radio producers and writers who were researching and producing material about Africa for an international audience or for donor agencies." (About this handbook, p.1)
https://africanofilter.org/uploads/files/How-to-tell-an-african-story.pdf

149. Dominic Ayegba Okoliko, Martinus Petrus de Wit: **From "communicating" to "engagement": Afro-relationality as a conceptual framework for climate change communication in Africa.** In: Journal of Media Ethics, vol. 36, nr. 1, 2021, p.36-50

"This study interrogates the conventional understanding of and practice within mediated climate change communication (CCC) as a forum where transformative ideas on sustainability practices are shaped. Besides the dominance of non-African contexts and epistemologies in literature analyzing the media-climate change and public nexus, there is little attention given to problematizing public engagement. Common assumption pitches "the public" on the one side and "the communicator" on the other side. This bifurcated model of "communicating" climate change has import for the forms of subjectivity in climate (in)action, including a weakened citizenship representation in climate discourse and the de-pluralization of ideas. This study argues that for people to be actually engaged in climate campaigns, it is important to draw attention to what understanding of "person" and "community" undergird current CCC practice. The work draws insights from African political theories and communication studies to position CCC toward inclusive public engagement." (Abstract)
https://doi.org/10.1080/23736992.2020.1856666

150. Manfred Oepen: **Communicating the environment in Laos.** In: Global Media Journal - German Edition, vol. 11, nr. 1, 2021, 22 p.

"This article reflects experiences and results from an environmental education and communication strategy (EECS) as part of a Lao-German development project of Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) over a 10-year period from 2011 to 2021. The article is divided into four parts. First, an overview of the project context and the media landscape in Laos is provided. Next, the conceptual framework of the communication strategy at the GIZ policy and project management level is presented. Subsequently, major features of the wide variety of environmental education and communication media productions and educational materials are highlighted. Another chapter summarizes the results of Knowledge, Attitude and Practice (KAP) surveys related to environmental awareness. Finally, monitoring and evaluation (M&E) and impact assessment results conclude lessons that can be learned from the project's communication strategy." (Abstract)
https://doi.org/10.22032/dbt.49168

EUROPE

151. Kefa Hamidi, Antonia Mielke Möglich: **Kommunikation für sozialen Wandel: ein aktueller Blick in das internationale Forschungs- und Praxisfeld mit Schwerpunkt auf Deutschland.** In: Publizistik, vol. 66, 2021, p.565-588

"Dieser Beitrag befasst sich mit Ansätzen der Kommunikation für Sozialen Wandel (Communication for Social Change, auch Entwicklungskommunikation). Gemeint ist damit die Beschäftigung mit der Rolle von Kommunikation und Medien in gesellschaftlichen Transformationsprozessen, die Nachhaltigkeit auf ökologischer, ökonomischer, sozialer und kultureller Ebene anstreben. Dieser Forschungszweig wird oftmals immer noch auf Länder bezogen, die ökonomisch weniger entwickelt sind, zum Beispiel Länder des globalen Südens. Im Gegensatz dazu setzen wir voraus, dass gesellschaftliche Transformation für alle Nationen relevant ist, da strukturelle Formen von Marginalisierung auch in wirtschaftlich starken Nationen auftreten. In der deutschen Kommunikationswissenschaft fand das Feld der KSW in den letzten drei Jahrzehnten nur vereinzelt Beachtung, obwohl es angesichts globaler Metaprozesse und internationaler Konflikte an Bedeutung zunimmt und sich inzwischen auch angrenzende Disziplinen für den Zusammenhang von Medien und gesellschaftlichen Transformationsprozessen interessieren. In Anlehnung an Kritiken des internationalen Feldes formuliert dieser Beitrag einen Ansatz der KSW als Forschungs- und Praxisfeld, das zunehmend soziale Bewegungen und in der Gesellschaft auftretende Formen von Teilhabe und Ausgrenzung von Personengruppen untersucht. Das bedeutet, verstärkt zivilbürgerliche Selbstorganisationen als zentrale Agenten gesellschaftlicher Transformationsprozesse zu betrachten, da diesen zunehmend Einfluss auf Politik und Gesellschaft zukommt. Zudem wird anhaltend gefordert, die Menschen, über die geforscht wird, in den Forschungsprozess einzubeziehen. Die Idee der partizipativen Forschung liegt auch diesem Beitrag zugrunde. Abschließend plädieren wir sowohl für mehr empirische Forschungen als auch für die Etablierung eines Studienganges zu KSW in Deutschland." (Zusammenfassung)
https://doi.org/10.1007/s11616-021-00679-8

152. Kerry Moore: **Reporting on poverty: news media. Narratives and third sector communications in Wales.** Cardiff: Cardiff University Press, 2020, xii, 137 p.
https://doi.org/10.18573/book4

153. Mirjam Vossen: **Neutral press, negative opinions: development cooperation and the Dutch media.** In: Development in Practice, vol. 30, nr. 6, 2020, p.825-836

"Recent high-profile scandals raise concerns about how development cooperation is represented. This article examines how the subject gets in the media, examining the tone of voice and framing in newspaper articles and NGO advertisements in the Netherlands. It reveals a remarkable difference between newspaper articles and opinion pieces. Regular reports are characterised by, a neutral to slightly positive tone. In contrast, opinion pieces are predominantly negative. The article identifies possible explanations for the critical tone of opinion pieces. It finds that NGOs' own advertisements may contribute to negative opinion pieces, by problematising the situation in developing countries while rarely demonstrating their impacts achieved." (Abstract)
https://doi.org/10.1080/09614524.2020.1801592

Digitalisation & ICT for Development

GENERAL & INTERNATIONAL

154. **World development report 2021: data for better lives.** Washington, DC: World Bank, 2021, xviii, 326 p.

"This report aims to answer two fundamental questions. First, how can data better advance development objectives? Second, what kind of data governance arrangements are needed to support the generation and use of data in a safe, ethical, and secure way while also delivering value equitably? One important message of this report is that simply gathering more data is not the answer. Significant data shortfalls, particularly in poor countries, do exist, but the aim of this report is to shift the focus toward using data more effectively to improve development outcomes, particularly for poor people in poor countries." (Overview, p.3)
http://hdl.handle.net/10986/35218

155. Alan Finlay et al.: **Global Information Society Watch 2020. Technology, the environment and a sustainable world: responses from the Global South.** Association for Progressive Communications (APC); Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (Sida), 2020, 268 p.

"The world is facing an unprecedented climate and environmental emergency. Scientists have identified human activity as primarily responsible for the climate crisis, which together with rampant environmental pollution, and the unbridled activities of the extractive and agricultural industries, pose a direct threat to the sustainability of life on this planet. This edition of Global Information Society Watch (GISWatch) seeks to understand the constructive role that technology can play in confronting the crises. It disrupts the normative understanding of technology being an easy panacea to the planet's environmental challenges and suggests that a nuanced and contextual use of technology is necessary for real sustainability to be achieved. A series of thematic reports frame different aspects of the relationship between digital technology and environmental sustainability from a human rights and social justice perspective, while 46 country and regional reports explore the diverse frontiers where technology meets the needs of both the environment and communities and where technology itself becomes a challenge to a sustainable future." (Back cover)
https://giswatch.org/sites/default/files/giswatch_2020_english_0.pdf

156. **Digital ecosystem framework.** USAID; Digital Frontiers, 2021, 13 p.

"The Digital Ecosystem Framework is organized around three separate, overlapping pillars: Digital Infrastructure and Adoption: the resources that make digital systems possible and how individuals and organizations access and use these resources; Digital Society, Rights, and Governance: how digital technology intersects with government, civil society, and the media; Digital Economy: the role digital technology plays in increasing economic opportunity and efficiency. USAID's Digital Ecosystem framework encompasses four cross-cutting topics: Inclusion: reducing disparities in access and the "digital divide"; Cybersecurity: protecting information against damage, unauthorized use or modification, or exploitation; Emerging Technologies: encompassing artificial intelligence, Internet of Things, blockchain, 5G and other new technologies; Geopolitical Positioning: the influence of authoritarian states that are actively working to shape the global digital space." (https://www.ictworks.org/usaid-digital-ecosystem-framework)
https://www.usaid.gov/sites/default/files/documents/Digital_Strategy_Digital_Ecosystem_Final.pdf

157. **Digital trends.** In: Development and Cooperation, nr. 9, 2021, p.23-33
https://www.dandc.eu/sites/default/files/pdf_files/dc_2021-09.pdf

158. Caroline Figueres: Communicate and collaborate to prepare for the unexpected: the International Institute for Communication and Development in the Netherlands. In: Knowledge Management for Development Journal, vol. 16, nr. 1, 2021, p.105-112

"20 years after its foundation in 1996, IICD, the International Institute for Communication and Development, definitively closed. Over the years, IICD proved that Information and Communication Technology (ICT) can accelerate socio-economic development and that a methodology based on principles such as multi-stakeholder engagement, demand-driven approach and local ownership, is key to integrate and sustain ICT-enabled activities. IICD investments in enabling individuals, organisations and networks to adequately serve the ICT needs of local stakeholders resulted in conducive environments with experienced partners well suited to offer cost-effective and locally relevant ICT-enabled solutions. Based on the experience of the writer this paper explores the impact of the organization, after five years in a fast changing environement. It also expresses her opinions and shares ideas related to the importance of knowledge sharing for preparedness in a post-pandemic world." (Abstract)
https://www.km4djournal.org/index.php/km4dj/article/view/507

159. Chris Piallat (ed.): Der Wert der Digitalisierung: Gemeinwohl in der digitalen Welt. Bielefeld: transcript, 2021, 437 p.

"Wie wahren wir die Menschen-, Grund- und Bürgerrechte? Und wie können wir unsere Werte für die Gestaltung disruptiver Innovationen und der digitalen Zukunft nutzen? Die Autor*innen aus Politik, Wissenschaft und Praxis zeigen auf, wie technologische Phänomene mit unseren Werten in Einklang gebracht werden können und diskutieren normative Impulse und Ideen für die Regelung des Gemeinwohls in der digitalen Welt." (Verlag)
https://www.transcript-verlag.de/media/pdf/3d/91/9e/oa9783839456590.pdf

AFRICA, SUB-SAHARAN

160. Digital trends in Africa 2021: information and communication technology trends and developments in the Africa region 2017-2020. Geneva: International Telecommunication Union (ITU), 2021, 65 p.

"This report provides an overview of trends and developments in ICT infrastructure, access and use in Africa, which includes 44 Member States and is home to a population of 1.04 billion people. The report highlights changes in ICT adoption since the last World Telecommunication Development Conference in 2017 (WTDC-17) and during the COVID-19 pandemic, tracks the evolution of regulation, and reviews progress and challenges in implementing the ITU regional initiatives for Africa. Its objective is to serve as a reference for the ITU membership in reviewing progress and identifying ICT development priorities in Africa." (Abstract)
https://www.itu.int/pub/D-IND-DIG_TRENDS_AFR.01-2021

161. Leah Jerop Komen: Mobile assemblages and Maendeleo in rural Kenya. Langaa, 2021, 208 p.

"In this book, Leah Komen explores the impact of mobile telephony on the lives of people in rural Kenya. The book analyses the outcomes of complex intersections and interactions between mobile phones, individuals, and the broader society as distinct from the traditional cause-effect relationships in the discourse of development in the changing world. It subverts the traditional notion of synchronic development that ignores target populations' involvement in decision-making and sees development from the lens of developed economies where information and communication technologies like mobile telephones have originated. Komen's analysis advances a diachronic type of development that focuses on human technology's interrelationships instead of the synchronic model that privileges technology as engendering social transformations and development. The diachronic model is fundamentally Maendeleo, a Swahili term denoting process, participation, progress, and growth, and views social transformations and development as an interaction between mobile telephony users and their specific contexts. The book argues that the mobile phone has become an increasingly personalised device. It encourages a sense of community through the sharing of the device by multiple users, promotes co-presence and interpersonal communication, enhances kinship ties and social connectedness, and creates new ways of organising and conducting everyday socioeconomic activities. However, it also can disintegrate relationships and remodel some." (Publisher)

ASIA & PACIFIC

162. Six stories of resilience: digital technologies as drivers of development in the COVID-19 era. Asia Foundation, 2021, 32 p.

"This white paper discusses how digital technologies are building COVID resilience, shaping and accelerating the recovery, and diffusing within Asia Pacific region (APAC) in ways that are likely to persist in a post-COVID world. Section 1 presents the role of digital technologies in the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), examines the digital divide during COVID-19, and how APAC economies have been affected by the crisis. Section 2 presents six cases of resilience, providing examples of how digital technologies can help solve immediate, pressing problems. Hien, a business owner in Vietnam, demonstrates how MSMEs can go digital when entrepreneurs have the appropriate training. Miss Thanchanok Kamwinit, a teacher in Thailand, describes her work educating a new generation of digital citizens about online risks. Irfani recalls her journey to becoming a data scientist in Jakarta, where digital skills are in high demand. Sokneang, a co-founder and CEO of a fair trade startup in Cambodia, describes how digital platforms have been used in the agri-food sector during the pandemic. Gulshan, a Google Research Scientist, performs clinical trials in India to apply AI-based technologies in healthcare. Finally, Teh, a Malaysian citizen, volunteers in a vaccination center thanks to a digital platform that facilitates his civic engagement. Section 3 describes how digital technologies can drive the near future - the "new normal," including the future of work as impacted by automation, and the need to transition to a low carbon economy. Section 4 discusses lessons and guidelines for a policy response." (Executive summary, p.5)
https://asiafoundation.org/publication/six-stories-of-resilience-digital-technologies-as-drivers-of-development-in-the-covid-19-era/

Disaster & Humanitarian Crisis Communication

GENERAL & INTERNATIONAL

163. Lilie Chouliaraki, Anne Vestergaard (eds.): Routledge handbook of humanitarian communication. Milton: Routledge, 2022, 486 p.

"Recent years have seen the expansion of critical scholarship on humanitarian communication across a range of academic fields, sharing recognition of the centrality of media and communications to our understanding of humanitarianism as an agent of transnational power, global governance and cosmopolitan solidarity. The Handbook brings into dialogue these diverse fields, their theoretical frameworks and methodological approaches as well as the public debates that lie at the heart of the contemporary politics of humanitarianism. It consolidates existing knowledge and maps out this emerging field as an important site of interdisciplinary knowledge production on media, communication and humanitarianism." (Publisher)
https://doi.org/10.4324/9781315363493

164. The 10 most under-reported humanitarian crises of 2020. Care International, 2021, 25 p.

"The analysis is based on online media coverage in five languages throughout the year. CARE sees a concerning trend of crises being neglected year after year. Six out of the ten crises are located on the African continent. The Central African Republic has appeared in the ranking for five consecutive years. Both Madagascar and Burundi – the latter this year's number 1 with the least media coverage – have made CARE's list four times so far. This lack of attention adds to burdens such as the severe effects of COVID-19 restrictions and the growing impact of climate change in these countries." (https://reliefweb.int)
https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/Ten_most_underreported_humanitarian_crises_2020.pdf

AFRICA, SUB-SAHARAN

165. Involve us: information & participation dynamics, desires and challenges in Sudan's Tigray refugee response. Internews; Insight Strategy Partners (ISP); Cisco, 2021, 87 p.

"Through a combination of interviews, surveys, desk research, and focus group discussions this Information Ecosystem Assessment (IEA) explores

trends of information demand and supply within refugee and host communities. The report analyzes their information access, needs, use, flows, and identifies means of trust and influence within host and refugee communities in eastern Sudan. The report thus offers a deep understanding of information dynamics and demands of refugees from Tigray and Sudanese host communities. It also identifies entry points for the design and enhancement of humanitarian information, and communication and community engagement (CCE) services for Ethiopian refugees and host communities in Eastern Sudan. The findings reveal that refugees and host communities' humanitarian information needs are only partially met. It details why refugees and host communities desire to be more involved in decision making processes of humanitarian agencies, and demand active involvement in humanitarian interventions." (Publisher)

https://internews.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/10/Internews_IEA_Sudan_Tigray_2021-web.pdf

166. Mwayi Chipambali (comp.): **An assessment of Malawi media in disaster risk reduction: the case of cyclone Idai.** Harare: UNESCO; Southern African Research and Documentation Centre (SARDC), 2021, 32 p.

"A number of issues have been raised in this report that will help the media to improve on service delivery in disaster-related issues and to be prepared in disaster management. Not only the media has vowed to improve but also government institutions, humanitarian response organizations and media stakeholders have also pledged to play a part in supporting the media to carry out its role efectively in terms of accurate and timely reporting. Some of the important points raised in the consultation process were: National and district structures that are set by both government and nongovernment organizations have to involve the media in the planning, processing and implementing of national mechanisms that would help the media in carrying out their duties; the media need to be well-equipped with training and resources that would strengthen their professional capacity; there has to be a good rapport between the media and all government and non-government entities for efcient and efective reporting; there should be proper planning in disaster management amongst all stakeholders involved in this process to enhance coordination at all angles." (Conclusion, p.27)

https://unesdoc.unesco.org/ark:/48223/pf0000377166

167. Laurette Sokambi de Padou: **La confiance en berne: l'information sur la COVID-19 au cœur d'une crise multiple en Centrafrique.** Arcata, Calif.: Internews, 2021, 73 p.

"Cette évaluation de l'écosystème de l'information vise à établir une compréhension des dynamiques de l'information dans le contexte des populations déplacées dans plusieurs localités du pays : Bangui, Paoua, Bozoum, Berberati, Sibut, Bambari, Ndélé, Kaga-Bandoro et Rafaï. Cette recherche est basée sur des entretiens approfondis et des discussions de groupe focus avec des membres de la communauté des populations déplacées internes vivant dans des camps, des organisations humanitaires et de la société civile, des fonctionnaires et des professionnels, ainsi que des données quantitatives issues de deux enquêtes (face-à-face à Bangui et par téléphone à travers le pays)." (Éditeur)

https://internews.org/resource/la-confiance-en-berne/

AMERICAS & CARIBBEAN

168. **The Barbados information ecosystem assessment (IEA): how the flow of information impacts disaster preparedness and response.** Internews, 2021, 95 p.

"Barbadians are not sufficiently prepared for natural disasters. In addition to being heavily reliant on electricity and the internet for communicating during times of crises and disasters, Barbados is in need of a mandatory building code, more resilient housing and building infrastructures, and greater uptake of insurance among property owners. Moreover, some Barbadians continue to be delayed in their response to emergency warnings. Their tendency to procrastinate on preparing for emergencies and disasters is largely attributed to the fact that, unlike other Caribbean territories, Barbados has not been significantly impacted by a disaster event for over sixty (60) years. As the telecommunication penetration continues to rise in the island, and the Barbados Government continues to be increasingly communicative, the past few years have seen the emergence of a healthier information ecosystem in Barbados, which in turn has made it easier for Barbadians to

access the information that they need to effectively participate in society. This progress is however being undermined by the presence of the following undesirable properties: citizens' and media professionals' lack of access to information from local authorities caused by inaccessibility of authorities, unavailability of information, and bureaucratic structures and processes of; some citizens' lack of access to the key information channels; the disabled community's inability to access information from credible news and information sources; government's increasing control over information flow; delays in dissemination of crisis and disaster communication to the media by the government; the use of jargons in crisis and disaster communications by local authorities; the proliferation of fake news and propaganda shared on social media and other online platforms; the inability of some Barbadians to identify malicious/inaccurate information; the deterioration of trust among Barbadians in their main information sources." (Overview of key findings, p.7)

https://internews.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/10/Barbados_IEA.pdf

169. **The Dominica information ecosystem assessment (IEA): how the flow of information impacts disaster preparedness and response.** Internews, 2021, 75 p.

"Generally, Dominicans have access to the information that they need to make informed decisions, especially as it relates to disaster preparation and response. Despite having timely access to disaster-related information, however, some persons continue to act complacent and either fail or refuse to prepare for impending disasters." (Back cover)

https://internews.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/10/Dominica_IEA.pdf

170. Mauricio Beltrán, Miguel A. Morffe, Olimpia Palma: **Evaluación rápida del ecosistema de información en derechos de la comunidad venezolana migrante y retornada en Bogotá, Cúcuta y Maicao/Riohacha.** Internews, 2020, 32 p.

"Esta Evaluación del Ecosistema de Información (IEA) aborda, desde la demanda, el flujo de información para el acceso a servicios en protección de derechos de la comunidad migrante y retornada en Bogotá, el área metropolitana de Cúcuta y los municipios de Maicao y Riohacha en La Guajira. La información para las fases del IEA se recogió utilizando metodologías cualitativas y cualitativas de recolección de datos remotos adaptadas para garantizar la seguridad de los participantes y los investigadores durante la cuarentena nacional obligatoria en Colombia en respuesta a la pandemia por COVID-19. En el marco del programa Conectando Caminos por los Derechos de USAID/Colombia, el IEA aborda algunos temas claves que incentivan o afectan el acceso a la información en derechos y rutas de acceso a protección de derechos entre la comunidad migrante/retornada: la relación entre estar indocumentado y la explotación laboral; la necesidad de una mejor articulación entre las instituciones para direccionar o redireccionar a las personas hacia rutas efectivas de servicios de protección de derechos; las barreras físicas y discriminación que limitan el acceso a la información; la importancia del sentido de comunidad en la diáspora y la experiencia de pares como factor de influencia en la toma de decisiones." (https://internews.org)

https://internews.org/resource/conectando-caminos-por-los-derechos/

ASIA & PACIFIC

171. Caroline Austin: **Fiji media, language and tele-communications landscape guide.** Australian Aid; CDAC Network, 2021, 26 p.

"This guide is a living document that is meant to be used as a starting point when planning and undertaking a campaign prior to (if possible) and during a disaster. It is intended to support the work of the Fiji government and the Fiji Communication and Community Engagement Working Group (CCEWG) in terms of messaging including tone, language and frequency as well as use of media outlets and other communication initiatives, while engaging and communicating with affected populations." (Conclusion, p.24)

http://www.cdacnetwork.org/contentAsset/raw-data/7cc20d10-567a-4743-85cb-652bd93c3ed0/attachedFile

172. Nicola Bailey, Sally Gowland, Nushrat Mehjabin, Fariha Rahman, Fuad Ur Rabbi: **Supporting human-itarian communication: what role does a dedicated 'common service' play in community engagement**

and accountability? A case study from the Rohingya response, Cox's Bazaar. London: BBC Media Action, 2021, 55 p.

"Since October 2017, the Common Service for Community Engagement and Accountability ('the Common Service') has been funded as a dedicated project providing key services and support to help humanitarian organisations engage effectively with Rohingya communities and Bangladeshis living near Rohingya camps (host communities) in Cox's Bazar. A sub-national working group on communicating with communities (CwC) already existed in Bangladesh and was activated in response to the Rohingya refugee crisis. The Common Service project operates alongside the working group carrying out a diverse range of activities including creating and sharing audio and visual content in the Rohingya language; supporting and training humanitarian agencies on language, communication, community engagement and accountability; and operating a collective feedback analysis service, collating and analysing community feedback and complaints data from different sources and producing a fortnightly bulletin" (Preface, p.4). –- "There is strong evidence to suggest that community members have improved access to coordinated, timely and responsive two-way community engagement as a result of the Common Service. The evaluation has found causal evidence to suggest that support the Common Service has provided to the humanitarian sector, through provision of communication materials and training has led to humanitarian agencies being better equipped to communicate with communities and in turn community members having access to key, useful information which has prompted them to take action." (Conclusions, p.50)
http://downloads.bbc.co.uk/mediaaction/pdf/research-report-common-service-feb2021.pdf

Economics & Management of Media

GENERAL & INTERNATIONAL

173. **National consultations on solutions to promote media viability while preserving media independence: consultations on media viability in Brazil, El Salvador, Indonesia, Jamaica, Lebanon, Namibia, Nigeria, Pakistan, Senegal and Tunisia.** Amsterdam: Free Press Unlimited, 2021, 33 p.

"The intersection between media and politics remains very strong in several countries under study. In these conditions, there is often little transparency on media ownership and a lack of transparency on local funding sources of media. Relatedly, in some cases, a change in government policies was raised as an important precondition to possibly change the negative discourse towards the (public) media. A different political climate may benefit the financial conditions of a media outlet, for instance by lifting difficulties in acquiring media licenses or access to (governmental) funding by independent media. The advertisement markets for media are, in many of the countries under study, still controlled by a few large, more traditional media outlets. Generally, the advertising market is driven by a number of factors, including a network, political patronage, and the ability of media owners to utilise relationships with the corporate sector. Due to the digitalisation of media and the advertising market, the market has further changed over the past years. There is limited to no regulation in the distribution of advertisement funding based on quality standards for journalism. Some media practitioners proposed to address this problem by stimulating national governments to support regulatory bodies for media advertisement. While digital advertisement is on the rise, most revenue of online (media) advertisement is directed to big tech companies. An increased amount of advertising money is flowing towards social media platforms, and Internet advertising has been rising exponentially, as observed in all countries under study. The media sector as a whole is suffering from this trend, particularly the more traditional print media who are struggling to make the transition to online media. In some countries under study, media are not even eligible to generate an income on the large social media platforms. Policies to regulate online advertisement is imperative to strengthen the competition position of traditional media." (Global trends, p.9)
https://kq.freepressunlimited.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/11/FPU_national-consultations-UNESCO-approved.pdf

174. Peter Erdelyi: **Digital audience revenue strategies in CEE and the Global South.** London: Reuters Institute for the Study of Journalism, 2021, 57 p.
"This study provides encouraging evidence that digital audience revenue

programmes – donation drives, crowdfundings, membership schemes or subscriptions – may be a viable option for independent media outlets operating in challenging political environments. Responses from 19 outlets operating in Central and Eastern Europe and the Global South show that, while there is plenty of interference with independent media by state and political actors, there is little interference aimed at audience revenue programmes of independent newsrooms. Examination of the ownership structures and business setups of the outlets participating in the study shows how independent media is not necessarily just profit-driven in CEE and the Global South. Only half of the outlets in the cohort were fully for-profit and many of them had newsroom members as majority owners. While paywalls are a foregone conclusion in developed countries, for the media outlets in challenging environments included in this study, paywalls are very much up for debate. While all newsrooms in the project collect some form of audience revenue, only 37% had paywalls in place. Most outlets without paywalls worry about limiting the impact of their journalism, and this is why they are reluctant to charge for exclusive content. While their reservations may be perfectly legitimate, financially speaking paywalls work well for those who implement them. Outlets with active paywalls reported a higher share of audience revenue on average than those who do not have them." (Conclusions, p.56)
https://reutersinstitute.politics.ox.ac.uk/sites/default/files/2021-07/RISJ_Final%20Report_Peter_2021_Final%20PDF%20(2)_0.pdf

175. Koreel Lahiri: **Business truths that matter ... or "questions we should constantly ask to arrive at the truth".** Media Development Investment Fund (MDIF), 2021, 27 p.

"Media is a business, and just like any business, the fundamental skills one needs remain pretty much the same – these range from the reason you became an entrepreneur to critically analyzing your market to knowing your audience and knowing how to make the business sustainable. The best way to arrive at these fundamental truths is to not have a set of prescriptive instructions, but rather asking the right questions because the right answer will always be contextual." (https://www.mdif.org/25-questions-media-entrepreneurs-must-ask-themselves)
https://www.mdif.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/03/business-truths-that-matter-koreel-lahiri.pdf

176. Robert Shaw et al.: **The next wave of disruption: emerging market media use of artificial intelligence and machine learning. An overview of new technology implementation in emerging market media.** Copenhagen: International Media Support (IMS), 2021, 63 p.

"Just as in the global context, new tools are being used by the media in Latin America and Central and Eastern Europe (CEE). The use of artificial intelligence and machine learning (ALI/ML) is not limited to large, corporate media. But the reality of different news organisations with a variety of budgets and markets can vary deeply. In Latin America, only a handful of media organisations are embracing AI or machine learning in house, most notably in Argentina, Perú and México and none as part of a long term effort to embrace the technology. While most of the news organisations consulted are using some sort of AI implementation through vendors or third party solutions and there is strong appetite for more it is rarely part of a strategic vision. In CEE, digital natives are embracing AI/ML solutions and the region has been produced a few AI/ML based third party solution providers with global reach or ambitions. Competition for talent is a major bottleneck, as media have to compete with the global outsourcing of IT jobs to the region. The other challenge is state pressure on media, especially in such markets as Russia or Belarus, which makes long-term planning and investment impractical." (Key findings, p.5)
https://www.mediasupport.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/07/AI-ML-in-Emerging-Markets-vFinal4.pdf

AMERICAS & CARIBBEAN

177. **Entrepreneurial news sites as worthy causes? Exploring readers' motivations behind donating to Latin American journalism.** In: Digital Journalism, vol. 9, nr. 3, 2021, p.364-383

"This study uses surveys with readers of entrepreneurial news startups in seven Latin American countries to examine their motivations for donating to journalism. Using the donor–organization relationship from public relations

scholarship as a framework, this study showed content, independent/objective journalism, and community were main motivating factors for donating. A lack of priority, and techno- and commercial-related concerns were reasons why readers did not donate. Professional and theoretical implications are discussed." (Abstract)
https://doi.org/10.1080/21670811.2020.1747941

178. **Evolución de las inversiones publicitarias en los medios de comunicación. Nivel nacional: 2016-2020.** Lima: CPI, 2021, 6 p.

"En el Perú al igual que en muchos otros países, la principal medida para mitigar el avance de la pandemia de Covid-19 fue el confinamiento social y la inmovilización obligatoria, acciones que llevaron al cierre temporal de diversos sectores, causando una crisis económica cuan cada en una caída aproximada de 11.5% del PBI respecto al año 2019. En concordancia con esto, las empresas postergaron el lanzamiento de sus campañas y re raron gran parte de los presupuestos asignados a la publicidad, como resultado de esto, la inversión publicitaria para el 2020 llegó a los US$ 442 millones, 24.2% menos que año anterior, en el cual la inversión alcanzó los US$ 583 millones." (p.1)
https://www.cpi.pe/images/upload/paginaweb/archivo/26/mr_inversion_publicitaria_2021_1.pdf

179. Rodrigo Gómez: **¿Hay concentración en internet en América Latina? El caso México.** Montevideo: Observacom; Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung (FES), 2021, 22 p.

"El análisis de la información disponible sobre ocho indicadores de concentración en Internet en México muestra que en casi todas ellas unas pocas empresas tienen una posición dominante en el mercado o servicio relevado: 1. Acceso a Internet fija: Con un índice CR4 de 98.7%, en México se observa un mercado oligopólico consolidado de cuatro empresas mexicanas: América Móvil, Grupo Televisa (24.8%), Megacable (15.9) y Total Play (9.6%). 2. Acceso Internet móvil: El sector de Internet móvil es un mercado consolidado en sólo tres empresas (CR3 97.5%). Dos son extranjeras: el gigante estadounidense AT&T y la empresa española Telefónica/Movistar, pero la mexicana América Móvil supera el 70% del mercado ..." (Conclusiones, p.18)
https://www.observacom.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/09/Concentracion-en-Mexico-2021.pdf

180. Gabriel E. Levy B.: **¿Hay concentración en internet en América Latina? El caso Colombia.** Montevideo: Observacom; Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung (FES), 2021, 19 p.

"El análisis de la información disponible sobre ocho indicadores de concentración en Internet en Colombia muestra que en casi todas ellas unas pocas empresas tienen una posición dominante en el mercado o servicio relevado: 1. Acceso a Internet fija: Las cuatro empresas de telecomunicaciones más importantes acumulan un 82% del mercado de acceso a Internet fija en Colombia. Los operadores son Claro (América Móvil), UNE Tigo (Millicom y EPM), Movistar (Telefónica) y ETB. 2. Acceso Internet móvil: Los cuatro primeros operadores acumulan el 96% del total (CR4). Estas empresas son Claro (América Móvil), Movistar (Telefónica), UNE Tigo (Millicom y EPM) y Avantel ..." (Conclusiones)
https://www.observacom.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/06/Concentracion-en-Colombia-2021.pdf

181. Laura Oliver: **How mission-driven news sites are betting on reader revenue in Latin America: news outlets in Colombia, Brazil and Mexico share what they've learned from building their membership models in the midst of a pandemic.** Oxford: Reuters Institute for the Study of Journalism, 2021

"For digital-first news outlets in Latin America, lessons learned from reader-funding experiments are being transformed into highly tailored membership programmes that offer a chance at a more sustainable future. Independent, mission-driven or subject-specific news sites, in particular, are leading the way, converting close relationships with audiences into funding through editorially-linked, labour-intensive initiatives. While membership is having a moment in the Global North too, building an audience-funded organisation has been on the agenda for some time for several outlets in Latin America. Colombian politics news site La Silla Vacía and Brazilian investigative journalism agency Agência Pública launched membership programmes

after running crowdfunding campaigns since 2012 and 2013. Tiempo Argentino's rebirth as a member-funded title in 2016 saved journalists' jobs at a time of mass layoffs and secured a loyal audience in the face of declining print circulation. Elsewhere, Peru's Ojo Público, El Salvador's El Faro, Chile's investigative journalism outlet CIPER and La No Ficción in Colombia have all built different membership or reader donation programmes. This piece looks into some of the things these news organisations have learned along the way." (Introduction)
https://reutersinstitute.politics.ox.ac.uk/risj-review/how-mission-driven-news-sites-are-betting-reader-revenue-latin-america

182. Patricia Peña Miranda: **¿Hay concentración en internet en América Latina? El caso Chile.** Montevideo: Observacom; Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung (FES), 2021, 26 p.

"El análisis de la información disponible para identificar si existe concentración en Internet en manos de pocas empresas en Chile muestra evidencias contundentes que pueden resumirse de la siguiente manera: 1. Acceso a Internet fija: Cuatro empresas concentran el acceso a servicios de Internet fijo en 85,8% (CR4), si se suma la participación de Movistar, VTR, Claro y GTD. Pero sólo dos de estas empresas (CR2) acumulan el 64,7% de los contratos (Movistar y VTR). 2. Acceso Internet móvil: Cuatro empresas concentran el 97,3% del mercado de acceso a servicios de Internet móvil en Chile (Entel, Movistar, Claro y Wom) ..." (Conclusiones)
https://www.observacom.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/04/Concentracion-en-Internet-Chile-2020.pdf

183. Andrés Piazza: **¿Hay concentración en internet en América Latina? El caso Argentina.** Montevideo: Observacom; Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung (FES), 2021, 20 p.

"El análisis de la información parece confirmar de manera contundente la existencia de concentración en Internet en Argentina, en manos de pocas empresas en cada una de sus categorías: 1. Acceso a Internet fija: El Grupo Clarín concentra casi la mitad del mercado de acceso a servicios de Internet fijo (46%). Un índice CR2 contando a sus empresas y Telefónica ya mostraría un elevado nivel de concentración del 61%. El CR4 se encuentra en torno al 80% incluyendo a los grupos Telecentro y Supercanal. 2. Acceso Internet móvil: Tres empresas concentran casi el 100% del mercado de acceso a servicios móviles. Este mercado se organiza en torno de tres grandes operadores: Claro (América Móvil), Movistar (Telefónica) y Personal (Telecom, del Grupo Clarín), que se reparten en aproximadamente tres partes: 36,8% para la mexicana Claro, 33,9% para Personal/Clarín y el 29,4% para la española Movistar ..." (Conclusiones)
https://www.observacom.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/05/Concentracion-en-Argentina-2021.pdf

184. **Consumo y pago de noticias digitales: oportunidades y desafíos del modelo de suscripción en América Latina.** Luminate Foundation; Provokers, 2020, 62 p.

"Durante la pandemia de COVID-19, el 57% de los lectores de medios digitales en Argentina, Brazil, Colombia y Mexico ha aumentado su consumo de noticias. El 90% de los consumidores está accediendo a las noticias digitales por lo menos dos veces a la semana y el 78% por lo menos una vez al día. Las plataformas digitales ahora representan más de la mitad (53%) de todos los contenidos de noticias a los que se accede, lo que evidencia la creciente expansión de las plataformas digitales como las principales fuentes de noticias e información. En promedio, el 13% de los consumidores encuestados paga actualmente por lo menos por una suscripción o servicio de noticias. Aunque a primera vista modestas, estas cifras muestran que la predisposición a pagar por noticias digitales entre los consumidores es mayor que en algunos otros países, incluidos mercados establecidos como el Reino Unido (8%) y Alemania (10%) y no está muy lejos de los EE. UU. (20%). Para los consumidores que actualmente están suscriptos, dos de los factores más importantes a la hora de pagar son la capacidad de proporcionar un contenido de alta calidad (36%) y la credibilidad del medio de comunicación como fuente de información seria y fiable (34%). Además, la metodología MaxDiff encontró que para todos los encuestados, incluidos los que no pagan actualmente por las noticias, la independencia de los medios de comunicación de los poderes de turno se encuentra entre los factores más importantes." (Principales hallazgos, p.10-12)
https://luminategroup.com/storage/985/Reporte-Consumo-y-Pago-de-Noticias-Digitales-Regional-(ES)---Luminate-2020.pdf

185. Ross Settles, Tanim Ahmed: **Leadership or stagnation: the future of media viability in Bangladesh.** Dhaka: Management and Resources Development Initiative (MRDI); Fojo Media Institute, 2021, 38 p.

Audience Fundamentals: Media and Financial Access and Usage, 11
Audience Attitudes: Understanding and Relationship to Media, 19
Traditional Media: Fragmentation and Concentration, 22
Digital Media: Tradition, Control and Innovation, 27
Advertising Revenue: Current Landscape, 32
Conclusion, 38

https://mrdibd.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/04/Media_Viability_Study.pdf

EUROPE

186. Iuliia Bankova, Jakub Parusinski: **How to turn-around a nonprofit media, start earning and rebuild the entire organization: Hromadske transformation case study.** Kyiv: Hromadske, 2020, 31 p.

"In early 2020 hromadske reached a crisis point. Despite many successes achieved over 7 years of existence the organization was struggling motivation was low, staff turnover was high, previously set goals seemed irrelevant or unrealistic. The path forward was unclear. From March to September 2020 hromadske embarked on a journey to recreate its organizational structure, operations, planning and team management, the revenue model… basically everything related to setting and realizing goals. Such transformations are rare in the media industry. Big changes in how things are done can be perceived as an admission of past mistakes or failures something that doesn't sit well for many managers in our image conscious industry. More importantly, media transformations over focus on the visible part the journalism. But problems in editorial are often a symptom of deeper issues. hromadske decided to "pop the hood" and dig into the organization's engine starting from the basics. The present document aims to provide a preliminary template for other media contemplating radical change, that we hope will be further developed by other media organizations going through similar issues. It lays out the challenges we faced, what we did to resolve them, and the lessons we learned along the way. We hope it will provide some insights and guidance." (p.1)
https://thefix.media/wp-content/uploads/2020/12/Hromadske-Transformation_Case-Study.pdf

Educational Media & ICTs

GENERAL & INTERNATIONAL

187. **Handbook for interactive audio instruction: planning and implementing radio lessons in sub-Saharan Africa.** Paris: UNESCO, 2021, 88 p.

"This document is organized into eight chapters that review the history and uses of interactive audio instruction (IAI) as an educational resource, including its methodology, achieved results, and potential to support provision in emergency or crisis situations. Intended as a practical tool for policy-makers, the handbook discusses the cost of IAI and the elements that contribute to its sustainability. It examines how to assess whether IAI is suitable in a particular context, describing common challenges, conditions for production, and partnership opportunities, and offering a detailed checklist with which to evaluate IAI's potential for success in a given situation. The handbook also considers how to plan for the implementation of IAI. A decision tree is presented to illustrate the available options, guide the programme planning and development timelines, and advise on the propitious development context in terms of partnerships for successful implementation. The four appendices include a video introduction to this report (appendix A), a summary of notable implementation examples with links to key documentation (appendix B), a complete catalogue worldwide programming (appendix C) and case studies outlining the programming created in the Southern African Development Community (appendix D)." (Introduction, p.8)
https://unesdoc.unesco.org/ark:/48223/pf0000375330

188. **A roadmap for measuring distance learning: a review of evidence and emerging practices.** USAID, 2021, v, 79 p.

"The purpose of this review is to support education practitioners, host country government representatives, donors, implementers, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), civil society organizations, and other stakeholders in applying best practices to monitor and evaluate distance learning initiatives designed for diverse learners and implemented both within and outside of learning institutions. This review covers the four key distance learning modalities: radio/audio, television/video, mobile phone, and online learning. Printed texts, which are often developed to accompany these first four modalities, can also be a fifth modality in contexts where technology is not used. Most of the data sources were drawn from work in the primary education sub-sector. However, much of the guidance can be applied to secondary and tertiary-level distance learning. This review is also applicable to data collection in both crisis and non-crisis contexts. This review presents a roadmap that guides users through four steps of planning and designing how distance learning delivered through any of these modalities can be monitored and evaluated. Step 1: Determine the Objectives of Monitoring and Evaluating Distance Learning; Step 2: Determine What Will Be Measured (Reach, Engagement, and Outcomes); Step 3: Determine How Data Will Be Collected (In-Person or Remotely); Step 4: Determine the Methods and Approaches for Measurement. Based on emerging global evidence, this review guides users through the process of measuring the reach, engagement, and outcomes of distance learning initiatives. In addition to providing step-by-step guidance, this review provides three overarching recommendations for developing and implementing evidence-based monitoring, evaluation, and learning (MEL) plans for distance learning initiatives." (Executive summary)
https://www.ictworks.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/02/Roadmap-Measuring-Distance-Learning.pdf

189. **DRM digital radio delivers education for all.** DRM Digital Radio Consortium, 2021, 14 p.

"The DRM ebook makes a strong case for using DRM for distance learning. TV, online, mobiles (WhatsApp) have been used patchily for elearning, but radio brings something unique to the table. Being a "one-to many" platform, digital radio can deliver audio and text over vast areas and, therefore, to all the schools and students in villages far away or in busy cities, with the same content and quality and without any discrimination." (Introduction)
https://www.drm.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/02/Education-ebook-DRM-Delivers-Education-for-All-UNESCO-World-Radio-Day.pdf

190. **Instruction on the use of distance learning in ecclesiastical universities and faculties.** Vatican City: Congregation for Catholic Education, 2021, 14 p.

"The aim of this Instruction – the result of a wide-ranging consultation of all Ecclesiastical Faculties and Universities (q.v. Circular Letter n. 1, of 8 December 2018), expert contributions from international specialists in the field, as well as proposals from the Members of this Congregation and from various administrations of the Roman Curia – is to offer guidelines and rules for using distance learning in Ecclesiastical Faculties and Universities." (p.2)
http://www.educatio.va/content/cec/en/congregation-for-catholic-education/activity-and-information/instruction-on-the-use-of-distance-learning.html

191. Tony Bates: **Quality and equity in digital learning: policy brief.** Burnaby, BC (CA): Commonwealth of Learning (COL), 2021, 15 p.

"High-quality digital learning offers potential economic and social advantages but also could easily lead to a widening gap between economically advanced and low-income countries. Within countries without suitable policy, it could also generate increasing inequity between the rich, who can afford the technology, and the poor, who will not be able to access it. The main purpose of this paper is to look at what policies are needed to maintain high-quality and equitable access to digital learning, especially in light of experience from responses to the COVID-19 pandemic. The paper addresses technological, social and age factors influencing access to and uses of digital learning and makes several different policy recommendations for governments, institutions and teachers." (Abstract)
http://oasis.col.org/bitstream/handle/11599/3873/2021_Bates_Quality_Equity_DL_Policy_Brief.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y

192. **The effect of Covid-19 on education in Africa and its implications for the use of technology: a survey of the experience and opinions of educators and technology specialists.** eLearning Africa; EdTechHub; UK Aid, 2020, 68 p.

"This report, and the survey findings behind it, provides a unique insight into the perspectives of EdTech experts regarding the impact of the Covid-19

pandemic on education in Africa. It is based on the findings of a survey of the eLearning Africa network, which attracted approximately 1650 responses from respondents in 52 countries in Africa. 15 countries (29%) provide 1217 (73%) of the responses. 52% of the respondents are directly involved in the education sector and 9% are in the ICT sector. 71% work for government or not-for-profit organisations, and 21% for for-profit businesses. 40% are teachers / lecturers / professors, and 13% are ICT / EdTech specialists or entrepreneurs. The sample represents a group of experts rather than a cross-section of the population, yet the findings of the survey are undoubtedly significant ... Survey respondents were clear in highlighting the three main obstacles for learners in the midst of school shutdown: a lack of access to technology, an unsuitable home learning environment, and a lack of access to learning materials. For teachers, the main impediment was the lack of appropriate training to design and manage distance learning programmes. This was compounded by a lack of infrastructure: electricity, connectivity, devices; and a lack of appropriate learning materials: books, television and internet-enabled devices. The findings are clear: poorer students and those most geographically dispersed are most at risk of missing out on education if there is no conventional school to attend. In addition to these difficulties, respondents noted that most teachers were as inadequately prepared and ill-equipped to deal with this new situation as their students were. And similarly, parents were also ill-equipped to support their children's education at home. While some governments provided 'sensitisation' for teachers and parents, many did not. And 83% of respondents thought that their current school curriculum did not lend itself to distance delivery." (Executive summary)

https://www.elearning-africa.com/ressources/pdfs/surveys/The_effect_of_Covid-19_on_Education_in_Africa.pdf

AMERICAS & CARIBBEAN

193. **Contra viento y marea: testimonios de educación de personas jóvenes y adultas (EPJA) en el contexto de pandemia.** Quito: Asociación Latino-americana de Educación Radiofónica (ALER); DVV International, 2021, 56 p.

"Con esta sistematizacón nos proponemos una re-visita sobre la situación de la educación de personas jóvenes y adultas en 4 países de la subregión andina, a saber, Colombia, Ecuador, Péru y Venezuela a partir de los testimonios de estudiantes, docentes, facilitadores/as voluntarios/as, personal directivo y expertos/as invetigadores/as. En su propia voz intercambiamos las denuncias, las expectativas y demandas de este grupo poblacional que ha sido expulsado del sistema educativo por sus condiciones de origen, y que con la pandemia corren el riesgo de exclusión. El seriado'Contra Viento y Marea' cuntea con 23 historias que se nutrieron de la revisión de antecedentes relevantes, información institucional, así como la data intercambiada por el equipo de producción comunicativa (fichas de contexto y entrevistas). Se enmarcan de la propuesta de educación radiofónica en los casos de Ecuador y Venezuela por un lado, educación a distancia y/o semipresencial en los casos de Colombia y Perú, por otro." (Introducción, p.4)
https://aler.org/node/8747

Ethics in Communication & Media Accountability

GENERAL & INTERNATIONAL

194. **Ethics of image journalism.** Internews, 2021, 9 p.

"For photo and video journalists, the COVID-19 pandemic has raised difficult questions regarding how they show the grief of the victims and survivors, and the courage of medical workers to illustrate their stories and show the deadly impact of the virus, without exploiting grief and without inserting themselves into crisis situations where they are not welcome. This guidance document examines the ethical issues of producing visual coverage of the pandemic and offers some rules journalists can follow to help ensure they do not cross the line from professionalism to sensationalism." (Publisher)
https://internews.org/resource/ethics-image-journalism/

195. Alyssa Appelman, Kirstie E. Hettinga: **The ethics of transparency: a review of corrections language in international journalistic codes of ethics.** In:

Journal of Media Ethics, vol. 36, nr. 2, 2021, p.97-110

"Journalistic codes of ethics (N = 88) from 55 countries were analyzed for their discussions of errors and corrections. The sample includes codes from press councils, broadcast media outlets, newspapers, digital media outlets, radio stations and non-governmental organizations (NGOs). Overall, the codes were similar across countries. Most included a discussion of the error-correction process (the "how" of corrections), as well as an explanation of normative values (the "why" of corrections). Details regarding correction placement and speed were particularly common across codes. Results suggest codes that emphasize correcting harmful errors were slightly more common in the codes from countries with greater press freedom, and there was some indication that codes that provide cursory guidelines about corrections and accuracy were more likely to come from countries with less press freedom. Implications for journalists and media organizations are explored." (Abstract)
https://doi.org/10.1080/23736992.2021.1899826

196. Stephen J. A. Ward: **Handbook of global media ethics.** Cham: Springer, 2021, xxxii, 1460 p.

"The first handbook on global media ethics; provides a valuable resource for teaching media ethics in a global era; addresses all major approaches to global media ethics; contains contributions by leading, internationally recognized authors in the field of media ethics." (Publisher)
https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-319-32103-5

MIDDLE EAST / WESTERN ASIA & NORTH AFRICA

197. Abeer Al-Najjar: **Public media accountability: media journalism, engaged publics and critical media literacy in the MENA.** London: LSE Middle East Centre, 2020, 22 p.

"This study examines the ways in which Arab citizens, as media users, could be enabled to influence news media conduct and thus enhance media practicioners' commitment toward ethical journalistic practices and standards, particularly accuracy, balance and fairness. It aims to explore the possibilities of making pan-Arab news media accountable to their publics, refocusing their attention on citizens rather than sponsors and governments. The first section provides an overview of the current state of accountability of the pan-Arab news media with a focus on state-funded broadcasters. Section two looks at the current and emerging media practices and internet-based forms of professional and public accountability in Arab countries. Section three investigates the role of critical media literacy in bolstering the value and effect of current forms of public accountability. Arab media are facing new forms of professional and public accountability and, although in its infancy, critical media literacy is a central factor in fostering and shaping this." (Abstract)
http://eprints.lse.ac.uk/105073/1/Al_Najjar_Public_Media_Accountability_06_20.pdf

Freedom of Expression, Media Policies, Media Legislation

GENERAL & INTERNATIONAL

198. **Freedom on the net 2021: the global drive to control big tech.** Washington, DC: Freedom House, 2021, 41 p.

The Global Drive to Control Big Tech -- The Continued Assault on Internet Freedom -- The Promise and Peril of State Regulation -- New laws put free expression online at risk -- Forcing companies to hand over user data -- Fostering competition to improve digital rights -- Recommendations
https://freedomhouse.org/report/freedom-net/2021/global-drive-control-big-tech

199. **The Global Expression Report 2021: the state of freedom of expression around the world.** London: Article 19, 2021, 171 p.

"The Global Expression Report is a global, data-informed, annual look at freedom of expression worldwide. With the benefit of data and hindsight, we take a look at 2020 – how this fundamental right fared, what the key trends were, and how global events affected its exercise. The Global Expression Report's metric (the GxR Metric) tracks freedom of expression across the world. In 161 countries, 25 indicators were used to create an overall

freedom of expression score for every country, on a scale of 1 to 100 which places it in an expression category. The GxR reflects not only the rights of journalists and civil society but also how much space there is for each of us – as individuals and members of organisations – to express and communicate; how free each and every person is to post online, to march, to research, and to access the information we need to participate in society and hold those with power to account. This report covers expression's many faces: from street protest to social media posts; from the right to information to the right to express political dissent, organise, offend, or make jokes. It also looks at the right to express without fear of harassment, legal repercussions, or violence. " (p.8)
https://www.article19.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/07/A19-GxR-2021-FINAL.pdf

200. Lee C. Bollinger, Agnès Callamard (eds.): **Regardless of frontiers: global freedom of expression in a troubled world.** New York: Columbia University Press, 2021, xxiv, 409 p.

"This volume brings together leading experts from a variety of fields to critically evaluate the extent to which global norms on freedom of expression and information have been established and which actors and institutions have contributed to their diffusion. The contributors also consider ongoing and new challenges to these norms, from conflicts over hate speech and the rise of populism to authoritarian governments, as well as the profound disruption introduced by the internet. Together, these essays lay the groundwork for an international legal doctrine on global freedom of expression that considers issues such as access to government-held information, media diversity, and political speech." (Publisher)

201. **La protección del espacio cívico en línea: un repaso a las amenazas actuales a la libertad de expresión en internet.** Asociación por los Derechos Civiles (ADC), 2021, 32 p.

"La Asociación por los Derechos Civiles (ADC) tiene la misión de defender los derechos fundamentales mediante la contribución al diseño de políticas por parte del sector público y privado. Las respuestas de los gobiernos deben promover un espacio público amplio y robusto en internet. Este deber implica asegurar la libertad de expresión de los usuarios, garantizar condiciones favorables para la creación de grupos online (libertad de asociación) y permitir el ejercicio del derecho de protesta en plataformas (libertad de reunión). Al mismo tiempo, las empresas privadas también tienen la obligación de contribuir a dicha finalidad. Las grandes plataformas poseen un amplio poder para determinar las condiciones en que el discurso puede circular a través de internet. La influencia de estas entidades es incluso mayor que la de muchos países y, por lo tanto, su accionar puede impedir seriamente la circulación de ideas y opiniones. De este modo, el sector privado también se encuentra sujeto al deber de respetar los derechos humanos. La crisis sanitaria producida por el Covid-19 y la intensificación de la polarización política alrededor del mundo -con la situación de Estados Unidos como ejemplo central- ha atraído la atención de la ciudadanía acerca del rol de los Estados y las plataformas para abordar fenómenos como la desinformación y el discurso de odio. Las acciones adoptadas por gobiernos y compañías deben ser sometidas a la más estricta evaluación, ya que ellas influenciarán la forma en que el debate público se llevará a cabo en el futuro." (Resumen ejecutivo)
https://adc.org.ar/informes/la-proteccion-del-espacio-civico-en-linea/

202. **Media and freedom of expression.** In: International Reports <Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung>, vol. 37, nr. 3, 2021, p.2-99
https://bit.ly/3Dfpn86

203. **Prepare, prevent, resist: the OPTIMA internet shutdowns advocacy workflow.** Internews, 2021

The OPTIMA workflow is a compilation of new and existing resources, guides, methodologies, and more to assist individuals and activists before, during and after an Internet shutdown. The following repository is organized into four categories: ADVOCACY RESOURCES. Designing effective advocacy campaigns around Internet shutdowns can be challenging. This section provides guidance and examples to support you in building impactful messaging and getting the word out even during a crisis. CIRCUMVENTION RESOURCES. Understanding how to continue your work and maintain communications can be a daunting task. This section outlines some of the tools that you can use, and guides to help you determine which is best for

your specific needs. LITIGATION RESOURCES. Sometimes the most effective way to challenge or prevent a shutdown is to do so through the courts. This section includes resources, strategies, and legal landscape reviews to help you build and argue strong litigation. NETWORK MEASUREMENT RESOURCES. A key element to fighting against shutdowns is understanding when and how they happen in your country. Network Measurement is a critical tool to reinforce advocacy with data." (Publisher) https://internews.org/resource/optimashutdownworkflow/

204. **Shattered dreams and lost opportunities: a year in the fight to #KeepItOn.** Access Now; #KeepItOn, 2021, 34 p.

"Access Now and the #KeepItOn Coalition documented at least 155 internet shutdown1 incidents around the world in 29 countries. When compared to 2018 and 2019, this is a lower number of shutdowns. However, the smaller number of shutdowns is not an indication of the lessened impact of a shutdown or an overall increase in digital rights. For a world that was and continues to be under lockdown or at least some forms of movement restriction, 155 intentional communication disruptions came at a high cost to the fundamental human rights of people around the world. Countries like Bangladesh, Myanmar, Yemen, Ethiopia, and others entrenched the use of shutdowns even during the COVID-19 pandemic. For instance, Ethiopia's national internet blackout affected more than 100 million people for more than two weeks during the height of the pandemic in the country. Rohingya refugees in Bangladesh implored the government of Bangladesh to turn on the internet as COVID-19 spread through the refugee camps, but they were ignored. In 2019 and 2020, Myanmar perpetrated one of the world's longest internet shutdowns, affecting some of the world's most vulnerable people. The Burmese government proceeded to expand mobile internet throttling across the nine townships in Rakhine and Chin states even as the pandemic spread, restricting residents of these townships from access to critical and life-saving information." (p.2-3)
https://www.accessnow.org/cms/assets/uploads/2021/03/KeepItOn-report-on-the-2020-data_Mar-2021_3.pdf

205. Ingrid Fadnes, Anna Grøndahl Larsen, Roy Krøvel (eds.): **Journalist safety and self-censorship.** London; New York: Routledge, 2021, viii, 210 p.
https://doi.org/10.4324/9780367810139

206. Samantha Feinstein, Tom Devine: **Are whistle-blowing laws working? A global study of whistle-blower protection litigation.** International Bar Association; Government Accountability Project, 2021, 81 p.

"There are three imperatives for advancing whistleblower protection: (1) to draft and enact comprehensive antiretaliation laws that reflect global best practices by learning from and acting on mistakes or omissions in less sophisticated pioneer laws; (2) to turn paper rights into reality by ensuring laws are used and implemented as intended; and (3) to improve the development of and access to technologies that facilitate confidential reporting of misconduct to protect the privacy of whistleblowers and their families ... I n this report, we examine the strength of national whistleblower laws on paper, comparing their provisions to global best practices. We then review their track records to assess whether they are in fact making a difference. To test the effectiveness of whistleblower laws, we explored whether whistleblowers utilised the laws and the win-loss rates. The results, as detailed in the findings section, suggest that in many of the 37 countries we examined, the effectiveness of national whistleblower laws appears questionable due to a lack of public access to case decisions and data on settlement agreements, a lack of utilisation of the laws for disputes, a poor success rate for whistleblowers and meagre compensation for the few whistleblowers who prevail." (Abstract)
https://whistleblower.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/03/Are-Whistleblowing-laws-working-REPORT_02March21.pdf

207. Laura Moore, Petra Aldenrath, Nadine Jurrat (eds.): **Safe. Strong. Viable. The symbiosis between media safety and media viability.** Bonn: Deutsche Welle DW Akademie, 2021, 41 p.

"The interviews and the analyses by the experts show that: — Quality content increases safety. The editors interviewed for this publication confirm that fair and balanced journalism, which clearly distinguishes between facts and opinion and treats the people at the center of the story with respect tends to lead to increased respect from the audience and makes the

journalists less of a target for potential attackers. It also increases trust on the part of audiences as well as with advertisers willing to pay for content. – – Audience engagement plays a crucial role in terms of safety. No matter whether through a membership model, regular informal exchanges or listener clubs — an audience that values a certain media outlet will be less likely to accept any attacks against it. — Flexible and resilient business models are a must-have. They help organizations to react to new threats, to adapt strategies, and to maintain high quality and independent reporting in times of crisis. — No viability without digital security. A media outlet that loses all its data or whose data gets hacked and its sensitive sources revealed, loses everything: content and credibility. Online attacks are more likely and easier to carry out than physical attacks. Digital security is an essential part of any safety concept. — Diversity pays off. During the COVID-19 crisis, women and minority groups came under particular attack all around the world, online and offline. To include their stories and perspectives is not only a moral obligation but also makes business sense as they make up an essential part of audiences anywhere on the globe." (Synopsis, p.39)
https://static.dw.com/downloads/57334595/dwa-safestrongviable-web.pdf

208. Kate Musgrave: **Tipping point: democratic erosion and the assault on press freedom.** Washington, DC: Center for International Media Assistance (CIMA), 2021, 24 p.

"The majority of people now live under illiberal regimes or some form of autocracy as a consequence of democratic declines occurring globally since 2010. Understanding the driving forces behind this historic setback to democratic progress will be essential for turning the tide. An analysis of media indicators in the Varieties of Democracy Institute's global index illustrates a common pattern in countries experiencing democratic setbacks, with important implications for action. Time and again, would-be autocrats seek to methodically dismantle press freedom and independence as an early step towards consolidating power. Analysis of this trend bolsters a growing international effort to support and safeguard independent media as a strategy for revitalizing democratic progress." (Key findings)
https://www.cima.ned.org/publication/tipping-point-democratic-erosion-and-the-assault-on-press-freedom/

209. Anya Schiffrin (ed.): **Media capture: how money, digital platforms, and governments control the news.** New York: Columbia University Press, 2021, vii, 315 p.

"This book features pathbreaking analysis from journalists and academics of the changing nature and peril of media capture-how formerly independent institutions fall under the sway of governments, plutocrats, and corporations. Contributors including Emily Bell, Felix Salmon, Joshua Marshall, Joel Simon, and Nikki Usher analyze diverse cases of media capture worldwide, many drawn from firsthand experience. They examine the role played by new media companies and funders, showing how the confluence of the growth of big tech and falling revenues for legacy media has led to new forms of control. Contributions also shed light on how the rise of right-wing populists has catalyzed the crisis of global media. They also chart a way forward, exploring the growing need for a policy response and sustainable models for public-interest investigative journalism." (Publisher)
https://cup.columbia.edu/sampler/9780231548021/google-preview

210. Freddy Tan, Robert de Jesus et al.: **Information security and privacy.** 4th ed. Incheon (Republic of Korea): Asian and Pacific Training Centre for Information and Communication Technology for Development (APCICT-ESCAP), 2021, viii, 121 p.

"The module aims to: 1. Clarify the concept of information security, privacy and related concepts; 2. Describe threats to information security and how they can be addressed; 3. Discuss the requirements for the establishment and implementation of policy on information security, as well as the life cycle of information security policy; and 4. Provide an overview of standards of information security and privacy protection that are used by some countries and international information security organizations." (p.iv)
https://www.unapcict.org/sites/default/files/2021-03/Information%20Security%20and%20Privacy%20Module.pdf

211. Barbara Wiesner: **Private Daten: unsere Spuren in der digitalen Welt.** Bielefeld: transcript, 2021, 107 p.

https://doi.org/10.14361/9783839456057

212. Samuel Woodhams: **Spyware: an unregulated and escalating threat to independent media.** Washington, DC: Center for International Media Assistance (CIMA), 2021, 20 p.

"Spyware is increasingly used by governments around the world to silence independent media. The use of spyware poses safety risks to journalists and their sources, encourages self-censorship, and creates new financial and operational strains for news outlets. Media advocates, news outlets, and policymakers must articulate the irreparable harm spyware poses to independent media in order to develop a robust response." (Key findings)
https://www.cima.ned.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/08/CIMA_Spyware-Report_web_150ppi.pdf

AFRICA, SUB-SAHARAN

213. Justine Limpitlaw: **Media law handbook for Southern Africa, vol. 1.** 2nd ed. Johannesburg: Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung (KAS), 2021, xl, 416 p.

"Media Laws on the African continent have been amended, revised and rewritten since the first edition of the SADC Media Law Handbook was first published nearly a decade ago. The reasons for new media laws range from the advent of social media to the realisation of the powers-that-be that, with new technologies, they cannot control the narrative and discussion in the way they used to do. How does one balance the need to prevent hate speech with the necessity to question and control those in power publicly as well as those opposing them? Our legal expert, Justine Limpitlaw, has taken up the challenge of analysing and scrutinising the media laws of 13 southern African countries over the past four years. We present the results to you in this three-volume-edition. The work will, in the next few years, make its way into legal offices, newsrooms and courtrooms on the continent, just as the first edition did." (foreword)
https://www.kas.de/documents/285576/285625/MLHSA%202021%20Volume%201%20-%20EBOOK.pdf

214. Justine Limpitlaw: **Media law handbook for Southern Africa, vol. 2.** 2nd ed. Johannesburg: Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung (KAS), 2021, xxxv, 334 p.

Mauritius – Mozambique – Namibia – Seychelles -- South Africa
https://www.kas.de/documents/285576/285625/MLHSA%202021%20Volume%202%20-%20EBOOK.pdf

215. Justine Limpitlaw: **Media law handbook for Southern Africa, vol. 3.** 2nd ed. Johannesburg: Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung (KAS), 2021, xi, 286 p.

Tanzania and Zanzibar – Zambia – Zimbabwe -- Media Law in the Region: Where to from here?
https://www.kas.de/documents/285576/285625/MLHSA%202021%20Volume%203%20-%20EBOOK.pdf

216. Sandra Roberts, Albert Van Houten: **Teaching media policy in Africa: a handbook for educators.** Windhoek: Namibia Media Trust, 2021, 149 p.

"This handbook enables media educators throughout Africa to raise awareness and impact the media ecology on a national and regional basis. National, regional and international media environments are crucial for the attainment of the sustainable development and the protection of human rights. This is because transparency and accountability are central to democracy and development. Educators in journalism, media studies, development studies, sociology, political science and similar disciplines will be able to create a new curriculum. Learners will gain a holistic understanding of the ecosystem in which democracy can thrive. The handbook will help participants understand and advocate for better media policy environments." (Short summary, p.9)
https://unesdoc.unesco.org/ark:/48223/pf0000379923

217. **Burundi: entrenched repression of civil society, media.** Human Rights Watch, 2021

"Burundi's scrutiny and control of media and nongovernmental organizations, and the conviction after deeply flawed proceedings of 12 journalists and activists in exile have a continued chilling effect on their work, Human Rights Watch said today. Almost one year after President Évariste Ndayishimiye's inauguration, the authorities have sent contradictory signals. They have lifted some restrictions imposed on civil society and media since the country's 2015 political crisis. But they have also doubled down on human rights defenders and journalists who are

perceived to be critical of the government. A human rights activist and a former member of parliament convicted of abusive charges remain in detention. "The government should go beyond symbolic gestures of good faith to address the entrenched system of repression under the late President Pierre Nkurunziza," said Lewis Mudge, Central Africa director at Human Rights Watch. "Substantive reforms are needed to address the lack of judicial independence, politicized prosecutions, and the absence of accountability for abuses committed since 2015." (Introduction)
https://www.hrw.org/news/2021/05/26/burundi-entrenched-repression-civil-society-media

218. Hlengiwe Dube, Avani Singh: **Privacy and personal data protection in Africa: a rights-based survey of legislation in eight countries.** African Declaration on Internet Rights and Freedoms Coalition, 2021, 372 p.

"Of the eight countries surveyed here, only four have comprehensive data protection privacy acts in place: Kenya, South Africa, Togo and Uganda. But as these research reports suggest, this is not necessarily a strong indicator of whether a country is committed to privacy rights, or of the efficacy of a country's legislative environment in ensuring the right to privacy and data protection. Instead, reading across the reports, what can be described as an asymmetry between legislation and practice is evident at different levels. This asymmetry can be political – for example, Togo, an effective constitutional dictatorship marked by fierce government crackdowns on opposition and recent reports of surveillance of religious and political leaders, enacted a data protection law in 2019, and is one of the few countries in Africa to have ratified the African Union Convention on Cyber Security and Personal Data Protection (Malabo Convention). Yet, as the country author suggests, "This interest [by policy makers in digital rights] is not necessarily to protect the citizens but rather out of concern to adapt state policies to the global digital situation." This asymmetry also concerns the regulatory framework for the implementation of a data protection act. Amongst the countries surveyed here, South Africa was the first to pass a protection of personal information act (in 2013), but still has not implemented the necessary regulations to give practical force to the law. In contrast, while Nigeria's privacy law is still in draft form, it already has what the country author describes as "watershed" privacy regulations." (p.5)
https://www.apc.org/en/pubs/privacy-and-personal-data-protection-africa-rights-based-survey-legislation-eight-countries

219. Dunia Mekonnen Tegegn: **Why access to information is essential for democratic elections in Africa.** Collaboration on International ICT Policy for East and Southern Africa (CIPESA), 2021, 5 p.

"Among the various forms of online censorship, internet shutdowns are some of the most invasive and blunt. Unlike traditional forms of censorship like blocking internet pages or certain content, these disruptions to digital communications are architectural and affect a preliminary condition in the information society: access to the internet. While many conversations on the impact of network disruptions on human rights tend to centre around civil and political rights, the disruptions also have a profound impact on socio-economic rights, such as the right to education, housing, health, and even social security ... The best experience that can be replicated elsewhere is the legal action that was backed by civil society organisations and lawyers against mobile operators and governments over internet shut down in January 2019 in Zimbabwe. The shutdown caused loss of business and income and threats to life, according to the suit filed by the Zimbabwe Lawyers for Human Rights and the Zimbabwe unit of the Media Institute of Southern Africa. The legal action was directed at the three mobile networks operating in the country, including Econet Wireless Zimbabwe Ltd, as well as President Emmerson Mnangagwa, the national security minister and the head of the intelligence services. The state security minister ordered service providers to switch off the internet after a wave of violent anti-government demonstrations in the country. In this case the high court decided that "the minister had no authority to make that order." Redress at a regional level is another avenue that should be explored as encouraging moves are seen at least from courts that are under the regional economic communities (RECs). In 2019, Access Now together with other eight organisations, submitted a brief to Economic Community for West African States (ECOWAS), arguing that the shutdown in Togo was inconsistent with regional and international frameworks and violated the fundamental human rights of the Togolese people. The ECOWAS court ruled that the blackouts in Togo were illegal." (p.2-5)
https://www.apc.org/en/pubs/why-access-information-essential-democratic-elections-africa

220. Joseph Odindo (ed.): **Hounded: African journalists in exile.** Johannesburg: Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung (KAS), 2021, x, 154 p.

"Throughout Africa, the right to publish — like political power — has to be grabbed; it cannot be exercised solely on politicians' goodwill or the strength of a Constitution. Thus, good journalism demands more than an ability to cultivate news sources and generate content. It requires courage. In this lies one of the continent's gravest tragedies — the growing army of talented men and women driven from their homelands for thinking critically and daring to speak out. Their absence may give politicians synthetic comfort, but in reality it leaves their nations intellectually the poorer. Hounded is both a tribute and a record of history. It's an acknowledgement of the commitment to truth and justice in little-known corners of the continent — the cluttered desk of a lone blogger in Ethiopia, bustling newsroom in Burundi and the dimly-lit studio of a Lagos pirate radio — which has kept the flame of hope burning under the most stifling of political rules. The stories are from 16 jurisdictions, including Madagascar, Chad, Rwanda, Uganda and Togo, and cover different calendar periods." (p.3)
https://www.kas.de/documents/285576/285625/Hounded%20-%20African%20Journalists%20in%20Exile%20ONLINE.pdf/

221. **The impact of COVID-19 on digital rights in Africa.** African Declaration on Internet Rights and Freedoms Coalition, 2020, 297 p.

"This publication is a compilation of 19 articles by African researchers, academics, journalists and human and digital rights activists on the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on digital rights in Africa. The articles were commissioned by the African Declaration on Internet Rights and Freedoms (AfDec) Coalition as part of its project on "Securing human rights online in Africa through a strong and active 'African Declaration on Internet Rights and Freedoms' network". The AfDec Coalition is a pan-African initiative which promotes human rights standards and principles of openness in internet policy formulation and implementation on the continent, guided by the 13 principles established in the African Declaration on Internet Rights and Freedoms. At the time that the papers were commissioned, in June 2020, African states had either invoked existing policies or adopted new policies for prevention of spread, containment and treatment of the virus that had an impact on the enjoyment of digital rights. For example, most governments employed the use of contact tracing applications to track and trace citizens' movements and put in place measures criminalising free speech when it contained false information about the pandemic. These two examples had the potential to be abused, particularly the latter, which was used to silence journalists and government critics. The pandemic also moved most citizens' communication, education, work, trade and access to basic services from physical interactions to primariy online interactions. However, the continent is still largely made up of informal economies, has a low internet penetration rate of 28.2% (far below the global average of around 53%), and has seen an increase in reports of digital rights violations resulting from repressive cyberlaws, making the efforts to address the pandemic inadequate and inequitable. These articles offer reflective analyses on government efforts to curb the COVID-19 pandemic from the perspective of the AfDec principles, with a focus on a number of the principles including privacy and personal data protection, gender equality, freedom of expression, internet access and affordability, and the right to development and access to knowledge." (Introduction)
https://www.apc.org/en/pubs/impact-covid-19-digital-rights-africa

ASIA & PACIFIC

222. **Myanmar's military struggles to control the virtual battlefield.** Brussels: International Crisis Group, 2021, 43 p.

"Since the 1 February coup d'état in Myanmar, the online space has become a parallel battlefield on which the country's military and its opponents try to rally supporters, share information and control the narrative around events unfolding in the country. This virtual struggle has been vitally important to both sides. The scale of popular anger at the military, the regime's lack of technological capacity and the policies of social media companies have made it difficult for the military, known as the Tatmadaw, to gain the upper hand. At first, the junta resorted to temporary internet cuts and filtering websites, but when these had little impact, it moved to broader shutdowns, leaving the vast majority of people in Myanmar disconnected. It appears to have no viable long-term strategy for controlling online space, and prolonged internet outages are likely while it struggles to consolidate power. Foreign governments and technology companies should endeavour

to keep what is left of Myanmar's internet as open and its users as safe as possible, while restricting sales of equipment and software that the military could use to oppress opponents." (Executive summary)
https://d2071andvip0wj.cloudfront.net/314-myanmar-virtual-battlefield_0.pdf

223. **State of the digital nation: the digital rights report 2020.** Foundation for Media Alternatives, 2021, 121 p.

"We structured the report by beginning with an overview of the digital environment in the Philippines in 2020 before delving into the impact of technology on human rights: the key events, challenges and accomplishments, then a forecast of 2021 and 2022. These are divided into the following key thematic areas: Internet Access; Gender and Information and Communications Technologies (ICTs); Privacy and Data Protection; Freedom of Expression. This report is based on the Foundation for Media Alternatives' (FMA) monitoring of situations where technology impacted human rights in the country. It covers the months of January to December 2020, and the analysis and scoping is conducted using secondary resources such as news articles, press releases and reports." (About this report, p.2)
https://www.apc.org/sites/default/files/Digital_Rights_Report_2020.pdf

224. Alghiffari Aqsa: **Unshackling expression: a study on online freedom of expression in Indonesia.** Association for Progressive Communications (APC); Cyrilla, 2020, 27 p.

"The situation of freedom of expression online in Indonesia affirms that Indonesia is shifting further from human rights and democracy. This is not much different from the situation in other countries in Southeast Asia which seem to be competing to be the worst in human rights and democracy. The shrinking space for democracy for civil society has the potential to make conditions worse because the state is difficult to be monitored and be reminded in protecting human rights, especially freedom of expression. Indonesia actually has quite a number of regulations that protect freedom of expression online or offline from laws to the constitution. However, there are still laws that restrict freedom of expression online, such as the Criminal Code, the ITE Law, the State Flag and Symbol Law and the Pornography Law. There is also a threat in the future if the Criminal Code Bill is passed because not only it will maintain articles that are often used to criminalise freedom of expression but it will also revive articles that have been revoked by the Constitutional Court. Apart from the legal substance that limits freedom of expression online, there are also problems in the application of the law. The application of treason and the ITE Law against Papuan activists and the application hate speech against human rights activists are some examples. The article on hate speech,which should be a tool to protect minority and vulnerable groups, is instead used to attack activists because law enforcement officials interpret all kinds of criticism or dislike as hate speech. Attacks on freedom of expression in Indonesia are increasingly diverse. Initially, attacks on freedom of expression online were generally related to slander, defamation and blasphemy but now it has expanded to treason articles, hate speech and spreading fake news. It is made worse by the presence of doxing, buzzing, bullying, hacking, blocking and shutting down the internet in a certain area." (Summary and conclusion, p.25-26)
https://www.apc.org/sites/default/files/Report_Indonesia_20.11.19.pdf

EUROPE

225. **United by challenge: regional opportunities to drive media reform in Southeast Europe.** Washington, DC: Center for International Media Assistance (CIMA), 2021

"Southeast Europe's strong tradition of regional cooperation for media reform can be leveraged to address the renewed threats independent media face. Countries in the region have shared cultural and trade ties, common media markets, and face similar threats to a free and independent press. They also benefit from numerous existing regional coalitions and networks that have worked for decades to develop shared norms and standards and promote cross-border knowledge sharing and solidarity. Southeast Europe's regional media coalitions, organizations, and networks are a significant force for promoting media freedom, independence, and pluralism. Regional coalitions are important drivers of national reform efforts. They need to be equipped to take advantage of new windows of opportunity and tap into the power and influence of the numerous multilateral organizations that serve the region. The support of international donors and multilateral institutions is critical to advancing media reform agendas in Southeast Europe. However, more needs to be done to broaden and deepen support, and to tap into the collective capacities and assets of local media organizations and regional media coalitions." (Key findings)
https://www.cima.ned.org/publication/united-by-challenge-regional-opportunities-to-drive-media-reform-in-southeast-europe/

226. Centre for Media Pluralism and Media Freedom (CMPF): **Monitoring media pluralism in the digital era: application of the Media Pluralism Monitor in the European Union, Albania, Montenegro, Republic of North Macedonia, Serbia & Turkey in the year 2020.** Konrad Bleyer-Simon, Elda Brogi, Roberta Carlini, Iva Nenadic, Marie Palmer, Pier Luigi Parcu, Sofia Verza, Mario Viola de Azevedo Cunha, Mária Žuffová. European University Institute, 2021, 167 p.

"... The MPM2021 covers, on this occasion, 32 countries, 27 EU and 5 non-EU (Candidate countries) ... The results of the MPM2021 show an increase in the risk level for all the areas that the Media Pluralism Monitor analyses: Fundamental protection, Market Plurality, Political Independence and Social Inclusiveness. The increase is higher in the Social Inclusiveness and in the Market area; in the last case, causing the shift from the medium to the high risk level for the average of EU + 5." (Conclusions and recommendations, p.145)
https://doi.org/10.2870/251987

227. Tim Schoot Uiterkamp (ed.): **Independent journalism in contexts of shrinking civic space: challenges and strategies of media resisting shrinking civic space in Europe.** Amsterdam: Free Press Unlimited, 2021, 51 p.

"In this study, we explore the challenges and strategies of independent media outlets in contexts of shrinking civic space. To this end, we present five case studies on a specific media outlets. These describe the overall political context for the media, the specific challenges that the respective media outlet has faced, as well as the different strategies that they have used to meet these challenges. The overall problem is situated within a set of concepts introduced in the first chapter, while the conclusions chapter brings together the lessons which can be learned from the case studies in one framework. The five case studies each have a distinct focus, namely: the efforts of Átlátszo in Hungary to reach groups in society who are currently not exposed to independent media content; the lessons KRIK in Serbia learned on how to anticipate and counter attempts by powerholders to repress their story, including through cross-border collaboration; the thin line between activism and journalism that Liber in Teleorman in Romania threaded, while investigating power abuse by national politicians at the local level; the focus on professional standards and community engagement by Oštro, in their attempt to build credibility towards an audience used to partisan media; the position of Átlátszo Erdély, a Hungarian-language media outlet in Romania stuck between pressures from multiple sides, who as a city-based media outlet managed to embed themselves in a rural audience." (Executive summary)
https://www.freepressunlimited.org/sites/default/files/documents/Independent%20journalism%20in%20contexts%20of%20shrinking%20civic%20space.pdf

Gender & Media

GENERAL & INTERNATIONAL

228. Sarah Macharia (ed.): **Who makes the news? 6th Global Media Monitoring Project.** Global Media Monitoring Project (GMMP); World Association for Christian Communication (WACC), 2021, v, 157 p.

"At the global average level, mainstream news media are currently at the midway point to gender parity in subjects and sources. Between 2015 and 2020, the needle edged one point forward to 25% in the proportion of subjects and sources who are women. The single point improvement is the first since 2010 and is most visible in broadcast news media. Despite their three-point decline in the proportion of women subjects and sources since 2015, North American news media remain the best performers worldwide.

European news media have made the most significant progress on this indicator since 1995 and Pacific region media in the past five years. Only Africa's media have stagnated as the rest of the regions have improved by three to 12 points across the quarter century. The proportion of women as subjects and sources in digital news stories also incr eased one point overall from 2015 to 2020, with a three-point improvement on news websites and a three-point decline in news media tweets. The overwhelming majority of science/health news was related to Covid-19, the limelight story of 2020. The meteoric climb in this major topic's news value due to the pandemic has been accompanied by a fall in women's voice and visibility in the stories. While the news share of science/health stories was significantly higher in 2020 compared to earlier periods (from 10% in 2005 to 17% currently), women's presence in this topic declined by five points after a steady rise between 2000 and 2015." (Executive summary, p.4)

https://whomakesthenews.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/07/GMMP2020.ENG_.FINAL20210713.pdf

229. Viviane Schönbächler: **Feminist and gender perspectives in literature on media & development.** Forum Medien und Entwicklung (fome); MEDAS21, 2021, 24 p.

"Gender remains an under-researched topic in the literature on media and development. A brief evaluation of seven books on media development and media for development shows that only 2% of pages are devoted to gender and feminist issues and that 'gender' and 'women' are often framed in narrow, binary ways. It is the field of Gender Media Studies and development communication that contributes most significantly to the literature on gender in media development. Grey literature and research on information and communication technologies (ICTs) for development also contribute to the current research on media, gender, and development. Nonetheless, this literature review identifies the emerging field of African Gender Media Studies as the most varied and promising field of research with respect to the assessment of gender perspectives in media development, particularly on the African continent." (Abstract)

https://fome.info/wp-content/uploads/2021/06/Media-Dev-Research-Reviews-1-Gender-Perspectives.pdf

230. **IMS strategy on gender equality (2021-2023).** Copenhagen: International Media Support (IMS), 2021, 22 p.

"The strategy presented in this document is the result of a year-long process of literature review and consultation with staff, partners, journalists and experts. A number of webinars for seminars and debates were organised, and several drafts were distributed and discussed. Consequently, this strategy constitutes a common construction of the larger IMS community. Much of it describes what IMS is already doing, and staff and partners alike will recognise elements of the current gender approach. The new perspective added – that of intersectional feminism – is not a miraculous and single solution to the challenges of media development. We believe, however, that it will allow us – the people who are the soul of IMS – to further express our commitment to gender equality." (Publisher)

https://www.mediasupport.org/publication/ims-strategy-on-gender-equality-2021-2023/

231. **Sexism's toll on journalism.** Paris: Reporters Without Borders, 2021, 36 p.

"Journalism can be a dangerous profession, but it is often doubly dangerous for women because of the risk of sexist and sexual violence to which they are exposed. Of the 112 countries where journalists were polled for this report, 40 were identified as dangerous or very dangerous for women journalists. The dangers are not just to be found doing traditional reporting in the field. Women journalists also encounter danger in the new virtual reporting domains, on the Internet and social media, and even in places where they should be protected, including their own newsrooms. Three years after RSF produced a report on the difficulties for journalists – male and female – covering women's rights, its new investigation is based on an analysis of responses to a questionnaire that was sent to all of its correspondents throughout the world, and to journalists specialising in gender issues. The results confirm the trends already detected by RSF's staff, including the fact that the Internet has now become the most dangerous place for women journalists (reported by 73% of the respondents). Rana Ayyub, a well-known Indian columnist and investigative reporter is an authority on this problem as she receives constant rape threats and death threats on social media. Following the Internet, it is the workplace that the most respondents (58%) identified as the location "where

sexist violence has been perpetrated." This perception has been reinforced by the #MeToo movement's spread throughout the world and the fact that women journalists are now daring to denounce sexual attacks or sexual harassment in such countries as the United States, Japan and India." (https://rsf.org/en/news/rsf-publishes-report-sexisms-toll-journalism)

https://www.reporter-ohne-grenzen.de/fileadmin/Redaktion/Dokumente/SexismInJournalism_Report_EN.pdf

232. bff Bundesverband Frauenberatungsstellen und Frauennotrufe, Nivedita Prasad (eds.): **Geschlechts-spezifische Gewalt in Zeiten der Digitalisierung: Formen und Interventions-strategien.** Bielefeld: transcript, 2021, 332 p.

"Digitale Gewalt kommt nicht nur im öffentlichen Raum vor, sondern auch in privaten Beziehungen – und hat in Kombination mit häuslicher und sexualisierter Gewalt eine deutlich geschlechtsspezifische Komponente. Durch Informations- und Kommunikationstechnologien haben Gewaltformen wie Doxing, Stalking, Hate Speech und Online-Belästigung und -Bedrohung stark zugenommen und durch die Nutzung des Internets ihre Wirkmächtigkeit verstärkt. Die Beiträger*innen des Bandes liefern für den Umgang mit diesen Gewaltformen grundlegende interdisziplinäre Analysen und diskutieren sowohl juristische, technische und aktivistische Interventionen als auch Erfahrungen aus der Beratungspraxis. Dabei werden zentrale politische Änderungsbedarfe ausgemacht und entsprechende Handlungsoptionen aufgezeigt." (Verlag)

https://doi.org/10.14361/9783839452813

233. Isabelle Carboni et al.: **The mobile gender gap report 2021.** London: GSMA, 2021, 65 p.

"1. Women's access to mobile internet continues to increase across low- and middle-income countries, while mobile ownership remains relatively flat: 83 per cent of women own a mobile phone and 58 per cent use mobile internet. Women are also more likely than men to access the internet exclusively on a mobile handset in most of the countries surveyed, which highlights the importance of both increasing mobile access for women, as well as reducing the mobile gender gap. 2. The gender gap in mobile internet use continues to reduce, with women in low- and middle-income countries 15 per cent less likely to use it than men. This reduction has been driven primarily by South Asia where it decreased significantly from 50 per cent in 2019 to 36 per cent in 2020. For the first time, the gender gap in mobile internet use in South Asia is now on par with Sub-Saharan Africa, where the gender gap remains largely unchanged. Across low- and middle-income countries there are still 234 million fewer women than men accessing mobile internet. 3. While the overall gender gap in mobile ownership remains largely unchanged since 2017, the gender gap in smartphone ownership has reduced for the first time since then, driven by South Asia where these gaps have consistently been widest. Across low- and middleincome countries, women are now seven per cent less likely to own a mobile phone, which translates into 143 million fewer women mobile owners than men. Women are also 15 per cent less likely to own a smartphone than men, down from 20 per cent in 2019." (Key findings, p.7)

https://www.gsma.com/r/wp-content/uploads/2021/07/The-Mobile-Gender-Gap-Report-2021.pdf

234. Marnel Niles Goins, Bryant Keith Alexander, Joan Faber McAlister (eds.): **The Routledge handbook of gender and communication.** London; New York: Routledge, 2021, 686 p.

"Comprising 39 chapters by a team of international contributors, the Handbook is divided into six general themes: Gendered identities; Visualizing gender; The politics of gender; Gendered contexts and strategies; Gendered violence and communication; Gendered advocacy in action These sections examine central issues, debates, and problems including: the ethics and politics of gender as identity, impacts of media and technology, legal and legislative battlegrounds over gender inequality and LGBTQ+ human rights, changing institutional contexts, and recent research into communication and gendered violence. The final section links academic research on communication and gender to activism and advocacy beyond the academy." (Publisher)

https://doi.org/10.4324/9780429448317

235. Ana María Rodríguez Pulgarín, Teddy Woodhouse: **The costs of exclusion: economic

consequences of the digital gender gap.
Washington, DC: Alliance for Affordable Internet
(A4AI); World Wide Web Foundation, 2021, 22 p.

"Governments are missing out on hundreds of billions of dollars because of
the digital gender gap. Closing this gap in the next five years gives policy
makers a $524 billion USD opportunity. Across the world, millions of people
are still unable to access the internet and participate online — and women
are disproportionately excluded. Men are 21% more likely to be online than
women globally, rising to 52% in Least Developed Countries. Various
barriers prevent women and girls from accessing the internet and
participating online, including unaffordable devices and data tariffs,
inequalities in education and digital skills, social norms that discourage
women and girls from being online, and fears around privacy, safety, and
security. While digital exclusion limits the opportunities for those women and
girls unable to connect, it also has broader societal and economic impacts
that affect everyone." (Executive summary)
https://webfoundation.org/docs/2021/10/CoE-Report-English.pdf

236. Aimée Vega Montiel, Emma Lygnerud Boberg:
**Regulation, self-regulation and co-regulation in
media and gender equality.** Copenhagen:
International Media Support (IMS), 2021, 17 p.

"This briefing note is designed to give readers a basic understanding of the
role of media regulatory and self-regulatory systems in promoting gender
equality and inclusion. It highlights the main self- and regulatory systems
that reflect or affect the role of media – from the perspective of gender – and
will offer a basic understanding to inspire the reader to take action and
initiate change in the field. The final goal is to help inspire the introduction of
a co-regulatory system wherein both regulation and self-regulation models
combine to improve women's human rights and gender equality in and
through media, telecommunications, and digital platforms. The note is
aimed at media practitioners who do not necessarily have a deep
understanding of the field of gender in media development; it also aims to
be of interest to and relevance for women's rights organisations, other civil
society organisations, and those who want to push for gender equality and
inclusion in and through the media." (Publisher)
https://www.mediasupport.org/publication/regulation-self-regulation-and-co-
regulation-in-media-and-gender-equality/

AFRICA, SUB-SAHARAN

237. **Situational analysis of digital security in
Cameroon.** Internews, 2021, 14 p.

"Based on the needs assessment, a high proportion of women in Cameroon
face online violence and are increasingly concerned about their safety in
digital spaces. However, many of these respondents are unaware of any
legal protections offered to them. Additionally, they believe that they lack the
appropriate knowledge to protect themselves in these digital spaces.
Results from the needs assessment show that there is a significant need for
training programs aimed at building digital security awareness and digital
hygiene skills." (Conclusion)
https://internews.org/wp-
content/uploads/2021/09/Cameroon_Digital_Security_Situational_Analysis.p
df

238. Neema Iyer: **A safe, sister space: an evaluation
of the Safe Sisters digital safety training program
for women, and case studies from alumni.**
Internews, 2021, 52 p.

"The purpose of this ex-post evaluation is for Internews to understand the
impact that Safe Sisters has had on women in East Africa by documenting
and publicly sharing their stories and evaluating the training approach itself.
As women and girls come online for the first time, they disproportionately
face violence, which creates risks to their physical safety and stifles their
ability to capture the Internet's transformative economic and social potential.
Internews, together with partner DefendDefenders — a Uganda-based non-
governmental organization (NGO) — developed the Safe Sisters program, a
year-long fellowship that provides women human rights defenders and
journalists with the techniques and tools they need to navigate online
spaces safely, assume informed risks, and take control of their lives in an
increasingly digital world." (Publisher)
https://internews.org/wp-
content/uploads/2021/10/25x25_SafeSisters_20210724.pdf

239. **Prix Regional Journalisme Sensible au Genre.
Edition 2020.** Dakar: Panos Institute West Africa,
2020, 20 p.

Helene Doubidji (togotopnews.com, Togo) -- Mouhamadou Toure (Studio
Tamani, Mali) -- Mariam Ouedrago (Sidwaya, Burkina Faso) -- Marthe Akissi
(Radio Côte D'Ivoire)
http://panosmedia.org/sites/default/files/ressources/202107/documents/ipao
-_2020_-_livret_prix_regional_jsg.pdf

AMERICAS & CARIBBEAN

240. Clemencia Rodríguez, Claudia Magallanes
Blanco, Amparo Marroquín Parducci, Omar Rincón
(eds.): **Mujeres de la comu-nicación.** Bogotá:
Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung (FES), Centro de Com-
petencia en Comunicación para América Latina, 2020,
259 p.

Rosa María Alfaro: Al vuelo de una calandria -- Sarah Corona–Berkin: La
investigadora de la mirada -- Susana Kaiser: Escuchando y escribiendo
memorias -- Nilda Jacks: Conhecer, assimilar, criar. Pesquisar é se tornar
um aprendiz -- Claudia Magallanes Blanco: Investigar y aprender desde la
comunicación indígena -- Amparo Marroquín Parducci: Lecciones móviles
(desde la migración) para el universo comunicativo -- Marita Mata:
Incomodar desde lo popular -- Michèle Mattelart: Hacia una crítica feminista
del rol de la mujer en la industria cultural -- Teresa Quiroz: Una escuela
abierta -- Rossana Reguillo: La mirada nómada a las grietas del poder --
Paola Ricaurte: De Wikipedia al decolonialismo y feminismo de la
tecnopolítica -- Nelly Richard: La escritura como hendidura en lo real --
Clemencia Rodríguez: Deambulando por el sendero de la comunicación
popular -- Guiomar Rovira: Constelar lo político -- Florencia Saintout: Una
epistemología del barro y la esperanza -- Beatriz Sarlo: Más allá de la
ciudad -- Beatriz Solís Leree: Aportaciones para el desarrollo de la
comunicación social -- Angharad N. Valdivia: An unintentional path with
intentional inclusivity -- Immacolata Vasallo De Lopes: Os sentidos do
popular -- Rosalía Winocur: La multiplicación de las incertidumbres
https://bit.ly/3sVczyb

ASIA & PACIFIC

241. Indira Aryal: **Women in newsroom in Nepal.**
Center for Investigative Journalism, 2021, v, 35 p.

"The participants of the survey were limited to working women journalists in
Kathmandu valley. Out of 87 journalists that participated in the survey two-
third of journalists are young, the work force comprises between age group
20 to 40 years. Majority of journalists work in the private news media, where
near about majority of them enrolled in the media through open competition.
Similarly, over half of the journalists have experience of over 10 years but
still at large, one-third of the journalists work as reporters and 18 per cent as
sub-editors. With respect to the education background, more than two-third
of the journalists are graduates with 68 per cent of women journalists have
master's degree and 26 per cent have bachelor's degree. Female journalists
come from the background of Humanities and Social sciences where
majority of journalists have academic degree in journalism. The survey
showed that that women journalists have diversified their field of news
reporting. They report on different sectors such as human rights issues,
education, health, art and culture, international relations, laws/ courts,
politics apart from gender issues. Despite some changes over the years, the
study points out challenges with respect to sustainability, working
environment among women journalists. The study has also pointed out that
the number of women journalists joining the field has increased but retaining
human resource is a challenge which has adversely affected participation of
female journalists' participation in the leadership position." (Summary)
https://vikes.fi/wp-content/uploads/2020/05/Women-in-Newsroom-in-
Nepal.pdf

242. Eric Rice, Sara Chamberlain: **Connecting
empowerment: how social network expansion in
women's collectives helps bridge the gender digital
divide.** London: BBC Media Action, 2021, 9 p.

"This report, based on research conducted with women's empowerment
collectives (self help groups, co-operatives, rights-based groups, trade
unions) in India in late 2019, explores the relationship between the
expansion of women's social networks in collectives, their growing
empowerment, and their adoption and meaningful use of digital
technologies." (https://www.bbc.co.uk/mediaaction)
https://downloads.bbc.co.uk/mediaaction/pdf/india-research-study-
connecting-empowerment-2021.pdf

243. Alexandra Tyers, Catherine Highet, Sara Chamberlain, Arjun Khanna: **Increasing women's digital literacy in India: what works.** London: BBC Media Action, 2021, 12 p.

"The results of this review clarify that increasing women's digital literacy depends not just on digital skills training, but on increasing their digital access and use. This is not a simple, linear process, and not just a case of distributing devices and data plans to women. There are several conditions that need to be in place, and they need to be in place in tandem. Creating women-led environments and peer networks, for example, are key ingredients of success. But these approaches can only go so far to drive women's digital adoption if the digital literacy training fails to use appropriate technology, or does not overcome women's time constraints. In a way, creating the perfect conditions for success is akin to a jigsaw puzzle: while some parts of the puzzle may be in place, it seems all the puzzle pieces are required to make an effective whole." (Conclusions)
https://downloads.bbc.co.uk/mediaaction/pdf/india-research-study-women%83%B0%D9s-digital-literacy-2021.pdf

MIDDLE EAST / WESTERN ASIA & NORTH AFRICA

244. Dilek Içten, Yunus Erduran: **Women journalists in local media: major struggles and proposals for solutions.** Media Research Association (MEDAR), 2020, 45 p.

"In this study, 30 women journalists from local media organizations based in various cities in Turkey described the problems they experienced in local media and the obstacles standing in the way of women who want to perform better in their career. Interviews with these journalists reveal that, in certain aspects, women in local media have similar experiences of working conditions; however, in other issues, their stories are rather different from each other. According to an overall evaluation of the research findings, one of the main conclusions is that women journalists in local news outlets are subjected to gender-based obstacles and discrimination in their work, and the specific working conditions in these organizations effectively result in gender inequality." (Conclusion and recommendations, p.38)
https://medarder.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/01/Medar_ENG_-Women-Journalists-in-Local-Media.pdf

Health Communication

GENERAL & INTERNATIONAL

245. John C. Pollock, Douglas A. Vakoch (eds.): **Covid-19 in international media: global pandemic perspectives.** London; New York: Routledge, 2022, xxxi, 267 p.

"The book evaluates unique civic challenges, responsibilities, and opportunities for media worldwide, exploring pandemic social norms that media promote or discourage, and how media serve as instruments of social control and resistance, or of cooperation and representation. These chapters raise significant questions about the roles mainstream or citizen journalists or netizens play or ought to play, enlightening audiences successfully about scientific information on COVID-19 in a pandemic that magnifies social inequality and unequal access to health care, challenging popular beliefs about health and disease prevention and the role of government while the entire world pays close attention." (Publisher)
https://doi.org/10.4324/9781003181705

246. **A freelancers' guide for reporting on vaccines.** Freelance Journalism Assembly, 2021, 4 p.

"How we report on vaccines and vaccination programmes can affect public perceptions of vaccines and vaccine acceptance. In this field, our choice of words, narrative decisions, presentation of data and selection of sources are all crucial - not just journalistically, but from a public health perspective to ensure accurate information reaches the right audiences." (p.1)
https://drive.google.com/file/d/1Gli-0I5wCc4FD_Es746kJ-trUe39zXDV/view

247. **Vaccine hesitancy in online spaces: A scoping review of the research literature, 2000-2020.** In: Harvard Kennedy School Misinformation Review, vol. 2, nr. 5, 2021, 18 p.

"We review 100 articles published from 2000 to early 2020 that research aspects of vaccine hesitancy in online communication spaces and identify several gaps in the literature prior to the COVID-19 pandemic. These gaps relate to five areas: disciplinary focus; specific vaccine, condition, or disease focus; stakeholders and implications; research methodology; and geographical coverage. Our findings show that we entered the global pandemic vaccination effort without a thorough understanding of how levels of confidence and hesitancy might differ across conditions and vaccines, geographical areas, and platforms, or how they might change over time. In addition, little was known about the role of platforms, platforms' politics, and specific sociotechnical affordances in the spread of vaccine hesitancy and the associated issue of misinformation online." (Abstract)
https://doi.org/10.37016/mr-2020-82

248. **WHO public health research agenda for managing infodemics.** Geneva: World Health Organization (WHO), 2021, xii, 53 p.

"This conference was a constructive opportunity to respond and shape the science of managing the infodemic in an extremely practical way. We all connected, listened, and collaborated in new ways that we couldn't have imagined seven months ago. Holding an entirely "virtual" WHO scientific conference over three weeks with more than 100 participants was a first for many of us. It was a necessary response, though; never before has there been a more urgent need for a coordinated, evidence-based approach to mitigating the harm caused by an infodemic and the spread of health misinformation. COVID-19 misinformation is harming communities and individuals. Thanks to the diversity of perspectives, disciplines and geography we were able to draw upon through this innovative sprint format, we have begun to build a global research agenda in this area, and to promote further opportunities for collaboration. Experiencing this conference has highlighted for me that we all have a stake in infodemic management; this isn't just a responsibility for WHO or health authorities, but also for academics, researchers, the media and civil society and others." (Foreword)
https://apps.who.int/iris/handle/10665/339192

249. Rachael Jolley: **What works: Addressing COVID-19 misinformation. Lessons from the frontlines in 100 countries.** Internews, 2021, 14 p.

"A global COVID-19 vaccine rollout must be coupled with funding and strategies to support trusted local media worldwide. The experience of communities in countries across the world demonstrates an urgent need to support groups at the local level if misinformation and mistrust is to be tackled effectively." (Summary)
https://internews.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/04/COVIDReport_20210416.pdf

250. Stefania Milan, Emiliano Treré, Silvia Masiero (eds.): **COVID-19 from the margins: pandemic invisibilities, policies and resistance in the datafied society.** Amsterdam: Institute of Network Cultures, 2021, 279 p.

"In the first pandemic of the datafied society, the disempowered were denied a voice in the heavily quantified mainstream narrative. Featuring stories of invisibility, injustice, hope and resistance, this book gives voice to communities at the margins in the Global South and beyond. The multilingual, polycentric and pluriversal narration invites the reader to enact and experience "Big Data from the South(s)" as a decolonial lens to read the pandemic." (Back cover)
https://networkcultures.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/02/Covid19FromTheMargins.pdf

251. Rasmus Kleis Nielsen, Anne Schulz, Richard Fletcher: **An ongoing infodemic: how people in eight countries access and rate news and information about Coronavirus a year into the pandemic.** Oxford: Reuters Institute for the Study of Journalism, 2021, 37 p.

"In almost all countries, news organisations are the single most widely used source of information about coronavirus. Furthermore, news organisations have become even more central to how people stay informed about coronavirus in the last year because, while overall reach has declined compared to earlier in the pandemic, the reach of other sources has declined more. While important and widely used, news organisations in most countries reach significantly fewer of the younger 18–24-year-olds, and in most countries reach significantly fewer people with low or medium levels of education than those with a university degree, underlining

challenges around information inequality. Some of the 'rally around the flag' effect seen earlier in the crisis is dissipating, but not equally so for all institutions. Trust in news organisations has declined by an average of eight percentage points (pp), but trust in national government has declined by an average of 13pp. In most countries covered, national health authorities, global health authorities, and scientists, doctors, or other health experts, remain highly and broadly trusted, though this trust has declined somewhat too, especially in Argentina and the United States. The trust gap between coronavirus information from news organisations and information on different kinds of platforms remains pronounced. On average, the gap between news organisations and social media is 21pp, between news and video sites 22pp, and between news and messaging applications 28pp. The gap is six points on average between news and search engines, but in Japan the gap is not statistically significant, and in Argentina and Brazil search engines are trusted more for news and information about COVID-19." (Executive summary, p.7)

https://reutersinstitute.politics.ox.ac.uk/ongoing-infodemic-how-people-eight-countries-access-news-and-information-about-coronavi rus-year

252. Tina McCorkindale et al.: **A communicator's guide to COVID-19 vaccination: research, theories, models, and recommendations communicators should know.** Institute for Public Relations, 2020,42 p.

"The purpose of this guide is to highlight research, theories, models, and research-driven recommendations that will help ensure effective communication strategies for organizations worldwide. The Institute for Public Relations has reviewed more than 100 research articles to assemble this guide. Below are 17 Key Findings, which are all backed by research discussed in more detail within the guide." (Executive summary and key findings, p.1)

https://instituteforpr.org/a-communicators-guide-to-vaccines/

253. Thomas Niederkrotenthaler et al.: **Association between suicide reporting in the media and suicide: systematic review and meta-analysis.** In: BMJ, nr. 368, 2020, 17 p.

"In this large and up-to-date systematic review and meta-analysis, we looked at the impact of suicide reports in news and information media on subsequent numbers of suicides. Our results support the continued use and promotion of guidelines on responsible media reporting of suicide, which are the best available interventions to address and prevent imitation effects in the population. Collaboration between suicide prevention experts and media professionals in implementing these guidelines is an essential part of any suicide prevention strategy. Caution should be exercised in reporting suicides by celebrities in particular. The media will continue to report on newsworthy suicides but have a social responsibility to mitigate the likelihood of the Werther effect." (Conclusions, p.7)
https://doi.org/10.1136/bmj.m575

254. Rory Smith, Seb Cubbon, Claire Wardle: **Under the surface: Covid-19 vaccine narratives, misinfor-mation and data deficits on social media.** First Draft, 2020, 95 p.

"This research demonstrates the complexity of the vaccine information ecosystem, where a cacophony of voices and narratives have coalesced to create an environment of extreme uncertainty. Two topics are driving a large proportion of the current global vaccine discourse, especially around a Covid-19 vaccine: the "political and economic motives" of actors and institutions involved in vaccine development and the "safety, efficacy and necessity" concerns around vaccines. Narratives challenging the safety of vaccines have been perennial players in the online vaccine debate. Yet this research shows that narratives related to mistrust in the intentions of institutions and key figures surrounding vaccines are now driving as much of the online conversation and vaccine skepticism as safety concerns. This issue is compounded by the complexities and vulnerabilities of this information ecosystem. It is full of "data deficits" — situations where demand for information about a topic is high, but the supply of credible information is low — that are being exploited by bad actors. These data deficits complicate efforts to accurately make sense of the development of a Covid-19 vaccine and vaccines more generally. When people can't easily access reliable information around vaccines and when mistrust in actors and institutions related to vaccines is high, misinformation narratives rush in to fill the vacuum." (p.2)

https://firstdraftnews.org/long-form-article/under-the-surface-covid-19-vaccine-narratives-misinformation-and-data-deficits-on-social- media/

255. Angus Thomson, Gary Finnegan: **Vaccine misin-formation management field guide: guidance for addressing a global infodemic and fostering demand for immunization.** New York: UNICEF, 2020, 61 p.

https://vaccinemisinformation.guide/

AFRICA, SUB-SAHARAN

256. **Hygiene behaviour change coalition project: reach and engagement survey Somalia.** London: BBC Media Action, 2021, 4 p.

"BBC Media Action is helping to reduce the transmission of the coronavirus in Somalia by using a media campaign 'hello hope: bye bye COVID' to encourage uptake of preventative behaviours. Informed by research we are challenging attitudes and beliefs around coronavirus transmission and encouraging behaviour change through presenting preventative behaviours as: Being a responsible member of your community; showing you care and respect others; the right thing to do as a Somali. The campaign features: Ten audio PSAs broadcast on national and local radio featuring a witty character called Captain Suleiman, a radio disc jockey who encourages uptake of preventative behaviours while responding to listeners troubles in an 'agony aunt' style format. Eight stand-alone video PSAs distributed on TV and social media, produced in a variety of styles and featuring different characters including a caring grandson, a poet, an imam and a visually challenged TV anchor ... PSAs have reached approximately 4.8 million adults (57% of the Somali adult population), 46% directly and 11% indirectly (see more information on the following pages). Audiences reported that the PSAs had improved their knowledge around COVID-19 preventative measures, with 65% of the PSAs audience reported to have learned 'a lot' after watching/ listening to the PSAs. 58% reported to have learned something about 'handwashing/ hands hygiene', and 44% reported to have learned something about the importance of wearing a mask. 61% of the audience reported to have discussed the PSAs with other people. This is also a very positive outcome, since discussion within the family/ community is a key driver of behaviour change." (p.1)

http://downloads.bbc.co.uk/rmhttp/mediaaction/pdf/research-briefing-covid-hbcc-reach-engagement-somalia-2021.pdf

257. **Internews COVID-19 media bulletin: reporting on COVID-19 in South Sudan, issue 10.** Internews, 2021, 10 p.

"Internews in South Sudan has now been on the ground for 7 months, providing lifesaving information about the COVID-19 pandemic to at risk and affected populations, including to refugees, IDPs and those living in PoCs. With the publication of our 10th Lugara newsletter we would like to first say thank you for reading our bulletins! Even though our project is coming to an end, Internews will continue to mainstream COVID-19 in to existing programs and interventions as part of the national COVID-19 response transition plan. We are eager to hear from you on how any future Internews newsletters could best serve communities and partners – please send us your feedback on what you gained from Lugara and other topics of interest we could consider. Through the publication of the Lugara COVID-19 Media bulletins (you can find an overview of all our published resources below), we have sought to strengthen the quality of communications around COVID-19 and response mechanisms. We have collaborated with local media by building their capacity to gather, analyze, assess, and report accurate and timely COVID-19 related information." (p.1)

https://internews.org/sites/default/files/2021-02/Internews_Lugara_COVID19_Media_Bulletin_SouthSudan_010.pdf

258. **Media and global pandemics: continuities and discontinuities.** In: Journal of African Media Studies, vol. 13, nr. 3, 2021, p.305-490

Media and global pandemics: Continuities and discontinuities -- 'Subaltern' pushbacks: An analysis of responses by Facebook users to 'racist' statements by two French doctors on testing a COVID-19 vaccine in Africa -- South African newspaper coverage of COVID-19: A content analysis -- Is we they? A cross-cultural study of responses to COVID-19 updates in Uganda, Kenya and Rwanda -- West African-diasporic social media users facing COVID-19: Care, emotions and power during the onset of the coronavirus pandemic -- God and COVID-19 in Burundian social media: The political fight for the control of the narrative -- From COVID-19 to COVID-666: Quasi-religious mentality and ideologies in Nigerian coronavirus pandemic discourse -- Media representation of China in the time of pandemic: A comparative study of Kenyan and Ethiopian media -- Social

media, fake news and fake COVID-19 cures in Nigeria -- Infobotting COVID-19: A case study of Ask Nameesa [a chatbot that utilizes Facebook Messenger to communicate with social media users in an individualized response engagement] in Egypt -- An evaluation of constructive journalism in Zimbabwe: A case study of The Herald's coverage of the coronavirus pandemic

https://www.intellectbooks.com/journal-of-african-media-studies

259. Misinformed: Sudan's centralisation problem & the pandemic. Internews; USAID, 2021, 81 p.

"This Information Ecosystem Assessment documents how information around the COVID-19 pandemic is produced, consumed, and shared in Sudan contributing to the existence of multiple and overlapping information sub-systems within the supply side of the broader ecosystem. The findings show how the centralization of news production, as well as power and resources, leads to the development of these sometimes-competing subsystems. This is evident through data collected from marginalized groups, such as displaced communities (refugees, IDPs, migrants) and those in communities that host them, who are not targeted by official supply mechanisms of information." (Executive summary)

https://internews.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/05/Sudan_COVID-19_IEA_EN_v2.pdf

260. The coronavirus pandemic in Africa. In: Journal of African Media Studies, vol. 13, nr. 2, 2021, p.133-299

The coronavirus pandemic in Africa: Crisis communication challenges -- The societal importance of journalistic health reporting on the COVID-19 pandemic in sub-Saharan Africa: Impressions from science and health journalism organizations -- Communication lapses to combating COVID-19 pandemic: Evaluating Ghana's COVID-19 campaign -- Communicating COVID-19 to rural dwellers: Revisiting the role of traditional media in crisis communication -- Fear-arousing persuasive communication and behaviour change: COVID-19 in Kenya -- 'You can't arrest a virus': The freedom of expression crisis within Egypt's response to COVID-19 -- A systematic review of the spread of information during pandemics: A case of the 2020 COVID-19 virus -- COVID-19 containment and control: Information source credibility and adoption of prevention strategies among residents in South West Nigeria -- Exploring COVID-19 infodemic in rural Africa: A case study of Chintheche, Malawi -- Influence of conspiracy theories, misinformation and knowledge on public adoption of Nigerian government's COVID-19 containment policies – 'Fake news' or trust in authorities? The problems of uncertainty at a time of medical crisis

https://www.intellectbooks.com/journal-of-african-media-studies

261. Bankole Falade, Mercy Murire (eds.): Health communication and disease in Africa: beliefs, traditions and stigma. Singapore: Palgrave Macmillan, 2021, xv, 401 p.

https://doi.org/10.1007/978-981-16-2546-6

262. Iginio Gagliardone, Stephanie Diepeveen, Kyle Findlay, Samuel Olaniran, Matti Pohjonen, Edwin Tallam: Demystifying the COVID-19 infodemic: conspiracies, context, and the agency of users. In: Social Media +Society, 2021, 16 p.

"This article presents new empirical insights into what people do with conspiracy theories during crises. By suppressing the impulse to distinguish between truth and falsehood, which has characterized most scholarship on the COVID-19 "infodemic," and engaging with claims surrounding two popular COVID-19 conspiracies—on 5G and on Bill Gates—in South Africa and Nigeria, we illustrate how conspiracies morph as they interact with different socio-political contexts. Drawing on a mixed-method analysis of more than 6 million tweets, we examine how, in each country, conspiracies have uniquely intersected with longer-term discourses and political projects. In Nigeria, the two conspiracies were both seized as opportunities to extend criticism to the ruling party. In South Africa, they produced distinctive responses: while the 5G conspiracy had limited buy-in, the Gates conspiracy resonated with deep-rooted resentment toward the West, corporate interests, and what is seen as a paternalistic attitude of some external actors toward Africa. These findings stress the importance of taking conspiracy theories seriously, rather than dismissing them simply as negative externalities of digital ecosystems. Situating conspiracies in specific dynamics of trust and mistrust can make an important difference when designing responses that are not limited to broadcasting truthful information, but can also enable interventions that account for deeply rooted sentiments of suspicion toward specific issues and actors, which can vary

significantly across communities." (abstract)
https://doi.org/10.1177/20563051211044233

AMERICAS & CARIBBEAN

263. Tito Ballesteros López, Sara Makowski: Radio y salud mental en América Latina. Buenos Aires: Teseopress, 2021, 225 p.

"Las 13 experiencias de radios de salud mental que se exponen aquí, han sido un medio terapéutico que a la fecha no ha logrado ser reconocida de manera relevante por las formas hegemónicas establecidas encaminadas al tratamiento de padecimientos mentales, pero la buena noticia es que este texto hace evidente el efecto positivo que genera la comunicación en las personas, y que inevitablemente también debe denunciar, aunque sea de forma muy somera, que el encierro no es la respuesta al tratamiento del sufrimiento mental. Si las 13 "radios locas" que se dan a conocer en las páginas de esta aventura fueran personas, podríamos darnos cuenta que siempre existirá una pluralidad o diversidad que es intrínseca a la vida y que, dentro de esa variedad de características, la comunicación, la empatía y el amor son elementos que no faltan en ninguna de esas personas, las cuales tienen mucho que contar y que afortunadamente en su mayoría son buenas noticias y vivencias." (prólogo, p.10)
https://www.teseopress.com/radio/

ASIA & PACIFIC

264. Hygiene behaviour change coalition project: reach and engagement survey Afghanistan. London: BBC Media Action, 2021, 4 p.

"BBC Media Action is helping to reduce the transmission of the coronavirus in Afghanistan by using a media campaign to encourage uptake of preventive behaviours. Informed by research the project's media outputs aim to help reduce the transmission of the coronavirus by encouraging take up of the following behaviours: Handwashing with soap and water more frequently; Disinfecting high touch surfaces; Catching coughs and sneezes; Maintaining a physical distance from people that you don't live with. The campaign features: Seventeen (17) video and 18 audio PSAs distributed on TV, social media and radio featuring a little girl and her family who urges everyone to follow preventive behaviours to reduce the chance of getting the Coronavirus and escape the fate of losing loved ones, like she had, losing her father. Six different PSAs produced in Dari, Pashto and Uzbek languages, and distributed across national and local radio and TV stations as well as on Facebook. Forty (40) five minute episodes of a fast fiction radio drama targeting the nomadic Kuchi population were also produced and distributed on radio, interactive voice response (IVR) and Facebook. A Reach and Engagement survey was conducted in February and March 2021 of a nationally representative sample with 2,729 men and women aged 18 years and above, from settled urban and rural areas of 16 provinces of all eight geographic regions. In addition, 273 interviews were conducted with Kuchis (nomads). The survey's primary goals were to gauge how successful the PSAs were in terms of reaching their intended targets and what the impact of the PSAs were, in terms of audiences' knowledge and take up of preventative measures. The survey has shown that approximately 7.6 million have listened to or watched at least one of the PSAs or drama episodes (46% of the Afghanistan's adult population). About three quarters of the audience (74%) reported to have discussed the PSAs with other people." (p.1)
http://downloads.bbc.co.uk/rmhttp/mediaaction/pdf/research-briefing-covid-hbcc-reach-engagement-afghanistan-2021.pdf

International Communication, Foreign News, Public Diplomacy

GENERAL & INTERNATIONAL

265. Cyber capabilities and national power: a net assess-ment. London et al.: International Institute for Strategic Studies (IISS), 2021, 174 p.

"This report sets out a new methodology for assessing cyber power, and then applies it to 15 states: Four members of the Five Eyes intelligence alliance – the United States, the United Kingdom, Canada and Australia; Three cyber-capable allies of the Five Eyes states – France, Israel and Japan; Four countries viewed by the Five Eyes and their allies as cyber threats – China, Russia, Iran and North Korea; Four states at earlier stages in their cyber-power development – India, Indonesia, Malaysia and Vietnam. The methodology is broad and principally qualitative, assessing each state's capabilities in seven different categories. The cyber ecosystem of each

state is analysed, including how it intersects with international security, economic competition and military affairs. On that basis the 15 states are divided into three tiers: Tier One is for states with world-leading strengths across all the categories in the methodology, Tier Two is for those with world-leading strengths in some of the categories, and Tier Three is for those with strengths or potential strengths in some of the categories but significant weaknesses in others. The conclusion is that only one state currently merits inclusion in Tier One. Seven are placed in Tier Two, and seven in Tier Three." (Back cover)
https://www.iiss.org/blogs/research-paper/2021/06/cyber-capabilities-national-power

266. Jason Chumtong, Christina Stolte: **Cyber capabilities as a new resource of power conflicts in the digital sphere.** In: International Reports <Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung>, nr. 1, 2021, p.95-105

"Interestingly, traditional sources of power, such as military and economic strength, are not a prerequisite for success in cyberspace. It is true that the premier league of cyber powers also includes many traditional major powers in its ranks. But states need very few resources to build their cyber capabilities and exploit them to project influence, as the examples of international outsiders like Iran and Venezuela demonstrate. In some ways, cyber capabilities even seem ideally suited to allowing small and medium-sized countries to increase their influence because they represent an effective tool of asymmetric warfare. Even though they require relatively few resources and low-threshold technology, they have the potential to inflict considerable damage when deployed against other countries Attacks on poorly protected public authorities, businesses, or even infrastructure can cause serious damage to other countries. The risks for the attacker are reasonably low because attribution of the attacks is usually difficult and time-consuming. On top of this, the evidence is seldom clear, and consistent denial of any involvement is part and parcel of cyber warfare. This is also one of the key differences from previous power struggles at the international level. While the global battle for power and influence has always been accompanied by visible demonstrations of power and the accumulation of status symbols, the struggle in cyberspace takes place under the radar. This makes it especially difficult to identify shifts of power occurring today. Particularly in the field of information warfare, an area of growing importance in both national and international conflicts, states that were never previously on the radar as global players are now increasing their international influence. Yet, these countries recognised the potential of digital technologies at an early stage and are exploiting them with great success. Many of them have a wealth of experience in this respect due to having deployed the tools of information warfare against their own citizens and political opponents for many years. They can now direct this expertise towards other countries to wield global influence." (Conclusion, p.103)
https://www.kas.de/en/web/auslandsinformationen/artikel/detail/-/content/cyber-capabilities-as-a-new-resource-of-power

267. Daniela V. Dimitrova (ed.): **Global journalism: understanding world media systems.** Lanham et al.: Rowman & Littlefield, 2021, xv, 239 p.

"[This book] provides an overview of the key issues in global journalism today and traces how media systems have evolved over time in different world regions. Taking into account local context as well as technological change across media industries, the book offers an up-to-date, thorough overview of media developments in all world regions embedded in their unique political, cultural and economic context. Covering theoretical foundations of global journalism, from the classic Four Theories of the Press to more nuanced media models, this text proposes a framework for studying world media systems. Contributed chapters cover a wide range of topics, including media freedom, global news cultures, professional ethics and responsibilities, and education of global journalists, as well as the role of technology and issues such as fake news, soft power and public diplomacy, foreign news reporting and international news flow." (Publisher)

268. Kai Hafez, Anne Grüne: **Grundlagen der globalen Kommunikation: Medien - Systeme – Lebenswelten.** München: UVK, 2021, 432 p.

"Das Handbuch bietet die erste Gesamtübersicht aller wesentlichen Felder der globalen Kommunikation in organisierten Sozialsystemen (Massenmedien, Politik, Wirtschaft, Zivilgesellschaft) und Lebenswelten (Netzgemeinschaften, Kleingruppen, Individuum) auf einer einheitlichen und interdisziplinären theoretischen Basis." (Verlag)
table of contents: https://www.gbv.de/dms/ilmenau/toc/1738521540.PDF

269. Kate Wright, Martin Scott, Mel Bunce: **Soft power, hard news: how journalists at state-funded transnational media legitimize their work.** In: International Journal of Press/Politics, vol. 25, nr. 4, 2020, p.607-631

"How do journalists working for different state-funded international news organizations legitimize their relationship to the governments which support them? In what circumstances might such journalists resist the diplomatic strategies of their funding states? We address these questions through a comparative study of journalists working for international news organizations funded by the Chinese, US, UK and Qatari governments. Using 52 interviews with journalists covering humanitarian issues, we explain how they minimized tensions between their diplomatic role and dominant norms of journalistic autonomy by drawing on three – broadly shared – legitimizing narratives, involving different kinds of boundary-work. In the first 'exclusionary' narrative, journalists differentiated their 'truthful' news reporting from the 'false' state 'propaganda' of a common Other, the Russian-funded network, RT. In the second 'fuzzifying' narrative, journalists deployed the ambiguous notion of 'soft power' as an ambivalent 'boundary concept', to defuse conflicts between journalistic and diplomatic agendas. In the final 'inversion' narrative, journalists argued that, paradoxically, their dependence on funding states gave them greater 'operational autonomy'. Even when journalists did resist their funding states, this was hidden or partial, and prompted less by journalists' concerns about the political effects of their work, than by serious threats to their personal cultural capital." (Abstract)
https://doi.org/10.1177/1940161220922832

AFRICA, SUB-SAHARAN

270. Dani Madrid-Morales, Deniz Börekci, Dieter Löffler, Anna Birkevich: **It is about their story: how China, Turkey and Russia influence the media in Africa.** Johannesburg: Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung (KAS), 2021, 130 p.

"Looking at media involvement in Africa, one can only state that the continent is more important than ever. Next to traditional actors like the BBC or Radio France International, and to a smaller extent of Deutsche Welle or Radio Swiss International, there are new players. They do not seem to have the same agendas as the older ones, but they bring about new versions of journalism, of attempted influence and propaganda. What differentiates them is, in the case of China, that funds do not seem to matter much. In the case of Turkey, that more and more scholarships are being offered and when it comes to Russia, that old alliances of the USSR in the Cold War are being reactivated. What separates them even further from the old players are the values that they stand for and try to propagate. They are offering a journalism that praises their own autocratic models of rule and, in the case of China in particular, they promote a positive journalism, that does not ask uneasy questions, a journalism that does not offend or hurt, but that usually pleases the powers-that-be." (foreword)
https://www.kas.de/en/web/medien-afrika/einzeltitel/detail/-/content/it-is-about-their-story

271. Sandra Roberts, Albert van Houten: **How African media covers Africa.** Johannesburg: Africa No Filter, 2021, 29 p.

"One-third of all African stories in news outlets on the continent are sourced from foreign news services. As a result, stories about Africa continue to be told through the same persistent and negative stereotypes and frames of poverty, disease, conflict, poor leadership and corruption. To understand how the media in Africa covers Africa, we surveyed 38 African editors and analyzed content from 60 African news outlets in15 countries (Botswana, South Africa, Zambia, Zimbabwe, DRC, Egypt, Tunisia, Tanzania, Ethiopia, Kenya, Rwanda, Uganda, Ghana, Nigeria and Senegal) between September and October 2020. In addition, four facilitated focus groups were held with 25 editors of African media, editors of Pan African outlets and international correspondents. The results confirm challenges and experiences that are common knowledge within the industry: advertising revenue and newsrooms are shrinking, influencing the kind of news that Africans read and that news is largely negative and conflict-filled. Key findings from the report show that the sources for news gathering on African countries are problematic, the resulting content continues to feed old stereotypes, and often the quality of local journalism doesn't allow for nuanced and contextualized storytelling that is critical for telling stories about the 54 countries in Africa."
https://africanofilter.org/uploads/files/How-African-Media-Covers-Africa_Report.pdf

272. Michael Serwornoo: **The image of Africa in Ghana's press: the influence of global news organisations.** Cambridge: Open Book Publishers, 2021, 258 p.
https://www.openbookpublishers.com/product/1244

273. Herman Wasserman: **The untapped potential of regional cooperation for media reform in Southern Africa.** Washington, DC: Center for International Media Assistance (CIMA), 2021, 32 p.

The 1991 adoption of the Windhoek Declaration in Namibia ushered in a continent-wide commitment to supporting independent media in Africa. Despite initial progress, including the establishment of the regional Media Institute for Southern Africa (MISA), independent media in the region continues to suffer. Increasing attacks on independent journalism, the co-option of media outlets by political and economic interests, and the growing problem of disinformation is compromising the viability of independent media in the region. The strong foundation of regional cooperation in Southern Africa that began at Windhoek has also suffered. However, there remains strong enthusiasm among media actors in Southern Africa to reignite a regional network to promote solidarity, address the myriad challenges independent media in the region face, and articulate an African vision and agenda for media development. A regional coalition can help set norms and standards for democratic media by tapping into the leverage points and frameworks of regional institutions and amplifying national-level priorities in regional and global debates. Countries with stronger environments for independent media can support the reform agendas of restrictive countries through knowledge sharing and joint advocacy. For a coalition to be effective, it needs clear goals and a decentralized structure that avoids imposing hierarchy or encouraging unhealthy competition over funding." (Key findings)
https://www.cima.ned.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/03/CIMA_Southern-Africa-Report_web_150ppi.pdf

AMERICAS & CARIBBEAN

274. Pablo Sebastian Morales: **International broadcasters and country image management: comparing audience perceptions of China, Russia and Iran in Latin America.** In: Global Media and China, vol. 6, nr. 1, 2021, p.100-115

"This article focuses on international news channels in the Global South and the perceptions by audiences in Latin America. Designed with the intention of re-shaping global narratives, international broadcasting is considered instrumental to public diplomacy and improving the image of particular countries. While many studies focus on global media policies of specific countries or the messages broadcast by international media outlets, less attention has been paid to the impact on audiences. Based on a series of focus groups conducted in Mexico and Argentina, this article discusses how Latin American audiences perceive public diplomacy efforts as channelled by international news media and their effect on country image perception, by focusing on China's CCTV-E, Russia's RT and Iran's HispanTV. The findings show that preconceived images contribute to undermine the acceptance of international broadcasters. In addition, participants were optimistic about RT's prospects of success in Latin America, hesitant about HispanTV and pessimistic about China Central Television." (Abstract)
https://doi.org/10.1177/2059436420960882

ASIA & PACIFIC

275. Aaron Huang: **Combatting and defeating Chinese propaganda and disinformation: a case study of Taiwan's 2020 elections.** Cambridge, MA: Harvard Kennedy School, Belfer Center for Science and International Affairs, 2020, 63 p.

"In its 2020 presidential and legislative elections, Taiwan combatted and defeated Chinese propaganda and disinformation through a whole-of-society approach, one in which the government became better at debunking fake news and raising awareness of these attacks; civil society became more alert and created non-governmental organizations (NGOs) to detect, debunk, and block fake news online; and companies such as Facebook and LINE (similar to WhatsApp) became faster at finding and removing fake accounts and disinformation. Using Taiwan's most recent elections as an

example to elucidate the nature of Chinese propaganda and disinformation, this report identifies China's motives, tactics, and actors in its foreign information warfare. Similar to Russia's, China's motives are to destabilize democracy and weaken governance in a target country by sowing doubts and chaos in its society, undermining its self-confidence, and increasing polarization and disunity. Its tactics include the following: 1) worsen existing social, political, economic, and generational divides; 2) exploit weaknesses in the informational system; 3) financially control and absorb traditional media; 4) employ its cyber army; 5) obfuscate the attack source through technological, commercial, and legal means; and 6) make the attacks partisan so that one side will at worst not condemn it and at best magnify the effects of its attacks. Its actors are the Chinese Cyberspace Administration, Central Propaganda Department, United Front Department, People's Liberation Army Strategic Support Force, State Council's Taiwan Affairs Office, 50-Cent Party (cyber army) and its content farms, and provinces, as well as agents from the target country employed by the Chinese government." (Executive summary, p.5)
https://www.belfercenter.org/sites/default/files/files/publication/Combatting%20Chinese%20Propaganda%20and%20Disinformation%20-%20Huang.pdf

EUROPE

276. **Digitale Diplomatie.** In: Russland-Analysen, nr. 398, 2021, p.1-18

Russlands digitale Diplomatie: Das Gute, das Böse und das Satirische -- Mittel und Zweck von Public Diplomacy: Wie die Sprecherin des russischen Außenministeriums Marija Sacharowa die zwischenstaatlichen Beziehungen verbessert oder beeinträchtigt -- Chinesische und russische Medien arbeiten zusammen, um »das Narrativ des Partners gut zu erzählen« -- Statistik: Russland im Digital Diplomacy Index -- »Schau mich gefälligst an!«
https://www.laender-analysen.de/russland-analysen/398/RusslandAnalysen398.pdf

277. Edward Lucas, Jake Morris, Corina Rebegea: **Information Bedlam: Russian and Chinese information operations during Covid-19.** Center for European Policy Analysis, 2021, 20 p.

"Based on a literature review through January 2021, evaluated at an expert seminar, this policy brief provides a baseline analysis of changing tactics, narratives, and distribution strategies in Russian and Chinese information operations (IOs) relating to the covid-19 pandemic. Key findings: China copied Russia's tactics, spreading disinformation globally for the first time, particularly on the virus's origins. But it lacks Russia's skillset. The Chinese Communist Party (CCP) turned to destructive and conspiratorial narratives in an attempt to blunt criticism of its initial failure to contain Covid-19. China's previous approach built economic ties and influence with political elites, whereas Russia's lies and disruption targeted broader public opinion. Russia's approach evolved little; it recycled previous narratives, spreading a broad range of covid-19 disinformation. Evidence supports the theory that Russia seeks to strengthen itself in relative terms by weakening the West, while China seeks to strengthen itself in absolute terms. Collaboration agreements between state media and circular amplification of narratives during the pandemic do not (yet) amount to evidence of strategic Sino-Russian coordination." (Executive summary)
https://cepa.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/03/CEPA-Russia-China-9.14.21.pdf

Journalism & Journalism Education

GENERAL & INTERNATIONAL

278. **Inflection Point International: a study of the impact, innovation, threats, and sustainability of digital media entrepreneurs in Latin America, Southeast Asia, and Africa.** SembraMedia, 2021, 159 p.

"As you might expect, there were regional differences among the digital news media in Africa, Southeast Asia, and Latin America, which we include in this report. But what struck us most as we reviewed the data were the similarities that emerged among these news organizations as they strive to cover their communities and build sustainable business models. Although most operate with relatively small budgets, they have an impact that punches above their weight when compared to the size of their teams and resources. Many specialize in investigative and data journalism, and more than 50% have won national or international awards for their work. Inflection

Point International represents the deepest and broadest research ever done into the state of digital native media in Latin America, Southeast Asia, and Africa. As with so many things in our not-quite-post-pandemic world, what we discovered was a mix of alarming threats and inspiring breakthroughs." (Executive summary, p.7)
https://data2021.sembramedia.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/11/Inflection-point-ENG-Nov3-2021-2.pdf

279. **Catalyst or destabiliser? COVID-19 and its impact on the media landscape worldwide.** Berlin: Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung (KAS), 2021, 159 p.

"In terms of quality of media coverage, there are various outcomes: In Asia, for example, small and independent outlets, able to provide reliable information, gained momentum, whereas citizens in the MENA-region turned to social media in search of trustworthy facts on the coronavirus. In South-Eastern Europe, pseudo-journalism and fake news spread mainly via the Internet, while in sub-Saharan Africa innovative formats emerged, which also enhanced the quality of reporting. In many regions and countries, not least in Germany, demand for factbased, reliable reporting increased, offering an opportunity for quality-oriented media to regain audiences' trust. The economic situation is difficult for almost all media outlets worldwide, although there are some differences. In Central and Eastern Europe, for example, pro-government media continued to benefit from state-sponsored advertising, while other media suffered even more acute drops in revenue. In many regions, media outlets expanded their online presence to partly compensate these losses by introducing additional paywalls, as was the case in the US, for example. In Latin America, many news outlets had to reduce their staff shortly after the outbreak of COVID-19 due to a shortfall in revenues. Small, independent outlets in Asia and Central Eastern Europe could raise their income through an increase in memberships or subscriptions. In Central Eastern Europe, especially younger generations acknowledged that quality journalism requires financing, while in Southeast Europe, it is still uncommon to pay for online media consumption, which is a setback for independent online journalism." (At a glance, p.2-3)
https://www.kas.de/en/single-title/-/content/catalyst-or-destabiliser-1

280. **Media development in practice: innovation for dialogue. New approaches and innovative solutions to improve public dialogue in the digital era.** Bonn: Deutsche Welle DW Akademie, 2021, 26 p.

"In Moldova, a series of hackathons led to the development of tech-based solutions to misinformation. In Ecuador, indigenous groups wrote their own stories on Wikipedia to strengthen their culture's representation and publicly correct misinformation. In Uganda, citizen journalists established a network to report on underrepresented issues and groups. And in the Middle East, innovative concepts in journalism training are helping the next generation of journalists to become fit for the challenges of the future. These four case studies illustrate the approaches that DW Akademie and its partners are pursuing worldwide to strengthen the public dialogue. The goal is to foster innovation and increase the visibility of underrepresented topics, and to bring together innovators and experts to pool their knowledge and skills." (Publisher)
https://www.dw.com/en/media-development-in-practice-innovation-for-dialogue/a-57829766

281. Adriana Amado Suárez, Maximiliano Bongiovanni: **Información y confianza: comunicación contra la desinformación.** Buenos Aires: Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung (KAS); infociudadana, 2021, 79 p.
https://www.infociudadana.org.ar/wordpress/wp-content/uploads/2021/03/5_informacion_confianza-2021.pdf

282. Valérie Bélair-Gagnon, Nikki Usher (eds.): **Journalism research that matters.** New York; Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2021, 258 p.

"Despite the looming crisis in journalism, scholarly research on the topic is often disconnected from the research that the news industry and journalists need and want, but do not have the time or expertise to do. This book provides valuable insights for journalists and scholars about news business models, audience research, misinformation, diversity and inclusivity, and news philanthropy, offering journalists a guide to what they need to know and a call to action for what kind of research journalism scholars can do to best help the news industry reckon with disruption." (Publisher)
https://doi.org/10.1093/oso/9780197538470.001.0001

283. Alfredo Casares: **La hora del periodismo constructivo: el poder transformador de la información orientada al futuro y a las soluciones.** Pamplona: EUNSA, 2021, 223 p.

"Alfredo Casares aporta una imagen esperanzadora del futuro del periodismo como motor de la transformación social con un texto muy documentado, que se apoya en estudios y numerosos ejemplos de todo el mundo para ilustrar los efectos beneficiosos de un periodismo más constructivo en la sociedad, los periodistas, los estudiantes de periodismo y los editores de medios.La obra se descubre como un urgente alegato en favor de un periodismo hoy más necesario que nunca, que practique la escucha paciente y estimule una conversación social en la que participen todas las voces. El autor plantea, además, una invitación para que profesionales y ciudadanos reflexionemos juntos sobre qué periodismo necesita hoy la sociedad." (Tapa posterior)

284. Karen McIntyre Kyser Lough: **A systematic review of constructive and solutions journalism research.** In: Journalism, 2021

"Academic activity surrounding constructive and solutions journalism has surged in recent years; thus, it is important to pause and reflect on this growing body of work in order to understand where the field can and should go in the future. We conducted a systematic review of existing literature on solutions and constructive journalism (N = 94), in an effort to (1) describe the state of this field by identifying the patterns and trends in the methodological and conceptual approaches, topics, institutions, countries and practices involved in this research, and (2) illuminate potentially important gaps in the field and suggest recommendations for future research." (Abstract)
https://doi.org/10.1177/14648849211044559

285. Robert Nemeth, Marius Dragomir: **What keeps fact-checking organizations up at night.** Budapest: Center for Media, Data and Society, 2021, 15 p.

"One of the main challenges for fact-checkers seems to be to better and more effectively reach their audience. That means, on the one hand, improved skills and capacity to reach out to a specific group of followers, but also techniques to more efficiently use social media as an audience generation tool. Effective use of social media turns out to be a challenge of high importance for African fact-checking organizations in our sample in particular, which have thus far been slow in building a strong follower base on social media such as Facebook and Twitter. Credibility has also been mentioned as a major challenge for factchecking groups, with 22 out of 30 groups that responded in our poll saying that the challenge of gaining or maintaining credibility is "very important" or "fairly important." Achieving a higher impact is an important challenge for many factchecking organizations as they seek methods that would help them to both measure and increase their impact. All African fact-checking groups included in our research indicated the challenge of impact to be "very important." Impact of fact-checking remains a research gap as there is no solid evidence to understand how effective fact-checking is." (Key findings)
https://cmds.ceu.edu/sites/cmcs.ceu.hu/files/attachment/article/2006/whatkeepsfact-checkingorganizationsupatnight.pdf

286. Samikshya Siwakoti, Kamya Yadav, Nicola Bariletto, Luca Zanotti, Ulas Erdogdu, Jacob N. Shapiro: **How COVID drove the evolution of fact-checking.** In: Harvard Kennedy School Misinformation Review, vol. 2, nr. 3, 2021, 23 p.

"With the outbreak of the coronavirus pandemic came a flood of novel misinformation. Ranging from harmless false cures to dangerous rhetoric targeting minorities, coronavirus-related misinformation spread quickly wherever the virus itself did. Fact-checking organizations around the world took up the charge against misinformation, essentially crowdsourcing the task of debunking false narratives. In many places, engagement with coronavirus-related content drove a large percentage of overall user engagement with fact-checking content, and the capacity organizations developed to address coronavirus-related misinformation was later deployed to debunk misinformation on other topics." (Abstract)
https://doi.org/10.37016/mr-2020-69

287. **Cross-border playbook.** Berlin: N-ost Netzwerk für Osteuropa-Berichterstattung, 2020

"This collections of case-studies, best practices and learnings provided by cross-border practitioners of Europe wants to help everyone who is

interested in the cross-border method, who wants to start cross-border projects or wants to gain more cross-border skills." (Publisher)
https://playbook.n-ost.org/

288. Adriana Amado, Chani Guyot, Liza Gross: **Periodismo de soluciones, periodismo humano.** Buenos Aires: Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung (KAS); infociudadana, 2020, 53 p.
https://www.infociudadana.org.ar/wordpress/wp-content/uploads/2021/03/8_periodismo_soluciones.pdf

AFRICA, SUB-SAHARAN

289. Zablon Mark Oloo: **How Kenya's media retooled peer review to address issues of trust and quality in news.** Oxford: Reuters Institute for the Study of Journalism, 2021, 24 p.
"Self regulation through peer review is a system whereby journalists hold each other accountable for the quality and accuracy of their content. If the Kenyan experience is anything to go by, this measure can provide an additional layer of scrutiny – additional to a state ombudsman or media houses' internal quality controls – that is both quick and less prone to political interference. Having edited the the 'Media Observer' and contributed several reviews, I offer the following seven measures to take to ensure your own peer review programme is an effective tool in the fight to restore audience trust: Guard goodwill ... Make it part of a routine ... Consider hiring a public editor ... Regularly review editorial policies ... Communicate openly about external forces ... More carrots, fewer sticks ... Supplement with a mentorship programme." (Making peer review work for you, p.20-22)
https://reutersinstitute.politics.ox.ac.uk/how-kenyan-news-media-are-using-peer-review-promote-accountability

AMERICAS & CARIBBEAN

290. Omar Rincón, Paty Godoy, Pere Ortín (eds.): **#el mejor periodismo está x venir.** Bogotá: Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung (FES), Centro de Competencia en Comunicación para América Latina, 2020, 191 p.
"#El mejor periodismo está por venir… fue el mantra que nos llevó a construir una serie de 13 conversaciones on line de una hora - que se resumieron en 13 videos de 4 minutos y también en 13 podcast de 15 minutos - que acaban ahora transcritas y reunidas aquí en forma de libro. Para desarrollar esta herejía periodística charlamos con 13 periodistas con los que compartimos cariños, admiraciones y respetos para que, desde sus variadas concepciones del mismo periodismo, nos compartieran ideas y experiencias con las que reinventar este oficio de contar historias de la vida real. Fueron, por orden alfabético, Abello, Alarcón, Caparrós, Espinosa de los Monteros, Godoy, González, Guerriero, León, Ortín, Rea, Ronderos, Santos, Turati, Villoro." (p.191)
https://library.fes.de/pdf-files/bueros/la-comunicacion/17718.pdf

ASIA & PACIFIC

291. Kefa Hamidi, Alessandra Brüchner: **Reforming journalism education on a tertiary level in Afghanistan: recommen-dations for a dual education model.** In: Global Media Journal - German Edition, vol. 10, nr. 2, 2020, 20 p.
"The importance of journalism's role in society is beyond debate. Particularly in so-called fragile states, the social responsibility of media and journalism cannot be denied. Journalism education must account for the high level of skills required by journalists, and the 'mediation' function of journalists in fragile states should be conceptualised. Responding to dynamic developments in the Afghan media landscape and the resulting need for high-quality journalism education, this article proposes a reform model for journalism education on a tertiary level in Afghanistan. Based on research as well as a needs and feasibility assessment following the participatory action research (PAR) approach, target models and an implementation plan for educational reform were developed. This provides a potential blueprint for reforms in journalism education in fragile states, which considers social and cultural values and interests in the local context while drawing on the perspective of the outsider. This article presents the results of a project entitled 'Professionalisation of Journalism Education on a Tertiary Level in Afghanistan', which resulted in a manual." (Abstract)
https://doi.org/10.22032/dbt.47741

EUROPE

292. Elina Erzikova, Wilson Lowrey: **Russian regional journalism: struggle and survival in the heartland.** New York et al.: Peter Lang, 2020, x, 204 p.
"The book examines 13 years of journalists' struggles for independence and meaning as they weigh their professional goals and community obligations against their growing dependence on local elite. Russia's sub-national levels - its provinces and communities -- remain understudied but important. Local newspapers are the only means by which news reaches many rural Russians, and Russia's "heartland" regions are a significant source of support for the current national regime." (Publisher)
https://doi.org/10.3726/b15828

Media Assistance

GENERAL & INTERNATIONAL

293. **MediaDev fundraising guide.** Global Forum for Media Development (GFMD), 2021
"If your organisation is planning to apply for media development or journalism support funding, the GFMD MediaDev Fundraising Guide is for you. We hope that the Guide will provide insight into a variety of application models, take you through the project design process, and help you submit better - and ultimately more successful - funding proposals." (Welcome)
https://fundraising-guide.gfmd.info/

294. Michel Leroy: **Sustainability: going beyond the buzzword.** Forum Medien und Entwicklung (fome); MEDAS21, 2021, 31 p.
"This paper aims to trace the social construct of sustainability in the context of media development and define what is to be sustained, at the level of the intervention (the process of change) or its outcome (the impact on the medium itself). It is intended for all those who are concerned, closely or remotely, with 'media action' – and this expression is used here to mean any intervention (inside or outside a given media system) that promotes either communication for social change (the use of media for development purposes) or media development (the targeted development of independent outlets). This literature review focuses on the evolution of the concept of sustainability and the way it has been endorsed by the media, media action implementers and donors over time, as funds dedicated to media assistance have increased and the digital revolution has questioned most of the foundations of the media industry, with regard to production, distribution and information usage." (Abstract)
https://fome.info/wp-content/uploads/2021/11/Media-Dev-Research-Reviews-3-Sustainability_1-1.pdf

295. **A new deal for journalism.** Forum on Information & Democracy, 2021, 78 p.
"The report presents a plan to guarantee up to 0.1% of GDP a year into journalism to safeguard its social function for the future. The New Deal would be a massive commitment both at the national and the international scale to ensure the social function of journalism. Christophe Deloire, chair of the Forum, explains: "The New Deal for Journalism consists of linking together various points that up to now have been separate, i.e. how the market is organised, the technological environment, and the work of journalists, with its working practices and ethics. This amounts to rebuilding journalism, not as the 'media sector', but as an essential element of freedom of opinion and expression, predicated on the right to information." The report is structured around four fields of action: media freedom, the independence of journalism, a favourable economic climate and support for a sustainable digital model. Among the recommendations are: Ensure full transparency of media ownership as part of broader measures on transparency, anti-corruption and financial integrity; Implement initiatives allowing quality journalism to be singled out and given a comparative advantage again, such as the Journalism Trust Initiative (JTI), to restore confidence among all stakeholders; Support and adopt international measures for taxing digital platforms, such as the global minimum corporate tax rate proposed by the OECD; Develop hybrid funding for the media, combining philanthropy and public support by establishing private-public blended financial instruments for commercial and non-profit media; Secure from governments a commitment to spending 1% of official development assistance on support for independent media and their enabling environment; Establish support mechanisms allowing citizens to support media organizations of their choice (such as media vouchers, tax relief on subscriptions, or income tax

designations); Structure the reflection on the impact of AI on journalism by including journalism and media as strategic sectors in national Artificial Intelligence strategies and roadmaps." (IAMCR email, 2021/6/16)

https://informationdemocracy.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/06/ForumID_New-Deal-for-Journalism_16Jun21.pdf

296. **Spring 2020 partnership survey: findings & analysis.** Internews, 2021, 24 p.

"The Internews Partnership Survey was distributed to all organizations that have received funding through Internews between January 2019 and March 2020. Our goal is to better understand their experience working with Internews and how we can best serve their needs and strengthen these relationships. moving forward. It was distributed to a list of 750 individuals in each region Internews works who are listed as primary contacts for Internews subawards. A total of 209 people responded to the full survey ... Respondents lived and worked in more than 55 different countries around the world. Overall, respondents said collaboration with Internews is a positive experience and would like to continue working with us in future projects. On a rating from 1-5 with 5 being the best, Internews received an average score of 4.54. More than half of respondents said their experience working with Internews is better than other organizations from which they receive funding, while 41% said it was equal, and 0.5% (five people) said it was worse. Partners would like more support in several areas, including budgets and financial reports; documenting activities, successes, and challenges of projects; and institutional support, such as trainings, capacity building, and technical support. Specifically, partners would like more training in human rights and journalism, as well as technical training, such as leadership, project implementation, fundraising, and IT. We also noted that about half of respondents said Internews assisted them with strategic planning, and all of those (81 of 81) said it was useful." (Summary)

https://internews.org/resource/spring-2020-partnership-survey-findings-analysis/

297. Miriam Berretta, Charlotte Lane, Kerstin Tomiak, Katherine Garcia, Ingunn Storghaug, Jane Hammaker, Douglas Glandon, John Eyers: **Independent media and free flow of information: an evidence gap map protocol.** New Delhi: International Initiative for Impact Evaluation (3ie), 2021, 58 p.

"This report presents the protocol for a systematic search to identify and map the evidence base of impact evaluations and systematic reviews of interventions that aim to promote an independent media as a democratic institution in low- and middle-income countries. The EGM was developed by 3ie, made possible with generous support from the United States Agency for International Development (USAID)'s Center of Excellence on Democracy, Human Rights, and Governance (DRG Center), via a partnership with NORC at the University of Chicago." (About 3ie)

https://www.3ieimpact.org/sites/default/files/2021-06/Independent-media-EGM-Protocol.pdf

298. James Deane: **Pathways to media sustainability in a broken market: is independent media a public good and is public subsidy to support it realistic?** Protecting Independent Media for Effective Development (PRIMED), 2021, 27 p.

"This working paper argues that business models capable of supporting independent media are decreasingly available, that media markets are increasingly fertile territory for government co-option and that alternative sources of revenue for independent media are scarce." (p.3)

http://downloads.bbc.co.uk/mediaaction/pdf/primed-pathways-media-sustainability-april-2021.pdf

299. Jason Lambert: **Simplifying success: an ecosystem initiative for improving the financial sustainability of independent digital news media in restricted markets.** Internews, 2021, 24 p.

"This report aims to progress the media development sector's work towards the financial sustainability of independent news media. It proposes a new ecosystem-level framework for categorising media outlets, measuring their performance and making them more resilient to their obstacles in reaching and generating income from audiences and businesses. The proposed framework is intended for use by media development implementers (such as Internews), media outlets, donors, technologists and research partners."

https://internews.org/story/simplifying-success-an-ecosystem-initiative-for-media-business/

300. Alexander Matschke: **Coronavirus-Pandemie: Auswirkungen auf die Medienfreiheit in globaler Perspektive.** Bonn: Deutsche Welle DW Akademie, 2021, 55 p.

"Die Coronavirus-Pandemie hat sich in weiten Teilen der Welt negativ auf die Meinungs- und Medienfreiheit ausgewirkt. Betroffen sind viele Partnerländer der deutschen Entwicklungszusammenarbeit: Menschen können nicht auf relevante Informationen zugreifen, unter anderem, weil sie keinen adäquaten Internetzugang haben. Gesellschaften mangelt es an Orientierung, da sie von einer Flut an falschen Nachrichten überschwemmt werden. Journalistinnen und Journalisten können ihre Arbeit nur unzureichend erledigen, etwa aufgrund wirtschaftlicher Schwierigkeiten der Medienhäuser. Bürgerinnen und Bürger sind von maßgeblichen Daten und Fakten zur Pandemie abgeschnitten – insbesondere, weil Regierungen Nachrichten zensieren und unabhängige Berichterstattung unterbinden. Dabei greifen staatliche Stellen vermehrt auf repressive Maßnahmen zurück: sowohl gegenüber Journalistinnen und Journalisten als auch gegenüber der Bevölkerung insgesamt. Die Pandemie hat zudem bereits bestehende strukturelle Schwächen moderner Informations-Ökosysteme offengelegt. Diese Trends erschweren es, die vielschichtigen Herausforderungen zu bewältigen. Menschen fehlt es an Information, auf deren Grundlage sie risikobewusst handeln können. Einzelne Bevölkerungsgruppen drohen weiter abgehängt zu werden, weil sie ihre Anliegen nicht wirksam zum Ausdruck bringen können. Gesellschaften können sich nicht umfassend über Wege aus der Krise verständigen. Um entwicklungspolitische Ziele erreichen zu können, braucht es intakte Informations-Ökosysteme: mit allgemeinem Zugang, professionellen Qualitätsfiltern, unabhängigen Medienunternehmen und freiheitlichen Rahmenbedingungen." (Zusammenfassung)

https://www.bmz.de/resource/blob/87914/65c1e879617990e432ee98f99538a28c/DWA%20Studie%20Medien%20Krisenbewaeltigung_WEB_f inal.pdf

301. Adam J. Saffer: **Engagement survey & network analysis.** Global Forum for Media Development (GFMD), 2021, 19 p.

"Going more specific into members' engagement with GFMD, the survey found that the top three reasons organisations participate in GFMD were for information and knowledge exchange (n = 10), policy and decision making support (n = 8), and to build networks (n = 7). Members also indicated that the resources form GFMD they use the most include the #MediaDev Insider Newsletter (n = 67), GFMD website (n = 66), and mailing lists (n = 60). To a lesser extent, members engage with GFMD's social media accounts (Twitter, Facebook, Linkedin) (n = 43), conference sessions organised by GFMD (n = 43), and GFMD working groups and joint initiatives (n = 41). Notably, respondents did not indicate using the policy related resources even though it was selected as one of the top three reasons for participating in GFMD." (Summary of results, p.3)

https://docs.google.com/document/d/1RkbvCBnjpAtLXfcDqXQ332RsvZ8ie2OHsc1O1w0E-AY/edit

302. Cathy Shutt: **Improving environmental outcomes through the media: an evaluation of how support for journalism changes environmental and climate-related policy and practice.** Internews; Earth Journalism Network (EJN), 2021, 157 p.

"In recent years, Internews' Earth Journalism Network (EJN) has invested time and resources to better understand the results of the support it provides to journalists and media outlets. EJN already uses a suite of methods to gauge the impact of its efforts to improve environmental media, such as evaluating individual training and capacity development activities. In 2020, it commissioned a study that aimed to go a step further and support deeper learning on whether, how and why EJN's work contributes to changes in the policies and practices of different actors. This report summarizes the study's main findings, insights and recommendations ... Key findings within EJN's control: EJN's financial and mentoring support enables journalists with varied levels of experience to undertake reporting that they would otherwise find difficult. As a result, they can produce newsworthy stories on environmental issues. Research challenges mentioned earlier resulted in incomplete data, but it appears that stories supported by EJN are likely to achieve higher levels of engagement when published in local languages. Many stories published with EJN's support are republished and shared through other news outlets and social media platforms such as Facebook and Twitter. Levels of engagement appear to vary considerably across countries and distribution channels, however data

explored by the study indicates they may be higher for local language media, particularly video." (Executive summary, p.9-10)

https://internews.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/11/25x25_EJNReport_2021-07-29_FINAL.pdf

303. James Dennison: **How to perform impact assessments: key steps for assessing communication interventions.** European Union; International Centre for Migration Policy Development (ICMPD); EUROMED Migration, 2020, 29 p.

"This report brings together disparate terminology, findings and recommendations from the private and public sectors and academia to synthesise a set of five general steps for practitioners when performing impact assessments. Impact assessment (IA) compares a variable of interest after an intervention (e.g. a communication campaign) to what it would it be if that intervention had never happened. Accompanying each of the five steps are examples of how migration communicators can assess the impact of campaigns to, first, change attitudes and, second, change behaviour. Step 1: Set objectives for the intervention that define what the desired effect is. Ideally, this should (1) meet the SMART criteria of specific, measurable, attainable, relevant and timebound; (2) focus on ultimate outcomes, rather than only outputs; (3) avoid a number of common mistakes in setting objectives and (4) carefully consider what the—as specific as possible— target audience is. Step 2: Identify a measure of the impact(s) that the intervention has as its objective. These should be (1) clearly defined and unambiguous; (2) externally valid (they act reliably if used for other interventions) and (3) internally valid (they measure what they claim to measure). There already exist long-lists of measures (also known as indicators) to choose from. Step 3: Estimate what would have happened had there been no intervention, known as a 'counterfactual'. Ideally, but not necessarily, this requires performing a pre-intervention measurement, also known as baseline assessment. However, this is not always possible. This should not dissuade practitioners but instead assumptions of any IA, as discussed below, should be made openly. A long list of methods for measurement, including sampling considerations, are provided. Step 4: Perform the intervention. This may involve separating a randomised sample into a treatment group(s)—that receives the intervention(s)—and a control group—that does not. If this is not feasible, other forms of counterfactual are possible that 'construct' a control group. This section also overviews: (1) types of communication campaigns; (2) the MINDSPACE checklist of behavioural influences for interventions; (3) key recommendations on persuasive interventions from ICMPD's previous work; (4) recommendations on campaigns deterring irregular migration. Step 5: Post-intervention measurement and analysis: (1) those receiving the intervention should be measured post-intervention (ideally, as well as, either a genuine or constructed control group); (2) the impact must be calculated: usually the difference in the variable of interest pre- and post-intervention and/or between the treatment and control group; (3) theoretical consideration of why and what aspect of the campaign caused an impact; are the findings likely to be universalizable?; (4) creation (and, in some cases, incorporation) of recommendations based on combination of impact and theoretical considerations." (Executive summary)

https://www.icmpd.org/content/download/48479/file/How%20to%20Perform%20Impact%20Assessments_%20Key%20Steps%20for%20Assessing%20Communication%20Interventions%83%B0%DF.pdf

304. Michel Leroy: **Sustainability goals in the field of media development: the case of Fondation Hirondelle.** Jönköping University, School of Education and Communication, 2020, 15 p.

"The aim of this study is to analyse one of the leading development aid projects in the field of the media, Lausanne-based Fondation Hirondelle (FH), from a communication perspective: It will first be conceptualized in a broader socio-cultural and political sense, in relation to the paradigm of sustainable development and its dedicated goal. It will then be placed in relation to the problematic aspects of the concept of sustainability in the field of media development, from a critical perspective. Finally, the potentials and challenges of the collaboration within the organization will be discussed, especially through a cross-sector communicative dimension." (p.2-3)

https://www.medas21.net/app/download/6269716066/Assignment%20Michel%20LEROY.pdf?t=1626426729

305. **Media development and sustainability in West Africa: a study on media audience mapping and targeting techniques, capacity building models & ownership patterns in West Africa.** Accra: Media Foundation for West Africa (MFWA); Open Society Initiative for West Africa (OSIWA), 2020, ii, 70 p.

"Media Audience Mapping & Targeting Techniques in West Africa: 1. Audience measurement and ratings culture: The culture of audience measurement and ratings is still very rudimentary in much of West Africa. Within the current media milieu, where new technologies are yielding new forms of content and channels, and given the trends towards multi-media, cross-media and trans-media models, audience insights need to be mainstreamed into the routines of media work by removing the skills deficits and logistics barriers to such effort ... Media Capacity Building & Institutional Sustainability in West Africa: 1. Journalism professional training: Current journalism training activities have often not been informed by prior diagnosis of particular need, and are not designed to respond to the peculiar realities of the media in West Africa. Training models need to be more customised, coherent and comprehensive by ensuring that beneficiaries go beyond field reporters to include all actors along the value chain; combining a mix of models that are bespoke to particular circumstances; by training and renewing the skills and competences of media practitioners to respond to the digital media ecology ... Media Ownership Patterns & Implications for Democratic Plurality in West Africa: 1. Regulation of ownership: There are growing concerns about a gradual and insidious hijacking of the media sphere by few dominant private owners and political patrons. Such an outcome raises the spectre of substituting state monopolies with private monopolies. There is a need for regulatory reforms to ensure that pluralism of ownership and diversity of interests are protected and promoted. This could include regulatory restrictions on multiple ownerships, mergers and network affiliations. There must also be transparency and equity in (especially broadcast) licensing processes, and in access to ownership and stakeholder information ..." (Findings and recommendations, p.2-4)

https://www.mfwa.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/03/Research-on-media-dev-sus-in-Ghana.pdf

306. Prue Clarke: **How development actors can help, not hurt, information ecosystems.** Deutsche Welle, 2021, January 27

"Development actors tend to pay media to publish content that often is just their PR material in disguise. It's time to rethink a practice that undermines both independent journalism and the aid sector's credibility." (Introduction)
https://p.dw.com/p/3oBjY

307. Marko Lehto: **Evaluation of the regional independent media support programme: Nicaragua, El Salvador and Honduras, 2017–2019.** Helsinki: Vikes Finnish Foundation for Media and Development, 2020, 59 p.

"Taking into account the actual situation in the region, the support that VIKES provides for independent journalism is more urgent than ever. Journalists in the region are facing unprecedented challenges, from declining revenues, a broken business model and a new form of censorship, threats to journalists' safety and misinformation campaigns. In these conditions, the work that VIKES has been doing in the region has been relevant and successful. It has promoted the right of civil society to information and the right of media to freedom of expression. Activities that were planned in the programme document on the defense of fundamental rights to exercise free speech and democracy were implemented, and positive results were achieved. All the partner organizations have strengthened the exercise of democracy through digital media and investigative journalism, promoting citizen participation in public policies and improving the open-access and right to information. Networking and cooperation between independent media, journalists and CSOs are more reliable than ever in the region, and a new concept of collaborative journalism was introduced with positive results. VIKES supported media and independent journalists in producing high-quality information and investigative stories, supporting them to attract wider audiences. Training in business development, marketing and effective management was organised by the programme, and the financial sustainability of partners was improved.

Even so, the independent media in the region is still dependent on external funding and will be, until the political situation in the region will improve. To be more effective and to improve the effectiveness of the Regional Independent Media Support Programme in the future, VIKES should increase the number of the partners and independent media representatives (also those currently exiled) to receive support from the programme. The main problem of independent public media remains the lack of financing and security. In a meeting with independent journalists in Nicaragua, where the government has threatened to continue to imprison journalists and publicly insults media professionals, they underlined the importance of solidarity networks among international organizations and press associations. According to them, VIKES has done bold work, and its efforts have supported the professionals who remain to practice "survival journalism" and need all the backing to continue to inform the population." (Executive summary, p.7-8)
https://vikes.fi/wp-content/uploads/2020/04/Vikes_Evaluation_2020_LR.pdf

EUROPE

308. Paul Clemens Murschetz: **Staatliche Medien-förderung: Begriffsverständnis, theoretische Zugänge und Praxen in der DACH-Region.** In: Jan Krone, Tassilo Pellegrini (eds.): Handbuch Medien-ökonomie. Wiesbaden: Springer VS, 2021, 29 p.

"Staatliche Medienförderung gilt als Instrument der Medienpolitik und bedeutet in der Regel die fortwährende finanzielle Unterstützung von Medieninhabern zur Produktion und dem Vertrieb von Medieninhalten und -projekten. Staatliche Medienförderung kann viele Formen annehmen, meint aber vorwiegend direkte Finanzbeihilfen und Steuervergünstigungen. Bei einer Förderung, die über den klassischen Printmedienbereich (Tages- und Wochenzeitungen) hinausgeht, spricht man im Allgemeinen von Medienförderung (Film, Hörfunk und Fernsehen, aber auch Buch, Spiele, Internet, und Konvergenzmedien). Es wird im vorliegenden Beitrag argumentiert, dass die staatliche Förderung von Medien eine demokratie- und kulturpolitische Pflicht des Staates ist, um Medien- und Meinungsvielfalt zu stärken, die Produktion eines qualitativ anspruchsvollen Angebots anzuregen und dessen Konsum zu unterstützen. Die Debatten zu Medienförderung sind allerdings vielfältig, kontrovers und wertstrittig geführt. Die angebotenen Systeme werden gerne als ineffizient und wenig innovativ wahrgenommen. Demgegenüber stehen Argumente, die positive Effekte von staatlicher Medienförderung wie Erhalt und Erweiterung des Marktangebots und Vielfaltsicherung im Interesse des Konsums hervorheben. Der vorliegende Beitrag gelangt auf Basis von Analysen ausgewählter Förderpraxen in der DACH-Region [Deutschland, Österreich, deutschsprachige Schweiz] zum Ergebnis, dass das Phänomen Medienförderung mit dem wissenschaftlichen Instrumentarium der Medienökonomie plausibel begründbar ist. Die aktuellen Förderpraxen sind in Richtung einer „integralen Medienförderung" auszubauen." (Zusammenfassung)
https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-658-09632-8_71-3

Media & Communication General, Media Landscapes

GENERAL & INTERNATIONAL

309. María Cruz Negreira Rey, Xosé López García: **A decade of research on hyperlocal media: an international approach to a new media model.** In: Online Journal of Communication and Media Technologies, vol. 11, nr. 3, 2021, 12 p.

"The growth of hyperlocal media has rekindled the ecosystem of local media in recent years. An international phenomenon, it has already been the subject of much study in the academy, despite it being a recent occurrence. This article deals with the literature review of scientific articles published during the first decade of hyperlocal media research. The results show the keen interest that researchers had early on in this new media model, especially in the United States, United Kingdom, Sweden and Australia where it was studied more intensely. The works published from 2010 to 2020 exhibit an interest in the study of the transformation of the media ecosystem, the mapping and analysis of the characteristics of the media, their organizational and business models, as well as their informative production and the relationship with the audience." (Abstract)
https://doi.org/10.30935/ojcmt/11082

310. Felicia Loecherbach, Judith Moeller, Damian Trilling, Wouter van Atteveldt: **The unified framework of media diversity: a systematic literature review.** In: Digital Journalism, vol. 8, nr. 5, 2020, p.605-642

"... this study provides an extensive overview of conceptualizations and operationalizations of media diversity in different fields using a systematic literature review (1999–2018). This showed a lack of theorizing and linking of conceptual with empirical work in media diversity research. Based on this, we develop a framework on how to move forward: Regarding conceptualization, we call for focusing on different places in the journalistic information chain instead of the classical exposure-supply distinction. Methodologically, automated approaches (e.g., analyzing digital traces) and qualitative approaches (e.g., capturing perceptions of diversity) should receive more attention. For analysis, matters of balance and disparity need to be stressed more, especially discussing possible limits to diversity. Overall, research into media diversity thus needs to be addressed in interdisciplinary collaboration." (Abstract)
https://doi.org/10.1080/21670811.2020.1764374

AFRICA, SUB-SAHARAN

311. **Information ecosystem assessment: flow, needs & access in Ethiopia. The Case of Addis Ababa and Gambella.** Internews; USAID, 2021, 119 p.

"To gain a comprehensive understanding of both urban and peri/urban/rural locations, the assessment was conducted in two locations in Ethiopia: Gambella Region and Addis Ababa City Administration. A total of 240 respondents participated in the assessment, of which about one-third are female. The findings of the study indicate that while there is a more open space for the media to get information and share with the community since 2018, there are still major gaps in the areas of access to timely information by the media, infrastructure for mainstream media operations in the regions, technical capacity of media practitioners, and information verification mechanisms." (Publisher)
https://internews.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/07/Ethiopian_IEA.pdf

312. **The state of radio in Uganda: a 2020 review and the new reality of COVID-19.** Arcata, Calif.: Internews, 2021, 51 p.

"With over 309 licensed radio stations, numerous public and private TV stations, and rapid growth in internet accessibility and usage, the media landscape in Uganda is dynamic, diverse, and rapidly evolving. Ugandans across the country from rural villages to urban centers are presented increasingly with more channels to meet their wide-ranging information needs. While radio remains the dominant medium of information for both women and men across Uganda, there remains enormous divides across the country that fuel unequal access to information and media consumption behaviors. The media sector is further challenged by poorly skilled media professionals, low quality journalism, a complex regulatory environment that is often not understood by media professionals and broadcasters, and high levels of self-censorship. The COVID-19 pandemic has both cemented the media's position as an essential service provider, as well as challenged the sector, affecting advertising revenue, employment, the quality and quantity of content production, and the ability to meet the information needs of their audiences." (Publisher)
https://internews.org/resource/the-state-of-radio-in-uganda/

313. Eno Ime Akpabio: **African communication systems and the digital age.** London et al.: Routledge, 2021, 164 p.

"African Communication Systems and the Digital Age contextualizes communication by bringing to the table African contributions to the field, examining the importance of African indigenous forms of communication and the intersection of African communication systems and the digital age. The book covers various concepts, models, theories and classifications of African communication systems, including instrumental communication, types of African music and their communication properties, indigenous writing systems, non-verbal communication, and mythological communication. Through careful analysis of communication in Africa, this book provides insights into the various modes of communication in use prior to the advent of traditional and new media as well as their continued relevance in the digital age." (Publisher)
https://doi.org/10.4324/9780429288395

314. Hopeton S. Dunn, Dumisani Moyo, William O. Lesitaokana, Shanade Bianca Barnabas (eds.): **Re-imagining communication in Africa and the Caribbean: Global South issues in media, culture and technology.** Cham: Palgrave Macmillan, 2021, xxiii, 381 p.
https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-030-54169-9

315. Winston Mano, Viola C. Milton (eds.): **Routledge handbook of African media and communication studies.** Abingdon, Oxon; New York, NY: Routledge, 2021, xiv, 286 p.
https://doi.org/10.4324/9781351273206

316. Chaacha Mwita et al.: **The Kenya media assessment 2021.** Internews, 2021, 47 p.
"There are stark lessons to be learnt from this assessment: Social media has become the main source of news and information for majority of Kenyans, even though it suffers the greatest trust deficit. Radio remains highly important, while television is the most trusted source of information and newspaper circulation and readership continue to decline — even though newspapers have the highest quality content. The study also found that self-censorship is rife; media sustainability remains a key concern and media freedom has been deteriorating since 2017. To improve media performance in Kenya, three key gaps were identified for plugging. These are skills gaps (the knowledge media personnel need to perform their work effectively); resource shortages (the resources media entities need to execute their mandate); and policy gaps (an enabling environment for the media to thrive)." (Publisher)
https://internews.org/resource/kenya-media-assessment-2021/

317. Daniel Ominde Okoth: **Media and the pandemic. Adapting to survive: radio and digital media in Eastern Africa.** Johannesburg: Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung (KAS), Media Programme Sub-Sahara Africa, 2021, 22 p.
"... Radio is still the region's most popular medium, especially in rural parts of the region where the majority of the population still live. The little advertisement revenue that still goes to media houses in the region lies in the hands of very few media outlets with a national reach. Most of these are entertainment-focused commercial radio stations. Most of the digital media revenue from advertisers go straight into the hands of big-tech corporations like Google, Facebook and Twitter. The little that remains is shared among social media influencers and fad bloggers. Smaller radio stations and digital publications in the region have been forced to find alternative models to finance their operations. These include partnerships with development agencies, non-governmental organisations (NGOs) and religious institutions. There are numerous opportunities in the digital space than those in legacy media – or traditional media (such as print and analogue broadcast media) – can still take advantage of to achieve sustainability. Paywalls, a model introduced by Kenya's leading newspapers the Daily Nation and The Standard on their digital publications can be replicated across the region. The radio of the future will need to converge with digital media if it is to maintain its position as the most preferred medium." (Summary of findings, p.2-3)
https://www.kas.de/documents/285576/285625/Media%20and%20the%20pandemic%20-%20The%20fight%20for%20survival.pdf/3aca44b4-f 20e-22c4-a1ad-d704b0bc0236?version=1.0&t=1624356800394

AMERICAS & CARIBBEAN

318. **70 años de la televisión argentina.** In: Revista Argentina de Comunicación, vol. 9, nr. 12, 2021, 339 p.
"La elección de la temática de esta convocatoria fue incitada por la conmemoración de los 70 años de la primera transmisión televisiva en el país realizada el 17 de octubre de 1951 por Canal 7 de Buenos Aires que era dependiente de LR3 Radio Belgrano, de propiedad del Estado nacional y que estaba a cargo del presidente Juan Domingo Perón. Pero el acontecimiento resulta una excusa para recoger las reflexiones que se están dando en el campo académico en torno a un objeto de estudio que había hegemonizado la producción intelectual durante las últimas décadas del siglo XX en las que la televisión asumía un papel relevante como articulador de la vida social, cultural y política de nuestro país. Partíamos de la presunción que en el presente ese rol hegemónico se diluía en un ecosistema medial más diverso y que los estudios de los medios de

comunicación habían reconducido gran parte de su atención para comprender las dinámicas, afectaciones y apropiaciones de los medios digitales, y la televisión (como forma tecnológica y cultural) parecería transitar un proceso de envejecimiento y disolución que no la hacía merecedora de los esfuerzos intelectuales. Sin embargo lo que se advierte es que el abordaje del medio televisivo se ha reinventado ampliando sus límites, instalando la problematización en la diversidad de dispositivos y formas narrativas que configuran lo audiovisual transmedia." (p.7)
https://fadeccos.ar/revista/index.php/rac/issue/view/3/4

ASIA & PACIFIC

319. **Disconnected: information dynamics in BARMM during the COVID-19 pandemic.** Internews, 2021, 66 p.
"This Information Ecosystem Assessment (IEA) aims to study the information environment in the Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (BARMM) of the Philippines during the COVID-19 pandemic in 2020. Its main objective is to explore the dynamics of information in the region. The first section of the report discusses the media landscape in BARMM and its implication on the supply of information in the region during the pandemic. The second section covers the information demands and experiences of communities, particularly those from vulnerable groups such as internally displaced persons (IDP) and remote populations. It also tackles the access to as well as the use and influence of information, along with identifying its trusted sources for the locals. The third section explains the dynamics between the information supply and demand from the community along with their effects on trust, influence, and behaviors. The fourth section outlines the humanitarian response to COVID-19 and the challenges faced by different organizations in their efforts to inform the public at large."
https://internews.org/resource/disconnected-information-dynamics-barmm-during-covid-19-pandemic/

320. **Information ecosystem assessment: Malaysia.** Internews, 2021, 113 p.
"The overarching themes identified from the national information ecosystem analysis findings: Lack of basic infrastructure such as electricity cuts and poor/non-existent internet coverage, is a major barrier to accessing information; Pusat Internet 1Malaysia is highly in demand in rural communities; TV is the most trusted source of information across all locations and age groups despite digital media growth; Locally relevant news on health and community/land rights issues are the most needed information; High distrust in political news/information and politicians; Fake news is a major problem across all media and communication platforms; Influencers such as politicians, religious leaders and village chiefs affect the effectiveness in providing information to the public; Self-determination and empowerment of communities can be achieved by using hyper-local news outlets/mediums." (Executive summary, p.5)
https://internews.org/resource/information-ecosystem-assessment-malaysia/

321. **The pen vs the AK-47: the future of Afghan media under the Taliban.** Shorenstein Center, 2021
"Written just prior to the Taliban's rapid takeover of Afghanistan, this new report from Shorenstein Center Fellow Samiullah Mahdi provides an overview of the media landscape in Afghanistan, and the threats to and opportunities for press freedom in the region." (Introduction)
https://shorensteincenter.org/pen-vs-ak-47-future-afghan-media-taliban/

322. Jahanzaib Haque, Shah Bano Ali Khan: **Pakistan's internet landscape 2020.** Islamabad: Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung (FES); Bytes for All, 2021, 89 p.
"The internet brought new opportunities for Pakistan to develop into a progressive society and a more democratic country, and it opened doors for more forms of criminal activity (like fraud, child pornography, etc.), more intimidation and the spreading extremism, and more information gathering on citizens by business and state agents. It will be highly important to Pakistan to more actively and more successfully develop the positive sides of IT technology, internet services, and the social media, while at the same time check its excesses, problems and abuses. FES Pakistan is delighted to present the report "Internet Landscape 2020" It is providing an excellent overview of internet usage, and on its dangers and opportunities. We hope, the report will facilitate a broad discussion about the use and further development of the internet in Pakistan, to fully tun it into another means for Pakistan to utilize its full potential and develop into a more progressive, citizen-oriented country." (Preface, p.4)
http://library.fes.de/pdf-files/bueros/pakistan/18229.pdf

323. Anna Keshelashvili, Maia Mikashavidze, Ekaterine Basilaia, Teo Kavtaradze, Mariam Menabde: **Georgia: an information ecosystem assessment.** Internews, 2021, 3 parts

"Internews' Global Tech and Europe & Eurasia teams conducted an extensive information ecosystem assessment (IEA) study in Georgia with a team of local researchers and experts. This IEA examines every region in Georgia, including minority language communities, and adopts a specific focus on social media and digital channels of communications in the analysis. The data collected in the study came from a national survey of 1310 individuals, 60 in-depth interviews and eight focus groups, as well as from ethnographic observations and the content analysis of over 12,000 social media posts. Findings in the report are published in three parts: Context, Infrastructure, Regulation, and Revenue; Production, Distribution, and Consumption of Information; Engagement, Trust and Behavior." (https://internews.org)

https://internews.org/resource/georgia-information-ecosystem-assessment/

EUROPE

324. Aida Kaisy: **Building trust in journalism: Slovakia.** Ethical Journalism Network; Evens Foundation; Fritt Ord, 2021, 22 p.

"This policy report provides an overview of the challenges and opportunities that the media are facing in Slovakia. Based on a number of interviews that took place with key Slovak media stakeholders, it finds that the Slovak media landscape is currently the freest of the Visegrad countries, despite an increase in both government and oligarch control of media. These findings are in line with its RSF Press Freedom Ranking of 33rd place in 2020, up two places on the previous year. The murder of investigative reporter, Ján Kuciak, in 2018 was a turning point which established sense of solidarity amongst the media profession which is coupled with an apparent desire amongst some of the public to investigative journalism, demonstrated through their financial support of a number of influential independent media titles. There are some concerns in relation to mainstream media ownership which appears to remain firmly in the grip of a select number of financial groups and oligarchs with strong business and economic interests although a recent sale of shares in leading publication the Denník SME to the Media Development Investment Fund (MDIF), a non-for-profit investment fund for independent media raises some hope. The government also continues to control the public media through politicised appointment processes and public advertising spend. The popularity of websites, which are typified by health disinformation and anti-European Union narratives, is a further cause for concern as similar narratives are now being disseminated by some of the online media. The tradition for investigative journalism is strong in Slovakia, however, and it is having some impact on policy and tackling corruption." (Executive summary)

https://ethicaljournalismnetwork.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/07/Building-Trust-report-SK_FINAL-1.pdf

325. Marijana Grbeša & Marija Volarevic: **Media in Croatia: from freedom fighters to tabloid avengers.** In: Publizistik, vol. 66, 2021, p.621-636

"The article provides an overview of the Croatian media landscape and its transformation that has been driven by the processes of democratization, commercialization and digitalization. The main media-related concerns from 1990 to 2000 were freedom of the press, autonomy of journalism and censorship. The liberalization of the media market that started in 2000, led to proliferation of media outlets and galloping commercialization of media ownership and content. The next big change came with digitalization that fundamentally altered media habits of Croatian audiences. Television was preceded by online media as the main source of news while the press registers constant decline in readership, trust and advertising revenues. Radio remains the most trusted medium, as opposed to social media that are the least trusted source of information. Nevertheless, the level of trust in social networks in Croatia is considerably higher than the EU average. The data on media freedom and journalistic autonomy indicate that Croatia has made significant progress in this respect in the past thirty years. Although problems related to freedom, autonomy and political pressure persist, the biggest threat to journalism nowadays seems to come from within the profession. Commercialization, coupled with digitalization and merciless struggle for survival, eventually led news media to succumb to tabloid-style journalism and to radically downplay their professional standards." (Abstract)

https://doi.org/10.1007/s11616-021-00683-y%0D%0AP

326. Zrinjka Peruško, Dina Vozab, Antonija Cuvalo: **Comparing post-socialist media systems: the case of Southeast Europe.** Routledge, 2021, 320 p.

"This book explains divergent media system trajectories in the countries in southeast Europe, and challenges the presumption that the common socialist experience critically influences a common outcome in media development after democratic transformations, by showing different remote and proximate configuration of conditions that influence their contemporary shape. Applying an innovative longitudinal set-theoretical methodological approach, the book contributes to the theory of media systems with a novel theoretical framework for the comparative analysis of post-socialist media systems. This theory builds on the theory of historical institutionalism and the notion of critical junctures and path dependency in searching for an explanation for similarities or differences among media systems in the Eastern European region." (Publisher)

https://doi.org/10.4324/9780367226787

MIDDLE EAST / WESTERN ASIA & NORTH AFRICA

327. Carola Richter, Claudia Kozman (eds.): **Arab media systems.** Cambridge: Open Book Publishers, 2021, xliv, 345 p.

"This volume provides a comparative analysis of media systems in the Arab world, based on criteria informed by the historical, political, social, and economic factors influencing a country's media. Reaching beyond classical western media system typologies, Arab Media Systems brings together contributions from experts in the field of media in the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) to provide valuable insights into the heterogeneity of this region's media systems. It focuses on trends in government stances towards media, media ownership models, technological innovation, and the role of transnational mobility in shaping media structure and practices. - Each chapter in the volume traces a specific country's media - from Lebanon to Morocco - and assesses its media system in terms of historical roots, political and legal frameworks, media economy and ownership patterns, technology and infrastructure, and social factors (including diversity and equality in gender, age, ethnicities, religions, and languages)." (Publisher)

https://www.openbookpublishers.com/product/1281

328. **Media and information landscape in Lebanon.** Internews; Maharat Foundation, 2021, 59 p.

"Through a combination of qualitative in-depth interviews with alternative media outlets, quantitative audience surveys involving over 1500 respondents, and focus-group discussions with women and youth civil society actors, this media and information landscape (MILA) evaluates the level of trust towards different information sources and explores the information flow, dynamics, gaps, and needs experienced by vulnerable groups in marginalized areas. The findings detail gaps between alternative media outlets' objectives and its organizational structure or capacity needed to achieve its vision, legal and regulatory constraints that limit the accurate sharing of information with audiences, and the detrimental impact of Lebanon's economic hardships on media financing. The report thus analyzes the information needs of women and youth in marginalized areas, explores linkages between alternative media outlets and civil society actors, and offers recommendations to strengthen media outlet's capacity to delivery quality news and scale up their reach." (Publisher)

https://internews.org/resource/media-and-information-landscape-in-lebanon/

329. C. Ann Hollifield: **Media viability in Lebanon: applying DW Akademie's media viability indicators.** Bonn: Deutsche Welle DW Akademie, 2021, 46 p.

"The biggest detriments to news media viability in Lebanon include: The political partisanship of the media; A lack of sustainable business models for the media; An oversaturated and hypercompetitive media market resulting in lowered quality of content; Too little competition in the advertisement market, which is dominated by one advertising agency and big digital companies such as Google; Non-transparent media ownership and funding (including foreign direct funding); Problematic audience behaviours including the creation of "ideological bubbles" based on political or religious interests. The results lead to the conclusion that news media viability in Lebanon can best be improved by working towards a less overcrowded media market, reducing foreign direct funding, establishing sustainable business models and more independent and free conditions for the production of quality news content." (Executive summary, p.6)

https://www.dw.com/en/first-ever-media-viability-assessment-of-lebanon/a-58101358

330. Alena Strohmaier, Angela Krewani (eds.): **Media and mapping practices in the Middle East and North Africa: producing space.** Amsterdam University Press, 2021, 323 p.
https://doi.org/10.5117/9789462989092

Migrants, Minorities, Indigenous Peoples, Disadvantaged Groups & Media

GENERAL & INTERNATIONAL

331. Susanne Fengler, Monika Lengauer, Anna-Carina Zappe (eds.): **Reporting on migrants and refugees: handbook for journalism educators.** Paris: UNESCO, 2021, xiv, 304 p.

"This handbook enables journalism educators worldwide to address one of the challenges of the 21st century – migration and refugee matters. In a set of thirteen modules, journalism educators are provided with a comprehensive curriculum. It covers all aspects needed to train analysis, research, presentation, marketing, and ethics of migration coverage. The handbook is unique as it comprises results of communication studies as well as political and social sciences. It has been developed by an international and cross-cultural group of media researchers, media educators and media practitioners. Journalism educators will be enabled to jump-start a new curriculum. Journalism students will learn that matters of migration and forced displacement are concerned about human beings and therefore require knowledge and awareness of accurate facts, reliable sources, ethical reporting and good practices. Experienced journalists will benefit from using the volume as a self-learning tool, and media development organizations may adapt the curriculum to their training plans." (Short summary, p.III)
https://unesdoc.unesco.org/ark:/48223/pf0000377890

332. **Reporting migration: a handbook on migration reporting for journalists.** Vienna: International Centre for Migration Policy Development, 2020, 193 p.

"As you have seen in this handbook, the media can have a huge influence on the overall image of migrants and on migration itself, contributing strongly to the formation of a public discourse and opinion-making on this topic and highlighting the most pressing migration challenges or the various benefits of migration. As the public tends to inform itself through the media, the impact of the latter on determining the national migration policy of a country has become ever more crucial. The attitude and treatment of migrants by the majority population thus greatly depends on how the media presents them, what issues the media chooses to report on and which ones it omits. The media may either replicate and reinforce existing widespread stereotypes or contribute to a more differentiated and fact-based perception of migrants." (Conclusion)
https://www.icmpd.org/file/download/50559/file/Handbook%20on%20Reporting%20Migration%20EN.pdf

333. Kevin Smets, Koen Leurs, Myria Georgiou, Saskia Witteborn, Radhika Gajjala (eds.): **The Sage handbook of media and migration.** Los Angeles et al.: Sage, 2020, 638 p.
http://dx.doi.org/10.4135/9781526476982

334. Sandra L. Borden (ed.): **The Routledge companion to media and poverty.** New York: Routledge, 2022, xxv, 478 p.
"The book is divided into five sections that examine philosophical principles for reporting on poverty, the history and nature of poverty coverage, problematic representations of people experiencing poverty, poverty coverage as part of reporting on public policy, and positive possibilities for poverty coverage. Each section provides an introduction to the topic, as well as a broad selection of essays illuminating key issues and a Q&A with a relevant journalist. Topics covered include news coverage of corporate philanthropy, structural bias in reporting, representations of the working poor, the moral demands of vulnerability and agency, community empowerment, and citizen media. The book's broad focus considers media and poverty at both the local and global levels with contributors from sixteen countries." (Publisher)
https://doi.org/10.4324/9780429291333

335. **Disability reporting in the media.** Internews, 2021, 18 p.

"In this manual, we disucss key disability issues, key messages and principles for journalists wanting to support the human rights of Africans with disabilities. The manual also deals with terminology - it is about using words and that puts the person rather than the disability first. Jounalists will learn how to create disability programs that resonate with their audiences and encourage wider PwDs (Persons with Disability) participation at every level of the society despite the barriers they must deal with ... This manual has been developed for handling the workshops based on the contents of the guide. It provides guidelines and tools for a three-day workshop on the guide." (p.3-4)
https://internews.org/resource/disability-reporting-in-the-media-2021/

336. Anna Gladkova Jamil, Sadia / (eds.): **Ethnic Journalism in the Global South.** Cham: Palgrave Macmillan, 2021, xiii, 319 p.

"This book focuses on ethnic journalism in the Global South, approaching it from two angles: as a professional area and as a social mission. The book discusses journalistic practices and ethnic media in the Global South, managerial and editorial strategies of ethnic media outlets, their content specifics, target audience, distribution channels, main challenges and trends of development in the digital age." (Publisher)
https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-030-76163-9

337. Katie Ellis, Gerard Goggin, Beth A. Haller, Rose-mary Curtis (eds.): **The Routledge companion to disability and media.** London; New York: Routledge, 2020, xxvi, 423 p.
FUTURE TERRAINS OF TRANSFORMATION
https://doi.org/10.4324/9781315716008

338. José Manuel Ramos Rodríguez: **Are indigenous voices being heard? A study on the state of indigenous community broadcasting in 19 countries = Voces indígenas. ¿Están siendo escuchadas? Estudio sobre el estado de la radiodifusión comunitaria indígena en 19 países.** Cambridge, MA: Cultural Survival; Toronto: World Association for Christian Communication (WACC), 2020, 135 p.

"Indigenous Peoples have been excluded from accessing media for many reasons, including their geographic location, languages, and legal barriers. Indigenous Peoples living in isolated areas have little physical access tu urban-centred media. Similarly, a lack of awareness of human rights, freedoms, and the right to access information on State and municipal services contributes to obstacles. Indigenous journalists work in difficult conditions in remote areas, and are often the only mediums informing their communities on rights violations and cultural, environmental, and social issues, which would otherwise be ignored by other media sources. Although all journalists face similar threats, it is often indigenous journalists and communicators who are most impacted, as in most cases they work in informal settings in rural areas that are inaccessible to the mainstream media and even to government officials. They often lack access to protection mechanisms and justice. Indigenous journalists are generally not formally recognized as journalists because they do not have formal university training or they are not affiliated with a major press or news agency. This additional safety risk often goes unreported and is overlooked by both government and international agencies.
In this regard, the Indigenous Media and Communication Caucus conducted and published this study in order to better understand the status of indigenous media globally, and to bring the problems faced by indigenous communit media broadcasts to a larger audience. The aim is for this study to be the basis of international advocacy in international forums, including the United Nations. This report will also be helpful in advocating for the right to freedom of expression within legal frameworks, as well as in advocating for better laws and policies to access community or non-commercial radio frequencies." (About htis report, p.5)
https://www.culturalsurvival.org/sites/default/files/IMPRESION_RADIO%20COMUNITARIA-23NOV-web2.pdf

339. **Retrouver du lien: s'informer au sein des communautés déplacées au Mali au temps de la COVID-19.** Internews, 2021, 79 p.

Cette évaluation de l'écosystème de l'information documente comment l'information autour de la pandémie de la COVID-19 est produite au Mali ainsi que les pratiques informationnelles des Populations Déplacées internes (PDI) dans les régions de Bamako, Ségou, Sikasso, Mopti et Tombouctou. Elle s'appuie sur des entretiens approfondis et des discussions de groupe avec des membres de la communauté des Populations Déplacées Internes (PDI) vivant dans des camps de déplacés, des organisations humanitaires, des responsables étatiques et des professionnels de l'information ainsi que sur les données quantitatives d'une enquête menée à Bamako et Ségou. Il existe une multitude de médias avec des profils différents. Parmi eux, nous pouvons retenir les télévisions et les radios (publiques, privées, communautaires et confessionnelles), les médias numériques (le web, les médias sociaux), et la presse écrite (journaux quotidiens, publications périodiques) ainsi que les organismes professionnels liés à la diffusion de l'information. La pénétration des médias sociaux peut varier d'une région à une autre. Les populations des villes accèdent aussi plus facilement aux médias sociaux à cause de la limitation géographique de certains fournisseurs. Malgré cette apparente saturation de l'environnement médiatique, l'Enquête Démographique et de Santé (EDS 2018) démontre que 39% de femmes et 31% des hommes de la population malienne en général ne sont exposés à aucun média comme source d'information." (Résumé sommaire)

https://internews.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/04/RiT_IEA_Mali_IDPs_202102_fr.pdf

340. T. M. M. de Groot, M. Veldman, W. Jacquet, R. M. H. Peters, T. Vanwing, P. Meurs: **Reducing albinism related stigma in Tanzania: an exploration of the impact of radio drama and radio interview.** In: Disability & Society, 2021, 22 p.

"Reducing stigma is key to improving the wellbeing of people with albinism in Tanzania. This study aimed to obtain more insight into the effects of two radio interventions with regard to albinism-related stigma: a radio drama and a radio interview. Assessment of the radio interventions was based on two attitude measurement instruments (The Albinism Explanatory Model Interview Catalogue Community Stigma Scale and the Albinism Social Distance Scale), an entertainment scale, and two informal (group) interviews. In total, 111 community members participated in the assessment prior to the radio drama, and 65 after. In the case of the radio interview, 123 community members participated in the assessment prior to the radio show, and 77 after. Following the radio drama, a significant reduction was found in terms of community stigma, and a reduction in social distance was found after both interventions. The entertainment score for both interventions was high, but significantly higher for the radio drama. The respondents indicated that they had gained more understanding of albinism as a result of the interventions, and were positive about this type of education. The current study shows that a radio show in which the listener interacts with someone with albinism can contribute to a reduction in stigma, and demonstrates that different types of radio intervention can have different outcomes." (Abstract)
https://doi.org/10.1080/09687599.2021.1874299

341. Mamaponya Motsai, Mapi Mhlangu: **Changing the narrative on migration in SADC: a newsroom manual. A conflict-sensitive approach to migration reporting.** Internews, 2021, 40 p.

"This manual brings together principles of conflict-sensitive journalism with practical strategies for reporting on migration. It explores how media workers can play a role in protecting and promoting rights of migrants, asylum seekers and refugees. It provides guidelines that both editors and their journalists can follow as they strategise around ways of reporting on the migration issue, what to do during conflict and how to cover the post-conflict period. This handbook was developed for the Southern African media after an eight-month project that explored the roles journalists can play in reporting on migration in the region. It is based on presentations delivered at a series of workshops organised by Internews in South Africa on the theme 'Changing the Narrative on Migrants in Southern Africa'." (Foreword)

https://internews.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/05/South_Africa_Migration_Manual_Internews_2021-05.pdf

342. Pan African Research Services, Christoph Spurk et al.: **No newspapers here: information needs assessments among refugees and host communities in Ethiopia, Kenya and Tanzania. Exploratory phase 2019.** Bonn: Deutsche Welle Akademie, 2021, 177 p.

"When DW Akademie started a new media development project on Refugees and Migration in Africa in 2019, we knew our objective: We wanted to find ways to improve access to information for people affected by displacement, to provide channels for these people to express themselves and to improve the dialogue between displaced communities and host communities. However, we didn't know how people in and around our project areas in Kakuma (Kenya), Gambella (Ethiopia), Kagera, and Kigoma (Tanzania) communicated. In the absence of studies specific to these three locations in East Africa, we conducted information needs assessments. We had many questions: What languages do people speak in these communities? Do they have access to broadcast, print and digital media? Which sources of information do they trust? What kind of information is lacking? To find out, we commissioned a Kenyan research consultancy company to do a quantitative survey of more than 1,700 people in and around refugee camps, organize 32 focus group discussions and interview 25 key informants. We found that information seeking and communication habits were radically different in the three locations. While 54 percent of refugee respondents in the Tanzania study listened to radio, the rate was much lower among refugee respondents in Kenya (25 percent) and Ethiopia (20 percent), where local or international organizations and other people were the most frequently used sources of information. Internet usage varied between 9 percent and 39 percent and tends to be higher in urban areas and among host communities than in rural areas and among refugees." (Foreword)

https://static.dw.com/downloads/58899652/dwa-informationsbedarfsanalyseengesamt.pdf

AMERICAS & CARIBBEAN

343. **La situación del derecho a la comunicación con énfasis en las y los comunicadores indígenas y afrodescendientes de América Latina.** San Cristóbal de Las Casas, Chiapas: Proyecto Videoastas Indígenas de la Frontera Sur (PVIFS); Coordinadora Latinoamericana de Cine y Comunicación de los Pueblos Indígenas (CLACPI); alterNativa; Universidad de Ciencias y Artes de Chiapas (UNICACH), Centro de Estudios Superiores de México y Centroamérica (CESMECA); Cooperativa Editorial Retos; Consejo Latinoamericano de Ciencias Sociales (CLACSO), 2020, 260 p.

"El libro busca visibilizar la preocupante situación que atraviesan las y los comunicadores indígenas y afrodescendientes particularmente en Argentina, Bolivia, Brasil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, México, Nicaragua y Venezuela. En el marco de la defensa por sus derechos, tierras, territorios y cultura, los trabajadores se encuentran expuestos a múltiples situaciones de violencia cotidiana ... En un primer momento, el libro analiza la forma en que los pueblos comprenden la comunicación y en especial la comunicación ancestral indígena frente a las concepciones modernas de comunicación y un sistema de medios latinoamericano cada vez más concentrado. A su vez, plantea que la comunicación todavía es un derecho emergente, en disputa y en construcción. Si bien en muchos de los países analizados el derecho a la comunicación está reconocido explícitamente en sus constituciones, todavía falta para un pleno respeto de su ejercicio. En este marco, releva y sistematiza los instrumentos legales tanto nacionales como internacionales disponibles. Por otra parte, el trabajo demuestra la falta de información sistematizada en relación al tema y plantea que la carencia de reportes panorámicos claros es parte de la discriminación y marginación de los y las comunicadores y sus pueblos. Finalmente, proporciona una serie de recomendaciones para el fortalecimiento de una comunicación democrática y plural." (Editorial)

http://209.177.156.169/libreria_cm/archivos/pdf_1775.pdf

344. Puentes de comunicación: cómo cubrir la migración y el refugio venezolanos. Guía y glosario para periodistas, comunicadores y medios. Efecto Cocuyo; Deutsche Welle DW Akademie, 2020, 188 p.

"Para contribuir a que las sociedades entiendan de una mejor manera los problemas a los que se enfrentan los migrantes y busquen en conjunto soluciones que mejoren la convivencia, nació Puentes de Comunicación. El proyecto está impulsado por el medio digital venezolano Efecto Cocuyo y la organización alemana DW Akademie y ha sido posible gracias al apoyo financiero del Ministerio Federal de Asuntos Exteriores de Alemania. Una de sus primeras acciones fue el curso virtual "Cobertura periodística de la migración y el refugio venezolano", dirigido a periodistas de Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador y Perú. Durante tres meses, 62 profesionales se formaron en nuevas tendencias del periodismo de investigación y en el uso de herramientas digitales aplicadas a la cobertura de los procesos migratorios con una perspectiva de derechos humanos. La presente guía reúne los contenidos elaborados por los docentes de este curso a los que se suma un completo glosario de términos imprescindibles para poder contar los procesos migratorios con calidad y precisión." (Prólogo, p.7-8)
https://puentesdecomunicacion.org/guiapdc.pdf

345. En movimiento durante la pandemia COVID-19: información, confianza e influencia entre venezolanos en Nariño, Colombia. Internews, 2021, 74 p.

"1. Los proveedores de información no han atendido suficientemente las necesidades de los refugiados y migrantes en la región, especialmente aquellos en situaciones más vulnerables como los refugiados y migrantes LGBTQI+ y aquellos con estatus migratorio irregular. Los líderes comunitarios para las asociaciones venezolanas no se han involucrado directamente en la reproducción del contenido de los medios, pero juegan un papel importante en la producción y distribución de información para las comunidades. 2. Los periodistas y las plataformas de medios carecen de información específica sobre los derechos de los refugiados y migrantes, con brechas de información sobre el estatus migratorio y los derechos legales. Asimismo, la falta de financiamiento de las plataformas y organizaciones de medios resulta en el retraso de la difusión de información y no asegura que la comunidad tenga acceso oportuno a información legal importante ..." (Conclusiones claves, p.3)
https://internews.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/04/RiT_IEA_Colombia_Narino_202102_es.pdf

346. Fernanda Amaral: Voices from the favelas: media activism and counter-narratives from below. New York; London: Rowman & Littlefield, 2021, xiv, 184 p.

"The mainstream media in Brazil portrays favelas (unregulated low-income neighbourhoods) in a negative light. This has been the case since their emergence over a century ago. Voices from the Favelas navigates through the contemporary representation of the favelas in the established media, discussing how this partial representation impacts issues of identity and social segregation, the legitimation of structural violence in those sites, and providing an account of the recent emergence of digital social networks as "counterpublics". In order to understand the struggle against the characterisation of the favela as a site dominated by violence (a framework which has been disseminated on a global scale and accepted as the norm), this book will take its readers inside the mindset of the favela media activists, examining the production of information and the organisation of the residents as they resist and challenge the status quo." (Publisher)

347. José Beltrán: Del mutante a la persona: claves para comunicar sobre discapacidad desde un enfoque de derechos. Santo Domingo: Fundación Francina, 2021, 43 p.

"La primera parte invita a reflexionar sobre los criterios de noticiabilidad y el uso de emociones en los contenidos comunicacionales, explora formas discursivas, propone una estructura de construcción de héroes y plantea algunas interrogantes para identificar estereotipos y falsos paradigmas en las comunicaciones. La segunda parte está orientada hacia el lenguaje, la evolución del concepto de discapacidad y sus diferentes modelos. Asimismo, se sugieren ejemplos para reflexionar respecto al contenido y abarca algunas pinceladas mínimas de análisis del discurso y fundamentos de lingüística. En la tercera parte se expone un análisis crítico sobre el tratamiento de informaciones relativas a personas con discapacidad en el

contexto dominicano, se presentan los resultados de un levantamiento hecho por nuestro equipo en los periódicos El Nuevo Diario, Hoy, Listín Diario, El Caribe y Diario Libre sobre el caso de La Lotería. El abordaje del estudio es propositivo, analiza conceptos y las interpretaciones narrativas que estos sugieren, invita a reflexionar respecto a cómo se construyen los relatos sociales a través de los canales de comunicación utilizados en los espacios periodísticos y organizacionales." (p.7)
https://fundacionfrancina.org/del-mutante-a-la-persona-como-comunicar-sobre-discapacidad-desde-un-enfoque-de-derechos/

348. Jania Kudaibergen (ed.): ¿Nuevas formas de literatura subalterna? Las editoriales cartoneras como plataforma para las voces marginadas. Berlin: edition Tranvía, Verlag Walter Frey, 2021, 167 p.

"Este volumen tiene como objetivo crear un espacio transdisciplinario y abrir un diálogo crítico en torno a las posibilidades de la representación del subalterno en la edición cartonera. El fenómeno de las editoriales cartoneras surge en el contexto de la poscrisis en Argentina, cuando un grupo de artistas decide producir libros por su propia cuenta, con tapas de cartón reciclado, involucrar a los cartoneros —personas que colectan cartón en las calles para venderlo—, y así dar vida al proyecto "Eloísa Cartonera". Este modelo de editorial alternativa y artesanal proliferó de manera impresionante en América Latina y fue incluso asociado —desde la academia— con una democratización y desjerarquización cultural. En un formato híbrido que reúne tanto contribuciones académicas como testimonios directos de los editores de cartoneras, esta colección invita a conocer a algunos de estos proyectos y reflexionar sobre su papel en el discurso dominante de la academia." (Editorial)

349. Carmen Mendivil et al.: Análisis del ecosistema de información Barranquilla | Soledad, Colombia. Internews, 2021, 42 p.

"En Barranquilla y Soledad se destacan tres categorías de necesidades de información entre la población migrante y retornada: Información legal/asuntos migratorios (76%); Medios de subsistencia (63%, incluye información laboral); Necesidades primarias (55%, esta categoría incluye los temas de salud). Las redes sociales son los canales más usados por su bajo costo. La radio, la gran derrotada de los medios tradicionales. Los migrantes prefieren la atención presencial en las entidades, pero no saben cómo acceder a ellas." (Principales hallazgos, p.3)
https://internews.org/resource/evaluacion-del-ecosistema-de-informacion-barranquilla-y-soledad-colombia/

350. Hildegard Willer, Tessy Palacios, Irene Palla: La percepción pública respecto a las personas venezolanas en el espejo de los medios de comunicación en el Perú. Lima: Pontificia Universidad Católica del Perú, Instituto de Democracia y Derechos Humanos, 2021, 109 p.

"El hallazgo más importante de este estudio no tiene que ver con el uso del lenguaje cuando se habla de la migración, sino con la representación del venezolano en los medios nacionales. Se trata, pues, de un estudio pionero que prueba la criminalización de las personas venezolanas en los medios de comunicación, ya que la delincuencia es el tema principal con el que se los asocia: el 70% (televisión) y el 80% (diarios populares) de todas las notas que se referían a venezolanos y venezolanas trataban de temas policiales y de crimen. En estas notas, los ciudadanos venezolanos cumplían el rol de victimario en un 65% y en un 15%, el de infractor de la ley. Esto significa que en cuatro de cinco notas o reportajes en las que un lector o televidente en el Perú lee o escucha de una persona venezolana, es porque se la relaciona con un tema de delincuencia, muchas veces violenta. Esto genera en el lector o televidente la impresión de que la migración y las personas migrantes están asociadas con un supuesto incremento de la inseguridad ciudadana. Así el 86,3% de los encuestados opinó que la migración venezolana había contribuido a la inseguridad ciudadana en el Perú. La asociación de la persona migrante con la delincuencia produce, además, distancia, temor o hasta rechazo para con los migrantes. Por su parte, en las personas venezolanas genera un estigma que les dificulta la inserción en la sociedad." (Conclusiones, p.97)
https://cdn01.pucp.education/idehpucp/wp-content/uploads/2021/10/20225310/Diagno%DE%B1stico-de-medios_18_oct.pdf

351. Cheryl Martens, Cristina Venegas, Etsa Franklin Salvio Sharupi Tapuy (eds.): **Digital activism, community media, and sustainable communication in Latin America.** Cham: Palgrave Macmillan, 2020, xxi, 358 p.

ASIA & PACIFIC

352. Samuel Doveri Vesterbye, Shairbek Dzhuraev, Andreas Marazis: **Socio-economic impact of COVID-19 and media consumption among vulnerable communities in Central Asia.** European Neigbourhood Council; Internews, 2021, 44 p.

"Social media (Instagram, Facebook, Telegram followed by Twitter) are the biggest information channels in general, but especially for youth, with preference for visual content (short videos, reels, pictures with quotes, little text). For example, in Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan between 50% and 63% of labour migrants and ethnic minorities report Instagram as their preferred information source. Labour migrants were the most covered vulnerable community among the three target groups of this study in all media across Central Asia during COVID-19. Only local media is reported to have, occasionally, addressed refugee and stateless persons and ethnic or other minority groups. High levels of Internet restrictions on information access are reported among vulnerable communities. At times, this correlates with Internet access, depending on connection strength. In many other cases, it however refers to blocked websites and censors hip directly imposed by governments. Thirty-six percent of refugees and stateless persons reported Internet restrictions, while the figure for ethnic minorities in Tajikistan is 50% and 56% in Kazakhstan ... There is a strong tendency among media consumers to consider online media as a source of fake news. The survey data as well as in-depth interviews suggest that the trust in traditional media, such as television and radio, correlates with distrust in online media. On the other side, it is clear that a similarly large group of respondents distrust television and radio, primarily because these two types of media are associated with government control. International media is cited as more reliable and accurate for COVID-19-related news compared to local news, as there is a lack of credible, independent and financially sustainable local media, particularly targeting vulnerable communities." (Executive summary, p.2)

https://internews.org/resource/socio-economic-impact-covid-19-and-media-consumption-among-vulnerable-communities-central/

353. Murali Shanmugavelan: **Caste-hate speech: addressing hate speech based on work and descent.** International Dalit Solidarity Network, 2021, 33 p.

"Caste discrimination remains one of the world's most serious human rights issues. It is intrinsically linked with hate speech, but as this report has demonstrated, insufficient attention has been paid to the caste-based aspects of hate speech. All too often, caste-hate speech is allowed to continue unchecked, not least on social media platforms. Campaigners against caste discrimination rightly argue that unless caste is specifically mentioned in the human rights discourse instead of being "hidden" under other headlines, there is a huge risk that the issue will be ignored. This warning also applies to caste-hate speech. Consequently, it is essential that caste-hate speech is recognised as a protected characteristic in international covenants – and as a distinctive form of hate speech – and that Dalits are included in actions to mitigate caste-hate speech online and offline, at every level. Anything less will enable abusers to continue practising this form of hate speech – and condemn Dalits and other groups to even more abuse and violence." (Conclusion)

https://www.academia.edu/45607005/Caste_hate_speech_Addressing_hate_speech_based_on_work_and_descent

EUROPE

354. **Wie deutsche Medien mehr Vielfalt schaffen: Handbuch für professionellen Journalismus im Einwanderungsland.** Berlin: neuemedienmacher.de, 2021, 145 p.

Einleitung: Guter Journalismus ist vielfältig -- Berichten für die ganze Gesellschaft -- Diversität im Medienhaus -- Für Diversityprofis
https://neuemedienmacher.de/wissen-tools/diversity-im-medienhaus

355. Manlio Cinalli, Hans-Jörg Trenz, Verena K. Brändle, Olga Eisele, Christian Lahusen: **Solidarity in the media and public contention over refugees in Europe.** Abingdon, Oxon; New York: Routledge, 2021, xi, 207 p.

"Focusing on the public sphere, the book follows the assumption that solidarity is a social value, political concept and legal principle that is discursively constructed in public contentions. The analysis refers systematically and comparatively to eight European countries, namely, Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, Italy, Poland, Switzerland and the United Kingdom. Treatment of data is also original in the way it deals with variations of public spheres by combining a news media claims-making analysis with a social media reception analysis. In particular, the book highlights the prominent role of the mass media in shaping national and transnational solidarity, while exploring the readiness of the mass media to extend thick conceptions of solidarity to non-members. It proposes a research design for the comparative analysis of online news reception and considers the innovative potential of this method in relation to established public opinion research." (Publisher)

https://doi.org/10.4324/9780367817169

356. Bau, Valentina Baú: **Communicating with unaccompanied foreign minors: how UN agencies engage with newly arrived migrant and refugee children in Italy.** Respond, 2020, 14 p.

"This paper provides an overview of the communication practices that UN agencies working on the migration response in Italy have adopted in their work with newly arrived unaccompanied migrant children. These include IOM, UNICEF and UNHCR. The aim is to present the different objectives and methodologies of each agency s intervention under an overall framework. This is built both around the agencies respective areas of technical expertise and their commitment towards the principles expounded in the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child, which are applied here in the context of refugee and migrant foreign minors. Recommendations on how to strengthen these practices are offered." (Abstract)

https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.4247770

MIDDLE EAST / WESTERN ASIA & NORTH AFRICA

357. **Media, migration and displacement in the Middle East and North Africa: an explorative study.** Bonn: Deutsche Welle DW Akademie, 2021, 21 p.

"DW Akademie commissioned field studies in the following six Middle Eastern and Northern African countries in 2019/20: Lebanon, Jordan, Libya, Tunisia, Algeria and Morocco. The initiative to carry out these studies stems from DW Akademie's long-standing experience in the MENA region and the identified need to understand the singularities regarding the communication challenges posed by migration and displacement. The following research questions underpinned the study: 1. How does the national media represent the topics of migration and displacement? Are the voices of migrants and refugees heard in mainstream media? 2. What are the communication tools and strategies of important stakeholders in the field of migration and displacement in each of the six countries? 3. How do migrants and refugees access information and how do they communicate within their communities and the host societies? 4. Are migrant and refugee communities able to access information necessary to making informed decisions? What information do they seek? 5. What are the existing media development initiatives in each country?" (Introduction, p.7)

https://static.dw.com/downloads/57941321/200401dwastudieflumimenaen.pdf

358. **Peeling the onion: a multi-layered infodemic and its impact on trust for Syrians in Lebanon.** Internews, 2021, 68 p.

"Internews focuses primarily on the information ecosystem for Syrian refugees residing in Lebanon to acknowledge and unpack the unique experiences for Syrians at a time when information is heavily impacted by Lebanon's various compounding crises. The ecosystem for Syrians is assessed here as an ecosystem within Lebanon's larger information environment which largely caters to Lebanese communities." (https://internews.org)

https://internews.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/04/RiT_IEA_Lebanon_202102_en.pdf

Research in Communication / Media Studies

AMERICAS & CARIBBEAN

359. Afonso de Albuquerque, Camilla Quesada Tavares: **Corporatism, fractionalization and state interventionism: the development of communication studies in Brazil.** In: Publizistik, vol. 66, nr. 1, 2021, p.121-138

"This article summarizes the development of education and research in Communication Studies in Brazil. It is argued that different factors contributed to the development of the particular features that Brazilian Communication Studies present nowadays. They include: the late development of Brazilian universities, in comparison to the western societies, but also to other Latin American countries; the relatively early development of Communication programs, beginning from the late 1940s, following the example of the United States; state interventionism in the universities' curricula, and the influence exerted by other non-academic social actors, such as journalists' unions. As the result of the influence of these factors, Communication Studies organized according to two entirely different logics: undergraduate studies focus on specialized professional fields (such as Journalism, Advertising, Public Relations, Cinema) and adopt a practical approach with respect to them; otherwise, graduate studies employ a much more general and academic approach focusing on Communication as a whole. The article also discusses the challenges faced by Communication Studies at present, resulting both from the changes in the media landscape and a hostile political scenario, associated with the rise of Jair Bolsonaro, an ultra-rightist politician who openly disdains science (and human sciences in particular)." (Abstract)
https://doi.org/10.1007/s11616-020-00622-3

360. Yamila Heram, Santiago Gándara: **Pioneras en los estudios latinoamericanos de comunicación.** Buenos Aires: Teseopress, 2021, 209 p.

"Este libro tiene por objetivo visibilizar y reconocer las contribuciones de las mujeres pioneras en los estudios de comunicación en América Latina, y lo hace con un doble propósito. Por un lado, como aporte a la historia del campo de la comunicación, a la que pretende completar con estas otras historias de investigadoras. Por el otro, como aporte a la enseñanza de los estudios latinoamericanos en el ámbito universitario. Recogemos aquí el desafío de diversos colectivos de estudiantes que comenzaron en los últimos años a advertir sobre la ausencia de autoras en los (nuestros) programas de estudio. Entendimos que tal cuestión —al mismo tiempo, cuestionamiento— no podía ser despachada con la inclusión de algún cupo bibliográfico, sino que más bien debía ser abordada a partir del examen atento de las contribuciones de aquellas primeras investigadoras que abrieron un camino: Regina Gibaja, Lisa Block de Behar, Mabel Piccini, Michèle Mattelart, Beatriz Sarlo, Margarita Graziano, Paula Wajsman, Elizabeth Fox, Margarita Zires Roldán, Fátima Fernández Christlieb, entre otras." (Editora)
https://www.teseopress.com/pionerasenlosestudioslatinoamericanosdecomunicacion/

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