Media Development Publications

July 2016 – June 2017

A selection of new publications at the CAMECO literature database

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

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

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Contents

Audience Research & Media Use

AFRICA, SUB-SAHARAN

1. Wendy Willems, Winston Mano (eds.): **Everyday media culture in Africa: audiences and users.** London: Routledge, 2016, 260 p.
Contents: 1. Decolonizing and provincializing audience and internet studies: contextual approaches from African vantage points / Wendy Willems and Winston Mano -- 2. Media culture in Africa? A practice-ethnographic approach / Jo Helle Valle -- 3. 'The African listener': state-controlled radio, subjectivity, and agency in colonial and post-colonial Zambia / Robert Heinze -- 4. Popular engagement with tabloid TV: a Zambian case study / Herman Wasserman and Loisa Mbatha -- 5. 'Our own WikiLeaks': popularity, moral panic and tabloid journalism in Zimbabwe / Admire Mare -- 6. Audience perceptions of radio stations and journalists in the Great Lakes region / Marie-Soleil Frère -- 7. Audience participation and BBC's digital quest in Nigeria / Abdullahi Tasiu Abubakar -- 8. 'Radio locked on @Citi973': Twitter use by FM radio listeners in Ghana / Seyram Avle -- 9. Mixing with MXit when you're 'mix': mobile phones and identity in a small South African town / Alette Schoon and Larry Strelitz -- 10. Brokers of belonging: elders and intermediaries in Kinshasa's mobile phone culture / Katrien Pype -- 11. Agency behind the veil: gender, digital media and being 'ninja' in Zanzibar / Thembi Mutch.

EUROPE

2. **Media consumption survey - Ukraine 2016.** Internews, 2016, 42 p.
"The Internews annual media consumption survey shows more Ukrainians searching for news online and fewer getting their news from television. Trust in Ukrainian online media is also up, matching the trend in greater consumption. The survey also shows that Ukrainians are consuming Russian media far less than they did last year, and that trust in Russian media continues to decline." (Internews website)
https://www.internews.org/sites/default/files/resources/Media_Consumption_Survey_2016-09_Eng_Internews.pdf

3. Doru Petru, Viorica Zatic: **Public perception of false and distorted information covered by the media: Republic of Moldova.** IMAS, 2016, 49 p.
"Only 8% of respondents stated that the media in Moldova exhibit, to a very large extent, a responsible behavior toward their audiences. The majority of respondents or 56% stated they were dissatisfied with the lack of responsibility of the national media. One in ten respondents considered him/herself very informed; another five in ten respondents are quite satisfied in terms of perceived level of information. Television is still the main source of social and political news in Moldova, with 65% of respondents citing it as the preferred source, followed by the Internet (websites) (24%), and the social networking sites and radio stations with 5% each. According to the study "Measuring the perceptions of sociopolitical news by the media audience in the Republic of Moldova", realized in October 2015, information sources have their specific audiences. Television is preferred mostly by occupationally inactive people, aged over 45 years, with secondary and low levels of education. Young people, with higher levels of education, who are occupationally active, and live in municipalities show preference for getting information online." (p.5)
http://pdf.usaid.gov/pdf_docs/PA00MDJN.pdf

4. Ivanka Pjesivac, Katerina Spasovska, Iveta Imre: **The truth between the lines: conceptualization of trust in news media in Serbia, Macedonia, and Croatia.** In: Mass Communication & Society, vol. 19, nr. 3, 2016, p.323-351
"This study explored, by comparative thematic analysis, the conceptualization of trust in news media in Serbia, Macedonia, and Croatia - three countries of Eastern Europe where past oppressive regimes might have left a heritage of distrust in all institutions. The analysis of 61 in-depth interviews showed the coexistence of three connotations of trust: trust as faith in news media as expert systems, trust in journalistic selectivity (found in all three countries), and trust as confidence in news media (found only in the Serbian sample). The analysis of the interviews also indicated a possible new dimension of journalistic selectivity and showed that, when looking for the truth in media messages, Serbians, Macedonians, and Croatians relied more on themselves than on the trustworthiness of their news media systems. The implications of these results on the measurement of trust in news media and on the relationship of Eastern Europeans toward their news media systems are discussed in light of sociological theories of trust, as well as specific historical, social, and cultural circumstances in the region." (abstract)

MIDDLE EAST / WESTERN ASIA & NORTHERN AFRICA

5. Dona Abboud: **Out of Syria, inside Facebook.** Leipzig: Institut für Buchkunst, 2016, 224 p.
"During her studies at the University for Graphics and Book Art in Leipzig, Dona Abboud had mostly only contact via Facebook with her family and friends in Syria. The book presents 10 Syrian men and women with almost 2000 photos of their Facebook pages, supplemented by interviews and short biographies. It provides insight into the personal life of people from two universes that are clashing in Syria: the secular nationalists and the Salafist rebels. The book is trilingual, Arabic, English and German." (CAMECO-CD)

6. Everette E. Dennis, Justin D. Martin, Robb Wood: **Media use in the Middle East: a six-nation survey.** Qatar: Northwestern University, 2016, 110 p.

"It is too often assumed anyone can communicate via the internet or share in the benefits of easily available newspapers and free-to-air television or radio; this is not always true. Lower internet penetration and mobile broadband access in countries like Egypt and Tunisia, for example, stand in sharp contrast to that of the UAE, Saudi Arabia, and Qatar. The 2016 report brings some good news about a narrowing digital divide between these countries, along with significant gains in internet connectivity in every country studied except Tunisia, where internet access has stagnated since 2014. Six in 10 Egyptians now use the internet, considerably more than the share of Tunisians online, but just three in 10 Egyptians have access to, or choose to use, mobile broadband. It is ironic that the two countries most closely linked to the Arab uprisings—Tunisia, where the uprisings began and Egypt, the location of the most publicized revolution—are still struggling to be fully enfranchised into the digital age." (introduction, p.8)
http://www.qatar.northwestern.edu/docs/publications/research-media-use/2016-middle-east-media-use-report.pdf

7. Damian Radcliffe: **Social media in the Middle East: the story of 2016. Top trends and data from the past 12 months**, 2016, 16 p.

"This report is the fifth in a series of annual reports designed to capture key developments and data related to usage of social media in the Middle East. The past year has seen the continued growth of visual-led social networks, especially in the more affluent Gulf region. Meanwhile, the discernible growth in mobile social users(+66% notes the creative agency We Are Social) emphasizes the increasing primacy of the mobile social experience. For many users, mobile is the only way that they interact with social networks. Mobile platforms, for millions in the region, will also offer their first online experience. Recognizing this, companies like Facebook have launched Facebook Lite, an Android app targeting users on slow networks (and with small dataplans). Their Free Basics program allows customers on the Zain network in Jordan and Asia Cell, Korek and Zain in Iraq avoid data charges when using Facebook on their mobile devices. Will other providers follow suit? Yet, for all the positives, the social experience in some parts of the region remains beset with challenges. Networks and services can be blocked – both temporarily and permanently – and issues around freedom of expression persist." (introduction)
https://damianradcliffe.files.wordpress.com/2016/12/social-media-in-the-middle-east-the-story-of-2016-final.pdf

8. Benjamin Ryan, William Bell: **Media consumption in Turkey.** Gallup; Broadcasting Board of Governors (BBG), 2016, 47 slides (BBG research series)

"Key takeaways: Turks still have a large number of media outlets available to them, though press freedom is increasingly circumscribed. A significant portion of the population – especially among the better educated -- express some degree of dissatisfaction with Turkish media. No single media outlet enjoys clear dominance. Widespread access to satellite TV and digital technologies means those who wish to can and do take advantage of foreign media. Among younger Turks, Internet has become the #1 platform for news. Attitudes towards the U.S. appear less negative than in much of the Islamic world, especially among younger Turks." (slide 45)
https://www.bbg.gov/wp-content/media/2017/02/Turkey_BBG-Event_Final.pptx

Children & Media, Youth & Media, Media Literacy

GENERAL & INTERNATIONAL

9. Sylvia Braesel, Thorsten Karg: **Media and information literacy: a practical guidebook for trainers**. Bonn: Deutsche Welle DW Akademie, 2017, 165 p.

"DW Akademie's guidebook "Media and Information Literacy" contains guidelines introducing trainees to essential concepts, while our worksheets will empower trainees to successfully execute the exercises presented in our book. You can download and print any document or chapter you would like on this website.
Our guidebook gives trainersbackground information, supplies them with training ideas,-methods andworksheets. We have combined essential knowledge about media information and literacy while integrating practical training tools such as exercises, energizers, and teaching aids. Although our guidebook's core was written as an accompaniment to DWAkademie's Media and Information Literacy project in Cambodia and intended for trainers in Asia, its scope has expandedsignificantly since its initial conception. DW Akademie continues to lead Media and InformationLiteracy projects in many different countries." (website DW Akademie)
http://www.dw.com/downloads/38871690/dwaeditionmilweb.pdf

10. Belinha S. De Abreu, Paul Mihailidis, Alice Y.L. Lee, Jad Melki, Julian McDougall: **International handbook of media literacy education.** New York; London: Routledge, 2017, xiii, 415 p.

Contents: 1: Arc of Research and Central Issues in Media Literacy Education / Belinha S. De Abreu, Paul Mihailidis, Alice Y.L. Lee, Jad Melki, Julian McDougall -- **Part I: Educational Interventions.** 2: Revisiting the Popular Arts: Media Education, Cultural Values and Cultural Production / Andrew Burn -- 3: Media Literacy in Latin America: The Argentine Experience / Roxana Morduchowicz -- 4: The Challenge of Media Literacy Education in Thailand / Nonthasruang Kleebpung -- 5: Approaches to Teacher Professional Development in Digital and Media Literacy Education / Renee Hobbs -- 6: Media Literacy Approaches for Improving Youth and Family Health / Erica Weintraub Austin, Davi Israel Kallman, and Michelle Kistler -- **Part II: Safeguarding/Data and On-line Privacy.** 7: Ensuring Young People's Digital Privacy as a Fundamental Right / Kathryn C. Montgomery, Jeff Chester, and Tijana Milosevic -- 8: Surveillance in the Digital Age: Methods, Opportunities and Threats / Göran Pulkkis -- 9: 'Cosmology Episode' of Cybercrime Against Children in MENA: The Case of Egypt / Ibrahim Saleh -- 10: Use of Online Social Networks (OSNs) by Youngsters, Teachers, and Parents: Perceptions of Risk and Opportunities [Portugal] / Vitor Tomé -- 11: Digital Citizenship Education: Moving Beyond Personal Responsibility / Kristen Mattson and Marialice B.F.X. Curran -- **Part III: Engagement in Civic Life.** 12: Remediating Democracy: Participatory Youth Media Scenes, Cultural Friction, and Media Reform / Stuart R. Poyntz -- 13: Remix Politics: Political Remix as an Analytic Framework for Critical Media Literacy / Benjamin Thevenin -- 14: Are We Citizen Scientists, Citizen Sensors or Something Else Entirely? Popular Sensing and Citizenship for the Internet of Things / Catherine D'Ignazio and Ethan Zuckerman -- 15: Civic Deliberation and Engagement in a Weak Democracy: The Potential of the Digital Space in Mexico / Manuel Alejandro Guerrero -- 16: Searching for a Signal: Digital Literacy, Civic Engagement, and the Building of a Community Wi-Fi Network in Miami's Urban Core / Moses Shumow -- **Part IV: Media, Creativity and Production.** 17: Towards 'Creative Media Literacy' / Steve Connolly and Mark Readman -- 18: Integrating Key Cultural Ideas into Digital Media Literacy Production: Two Classroom-Based Case Studies / Natalie Underberg-Goode -- 19: Back to the Drawing Board: Making Comics, Making Media Literacy / Antonio López -- 20: Media Enterprise Education: Professional Practices and Everyday Creativity / Daniel Ashton -- 21: The Pedagogical Challenge in Media Practice: Craft Education and the 'Entrepreneurial' Paradigm / Jo Royle and Thinus Mattee -- **Part V: Digital Media Literacy.** 22: How Communities Manage the Media Landscape in an Era of Information Obesity / Andrew Whitworth -- 23: From "Being Tethered" to "Going Unplugged": Media Addiction and the Role of Unplugging as a Transformative Tool of Digital Literacy / Roman Gerodimos -- 24: Meta-Digital-Communication: Digital Media Literacy and the Family / Yasmine Dabbous and Khaled Nasser -- 25: Digital Media Literacy in Conflicts: The Increasing Role of Social Media in South Sudan / Anke Fiedler and Stephen Kovats -- 26: The Digital Public Sphere: Social Media as Social and Political Participation / Saba Bebawi.

11. Helle S. Jensen, Katalin Lustyik: **Negotiating 'non-profit': the survival strategies of the Sesame Workshop.** In: Media International Australia, vol. 163, nr. 1, 2017, p.97-106

"Our study focuses on Sesame Street and sets out to examine how Sesame Workshop, as a 'nonprofit' organization targeting children, has been able to continuously transform and make itself relevant in a predominantly commercial children's television landscape dominated by transnational ownership structures. The analysis includes an investigation of Sesame Workshop's mission statements, organizational structure, annual fiscal reports, promotional material and other written sources from the 1970s to the 2010s. We focus on the Workshop's own arguments and reasons for why their 'non-profit' status was, and still is, better at taking care of children's interests than the for-profit companies. These understandings are held up against the, at times, very commercial logic guiding the workshop's business model, and analysed within the economic and political context of children's television in the United States and the Workshop's key international target markets. Our theoretical framework draws upon insights from work on political economy and children's media and comparative media systems." (abstract)

12. Jeanette Steemers: **International perspectives on the funding of public service media content for children.** In: Media International Australia, vol. 163, nr. 1, 2017, p.42-55

"Funding original children's television has never been easy because this is rarely a commercially attractive proposition unless you target a global audience and tap into ancillary revenues from licenced merchandise. As a case of market failure, policy makers who wish to ensure the production of a diverse range of quality content for children have therefore pursued a range of interventions to ensure sustainable levels of local content in the face of strong competition from US-owned media services. The aim of this article is to evaluate different funding options for public service children's content in a more challenging and competitive multiplatform media environment in countries with a strong tradition of public service content for children. Focussing on interventions that go beyond public service broadcasting (PSB) (quotas, alternative funds), it assesses the extent to which these interventions reflect a future-oriented approach, or one that is mired in the status quo and vested interests." (abstract)

13. Jagtar Singh, Paulette Kerr, Esther Hamburger (eds.): **Media and information literacy: reinforcing human rights, countering radicalization and extremism. MILID yearbook 2016.** Paris: UNESCO, 2016, 314 p.

"Media and Information Literacy: Reinforcing Human Rights, Countering Radicalization and Extremism" was chosen as the theme of the 2016 MILID Yearbook. The book is divided into five sections: 1. Community Empowerment and Sustainable Development; 2. Hate speech and Incitement; 3. Radicalization and Extremism; 4. Human Rights and Gender Equality; 5. Inter-religious and Intercultural Discourses in the media. Articles submitted are linked to one of the sub-themes above in the context of media and information literacy. Special attention has been given to the intercultural dimensions of these areas. Papers involve an effort to engage the reader to understand media and information literacy beyond their home country or professional area of competence." (p.16)
http://unesdoc.unesco.org/images/0024/002463/246371e.pdf

14. Mariek M. P. Vanden Abeele: **Mobile youth culture: a conceptual development.** In: Mobile Media & Communication, vol. 4, nr. 1, 2016, p.85-101

"The concept of "mobile youth culture" is frequently used in the field of adolescent mobile phone research to refer to the distinctive ways in which youths around the world embed the mobile phone in their everyday lives. Little attention, however, has been devoted to its theoretical foundations. Drawing from youth culture theory and new (mobile) media theories, this article conceptually develops mobile youth culture by (a) describing the commonalities in adolescent mobile phone use that constitute the culture, and by (b) discussing the origins of these commonalities through an analysis of the network, the social and personal logics inherent in mobile communication technology, and the way these are appropriated by youths to accommodate their transition to adulthood. The article concludes by pointing out the shortcomings of the concept: The limited attention for the heterogeneity in adolescent media use, the integration of mobile media technologies into young people's media repertoires, the cross-generational implications of mobile media use, and the impact of local context and culture." (abstract)

15. Gabriela Goulart Mora: **Castigos físicos e humilhantes: guia de referência para a cobertura jornalística.** Brasília: ANDI Agência de Notícias dos Direitos da Infância, 2015, 73 p.

Contents: Não tem conversa! -- O que são e por que abolir os castigos físicos? -- Educar sem violência: caminhos para uma disciplina construtiva -- Políticas e projetos de enfrentamento ao castigo físico -- Marcos legais sobre o tema -- Violência entre quatro paredes: o que o jornalismo tem a ver com isso? -- Mitos e verdades sobre os castigos físicos.

subjects: children's rights; domestic violence; media coverage of children; child protection / protection of minors - manuals & training materials

http://www.andi.org.br/publicacao/castigos-fisicos-e-humilhantes-guia-de-referencia-para-cobertura-jornalistica

16. Dennis Reineck, Jan Lublinski: **Media and information literacy: a human rights-based approach in developing countries.** Bonn: Deutsche Welle DW Akademie, 2015, 8 p.

"Media and Information Literacy (MIL), defined as the ability to access, analyze, and create media, is a prerequisite for citizens to realize their rights to freedom of information and expression. A rights-based approach is pursued to define MIL in general, and Digital Media and Information Literacy (DMIL) in particular. Different projects initiated by DW Akademie are drawn on to show the importance of the aspects of creation and engagement. They illustrate that various stakeholders need to be involved so that citizens can critically access, use, and participate in the flow of information on a broad scale." (p.1)

http://www.dw.com/downloads/29875203/media-information-literacy.pdf

AFRICA, SUB-SAHARAN

17. Anke Fiedler, Michael Meyen: **Information – education – participation: media use among youth in Uganda.** Bonn: Deutsche Welle DW Akademie, 2016, 55 p. (Edition DW Akademie)

"The present report summarizes the results of a media use study that was conducted in autumn 2014 in the Ugandan districts of Kampala, Mbale, Lira, Pader and Gulu. The study consists of a quantitative survey of more than 650 survey respondents, as well as six qualitative focus groups with a total of 45 participants. The target population was children and young people between 13 and 24 years of age. The results show that radio is still the most important medium in Uganda today. 94.6% of the participating young people from the aforementioned districts have access to a radio. There are, however, signs of a change in trend. Three quarters of the respondents also have access to a TV set, meaning television is no longer a minority media form in Uganda." (executive summary)

http://www.dw.com/downloads/30497411/160615dwastudieugandafin.pdf

18. Vanessa Malila, Marietjie Oelofsen: **Young citizens in South Africa: a paradox of engagement with politics and the media.** In: Journal of African Media Studies, vol. 8, nr. 2, 2016, p.187-203

"In 2014, South Africa's democracy turned 20. Just like the young democracy is learning to find its feet, young citizens are negotiating the unknown territory of full citizenship rights while confronting a 'totally different world than that of their parents'. Whether their parents were black and not entitled to full citizenship or whether their parents were white and therefore implicated in a system that withheld full citizenship from the majority of the population, young people do not have a template to draw on for meaning and form of citizenship in a new and liberated South Africa. This article examines political participation amongst young South Africans and their negotiated participation in both political and civic activities within the context of media use and consumption. Their paradoxical relationship with both politics and the media is detailed in an attempt to understand how to deepen a culture of meaningful citizenship amongst South African youth." (abstract)

AMERICAS & CARIBBEAN

19. **Estudio de niños, niñas y adolescentes sobre el consumo de radio, televisión y otros medios de comunicación.** Lima: Consejo Consultivo de Radio y Televisión (CONCORTV), 2016, [54 p.]

subjects: television use: children; television use: youth; radio use: children; radio use: youth - Peru - audience surveys (case studies)

http://www.concortv.gob.pe/destacados/2016-estudio-cuantitativo-sobre-consumo-televisivo-y-radial-en-ninos-ninas-y-adolescentes/

20. Nadia Ferrari, Paula Rey: **Adolescentes mediatizadas: análisis de noticias sobre violencia contra las adolescentes en medios gráficos de Argentina.** Equipo Latinoamericano de Justicia y Género (ELA), 2016, 51 p.

"En 2015 los medios de comunicación registraron 286 femicidios. Entre ellos, 86 de las víctimas tenían entre 19 y 30 años y 39 eran adolescentes de entre 13 y 18 años. Resulta interesante analizar la contradicción entre la hipersexualización de niñas y adolescentes en el discurso y las imágenes habituales de los medios, el modelo de mujer que se les impone y el tratamiento posterior que reciben al ser víctimas de agresiones en las que suelen surgir diversos estereotipos. Con frecuencia el modo en que iban vestidas, por ejemplo, se puede transformar en un justificativo de lo que les ocurrió. Esto fue el disparador por el que decidimos centrarnos en este monitoreo en las adolescentes ... Parafraseando un reclamo feminista, los medios insisten en enseñarles a las mujeres cómo deben comportarse y vestirse si no quieren ser violadas o atacadas de alguna otra forma, en lugar de condenar los comportamientos de los varones violentos y enseñarles a éstos que la violencia contra las mujeres no tiene lugar en nuestra sociedad." (conclusiones, p.48)

subjects: crime & violence reporting; print media coverage of women / gender issues - Argentina - media monitoring (case studies)

http://observatorioapci.com.ar/archivos/676/a_1493657276.pdf

21. Paola Paolini, María José Ravalli: **Kids online: Chic@s conectados. Investigación sobre precepciones y hábitos de niños, niñas y adolescentes en internet y redes sociales.** Buenos Aires: UNICEF, 2016, 61 p.

"En Argentina hay más de 13 millones de niños, niñas y adolescentes (NNyA). 6 de cada 10 se comunican usando celular y 8 de cada 10 usan Internet. La tecnología atraviesa su existencia, impacta en sus modos de conocer, aprender, expresarse, divertirse y comunicarse. Para los chicos y chicas, los medios digitales son un modo habitual de comunicación y de interacción con el mundo. Construyen su identidad interactuando tanto en la vida "real" como en la virtual. Actividades como chatear, jugar en línea, buscar y compartir información y contenidos, son acciones cotidianas en sus vidas y, en definitiva, del ejercicio de su ciudadanía digital. Así, este estudio busca recabar información que permita obtener un estado de situación actualizado sobre el vínculo de los adolescentes con la tecnología, y generar evidencia para la toma de decisiones en las políticas del sector, especialmente las vinculadas con la ciudadanía digital de NNyA, la alfabetización digital y mediática y la concientización sobre el valor de un Internet sin riesgos y al servicio de prácticas positivas." (p.6)

subjects: internet & social media use: children - Argentina

http://observatorioapci.com.ar/archivos/657/a_1477965882.%20Informe%20Kids%20online

22. **Monitoreo Niñez y Adolescencia en magazines de la TV abierta 2015: análisis cuali-cuantitativo de las representaciones de niñas, niños y adolescentes en magazines televisivos, de acuerdo con el nuevo paradigma de derechos.** Buenos Aires: Autoridad Federal de Servicios de Comunicación Audiovisual (afsca), 2015, 82 p.

"Los programas de interés general dedicaron un 27,2% de su programación a la presentación de temas que involucran a niñas, niños y adolescentes. Sin embargo, esta presencia notablemente alta en los ciclos del género no implica necesariamente un tratamiento positivo, una participación activa y un rol como sujetos de derecho, tal como se propone desde la Convención de los Derechos del Niño –Ley 23.849– y desde la Ley 26.061. En efecto, al profundizar en las modalidades en que son abordados los segmentos, se advierte que durante la mitad de ese tiempo de programación NNyA son representados/as mediante aspectos negativos." (conclusiones, p.71)

subjects: television coverage of children; media coverage of youth; television magazines - Argentina - media monitoring (case studies)

http://observatorioapci.com.ar/archivos/621/a_1450021794.pdf

23. Alejandro Malowicki: **Historia del cine infantil en la Argentina.** Buenos Aires: Asociación de Productores de Cine para la Infancia (APCI), 2015, 266 p.

subjects: children's films - Argentina - filmographies; interviews / surveys

https://issuu.com/alejandro_malowicki/docs/historia_del_cine_2da_edicion_3era.

24. Sonia Livingstone, Claire Local: **Measurement matters: difficulties in defining and measuring children's television viewing in a changing media landscape.** In: Media International Australia, vol. 163, nr. 1, 2017, p.67-76

"Audience measurement techniques currently fail to provide a clear picture of trends in children's television viewing because of the diversification in devices on which television content can be viewed. It is argued that understanding how children engage with television content is undermined by commonplace but problematic comparisons of time spent on television viewing and on Internet use, in which it is widely believed that children are deserting 'television' for 'the Internet'. Although it is already well known that television content can be viewed on Internetenabled devices such as tablets, smartphones and laptop computers while Internet content and services can be accessed via Internet-enabled television sets, such viewing cannot be measured satisfactorily at present. While no doubt measurement techniques will continue to improve in accuracy, this article suggests that such measurement difficulties matter at a time when children's public service broadcasting provision is falling and further threatened." (abstract)

MIDDLE EAST / WESTERN ASIA & NORTHERN AFRICA

25. Naomi Sakr: **Provision, protection or participation? Approaches to regulating children's television in Arab countries.** In: Media International Australia, vol. 163, nr. 1, 2017, p.31-41

"Free-to-air channels for Arabic-speaking children expanded alongside the emergence of a few Arab national regulatory agencies with varying degrees of independence from government and powers that could potentially influence children's channels. Even so, the rationales that inform production and acquisition of children's screen content in the region remain far from transparent, beyond rhetoric about protecting children from material that 'breaches cultural boundaries and values'. Drawing on theoretical literature that highlights regulation's effect on policy, and links the principles of provision, protection and participation in relation to children's media, this article compares regulatory discourses and practices revealed in the documents and speeches of Arab regulators, broadcasters and independent production companies. It finds that, with some exceptions, only the latter advocate measures that look beyond a narrow interpretation of 'protection'. A dominant consensus around the narrow vision seems to stand in the way of developing more stimulating approaches to regulation." (abstract)

26. Magda Abu-Fadil, Jordi Torrent, Alton Grizzle: **Opportunities for media and information literacy in the Middle East and North Africa. Yearbook 2016.** Göteborg: Nordicom; International Clearinghouse on Children, Youth and Media, 2016, 149, 213 p.

Contents: **I. General Perspectives on Media and Information Literacy in the MENA Region.** 1. Magda Abu-Fadil: Introduction -- 2. Alton Grizzle: Preliminary Comparative Analysis of Media and Information Literacy in the MENA Region -- 3. Jad Melki & Lubna Maaliki: 3. Helping Arab Digital and Media Literacy Blossom. Three years of the Media and Digital Literacy Academy of Beirut (MDLAB) -- 4. Jordi Torrent: Youth and Digital Media. Drafting a Landscape from Fez and Cairo -- **II. Media and Information Literacy in the MENA Region from State Policies to Action Research.** 5. Lucy Nuseibeh & Mohammed Abu Arqoub: An Overview from the Occupied Palestinian Territories -- 6. Abdul Ameer Al-Faisal: An Iraqi Perspective -- 7. Redouane Boujemaa: An Algerian Perspective -- 8. Abdelhamid Nfissi & Drissia Chouit: A Moroccan Perspective -- 9. Samy Tayie: An Egyptian Perspective -- 10. Yasar Durra: A Jordanian Perspective -- 11. Naifa Eid Saleem: An Omani Perspective -- 12. Magda Abu-Fadil: A Lebanese Perspective -- 13. Carmilla Floyd & Gabriella Thinz: Empowering Children and Youth in Tunisia.
http://www.nordicom.gu.se/sites/default/files/publikationer-hela-pdf/opportunities_for_media_and_information_literacy_in_the_middle_east_and_north_africa.pdf

Christian & Religious Communication

GENERAL & INTERNATIONAL

27. Helena Corazza: **Educomunicação: formação pastoral na cultura digital.** São Paulo: Paulinas, 2016, 167 p. (Coleção educomunicação)

Contents: Introdução -- 1. Educomunicação e formação pastoral -- 2. Formação para a comunicação nos documentos, orientaçoes e trajetória da Igreja Católica -- 3. Linguagens e a reconfiguração comunicativa dos modos de narrar -- 4. Metodologia que integra o pensar, o produzir e o conviver -- 5. O sujeto ator, práticas e interfaces na comunicação: caminhos e perspectivas -- Consideraçoes finais -- Apêndice: Criação e desenvolvimento do SEPAC.
subjects: media education: Catholic Church - Brazil

28. Luis García Orso: **La vida en la pantalla: del cine a la sociedad digital.** México: Buena Prensa, 2016, 126 p.

"Con mirada contemplativa, el espectador de cine e internet es capaz de encontrar 'al otro' en la pantalla. Hoy es necesario conmoverse, detenerse ante el prójimo y poner los ojos en las periferias visuales. No importa de qué lado de la pantalla estemos. Cinéfilo y jesuita, el autor de este libro creció recorriendo interminables pasillos con carteles que anunciaban estrenos. Hoy nos propone otra manera de navegar por el mar de la imagen: que la pantalla sea un punto de encuentro cultural. Contemplarla para mirar, sentir y meditar." (contratapa)
subjects: film and spirituality; Catholic Church and cinema

29. Marek Lis (ed.): **SIGNIS and cinema: looking for God behind the screen.** Opole (PL): Uniwersytet Opolski, Wydzial Teologiczny; Brussels: Signis Europe, 2016, 85 p. (Z dziejow kultury chrzescijanskiej na Slasku; 90)

Contents: OCIC, SIGNIS and film festivals: policy and action (1980-2010) / Peter Malone -- Chercher l'essence des prix oecuméniques, trouver leur sens / Magali Van Reeth -- Polish laureates of ecumenical jury awards / Marek Lis -- Christian values in the Russian media and public opinion: why SIGNIS spirit is so needed / Victor Khroul -- The concept of evil in contemporary fiction: From 'Game of Thrones' to 'The Walking Dead' / Ana Lanuza Avello -- Quaerere Deum in contemporary film: based on G.H. Jansen's documentary feature 'Gunnar Goes God' / Marek Kotynski -- Ecumenical jury prize winners / Peter Malone -- Awards of the ecumenical juries in selected film festivals / Magali Van Reeth, Marek Lis.

30. School of Church Communications Pontifical University of the Holy Cross: **Church, Communication and Culture.** Routledge, 2016-

"Church, Communication and Culture (CC&C) is an open access academic journal of the Pontifical University of the Holy Cross' School of Church Communications. Published by Taylor & Francis (Routledge), the Journal is dedicated to deepening knowledge and understanding about the dialogue between religion, communication and culture in the public arena. Based on comprehensive data analysis and theoretical inquiry, it offers an international forum where researchers and practitioners can advance quality communication research on the Catholic Church and other religious communities." (mission statement)
http://www.tandfonline.com/toc/rchu20/1/1?nav=tocList

AMERICAS & CARIBBEAN

31. Ana Cristina Suzina: **Mais conectados, mais comuns? Recursos digitais nas experiências midiáticas apresentadas no 8º Mutirão Brasileiro de Comunicação.** In: Cicilia M. Krohling Peruzzo, Maria Alice Otre (eds.): Comunicação popular, comunitária e alternativa no Brasil: sinais de resistência e de construção da cidadania. São Bernardo do Campo: UMESP, 2015, p.222-245

"Este artigo é o relato de um exercício realizado para o desenvolvimento de categorias de análise do uso de mídias por coletivos e movimentos sociais no Brasil. Parte-se do pressuposto que os conceitos teóricos do campo da comunicação popular, alternativa e comunitária, construídos principalmente entre as décadas de 1960 e 1990, vêm sendo desafiados por práticas novas ou adaptadas, influenciadas, entre outros elementos, pela introdução de recursos digitais. A pergunta que se faz é como esse fenômeno interfere no desenvolvimento de práticas midiáticas levadas a cabo por esses coletivos, especialmente no que se refere ao potencial de participação das comunidades a elas associadas. O exercício tomou como base os relatos de experiências apresentadas durante o 8º Mutirão Brasileiro de Comunicação (MBC), realizado em Natal (RN), no final de outubro de 2013. Além de testar o modelo de análise, os resultados apresentam um quadro de tendências sobre o uso de mídias, sobretudo por coletivos católicos no Brasil. A primeira seção do artigo explica a fundamentação das categorias de análise. A segunda, descreve a amostra utilizada. Na seção final, discutem-se os resultados obtidos, incluindo as tendências observadas nos casos analisados e os limites da proposta metodológica." (resumo)
https://www.academia.edu/28341406/Mais_conectados_mais_comuns_Recursos_digitais_nas_experi%C3%AAncias_midi%C3%A1ticas_apresentadas_no_8o_Mutir%C3%A3o_Brasileiro_de_Comunica%C3%A7%C3%A3o

ASIA & PACIFIC

32. Gayatri Khandhadai: **Desecrating expression: an account of freedom of expression and religion in Asia.** Bytes for All; Asian For Human Rights & Development; Global Partners Digital, [2016], 80 p.

"This report outlines the international human rights standards and processes related the protection of freedom of expression and religious belief, and discusses regional trends and challenges. The nine country case studies include the stories of many people across the region struggling to defend freedom of expression and promote an understanding of free expression that this is consistent with the expression of religious views. Some of the stories are horrifying – people are being killed for what they believe and say while exercising their rights to express that belief. It also provides an overview of the relevant laws and standards which impinge on people's rights in each of these countries. It is a challenge to governments in the region to recognise their responsibility to protect the rights of their own citizens. The Jakarta Declaration set out in this report is a stirring

declaration of the responsibilities, not just of governments but of all the relevant actors. It set out a clear path to the essential task of protecting rights to free expression in the region and ultimately, to the protection of religious belief itself." (Andrew Puddephatt, p.8)
http://content.bytesforall.pk/sites/default/files/Final_FoER_Report.pdf

33. Mark Pearson: **Enlightening communication analysis in Asia-Pacific: media studies, ethics and law using a Buddhist perspective.** In: International Communication Gazette, vol. 77, nr. 5, 2015, p.456-470

"A Western paradigm has dominated approaches to communication and journalism studies – particularly in the areas of theory, analysis and law and ethics. This article backgrounds important critiques of that paradigm, and considers how globalized communication and media studies has become, before exemplifying how a secular Buddhist perspective might offer 2,500 year-old analytical tools that can assist with media analysis, law and ethics. The article proposes the Buddha's Four Noble Truths, particularly the sila (moral/ethical) dimension of the fourth truth, the Noble Eightfold Path (magga), can serve as a fruitful tool for informing communication theory and analysis, and media law and ethics. The article begins by assessing the extent to which communication and media studies in Asia and the Pacific has shifted to accommodate non-Western approaches. In media analysis, it suggests the Buddha's teachings on Right Speech (samma vaca) offer key understandings to assist with the deconstruction of media texts. In media law and ethics, it extends the application of Right Speech principles to comparing defences to libel (defamation) as they have developed in four Western jurisdictions." (abstract)

EUROPE

34. **Kirche - Medien - Öffentliche Meinung: 18. Internationaler Kongress Renovabis, 3.-5. September 2014 in Freising.** Freising: Renovabis, 2016, 267 p.
Contents: Alexander Filipovic: Kirche, Kommunikation, Öffentlichkeit. Medienethische Impulse für die Medienarbeit der Kirche -- Christian Klenk: Die kirchliche Medienlandschaft in Deutschland -- Anna Briskina-Müller: Die kirchliche Medienlandschaft in Russland -- Marek Zajac: Anmerkungen zur kirchlichen Medienlandschaft in Polen -- Andreas Püttmann: Wie können wir heute unsere christlichen Themen zur Sprache bringen?
subjects: Catholic media; communication / media pastoral; media ethics: Catholic Church - Germany; Poland; Russia
https://www.renovabis.de/site/assets/files/2888/kongressband_18_2014.pdf

MIDDLE EAST / WESTERN ASIA & NORTHERN AFRICA

35. Noha Mellor, Khalil Hanna Rinnawi (eds.): **Political Islam and global media: the boundaries of religious identity.** London; New York: Routledge, 2016, xii, 288 p.
Contents: Introduction / Noha Mellor. **Part I: The rise of political Islam.** 1. Legitimate singularities: Ennahdha in search of plural identities? / Ratiba Hadj-Moussa, Samar Ben Romdhane -- 2. Social media as a new identity battleground: The cultural comeback in Tunisia after the revolution of 14 January 2011 / Noureddine Miladi -- 3. Online aesthetics of martyrdom: A study of the Bahraini Arab Spring / Magdalena Karolak -- 4. Rereading jihadi texts: Between subalternity and policy discourse / Andrew Hammond -- 5. Friday khutba without borders: Constructing a Muslim audience / Ehab Galal -- **Part II: religious activism.** 6. The online response to the Quran-burning incidents / Ahmed Al-Rawi -- 7. Working around the state: The micro-demise of authoritarianism in a digitally empowered Middle East / Deborah L. Wheeler -- 8. Religious minorities in cyberspace: Identity and citizenship among European and British Muslims / Dalia Yousef, Rasha Abdulla -- 9. British Arab youth: Reconstruction of virtual Islamic identities after the Arab Spring / Khalil Alagha -- 10. Transnational media among the Muslim community in Europe / Khalil Rinnawi. **Part III: Mediated Islamic practices.** 11. The new Saudi nationalism of the new Saudi media / Gilbert Ramsay, Sumayah Fatani -- 12. The dynamics of the Saudi Twitterverse / Mohammed Ibahrine -- 13. The neo-liberal Islamic preachers: 'It is not enough to believe, but you must act on your faith' / Nermeen Alazrak, Alamira Samah Saleh -- 14. Fatwa online: Novel patterns of production and consumption / Roxanne D . Marcotte -- 15. How Islamic is Islam Online counselling? / Mona Abdel-Fadil -- 16. Islam in the news: The case of Al Jazeera Arabic and the Muslim Brotherhood / Mohammed-Ali Abunajela, Noha Mellor.

36. Oren Golan, Nurit Stadler: **Building the sacred community online: the dual use of the internet by Chabad.** In: Media, Culture & Society, vol. 38, nr. 1, 2016, p.71-88
"Religious communities have ongoing concerns about Internet use, as it intensifies the clash between tradition and modernity, a clash often found in traditionally inclined societies. Nevertheless, as websites become more useful and widely accessible, religious and communal stakeholders have continuously worked at building and promoting them. This study focuses on Chabad, a Jewish ultra-Orthodox movement, and follows webmasters of three key websites to uncover how they distribute religious knowledge over the Internet. Through an ethnographic approach that included interviews with over 30 webmasters, discussions with key informants, and observations of the

websites themselves, the study uncovered webmaster's strategies to foster solidarity within their community, on one hand, while also proselytizing their outlook on Judaism, on the other. Hence, the study sheds light on how a fundamentalist society has strengthened its association with new media, thus facilitating negotiation between modernity and religious piety." (abstract)

37. Leif Ørjan Thingbø: **SAT-7: a case study of a Christian satellite-TV network in an Arab and Islamic context.** University of Oslo, Department of Media and Communications, Master thesis in Media Studies, 2016, 127 p.
"This case study investigates SAT-7 – a Christian independent satellite-TV network – in its context – the Middle East and North Africa – with a majority of Islamic inhabitants and traditions. It examines and describes what the actual implemented strategy is in order to do the daily work of SAT-7. Three sub-questions, aimed to explain the strategy in further detail, look at how SAT-7 operates, how they design their programming, and how they tell the stories of themselves. These describe strategic measures. The empirical data are two sources of evidence; I) interviews with a "pool of leaders" in SAT-7, and II) formal documentation presenting the written institutional narrative of SAT-7. This study focuses on theories of media and religion, religious programming and institutional narratives. The analysis sets out to describe, interpret and explain the findings of strategic measures done by SAT-7. The key strategic measure is being present in the region. SAT-7 is for the Middle East, by the Middle East. This presence includes crossing religious borders, including Christians – even a cooperation of several Christian denominations. An enhancement of cultural authenticity and coexistence becomes the result after taking cautious steps, never attacking, denigrating, or perhaps more important, proselytizing, others. SAT-7 presents the "love of God" – bringing hope and reconciliation to the region." (abstract)
https://www.duo.uio.no/handle/10852/52551

Cinema & Media Entertainment

GENERAL & INTERNATIONAL

38. Nicholas B. Zeman: **Storytelling for interactive digital media and video games.** Boca Raton, Fl.: CRC Press, Taylor & Francis , 2017, xv, 280 p.
Contents: **Section I: Story Fundamentals.** 1. What is a Story? Fundamental Components of the Story -- 2. Who is Telling the Story? Teller/Audience Relationship -- 3. How Do We Tell Stories? Formats of Storytelling -- 4. What Are Stories About? The Content of Stories -- 5. Why Do We Tell Stories? Functional Storytelling -- 6. Activities For Storytellers -- 7. Conclusion -- **Section II: Media.** 9. The Moving Image -- 10. Memes and Symbols -- 11. Audio -- 12. Exercises -- 13. Conclusion -- **Section III: Interactivity.** 14. Interaction Basics -- 15. Interactive Media Types -- 16. Games -- 17. Stories and Games -- 18. Activities -- 19. Conclusion.

39. Luis A. Albornoz: **Diversity and the film industry: an analysis of the 2014 UIS survey on feature film statistics.** Montreal: UNESCO Institute for Statistics, 2016, 39 p. (Information paper; 28)
"Based on data collected from 97 countries through the UIS 2014 Survey on Feature Film Statistics, the following observations on diversity can be made: In 2012, the number of feature films greatly increased throughout the world, and the following year a new production record was hit: 7,610 movies. However, the sustained growth of global production during the 2005-2013 period has not undermined the weight of the main production countries: India, the United States, China, Japan and a set of Western European countries, including the United Kingdom, France, Germany and Spain. This finding, in the attempt to analyse the diversity of sources, reveals a high degree of concentration of production in the economic superpowers and in some of the most heavily-populated countries of the world. A special case in point is India, the country with the second-largest population, and the number-one filmmaking country, which is experiencing a major growth in production. India produced 1,041 movies in 2005 to 1,724 movies in 2013. The number of feature films produced in 2013, mostly with digital technology and at multiple sites, represented over one-fifth of worldwide production..." (conclusion, p.35)
http://www.uis.unesco.org/Library/Documents/ip29-diversity-film-industry-analysis-2014-survey-feature-film-statistics-2016-en.pdf

AMERICAS & CARIBBEAN

40. María Mercedes Borkosky: **Telenovela nueva: nuevas lecturas.** Buenos Aires: Corregidor, 2016, 314 p. (Nueva crítica hispanoamericana)
Contents: Analizar la telenoevela nueva. El modelo -- Los niveles discursivos y su articulación -- Una propuesta de clasificación para la telenovela -- Telenovelas latinoamericanas de fin de siglo. Producciones en Argentina -- La telenovela en la industria brasileña -- Telenovela en Colombia -- Conclusiones.
subjects: soap operas & telenovelas - Latin America; Argentina; Brazil; Colombia

41. Gustavo Noriega, Marcelo Panozzo: **40.doc: una historia del documental argentino en 40 películas.** Buenos Aires: Margen Izquierdo, 2016, 307 p.
table of Contents: http://core.cambeiro.com.ar/0-183613-0.pdf
subjects: documentary films - Argentina

42. Julio E. Noriega Bernuy, Javier Morales Mena (eds.): **Cine andino.** Lima: Pakarina Ediciones; Universidad Nacional Mayor de San Marcos, Facultad de Letras y Ciencias Humanas, 2015, 262 p.
Contents: Introducción / Julio Noriega Bernuy, Javier Morales Mena -- **El documental antropológico andino.** Narración oral y paisaje: avances de un proyecto basado en video / Martín Lienhard -- Proyecto amauta. Una experiencia de literacidad en la región andina de Cusco / Walter Ángel Aparicio Riveros -- El ecocine andino como herramienta de convivencialidad: el tiempo de la semilla / Roberto Forns-Broggi -- Transmisión del legado mítico a través de la Danza de las Tijeras: El danzante-puente en el corto Dansak / Gabriela Núñez Murillo -- Apuntes sobre Fiesta transnacional II / Fredy Amílcar Roncalla -- **El cine andino: seducción, género y violencia.** Figuras de la seducción maléfica en Madeinusa / Alison Krögel -- "El otro" en Madeinusa y La teta asustada / Traci Roberts-Camps -- Distorsión en los Andes: violencia cultural y exclusión en el cine contemporáneo / Iliana Pagán-Teitelbaum -- Epistemologías del armario peruano cinematográfico: sobre Lombardi, Fuentes-León y de Montreuil / Vinodh Venkatesh -- Ansiedad e imagen: "violencia inminente" en el cine colombiano reciente / María del Carmen Caña Jiménez. **Cine andino: imaginación, política, sujetos sociales y proyecciones regionales.** El cine andino de Luis Figueroa Yábar / Ulises Juan Zevallos-Aguilar -- La "revolución" en la imagen: dos películas de Jorge Sanjinés / Josefa Salmón -- Anda, corre y vuela (1994): utopía y políticas de resistencia en el Perú de la globalización / Enrique Bernales Albites -- "Huerfanitos" en el cine contemporáneo peruano / Dosinda García-Alvite -- Niñez y adolescencia en el cine andino 1950-1980: representar lo que los adultos no vemos / Alejandro Latínez -- ¿Y cómo lo hacen? Breve guía para entender el cine regional / Javier de Taboada Amat y León -- **Cine andino en diálogo.** ¿Se puede hablar de cine andino? Entrevista a Marcos Loayza, La Paz, Bolivia / Javier Dorado Álvarez.
subjects: documentary films; feature films; indigenous, minority & ethnographic films; film and society; political & advocacy films; children's films - Bolivia; Colombia; Peru

Community Media & Citizen Journalism

GENERAL & INTERNATIONAL

43. Sarita Malik, Caroline Chapain, Roberta Comunian: **Community filmmaking: diversity, practices and places.** Basingstoke: Routledge, 2017, 286 p. (Routledge Studies in Media and Cultural Industries)
Contents: 1: Community Filmmaking Diversity, Practices and Places: An Introduction -- **Part I: Diversity, Representation and Community Filmmaking.** 2. Digital Stories, Participatory Practices and Life/Britain in a Day: Framing Creativity and Debating Diversity -- 3. Who's Hong Kong? Cellphilming and Civic Engagement with Ethnic Minority Young Women -- 4. Representing Scottish Communities on Screen -- **Part II: Networks and Intermediaries in Community Filmmaking.** 5. 52 Tuesdays: Community Filmmaking in a Global Context -- 6. The Collaborative Practices of the Colectivo Cine sin Autor (Authorless Cinema Collective) -- 7. Community Media as Social Innovation: Transformation, Agency and Value -- **Part III: Community Filmmaking: Practice in Places and for Places.** 8. Surfing Multiple Tides: Opportunities and Challenges for Contemporary British and German Community Filmmakers -- 9. Participatory Production Processes in Community Filmmaking During Urban Regeneration in Dublin -- 10 Rewalking the Path: Community Video, Deep Cultural Mapping and Sustainable Canadian Cities -- **Part IV: Engagement and Participation in Community Filmmaking.** 11. Heaven Is a Place: The Politics and Poetics of LGBT Location in a Community Dance Film -- 12. 'One screening away from disaster': Precarity and Commitment in the Radical Film Network's Community Exhibition Sector -- 13. The Filmmakers of Tomorrow or the Problems of Today: Creativity, Skills and Cultural Identity in British Youth Filmmaking -- 14. "Can we fast forward to the good bits?": Working with Film: Revisiting the Field of Practice -- Conclusion: Embracing the Complexity of Community Filmmaking and Diversity.

AFRICA, SUB-SAHARAN

44. Bruce Mutsvairo (ed.): **Participatory politics and citizen journalism in a networked Africa: a connected continent.** London: Palgrave Macmillan, 2016, 308 p.
Contents: 1. Recapturing Citizen Journalism: Processes and Patterns / Bruce Mutsvairo -- **Part I. Recapturing Production Practices.** 2. Networked Social Journalism: Media, Citizen Participation and Democracy in Nigeria / Farooq A. Kperogi -- 3. Crossing Taboo Lines: Citizen Journalism Ethics in Political Crisis Settings / Last Moyo -- 4. The Positioning of Citizen-Influenced Radio in the Battle for the Control of Minds / Everette Ndlovu -- 5. Why the Arab Spring Never Came to Ethiopia / Terje Skjerdal -- 6. Citizen Journalism at Crossroads: Mediated Political Agency and Duress in Central Africa / Mirjam de Bruijn -- **Part II. Prospects, Promises and Pitfalls.** 7. South African Arab Spring or Democracy to Come? An Analysis of South African Journalists' Engagement with Citizenry through Twitter / Glenda Daniels -- 8. Digital Technologies and the Extractive Sector: The New Wave of Citizen Journalism in Resource-Rich Countries / Erika Rodrigues and Anya Schiffrin -- 9. Crowdfunding: A Harambee for African Journalism? / Kristin Skare Orgeret -- 10. Politics of Passion and the Pursuit of Propaganda in Zimbabwe's State Media: A Study of the Case of The Herald / Bruce Mutsvairo -- 11. Beyond Blind Optimism: The Case of Citizen Journalism in the Struggle for Democracy in Zimbabwe / Cleophas T. Muneri -- **Part III. Perceptions and Critiques.** 12. Political Participation, Alternative Media and Citizen Journalism in Lusophone Africa / Susana Salgado -- 13. Between "Bottom-Up" Journalism and Social Activism in Unequal Societies: The Case of GroundUp in South Africa / Wallace Chuma -- 14. Citizen Journalism and National Politics in Zimbabwe: The Case of the 2008 and 2013 Elections / Joseph Mujere and Wesley Mwatwara -- 15. Citizen Journalism in Kenya as a Contested "Third Space" / George Ogola and Mike Owuor -- 16. Citizen Journalism and the Ebola Outbreak in Africa / Winston Mano and Viola C. Milton -- 17. From Citizen Journalism to Human Rights Journalism: Framing the Ebola Epidemic in Sierra Leone on Facebook / Ibrahim Seaga Shaw.

45. Brice Rambaud: **Listening in: an Internews assessment of community radio in Tanzania.** Internews, 2017, [52 p.]
"Internews set out to take stock of community radio stations (CRS) in Tanzania through a rapid, structured assessment. We were determined to understand the extent to which CRS across the country were providing a valuable public information service, and what barriers could be overcome and opportunities seized to increase their effectiveness in supporting two-way feedback and accountable governance. In order to ensure the success of future efforts to improve democratic and economic development in Tanzania, the system of producing, disseminating, sharing, trusting in and engaging with information must improve in equal easure. A team of Internews staff and consultants visited 22 community radio stations in Arusha (8), Dar es Salaam (2), Lindi (5), Mtwara (2), and Zanzibar (5)." (Internews website)
https://www.internews.org/sites/default/files/InternewsAssessment_CommunityRadio_Tanzania2017-04.pdf

46. **African digital media review, issue 2.** In: African Journalism Studies, vol. 37, nr. 4, 2016, p.1-136
Contents: Mobility, connectivity and sociability: the dialectical tension of the mobile phone's prospects for feminist emancipatory politics [Zimbabwe] / Stanley Tsarwe -- Internet Public Spheres, Civil Society Organisations and the State in the Zimbabwean Crisis: A Case Study of Kubatana.net's e-newsletters / Mandlenkosi Mpofu -- Voicing "Kenyanness" in the everyday: disrupting traditional broadcasting tropes through participatory digital storytelling / A. Terah Ambala -- Communicating Difference through Social Media: The Case of a Kenyan Facebook Group / James Gachau -- The use of Facebook and Mobile Phones to report Presidential election results in Zambia / Hlazo Mkandawire -- Interrogating citizen journalism practices: a case study of Rhodes University's Lindaba Ziyafika Project / Sihle Nyathi & Anthea Garman -- Citizen journalism and moral panics: A consideration of ethics in the 2015 South African xenophobic attacks / Shepherd Mpofu & Shanade Bianca Barnabas.

47. Peter Mhagama: **The importance of participation in development through community radio: a case study of Nkhotakota community radio station in Malawi.** In: Critical Arts: South-North Cultural and Media Studies, vol. 30, nr. 1, 2016, p.45-61
"This article examines the role of participation in development through community radio. Ordinary people participate in community radio through programme production, financing, management and the daily operations of the station. This enables them to define the development problems faced by their communities, and to find solutions to those problems – they therefore participate in development through community radio. As such, the term 'participation' is presented as an empowering factor for ordinary people and as a potential solution to the many development problems faced by the community. Using Nkhotakota community radio station in Malawi as a case study, the article employs Sherry Arnstein's ladder of participation to evaluate various forms of participation in the media and in development. The article finds that ordinary people's participation in the media is low or reduced. The argument is made that while some development goals require the full involvement of the people (e.g., access to media technology, participation in programme production, management and daily operations of the station), others do not require full-blown engagement for development to be realised. Therefore, community radio can encourage development even when members of the community do not participate fully in the activities of the radio through other means such as promoting development initiatives started by non-governmental organisations (NGOs)." (abstract)

48. Sharath Srinivasan, Claudia Abreu Lopes: **Africa's voices versus big data? The value of citizen engagement through interactive radio.** In: Oscar Hemer, Thomas Tufte: Voice & matter: communication, development and the cultural return. Göteborg: Nordicom, University of Gothenburg, 2016, p.155-171
"We draw on insights from a two-year research project, Politics and Interactive Media in Africa (PiMA), and the related applied research pilot, Africa's Voices, which worked with local radio stations in eight Sub-Saharan African countries. We examine the social and political significance of new opportunities for voice, debate and claim-making in the mediated public sphere that interactive broadcast media enables, and how an approach

to citizen engagement that values pluralism and inclusivity and is not extractive, might better seize opportunities that interactive broadcast offers. The chapter critically reappraises what kinds of engagement count in communication for development, what kinds of 'publics' audiences in interactive shows constitute and how we should understand the power of these 'audience-publics'." (abstract)
http://www.nordicom.gu.se/sites/default/files/publikationer-hela-pdf/voice_and_matter_communication_development_and_the_cultural_return.pdf

49. Alexander Vojvoda: **Community media networks in the south west region in Cameroon.** In: Christiane Kayser, Flaubert Djateng (eds.): Networking for Peace. Berlin: Brot für die Welt – Evangelischer Entwicklungsdienst (BfdW); Civil Peace Service (CPS), 2016, p.54-70 *(also published in French)*

Contents: 1. Computer software on radio? -- 2. From Serving the Community to Community Media as Part of Civil Society Networks -- 3. The Potential of Community Media Networks for Peace Buidling, Conflict Transformation and Community Development -- 4. Conclusion.
http://www.peaceworkafrica.net/IMG/pdf/Web-Inhalt-EED-Heft-13-Englisch.pdf

AMERICAS & CARIBBEAN

50. Angela Das: **Pathways to engagement: understanding how newsrooms are working with communities.** Democracy Fund, 2017, 15 p.

"In this paper, we have documented a broad spectrum of efforts that help position communities at the center of journalism. Different approaches are outlined, along with useful examples from the field. We don't seek to prioritize or rank these different models, but rather understand that each meets different newsroom goals and community needs. Together, we refer to the full spectrum of ideas presented here as "Engaged Journalism." Engagement is an emergent practice in journalism although it has been explored and debated for years in other fields, which have invested greatly in documenting, training, and supporting innovation and best practices. But as newsrooms grapple with these ideas anew, it is to be expected that the language they use will be a bit of a contested terrain. It is in language where we hash out the core ideas that shape how we operate in the world." (preface)
https://www.internews.org/sites/default/files/Pathways-to-Engagement_2017apr11-DemocracyFund.pdf

51. Adam Fish: **Technoliberalism and the end of participatory culture in the United States.** Cham: Palgrave Macmillan, 2017, ix, 217 p.

"This new book examines whether television can be used as a tool not just for capitalism, but for democracy. Throughout television's history, activists have attempted to access it for that very reason. New technologies—cable, satellite, and the internet—provided brief openings for amateur and activist engagement with television. This book elaborates on this history by using ethnographic data to build a new iteration of liberalism, technoliberalism, which sees Silicon Valley technology and the free market of Hollywood end the need for a politics of participation."

52. Bettina Hoyer: **Infoblätter Community Radio: Peru.** Berlin: Nachrichtenpool Lateinamerika, 2016, 8 p.

"Zu sagen, in Peru gäbe es keine Community-Radios, wäre falsch. Mittlerweile operieren 14 Basisradios sogar mit einer entsprechenden Lizenz, denn ein 2004 verabschiedetes Gesetz schreibt gemeinschaftlich organisierte Sender offiziell als dritte Säule fest. Doch unzählige lokale Stationen, die aufgrund ihrer Praxis als Community-Radios bezeichnet werden können, strahlen ihr Programm ohne oder unter anderer Lizenz aus. Gründe dafür gibt es viele – unter anderem verhindern Zentralismus, Behördenwillkür und ein kompliziertes Verfahren, dass Lizenzen für Community-Radios beantragt werden. Zudem hapert es bis heute an der Umsetzung des Gesetzes. Dessen ungeachtet ist über mehrere Jahrzehnte unter anderem Label eine vielseitige Radiolandschaft mit partizipativem Charakter entstanden". (S.1)
subjects: community radios - Peru
https://www.npla.de/wordpress/wp-content/uploads/2016/11/Infoblatt_Community_Radio_Peru-1.pdf

ASIA & PACIFIC

53. Ankuran Dutta, Sanjaya Mishra: **Innovations in community radio: with special reference to India.** New Delhi: Commonwealth Educational Media Centre for Asia (CEMCA), 2015, ix, 18 p.

"This research explores the present status of the CR in India in the initial sections. But the main focus has been given on the innovative practices of the CRs scattered in nook and corner of the country. Emphasis has also been given to classify the possible innovations in the sector and a list of areas on innovation has been identified. This endeavour would open up new paths to create a robust CR environment in the country." (Foreword)
http://cemca.org.in/ckfinder/userfiles/files/Innovations%20in%20Community%20Radio_Low%20Res.pdf

54. Ashish Sen: **Monitoring and evaluation report on community media.** New Delhi: Commonwealth Educational Media Centre for Asia (CEMCA), 2015, 120 p.

"Community media is an integral component of CEMCA's TYP 2012-15 and mission, "to assist governments and institutions to expand the scale, efficiency and quality of learning … in open, distance and technology enabled learning." In September 2013, CEMCA contracted Ashish Sen to evaluate its Community Media activities for its Three Year Plan (TYP) 2012-15. The Evaluation process comprises three parts. These include: 1) Development of the Monitoring & Evaluation Plan (October 2013). 2) Interim Report (August 2014). 3) Final Report (April 2015). It focuses on the four key goals specified in CEMCA's TYP. These comprise: 1) 20 % increase in number of community radio stations supported by CEMCA. 2) 100 community women empowered in media literacy, health, and leadership & democracy to develop community learning programmes. 3) 9 community radio stations adopt sustainable models & and show case best practices. 4) Increase in the number of stakeholders among content exchange platforms to share programmes in different formats and media." (p.9-10)
http://cemca.org.in/ckfinder/userfiles/files/Community-Media_Programme_Monitoring%20_Evaluation.pdf

Conflicts, Media & Peacebuilding

GENERAL & INTERNATIONAL

55. Darija Fabijanic, Christian Spahr, Vladimir Zlatarsky: **Conflict reporting in the smartphone era: from budget constraints to information warfare.** Berlin; Sofia: Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung (KAS), 2016, 59 p.

Contents: Introduction / Vladimir Zlatarsky -- Foreign correspondents under time and financial pressure / Susanne Glass -- War reporting over time: journalists become targets / Darija Fabijanic and Oliver Vujovic -- Efficient preparation for missions in conflict zones / Christian Mihr -- Recommendations from a military point of view / Mila Serafimova -- No time for superheroes: safety in the field / Jutta Sommerbauer -- Helpful equipment and location-dependent knowledge / Ruslan Trad -- Separating facts from fiction in conflict reporting / Kurt Pelda -- Ethical choices when journalists go to war / Aidan White -- Propaganda and how journalists can avoid it (case study) / Yevhen Fedchenko -- Conclusions / Darija Fabijanic -- Recommendations for war reporters.
http://www.kas.de/wf/doc/kas_47078-1522-2-30.pdf?161118092426

56. Steven Youngblood: **Peace journalism principles and practices: responsibly reporting conflicts, reconciliation, and solutions.** New York; London: Routledge, 2016, xvii, 249 p.

Contents: 1. The Peace Journalism Approach -- 2. How Traditional Media Inflame and Encourage Conflict -- 3. Propaganda and the Peace Journalism Approach -- 4. Reporting Civic Unrest and the Need for Peace Journalism -- 5. Peace Journalism: The Academic and Practical Debate -- 6. Measuring Peace and Peace Journalism -- 7. Peace Journalism, Stereotypes, and Racial Narratives -- 8. Crime, Mass Shootings, and the Peace Journalism Approach -- 9. Debunking Traditional Media Narratives About Terrorism -- 10. Media Narratives of the Vulnerable: Immigrants, IDPs, and Refugees -- 11. Electoral Journalism, Peace Journalism and Media Narratives -- 12. Peace Journalism as Tool for Reconciliation -- 13. Peace Journalism as a Tool for Development -- 14. Peace Journalism: Obstacles and Prospects.

57. Lion Gu, Vladimir Kropotov, Fyodor Yarochkin: **The fake news machine: how propagandists abuse the internet and manipulate the public.** Trend Micro, 2017, 80 p.

"The term "fake news" became increasingly common during the past year. While this concept has many synonyms—disinformation campaigns, cyber propaganda, cognitive hacking, and information warfare—it's just one facet of the bigger problem: the manipulation of public opinion to affect the real world. Thanks to the connectivity and digital platforms that make it possible to share and spread information, traditional challenges such as physical borders and the constraints of time and distance do not exist anymore. Unfortunately, it also makes it easier to manipulate the public's perception of reality and thought processes, resulting in the proliferation of fake news that affects our real, non-digital environment. Each new incident shows how much impact the technological manipulation of public opinion can have on people's daily lives. This paper studies and explores the techniques and methods used by actors to spread fake news and manipulate public opinion to serve various motives ranging from personal and financial to political. It also discusses the three legs of the fake news triangle: the services that enable them, their appearance on social media sites, and the motivations behind these activities. We demonstrate several techniques to identify such campaigns by processing social media data and show how it is possible to trace those campaigns to the original perpetrators. Finally, we discuss how social media platforms and the general public can counter fake news." (page 3)
https://documents.trendmicro.com/assets/white_papers/wp-fake-news-machine-how-propagandists-abuse-the-internet.pdf

58. Jean-Paul Marthoz: **Terrorism and the media.** Revised ed. Paris: UNESCO, 2017 *(also published in French)*
"Targeted towards journalists and media professionals, this handbook is designed to provide key information and encourage reflection on the way that terrorism is covered in the media. Based upon advice from leading institutions and experts, and filled with examples, it explores the professional challenges and ethical dilemmas inherent in terrorism reporting, and poses fundamental questions about what the impact of current treatment may be on social cohesion and the prevalence of fear in society. Topics covered: Journalistic "framing" of terrorism; The balance between freedom, security and responsibility; Ethical issues; The challenges of fear, hate and generalisation; Handling figures, images and words; Coverage of attacks and hostage situations; Management of social media; Relations with victims, authorities and terrorists; Security of journalists." (back cover)
http://unesdoc.unesco.org/images/0024/002470/247074E.pdf

59. Nicole Stremlau, Gianluca Iazzolino: **Communications, power and governance in democratisation conflicts.** Media, Conflict and Democratisation (MeCoDEM), 2017, 37 p.
"This paper explores the role of digital and traditional media in shaping formal and informal leaders' interactions with their own constituencies and a broader audience, by both advancing their messages and narratives and manoeuvring to steer a specific political agenda. It specifically considers the role of power, leadership and strategic communications in both exacerbating and mitigating violent conflict in emerging democracies. By weaving together strands of the political science scholarship on political communication and political settlement, while engaging with concepts of hybrid governance and leadership, we attempt to knit a framework that challenges normative assumptions on institutional communicative practices. By bringing together these disparate strands of scholarship that are rarely in dialogue, we question a characterisation that often contrasts vertical mainstream media with more horizontal and inclusive social media, arguing that a more nuanced view of the political significance of both spaces of communication is required, and one that highlights their interplay and blurs the boundaries between online and offline, and in doing so refocuses on the notion of power, placing it at the centre of analysis, to examine how entrenched relations of patronage can be let unscathed, transformed or even reinforced by networked forms of communication." (executive summary)
http://www.mecodem.eu/wp-content/uploads/2017/04/Stremlau-Iazzolino-2017_Communications-power-and-governance-in-democratis ation-conflicts.pdf

60. Vladisavljevic, Nebojša, Katrin Voltmer: **Media framing of democratisation conflicts in Egypt, Kenya, Serbia and South Africa: a content analysis.** Media, Conflict and Democratisation (MeCoDEM), 2017, 26 p.
"This MeCoDEM working paper presents an overview of the main findings from a quantitative content analysis covering different types of democratisation conflicts (i.e., conflicts over citizenship, elections, transitional justice and distribution of power) in four countries: Egypt, Kenya, Serbia and South Africa. The sample involves 5162 newspaper articles and news stories in the four countries selected on the basis of two main criteria: the degree of independence of media outlets from government and political parties, and their relevance. The key findings from the content analysis are organised around several themes: causes of democratisation conflicts, portrayal of conflict parties, preferred solutions to conflicts, perceptions of democracy, role of the media, authoritarian past, and tone of reporting and polarisation. Although this paper focuses principally on description, we also speculate about the main factors that shape similarities and differences in media coverage of democratisation conflicts. The main finding from the content analysis is that cross-national variations that we found in media reporting of democratisation conflicts appear to depend on several factors." (executive summary)
https://tinyurl.com/framing-content-analysis-2017

61. **A handbook on reporting terrorism.** International Media Support (IMS); Media Council of Kenya, 2016, 24 p.
"This guidebook is a tool for Kenyan media professionals who are reporting on issues of terrorism and whilst doing so seek to counter violent extremism ... It is designed to help journalists to effectively cover stories without putting innocent civilians (or security forces) in harm's way, without instilling fear in the community, or giving attention to publicity seeking terrorists." (IMS website)
https://www.mediasupport.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/02/Kenya-Media-Council-Guide-on-Reporting-Terror-Oct.-2016-final.pdf

62. **Observer, agitator, target: media and media assistance in fragile contexts. FoME symposium 2016 Documentation.** Berlin: Media in Cooperation and Transition (MiCT); Forum Medien und Entwicklung, 2016, 33 p.
Contents: Media and conflict in transitional democracies: Polarization, power and the struggle for recognition / Katrin Voltmer -- The problem of media polarization in the context of (armed) conflict and fragile statehood -- The role of media in transitional justice and reconciliation -- Information verification and Open Source Intelligence -- Measuring impact in media projects in conflict/fragile contexts -- Open exchange: Practitioner Roundtable and Media Development Coaching Session -- Facing ethical dilemmas: Journalists and media development actors in conflict societies -- Safety and protection of journalists.
http://fome.info/wp-content/uploads/2017/03/FoME-Observer-Agitator-Target-2016.pdf

63. Michelle Betz: **Constraints and opportunities: what role for media development in the countering violent extremism agenda?** Copenhagen: International Media Support (IMS), 2016, 22 p.
"This paper seeks to provide some initial guidance as to what Countering Violent Extremism (CVE) is and what it means for the media development sector, its donors and other organizations that work with media developers. The paper also discusses challenges and implications of VE and CVE for media development and how media development work is relevant to CVE and CVE efforts." (introduction)
https://www.mediasupport.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/09/IMS_CVE_Constraints_and_opportunities-WEB-21092016.pdf

64. Charlotte Elliott, Wallace Chuma, Yosra El Gendi, Davor Marko, Alisha Patel: **Hate speech: key concept paper.** Media, Conflict and Democratisation (MeCoDEM), 2016, 35 p.
"Instead of seeking to provide an objective definition of hate speech, the paper's empirical approach highlights that context matters. More specifically, analysis of the political and socio-economic context in which the speech act occurs and consideration of the nature of the speaker and audience – including their impact and transmission – allows for a nuanced and informed approach to evaluate hate speech, and how this impacts democratisation processes. The paper presents: a general discussion of freedom of speech and its relationship with hate speech; a brief discussion on the definitions of hate speech and international legislation; a short discussion of hate speech in the four country contexts of the MeCoDEM project: Egypt, Kenya, Serbia and South Africa." (executive summary)
http://www.mecodem.eu/wp-content/uploads/2015/05/Elliot-Chuma-ElGendi-Marko-Patel-2016_Hate-Speech.pdf

65. Annabel McGoldrick, Jake Lynch: **Audience responses to peace journalism: merging results from a four-country research study.** In: Journalism Studies, vol. 17, nr. 5, 2016, p.628-646
"This article shows how results were merged from a study conducted in four countries-Australia, the Philippines, South Africa and Mexico-in which differently versioned television news stories about conflict were played to audiences, and their responses gathered through a mix of methods, to yield both quantitative and qualitative results. These versions were coded according to the Peace Journalism model, a set of distinctions in the representation of conflict, originally conceived by Johan Galtung. A Peace Journalism bulletin and a War Journalism bulletin were produced in each country. Viewer responses-both emotional and cognitive-showed significant differences, depending on which version they watched. This article compares selected stories in each country, which had the strongest measured effects in the original study, and identifies common thematic elements. The most significant of these is that, in the Peace Journalism version of each of the selected stories bar one, viewers were provided with the personal narrative of a carefully chosen individual protagonist, which prompted both their empathy and, through that, their cognitive engagement with counter-hegemonic arguments in favour of non-violent conflict responses." (abstract)

AFRICA, SUB-SAHARAN

66. Anke Fiedler, Stephen Kovats: **Digital media literacy in conflicts: the increasing role of social media in South Sudan.** In: Belinha S. De Abreu, Paul Mihailidis, Alice Y.L. Lee, Jad Melki, Julian McDougall (eds.): International handbook of media literacy education. New York; London: Routledge, 2017, p.368-379
"In this chapter we have discussed a number of concrete strategies and practical examples on how to implement digital media literacy projects even in a difficult political and socio-cultural context like South Sudan. These are based in developing a holistic approach that considers citizen interaction with media via the accessible vehicle of social media platforms, as an integral part of both a peacebuilding as well as literacy development strategy. From raising awareness of the direct effects of media-induced hate speech on the conflict, even for citizens who are not media literate, to the training of technical ICT, text messaging and social media skills, familiarizes people with a technology and social process such that they feel empowered to take action to move beyond conflict. Social media interaction can also be transformed from a very individual practice, into a truly social and collaborative exercise, for example through "peace jamming" or integrating social media into the many peacebuilding conferences and youth actions that regularly take place across the country. Where often the manipulation of social media with the intention to exacerbate conflict and instability comes from outside the country, learning counter-messaging skills, employing and understanding social media ethics, and identifying the vocabulary of dangerous speech can act toward occupying an undefined social media space with a language of peacebuilding, rather than leaving that space open to agents of conflict." (conclusion)

67. Omar Mahmood: **More than propaganda, a review of Boko Haram's public messages.** Pretoria: Institute for Security Studies (ISS), 2017, 31 p. (West Africa Report; 20)
"Although not always consistent, Boko Haram has ensured its narrative is publicly disseminated, which is revealing for a group that is extremely secretive. Messaging

creates awareness about the group and its activities, which can tie into recruitment. Messaging demonstrates a clear pattern of expanded target groups and geographic areas, while outlining group grievances. Boko Haram's intended audience has shifted over time, but core groups have likely been augmented by expanding dynamics, rather than supplanted. Further research on Boko Haram messaging and its resonance within the local population should be conducted." (key points, p.2)
https://issafrica.s3.amazonaws.com/site/uploads/war20.pdf

68. William Robert Avis: **The role of online/social media in countering violent extremism in East Africa.** Birmingham: GSDRC, University of Birmingham, 2016, 15 p. (GSDRC Helpdesk Research Report)

Contents: 1. Overview -- 2. Countering violent extremism -- 3. The role of online/social media in providing counter-narratives -- 4. Case study programmes -- 5. References.
http://www.gsdrc.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/06/HDQ1380.pdf

69. Shepherd Mpofu: **Zimbabwe's state-controlled public media and the mediation of the 1980s genocide 30 years on.** In: Journal of African Media Studies, vol. 8, nr. 2, 2016

"Since the end of genocide in 1987 Zimbabwe has remained a zone of 'conflicts', and the enduring debates surrounding this genocide, especially in public-owned but state-controlled media, call for critical attention. Three years after independence, in 1980, Zimbabwe was plunged into a genocide named 'Gukurahundi' (meaning the rain that washes the chaff away after harvest) that lasted until 1987. This article argues that there has been a clash of 'interests' playing out in the mediation of this yet-to-be-officially addressed genocide. Through evidence from public-owned media, the media that carry the official voice of the ruling party, I argue that public media have seen genocide from conflicting and complex angles, making it difficult to reach a consensus suitable for national building based on genocide truths, meanings and effects to Zimbabweans. I specifically use the Unity Accord-associated holiday, the Unity Day, and its associated debates to pursue two arguments. First, public media have played an ambiguous role in appreciating the conflictual and multipronged nature of the genocide within ZANU-PF. Second, public media have largely been supportive of, and even complicit in, official silences on genocide debates and memory. The article uses public sphere and narrative analysis as frameworks for understanding the operations of public media journalism in the mediation of genocide nearly 30 years after its occurrence." (abstract)

ASIA & PACIFIC

70. **Media coverage on reconciliation issues in Sri Lankan newspapers: a discourse analysis by Sri Lankan journalists.** Berlin: Media in Cooperation and Transition (MiCT), 2016, 29 p.

"In order to prepare media based support for reconciliation in Sri Lanka MiCT conducted a discourse analysis that investigated media coverage of reconciliation issues in Sri Lankan newspapers. Under the supervision of MiCT experts, a mixed group of 16 Tamil and Sinhalese journalists examined all articles related to reconciliation in 9 Sri Lankan newspapers during the month of February 2016. Unsurprisingly, the results of the analysis confirm that newspapers differ significantly in their assessment of events. However, a huge overlap in the selection of topics demonstrates that there are shared interests between the Tamil and Sinhalese media which might provide common grounds for dialogue. In addition, the findings strongly suggest that differences between nationalist and government-supporting Sinhalese media are more far-reaching than differences between Tamil and Sinhalese media." (publisher)
http://www.mict-international.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/02/mictreport_srilanka_email.pdf

71. Shixin Ivy Zhang: **Chinese war correspondents: covering wars and conflicts in the twenty-first century.** Singapore: Palgrave Macmillan, 2016, xvi, 204 p. (Palgrave Series in Asia and Pacific Studies)

"(1) How do Chinese journalists perceive their roles and practices in confl ict zones outside China? (2) How do they cover armed confl icts overseas? (3) Who are the actors, and how do they infl uence Chinese war correspondence? (4) Do the Chinese news media practice peace or war journalism? To answer these questions, a new cascading media and confl ict framework has been proposed and applied to study contemporary war correspondents. Within this new framework, the following six levels have been addressed from a Chinese perspective: 1. Chinese correspondents' perception of roles, 2. Chinese-style pragmatic objectivity, 3. Foreign policy and media relations in China, 4. News audience, 5. News practices in war reporting, 6. News framing and peace/war journalism." (conclusion)

EUROPE

72. **Incitement in media content and political discourse in EU member states.** Vienna: European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights (FRA) , 2016, 16 p.

"This European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights (FRA) contribution to the second Annual Colloquium on Fundamental Rights provides a snapshot of manifestations of incitement in media content and political discourse against different groups in EU member states. It outlines the European and international legal framework governing such cases, substantiated by relevant case law examples.Highlighting that members of minority groups perceive the prevailing social climate as condoning racism, xenophobia and intolerance, this FRA paper underlines the need for EU institutions and Member States to address the effect incitement can have on the population groups it targets." (p.1)
http://ec.europa.eu/information_society/newsroom/image/document/2016-47/fra_media_and_incitement_paper_19752.pdf

73. Dariya Orlova: **The coverage of the conflict in the East by the Ukrainian media: investigating the values, guidelines, and practices of the journalists.** Kyiv: Detector Media NGO, 2016, 19 p.

"The Ukrainian media are rather plural in approaches and editorial policies concerning the coverage of the conflict. The journalists are often ambivalent in professional standards; it means that the Ukrainian journalist community has not worked out universal rules yet, while the journalists are still looking for professional guidelines. The Ukrainian media lack institutionalization of editorial practices regarding the coverage of the issues associated with the conflict. Therefore, the journalists often tend to follow their own experiences and views instead of the fixed editorial practices and standards." (conclusions)
http://osvita.mediasapiens.ua/content/files/dm_zvit_redpraktika_engl.pdf

74. Dariya Orlova: **The coverage of the conflict in the East by the Ukrainian media: investigating the values, guidelines, and practices of the journalists.** Kyiv: Detector Media NGO, 2016, 19 p.

"Ukrainian journalists find it hard to remain neutral and independent when covering the conflict in their country. Many are torn between feelings of patriotism and their role as detached observers, new research has found. Of the 47 Ukrainian journalists, representing 42 different media outlets, interviewed for the study, most said they tried to adhere to ethical and journalistic standards when reporting the war in the Donbas region, eastern Ukraine, but added they did not want to 'hurt' the Ukrainian side through their reporting. The research found that few Ukrainian newsrooms offer guidance or support to journalists on how to cover the conflict. There are no written rules or agreed ethical standards and professional judgments are usually left to the journalists themselves. Ukrainian reporters working in the conflict zone tend to rely on their 'gut instinct', rather than instructions, the study revealed." (publisher)
http://osvita.mediasapiens.ua/content/files/dm_zvit_redpraktika_engl-new.pdf

MIDDLE EAST / WESTERN ASIA & NORTHERN AFRICA

75. James Amon Garrison: **Popular mobilization messaging.** The Hague: International Centre for Counter-Terrorism (ICCT), 2017, 25 p.

"This Research Paper examines the Iraqi Popular Mobilization Unit's (PMU) messaging on the organisation's website and social media platforms through early January 2017 to develop a more nuanced understanding of the PMU's outlook, both present and future. After providing an overview of the PMU's media presence online, the paper discusses how the organisation promotes its core narrative: that it is a cross-confessional and patriotic force for the defence of all Iraqis against a brutal and evil IS. The paper then addresses the PMU's use of messaging to refute the sectarian portrayal of the organisation in some quarters before turning to the way the PMU approaches regional and international states in its media. Finally, the paper summarises the PMU's messaging strategy and discusses how this strategy implies a less threatening future for the organisation than is often anticipated." (abstract)
https://icct.nl/wp-content/uploads/2017/04/ICCT-Garrison-Popular-Mobilization-Messaging-April-2017-1.pdf

76. Felix Koltermann: **Fotoreporter im Konflikt: der inter-nationale Fotojournalismus in Israel/Palästina.** Bielefeld: transcript, 2017, 456 p. (Kultur und soziale Praxis)

"Das Handeln von Fotojournalisten in Konflikten stellt einen bisher wenig beachteten Teilbereich des Auslands- und Konfliktjournalismus dar. Felix Koltermann wirft erstmals in Form einer vergleichenden Kommunikatorstudie einen differenzierten Blick auf journalistisches Handeln internationaler, israelischer und palästinensischer Fotoreporter in Israel/Palästina. Ausgehend von 40 qualitativen Interviews arbeitet er Unterschiede in den Routinen und Praktiken der Nachrichten- und Dokumentarfotografie heraus und rekonstruiert den Einfluss des israelischen Besatzungsregimes auf die Akteure und Strukturen des internationalen Fotojournalismus in der Region." (publisher)
table of Contents: http://d-nb.info/1120517087/04
subjects: photojournalism; photographers; war reporting - Israel; Palestine

77. Antoun Issa: **Syria's new media landscape: independent media born out of war.** Washington, DC: Middle East Institute (MEI), 2016, 33 p. (MEI Policy Paper)

"The Syrian Civil War has shaken the country's media landscape and provided space for the nascent emergence of an independent Syrian media. Syria's media culture is undergoing significant transformation from a top-down, state-run industry, to a diverse arena populated by competing viewpoints and driven by communities. This paper maps the changes in Syrian media since the beginning of the uprising in 2011, and explores the constraints facing independent media moving forward. Stronger mechanisms to support

independent media in Syria are needed—such as additional and consistent funding, industry associations, and ease of travel—to develop a more open media culture in Syria, and foster a democratic and pluralistic post-conflict society." (summary)
http://www.mei.edu/sites/default/files/publications/PP9_Issa_Syrianmedia_web_0.pdf

Democracy, Governance & Media, Political Communication

GENERAL & INTERNATIONAL

78. Aimei Yang, Rong Wang: **The value of freedom of expression and information on countries' human rights performance: a cross-national longitudinal study.** In: Mass Communication & Society, vol. 19, nr. 3, 2016, p.352-376

"The current study explores the influence of communication variables on human rights protection. The effects of international and domestic mass communication and digital media were assessed among global social, economic, and political factors. The statistical analyses on a sample of 101 nation states over the most recent decade reveal several important findings: (a) top-down, internationally initiated human rights discourse and monitoring were not as effective as bottom-up, domestically initiated human rights dialogues; (b) access to the Internet and access to a mobile phone have different effects on human rights performance, and Internet availability played an especially important role; (c) economic development, political system, and population size are powerful predictors of nations' human rights performance, but a large population size diminishes the effect of economic development; and (d) economic development can moderate the effect of political context on human rights performance. Theoretical and practical implications are discussed." (abstract)

79. Rebecca Pointer, Tanja Bosch, Wallace Chuma, Herman Wasserman: **Comparative analysis of civil society, media and conflict.** Media, Conflict and Democratisation (MeCoDEM), 2016, 52 p.

"This paper explores how Egyptian, Kenyan, Serbian and South African civil society organisations (CSOs) use communication and relationships with media to engage in democratic contestation. Individual interviews were conducted with 91 CSO members who participated in the various democratisation conflicts listed in MeCoDEM's research design ... The study found that key sources of conflict identified by the interviewees included group identity (e.g. religious and ethnic identity) and contestations around notions of citizenship. Interviewees also identified the distribution and control of power was another key source of conflict - Egyptian, Serbian and South African activists all placed significant importance on networked civil society. Thus, communications among members and with the outside world was key to redistributing power. However, Kenya's CSOs saw their power as stemming from the ability to build healthy relationships between different groups of people, and so the primary communication activities centred on citizen education. Egyptian, Kenyan and Serbian activists viewed regular elections as a key marker of democracy, and the media was correct to focus on such issues. But South African activists suggested that the media focussed too much attention on elections, and not enough given to local participatory mechanisms of listening to citizens." (executive summary)
http://www.mecodem.eu/wp-content/uploads/2015/05/Pointer-Bosch-Chuma-Wasserman-2016_Comparative-analysis-of-civil-society-m edia-and-conflict.pdf

80. Seema Shah: **Guidelines for the development of a social media code of conduct for elections.** Stockholm: International Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance (International IDEA), 2015, 18 p.

"This document provides general guidelines for electoral management bodies (EMBs) and other stakeholders, including political parties, candidates, citizen journalists and other social media commentators, who wish to agree on a code of etiquette for the publication and dissemination of election-related news and information. Of course, each country must adapt these guidelines to develop a code of conduct that suits its particular political context and its own population's use of social media." (introduction)
http://www.idea.int/publications/social-media-code-of-conduct/loader.cfm?csModule=security/getfile&pageID=73939

81. Sonia Tascón: **Human rights film festivals: activism in context.** London: Palgrave Macmillan, 2015, xiii, 248 p.

"This book explores how human rights developed as a language located in history, space and time, and how the festivals continue with this tradition by adapting it for local audiences. The tensions produced by human rights' search for universality and the located-ness of the festivals are explored in detail through two case studies: one located in Buenos Aires, South America; the other in New York, North America, which was the first human rights film festival worldwide." (back cover)

AFRICA, SUB-SAHARAN

82. **Guidelines for professional election reporting: guidelines for journalists covering the Somalia elections 2016.** International Media Support (IMS); Fojo Media Institute, 2016, 27 p. *(also published in Somali)*
https://www.mediasupport.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/10/HKH_Guidebook_english_Web_3.pdf

83. Jeslyn Lemke, Endalk Chala: **Tweeting democracy: an ethnographic content analysis of social media use in the differing politics of Senegal and Ethiopia's newspapers.** In: Journal of African Media Studies, vol. 8, nr. 2, 2016, p.167-185

"This descriptive, empirical study gives context to how print journalists in two politically different African nations, Senegal and Ethiopia, use Twitter and Facebook to report the news and to what extent. We ask, 'how is this new model of online reporting manifesting itself in Ethiopian and Senegalese newsrooms, given Senegal's track record of democratic government and free press and Ethiopia's infamously authoritarian control and censorship of the country's journalists?'. The method is a content analysis of 60 days of posts on ten print newspapers' Twitter and Facebook pages, to establish a comparative assessment of the two nations. Findings are also given context by comparing the print newspapers' popularity on Twitter and Facebook against each nation's top 20 most popular Twitter and Facebook pages. Results show Ethiopia to be markedly behind in Twitter posts, but the newspapers of each country show similar rates of posting to Facebook. Journalists in both nations are not livetweeting events, but instead are linking content on social media to the newspaper's main home page." (abstract)

84. Michael Meyen, Anke Fiedler, Kerem Schamberger: **'It is a crime to be abusive towards the president': a case study on media freedom and journalists' autonomy in Museveni's Uganda.** In: African Journalism Studies, vol. 37, nr. 3, 2016, p.1-18

"Using the case of the hybrid media system of Uganda and Schimank's approach of agent-structure dynamics, this article argues that media freedom and journalists' autonomy first and foremost depend on society's expectations of the media system. Closely linked to those informal structures of expectations which are path and time dependent, journalists' room for manoeuvre is limited by the resources allocated to individual and collective media actors. In a first step and following Schimank's approach, the article presents a category system that could drive the analysis of media freedom in Uganda and beyond. The empirical study is based on research material consisting of 30 expert interviews, two elite round tables on site in Uganda and documents. This material shows that both journalists' working conditions and (related to this and even more important) their perception among the ruling elites, public administrations and those governed, limit media freedom. It is precisely the media's relative societal position which allowed the government to implement a system of media laws and media regulation authorities which creates arbitrariness and, therefore, a feeling of insecurity within the profession." (abstract)
Keywords: case study, journalism, media freedom, media systems, qualitative research, Uganda

85. Jeffrey Conroy-Krutz, Devra C. Moehler: **Moderation from bias: a field experiment on partisan media in a new democracy.** In: Journal of Politics, vol. 77, nr. 2, 2015, 575-587

"Partisan media are often blamed for polarization in newly liberalized regimes. However, there is little empirical work on the subject, and information-processing theories suggest that extreme position taking is only one possible response to opinionated news. Rather, we theorize that partisan media may cause moderation in postliberalization settings, because low political sophistication and shifting political landscapes discourage partisan-motivated reasoning. We conducted a field experiment in Ghana in which tro-tros (commuter minibuses) were randomly assigned to one of four conditions. Passengers heard live talk-radio from a progovernment, pro-opposition, or neutral station, or were in a noradio control.We find no effect of like-mindedmedia on polarization, but significant evidence of moderation fromcrosscutting broadcasts, indicating that rival arguments persuaded subjects. Partisan broadcasts also encouraged displays of national over partisan identity. Rather than fueling extremism, we argue that partisan media can moderate by exposing citizens to alternate perspectives." (abstract)
https://www.asc.upenn.edu/news-events/publications/conroy-krutz-moehler-moderation-bias-field-experiment-partisan-media-new

AMERICAS & CARIBBEAN

86. Andrés Cañizález: **Live from the bully pulpit: the abuse of obligatory presidential broadcasts in Latin America.** Washington, DC: Center for International Media Assistance (CIMA), [2017]

"In Latin America, several countries' laws permit the president to commandeer all radio and television broadcasts. Initially contemplated for use in rare circumstances such as national emergencies, a few leaders in the region, beginning with Venezuela's Hugo

Chávez, have taken advantage of these laws to create an unprecedented media bully pulpit that has been an essential part of their populist politics. This report explores how these obligatory presidential broadcasts have become a routine occurrence in Venezuela, Argentina, and Ecuador with troubling implications for public debate. The report also surveys the legal and regulatory frameworks across the region for lessons on how presidential communication authority can be restricted to prevent this kind of abuse in the future." (key findings)

http://www.cima.ned.org/publication/live-bully-pulpit-abuse-obligatory-presidential-broadcasts-latin-america/

87. Adriana Amado: **Política pop: de líderes populistas a telepresidentes.** Buenos Aires: Ariel, 2016, 281 p. (Periodismo & actualidad)

Contents: **Parte I: Mitos. Algunos supuestos nunca demostrados de la comunicación pública.** 1. Cultura política pop -- 2. El mito de l relato en la era del fin de los relatos -- 3. El mito de la democratización de la comunicación -- 4. Los medios o los miedos -- **Parte II: Ritos. Viejas costumbres que se visten de nueva comunicación.** 5. Comunicación como evangelización -- 6. El rito es el mensaje -- 7. De los sentidos a los sentimientos -- 8. La presentación de la representación. subjects: political communication; government communication strategies; infotainment / politainment; media celebrities / film stars; populism; presidents - Latin America

EUROPE

88. Dariya Orlova: **Ukrainian media after the EuroMaidan: in search of independence and professional identity.** In: Publizistik, vol. 61, nr. 4, 2016, p.441-461

"The EuroMaidan protests that shook Ukraine in late 2013 to early 2014 triggered a chain of events that brought numerous changes and challenges for the Ukrainian society. The Ukrainian media landscape has also been affected by the new challenges and impetus for democratization. The post-Maidan period saw both, improvements in the media environment and setbacks. While Ukrainian journalists can benefit from increased media freedom, new progressive legislation and reinvigoration of the democratic debate, many problems still shape the development of the media. Editorial dependence on owners, concentration of mainstream media in the hands of oligarchs, deteriorating quality of content and crisis of professional identity are distinctive features of the post-Maidan media landscape in Ukraine. This paper provides an overview of developments in the Ukrainian media system since the declaration of independence with a special focus on the situation after the EuroMaidan and discusses four major challenges that will impact the transformation of the Ukrainian journalism and media sphere." (abstract)

89. TNS opinion & social: **Media pluralism and democracy.** European Commission, 2016, 19 p. (Eurobarometer; 452)

also published in French and German

"The results of this survey paint a mixed picture of media pluralism and freedom across the European Union. On the positive side, the majority of respondents think their national media provide a diversity of views and opinions. Furthermore, the majority in each Member State think this is the case. Most respondents also think the level of diversity is either the same as, or more than the level of five years ago. A small majority agree national media provide trustworthy information. However, in spite of the diversity of the media, the majority of respondents say neither their national or their public service media are free and independent. Furthermore, almost three in ten think their national media are less free and independent than they were five years ago. Media independence and trust in the information provided by the media often go hand in hand. In many countries, when a high proportion of respondents think their national media are free from political and commercial pressures, there are also high proportions of respondents who think the media provides trustworthy information. For example, this is the case in Finland, Denmark, Sweden and the Netherlands. The reverse is also true. In France, Greece, and Spain, for instance, respondents are much less likely to think their national media are free from political and commercial pressures, and they are much less likely to consider the national media provides trustworthy information. While all Member States have a body to regulate audiovisual media, just over one in five know their country's media regulator. Furthermore, only a minority believe their media regulator is free and independent from political, governmental or commercial pressures. Just over half of respondents follow debates on social media by reading articles on the Internet, or through blogs or other social media. Less than three in ten actively participate in them by posting comments and so on. For those who do participate, it is more likely to be an occasional rather than a regular occurrence." (conclusions)

http://ec.europa.eu/information_society/newsroom/image/document/2016-47/sp452-summary_en_19666.pdf

MIDDLE EAST / WESTERN ASIA & NORTHERN AFRICA

90. Aziz Douai, Mohamed Ben Moussa (eds.): **Mediated identities and new journalism in the Arab world: mapping the "Arab Spring".** London: Palgrave Macmillan, 2016, xiii, 214 p.

Contents: Beyond the Technology Debate: A General Introduction / Moussa, Mohamed Ben -- Social Media, Global Communications, and the Arab Spring: Cross-Level and Cross-Media Story Flows / Jung, Joo-Young -- New Media and Public Will Mobilization in the Tunisian and Egyptian Revolutions of 2011 / Khamis, Sahar et al. -- Islamists and New Media: The Muslim Brotherhood Digital Presence in English / Mohamed, Eid et al. --

Against All Odds: Defining a Revolutionary Identity in Syria / Díaz, Naomí Ramírez -- 25 TV: A Case Study of the Media During the Egyptian Uprising / Harper, Christopher J. -- Journalistic Transparency in Egypt and the United Arab Emirates: Parallels Between Phenomena of the Arab Spring and the Demand for Web-Based Transparency Tools / Sträter, Andreas -- Mapping the "Arab Autumn": A Framing Analysis of CBC and Al-Nahar Networks' Coverage of Egypt's Military Coup / Elmasry, Mohamad H. et al. -- The 2011 Popular Protests in the Sultanate of Oman / Al-Rawi, Ahmed -- Network Journalism and the Egyptian Revolution / Gody, Ahmed -- The Mediated "Arab Spring" Foretold: Conclusions / Douai, Aziz et al.

91. Fatima El-Issawi: **Arab national media and political change: "recording the transition".** New York: Palgrave Macmillan, 2016, vi, 202 p. (Palgrave Macmillan Series in International Political Communication)

"Investigated from a journalistic perspective, this research addresses the role played by traditional national media in consolidating emerging democracies or in exacerbating their fragility within new political contexts. Also analyzed are the ways journalists report about politics and transformations of these media industries, drawing on the international experiences of media in transitional societies. This study builds on a field investigation led by the author and conducted within the project "Arab Revolutions: Media Revolutions," covering Libya, Tunisia, and Egypt." (Palgrave Macmillan website)

Development Communication

GENERAL & INTERNATIONAL

92. Thomas Jenatsch, Richard Bauer et al.: **Communication for development: a practical guide.** Bern (CH): Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC), 2016, 76 p.

"The first two parts of the handbook outline methods and concepts, showing how communication can be planned according to the context and integrated into the project cycle. The third part recounts the SDC's experiences in Africa, Asia, Europe and Latin America. The documentary video catalysing reforms in Georgia's sheep-farming sector, the puppet festival promoting girls' right to enrol in school in Benin, the thematic week advocating for human rights in Afghanistan, and the interactive web game raising awareness of responsible water use in Colombia are just four of the 24 examples provided in the handbook with a view to inspiring emulation. The wide variety of tools range from ad-hoc discussion forums in the marketplace to elaborate multimedia campaigns covering an entire country. Diverse as they are, they share one characteristic: the idea that communication for development is first and foremost about a process, rather than a product. It seeks to elicit constructive responses and open up inclusive debates. To ensure that no-one is left behind, these debates must break the mould of specialist discussions on laws and standards. They must be clear and appeal to the senses and emotions." (editorial, p.7)

https://www.eda.admin.ch/content/dam/deza/en/documents/publikationen/Diverses/Communication-for-development-Manual_EN.pdf

93. Thomas Tufte: **Communication and social change: a citizen perspective.** Malden, Mass.: Polity, 2017, 256 p. (Global media and communication)

"Drawing on examples ranging from the Indignados movement in Spain to media activists in Brazil, from rural community workers in Malawi to UNICEF's global outreach programs, [the author] presents cutting-edge debates about the role of media and communication in enhancing social change. He offers both new and contested ideas of approaching social change from below, and highlights the need for institutions - governments and civil society organizations alike - to be in sync with their constituencies." (publisher)

94. Oscar Hemer, Thomas Tufte: **Voice & matter: communication, development and the cultural return.** Göteborg: Nordicom, University of Gothenburg, 2016, 266 p.

Contents: Oscar Hemer & Thomas Tufte: Introduction. Why Voice and Matter Matter -- **I. Reframing Communication in Culture and Development.** Francis B. Nyamnjoh: Communication and Cultural Identity. An Anthropological Perspective -- Linje Manyozo: The Language and Voice of the Oppressed -- Stefania Milan: Stealing the Fire. Communication for Development from the Margins of Cyberspace -- Karin Gwinn Wilkins & Kyung Sun Lee: The Political Economy of the Development Industry -- Susanne Schech: International Volunteering in Development Assistance. Partnership, Public Diplomacy, or Communication for Development? -- Anders Høg Hansen, Faye Ginsburg & Lola Young: Mediating Stuart Hall -- **II. Ethnography and Agency at the Margins.** Jo Tacchi: When and How Does Voice Matter? And How Do We Know? -- Sheela Patel: Building Voice and Capacity to Aspire of the Urban Poor. A View from Below -- Andrea Cornwall: Save us from Saviours. Disrupting Development Narratives of the Rescue and Uplift of the 'Third World Woman' -- Sharath Srinivasan & Claudia Abreu Lopes: Africa's Voices Versus Big Data? The Value of Citizen Engagement through Interactive Radio -- Faye Ginsburg: A History of Cultural Futures. 'Televisual Sovereignty' in Contemporary Australian Indigenous Media -- Pegi Vail: Gringo Trails, Gringo Tales. Storytelling, Destination Perspectives, and Tourism Globalization -- **III. The Return of the Politics of Hope.** Ronald Stade: Debating the Politics of Hope. An Introduction -- Ronald Stade: On The

Capacity to Aspire. Conversation with Arjun Appadurai -- Nigel Rapport: Aspiration as Universal Human Capacity. A Response to Arjun Appadurai -- Gudrun Dahl: Is Good Intention Enough to Be Heard? On Appadurai's 'Capacity to Aspire' -- Thomas Hylland Eriksen: Hope, Fairness and the Search for the Good Life. A Slightly Oblique Comment to Arjun Appadurai.
http://www.nordicom.gu.se/sites/default/files/publikationer-hela-pdf/voice_and_matter_communication_development_and_the_cultural_return.pdf

95. Silvia Jongeling, Margo Bakker, Ruth van Zorge, Karijn van Kakebeeke: **PhotoVoice: facilitator's guide.** Rutgers, 2016, 132 p.

"PhotoVoice: A creative and effective tool for purposes such as monitoring, participatory research, data collection and capacity building. This guide has been developed to help you prepare, organise and facilitate a PhotoVoice training course in low, middle and high-income countries." (back cover)
http://www.rutgers.international/sites/rutgersorg/files/PDF/PhotoVoice_Manual_18042016.pdf

96. Pegi Vail: **Gringo trails, gringo tales: storytelling, destination perspectives, and tourism globalization.** In: Oscar Hemer, Thomas Tufte: Voice & matter: communication, development and the cultural return. Göteborg: Nordicom, University of Gothenburg, 2016, p.189-199

"The documentary film, Gringo Trails explores the long-term effects of tourism globalization on cultures, economies and the environment in the developing world through the lens of budget backpacker travelers and their storytelling. This chapter explores the travel narrative to tourism globalization as it was visualized over a 30-year timespan through Gringo Trails and traces the effect of the film itself through it's journey at international screenings and in press coverage. Tracking the film's trajectory from it's premiere in late 2013 through 2015 and the reactions to it either verbally or in print provides the catalyst for a discussion on the role of long-term, ethnographic filmic observation and research in exploring globalization processes; and, connects media practices to the scholarship on development, tourism studies, and the anthropology of tourism." (abstract)
http://www.nordicom.gu.se/sites/default/files/publikationer-hela-pdf/voice_and_matter_communication_development_and_the_cultural_return.pdf

97. **Good practices in development communication.** OECD Development Centre, 2014, 99 p.

"This report reviews and highlights some key issues in the current debate on development communication. To do so it draws on experiences and inputs from members of the Informal Network of Development Assistance Committee (DAC) Development Communicators (DevCom) ... The report starts by looking at one of the fundamental elements regarding development communication: the monitoring of public support ... the report then looks at communications strategies. Whereas only a few years ago they were somewhat rare among development ministries and agencies, they are now becoming common currency. Some are on their third or fourth generation and others have developed specific strategies (e.g. for the use of new media). This professionalisation of development communication is also seen in the next section, which covers the question of the measurement of the impact of these communications strategies and activities. Evaluation in this type of area is always challenging, and often ends up being built on the measurement of activities and output (and less on impact and effect)." (executive summary)
http://www.oecd.org/dev/DevCom%20Publication%20Good%20Practices%20in%20Development%20Communication.pdf

AFRICA, SUB-SAHARAN

98. Jeffery Bentley, Eric Boa, Mundie Salm (eds.): **A passion for video: 25 stories about making, translating, sharing and using videos on farmer innovation.** Nairobi: Access Agriculture; Wageningen: Technical Centre for Agricultural and Rural Cooperation (CTA), 2016, 56 p.

"The stories in this volume were gathered as part of a Writeshop held in Nairobi on 9–10 November, in the context of the Access Agriculture Week 9–13 November, 2015. People are story-tellers as well as creatures who walk and make tools. Stories are important to us. Statistics tell us what happened; stories tell us why. These stories celebrate the creativity of the many organisations involved in making, translating, distributing, and screening videos, as well as those that do follow-up studies, especially the MSc and PhD students that Access Agriculture supports. We learn what it feels like to be involved in one of the more creative efforts in international development and communication. We read, for example, about the radio producer who began to make videos because his father, a Kenyan farmer, said that farmers wanted to see the images, as well as the words. We learn why farmers in Malawi find videos from West Africa more convincing than learning from lead farmers in their own villages. We read about the journalist in Benin who is so inspired by the videos that he has become a farmer himself. We learn what it's like to translate a video script into an African language, and other personal experiences of getting videos and DVDs into the hands of farmers." (foreword)
https://publications.cta.int/media/publications/downloads/1969_PDF.pdf

99. Leanne Dougherty, Marjolein Moreaux, Chaibou Dadi, Sophie Minault: **Seeing is believing: the Spring/Digital green experience in Niger. Evidence from a community video approach for nutrition and hygiene behaviors.** Arlington, Va. (US): Strengthening Partnerships, Results, and Innovations in Nutrition Globally (SPRING) project., 2016, 47 p.

"Community video is a powerful approach to improving nutrition practices, even in areas beset by drought, conflict, and food shortages. When community members create and share videos that promote optimal nutrition and hygiene behaviors, friends and neighbors pay attention. This report details the positive impact of a pilot community video project for better maternal, infant, and young child feeding in Niger and offers important lessons learned." (back cover)
https://www.spring-nutrition.org/sites/default/files/publications/reports/spring_niger_seeing_is_believing.pdf

100. Clare Pedrick: **Embracing web 2.0 and social media: a life-changing pathway for agricultural development actors.** Wageningen: Technical Centre for Agricultural and Rural Cooperation (CTA), 2015, 61 p.

"Featuring a range of examples from ACP countries, this booklet includes testimonies on how Web 2.0 and social media have contributed to policy dialogue and advocacy (Chapter 1), value chain development (Chapter 2) and provision of information services (Chapter 3). The booklet features 18 stories covering all ACP regions, documenting the transformative power of these innovative technologies." (p.6)
https://publications.cta.int/media/publications/downloads/1816_PDF.pdf

AMERICAS & CARIBBEAN

101. Juliet Pinto, Paola Prado, Alejandro Tirado-Alcaraz: **Environmental news in South America: conflict, crisis and contestation.** London: Palgrave Macmillan, 2017, xi, 168 p. (Palgrave Studies in Media and Environmental Communication)

Contents: 1. Introduction: Extraction, National Development and Environmental News in 21st Century South America -- 2. News, Conflict and Environment as Social Constructions -- 3. Ecuador and the Chevron Case: Spinning Risk, Hazard and Reward -- 4. Brazil and the Belo Monte Dam Conflict: "The Amazon is Ours" -- 5. Chile's Pascua Lama: Where Water is Worth More than Gold -- 6. Mediated Neo-extractivism and National Development.

102. José Luis Aguirre Alvis: **La radio boliviana en el largo trayecto de educar contando historias: el caso del programa "Voces nuestras".** In: Ciencia y Cultura (La Paz), vol. 20, nr. 36, 2016, p.83-103

"La radio en Bolivia tiene una larga historia, iniciada desde los ensayos experimentales de la propagación de ondas radioeléctricas operados mucho antes de la llegada y madurez de esta tecnología, en 1929. La presencia de este medio ha estado marcada desde su inicio por su acompañamiento estrecho a la dinámica social y cultural del pueblo boliviano. Asimismo, ha sido pionera de la introducción de formas de hacer radio que décadas después aparecerían como propuestas teóricas en el campo teórico de la comunicación social. La radio es y ha sido un medio democratizador de la palabra, y esta cualidad tiene como elemento determinante la cualidad oral de la sociedad boliviana resultado de su carácter indígena-originario. La metodología de la educación por entretenimiento se propone mundialmente como un recurso para generar procesos de cambio social, y dentro de ella se ejecuta en Bolivia el Programa "Voces nuestras", que reaviva la experiencia de contar historias para cambiar vidas." (resumen)
subjects: edutainment radio programmes; radio fiction / drama - Bolivia - experience reports
http://www.scielo.org.bo/pdf/rcc/v20n36/v20n36_a04.pdf

103. Juan-Jose Igartua, Jair Vega Casanova: **Identification with characters, elaboration, and counterarguing in entertainment-education interventions through audiovisual fiction.** In: Journal of Health Communication, vol. 21, nr. 3, 2016, p.293-300

"The aim of this article is to further knowledge of the explanatory processes of narrative persuasion in the field of health communication, using data obtained in a research study of entertainment-education based on audiovisual fiction. Participating in the study were 208 young persons between the ages of 14 and 20, randomly distributed to three different groups. Each of the groups was exposed to a different episode of the Colombian television series Revelados, desde todas as posiciones. The results showed that greater identification with the main character of the episode transmitting a prevention message was associated with greater cognitive elaboration, which in turn led to more favorable attitudes toward the topics addressed. However, counterarguing was not observed to play a significant mediating role. The findings of this study allow us to conclude that getting people to think and reflect can help persuade them, which suggests that narrative persuasion models and dual models of rhetorical persuasion can be compatible in certain contexts, such as when messages are designed in such a way that characters make explicit arguments that endorse a prosocial message through dialogues." (abstract)

Disaster & Humanitarian Crisis Communication

GENERAL & INTERNATIONAL

104. Rose Foran, Anahi Ayala Iacucci: **Lost in translation: the misinformed journey of migrants across Italy.** Internews, 2017, 22 p.

"In April 2017, an Internews team conducted a rapid assessment on information needs among refugees and migrants in Italy, visiting formal reception facilities (hotspot, CAS, CARA) in Lampedusa, Agrigento, Catania, and informal centers in Ventimiglia and Rome ... Lost in Translation examines the critical role of local media and provides recommendations for addressing the information void contributing to the refugee crisis." (website Internews)
https://www.internews.org/sites/default/files/Internews_Lost_In_Translation_Publication_2017-05-23.pdf

105. **What your audience needs to know in an emergency: life-saving information. Topic-by-topic guide to core humanitarian issues.** London: BBC Media Action, [2016]
Contents: Food -- Shelter -- Water, Sanitation and Hygiene -- Child Protection -- Mine Action -- Education -- Gender-Based Violence -- Psychological Support.
https://www.bbcmediaactionilearn.com/mod/page/view.php?id=797

106. Jacqueline Dalton: **Lifeline production manual: a guide on how to make programming for people affected by humanitarian emergencies.** London: BBC Media Action, 2016, 26 p. *(also published in Arabic and Burmese)*

"The purpose of Lifeline programming is to make content for people affected by humanitarian crises in order to help save lives and reduce suffering ... Lifeline programming requires a different approach from conventional newsgathering and reporting. It involves sharing practical, actionable information that audiences can use to improve their situation, and also providing encouragement and reassurance. It's about reporting for those affected rather than about them. Topics may include issues around safety, food, water, shelter, health, hygiene, trauma and more." (p.4)
https://www.bbcmediaactionilearn.com/pluginfile.php/5116/mod_page/content/21/LifelineManual_A5_2016Rewrite_4.2.pdf

107. Jacqueline Dalton: **Lifeline: working with broadcasters in humanitarian crises. Tips for aid workers on working with media to save lives.** London: BBC Media Action, 2016, 23 p.

"The guide is not about how to use media for public relations or fund-raising purposes; it focuses on working with media to share useful and actionable information with communities affected by crisis. Humanitarians call this kind of communication different things: "community engagement", "communication with communities", "beneficiary communication" or "humanitarian communication". They all mean the same thing: harnessing the power of communication to save lives. The focus is on local and national media because, if you want to reach local communities you need to go through local channels, which can provide specific, localised information and are in close proximity to their audiences." (introduction)
https://www.bbcmediaactionilearn.com/pluginfile.php/5118/mod_page/content/10/Lifelinemaual2016_A5_Online_REVISE.pdf

108. Lee Wilkins: **Affirmative duties: the institutional and individual capabilities required in disaster coverage.** In: Journalism Studies, vol. 17, nr. 2, 2016, p.216-230

"Most analysis of media coverage of disaster has a normative edge. This paper outlines a philosophical basis for establishing normative standards for news coverage of natural hazards and human-based risk. It begins with a top-down, or system-oriented, epistemological approach to disasters and risk. By employing this epistemology, a new professional standard of excellence, the journalist as mitigation watchdog, emerges. Focusing on mitigation promotes narratives that acknowledge the shadow of the future and report on human emergent cooperative behavior. Both are linked to human flourishing through Nussbaum's theory of capabilities. The goal is to provide a framework that specifies how professional performance might be improved and explains why some news reports are exemplary and others deserve professional censure." (abstract)

109. Katie Whipkey, Andrej Verity: **Guidance for incorporating big data into humanitarian operations.** Digital Humanitarian Network (DH); Decision Makers Needs (DM-N), 2015, 33 p.

"This document has been created to provide a broad overview of big data usage in humanitarian organisations and general guidance on how organisations can incorporate it into operations. It describes big data and its role within the humanitarian sector, offers a categorisation of the large variety of big data types, highlights benefits and risks of incorporating big data into response, identifies policy and ethical considerations for the organisation, and provides example materials organisations can use when starting the process of incorporating big data. The goal is to create dialogue and generate structure in the conversation among decision makers, data scientists, and volunteers and technical communities." (executive summary)
http://blog.veritythink.com/post/130055206939/guidance-for-incorporating-big-data-into

AFRICA, SUB-SAHARAN

110. **Boda Boda Talk Talk learning collection: context and case studies.** Internews, 2016, 46 p.

"Internews has launched a three-part learning module on Boda Boda Talk Talk, the hyperlocal humanitarian information service currently operational in four United Nations Protection of Civilians Sites (PoCs) across the country. Part I of the module focuses on the theory and rationale behind a community-led audio program produced to radio broadcast standards, describing how the political and humanitarian context in South Sudan—and unique local information ecosystem within the UN PoC sites—influenced BBTT's design. Part II is a case study that describes how BBTT was designed and rolled out in Tong Ping (Juba) and Malakal/Wau Shilluk, including sections on challenges, adaptive programming, and recommendations for similar projects." (Internews website)
https://www.internews.org/sites/default/files/learningcollection_part1and2_final.pdf

111. **The Boda Boda Talk Talk module. Part III: how to guide.** Internews, 2016, 71 p.

"This guide outlines the step-by-step processes and potential challenges that may arise in setting up a Boda Boda Talk Talk (BBTT) project. In it, you will find information and advice on everything from what equipment to purchase, to how to build relationships with other humanitarian actors, to recruiting staff and establishing listening groups. Given its straightforward setup, readily available equipment and relatively low cost, the BBTT model can be easily replicated and adapted to other humanitarian emergency contexts." (p.7)
https://www.internews.org/sites/default/files/learningcollection_part3_final.pdf

AMERICAS & CARIBBEAN

112. Anahi Ayala Iacucci, Jalal Shah: **Community radio rehabilitation project, Haiti 2017.** Internews, 2017, 5 p.

"Internews' Humanitarian Information Service in Haiti, which ran from October 2016 to February 2017, was a DFID funded humanitarian project with the goal to improve the quality of timely and actionable information exchanges with Haitian communities affected by Hurricane Matthew. Internews' two-way communication model relied on gathering feedback from affected populations in order to directly address the issues that concern them the most, and to help humanitarian partners integrate their concerns into their programming and interventions. Through partner coordination and training, on-the-ground teams conducted data gathering and rumor tracking for feedback-based publications targeted to the affected population and for a humanitarian audience." (website Internews)
https://www.internews.org/sites/default/files/CaseStudy_Haiti_InternewsETC_2017-05.pdf

113. Teresa Correa, Andres Scherman, Arturo Arriagada: **Audiences and disasters: analyses of media diaries before and after an earthquake and a massive fire.** In: Journal of Communication, vol. 66, nr. 4, 2016, p.519-541

"Media diaries of 36 Chilean adults were being collected as two disasters unfolded: an earthquake on the northern coast and 11 days later a massive fire in Valparaiso. From an audience reception theoretical approach, these events provide a unique opportunity to compare people's engagement with media and responses to two mediated disasters. By complementing textual and computerized linguistic analyses, this study reveals that audiences' responses differ by type of disaster and proximity. Where earthquakes abound, people express more rational analyses of media quake coverage and more emotional responses to the fire. Also, proximity played an expected role with the fire but not the quake, suggesting that audiences' engagement with media events depends on the context and the type of disaster." (abstract)

114. Brooke Fisher Liu, Julia Daisy Fraustino, Yan Jin: **Social media use during disasters: how information form and source influence intended behavioral responses.** In: Communication Research, vol. 43, nr. 5, 2016, p.626-646

"This study provides insights that can inform disaster communication management, policymaking, and theory building through a nationally representative field experiment (N = 2,015 U.S. adults) grounded in media richness theory, information and communication technologies (ICTs) succession theory, and the social-mediated crisis communication (SMCC) model. Key findings include the following: (1) Significant main effects of disaster information source were detected on how likely participants were to seek further disaster information from TV, local government websites, and federal government websites; (2) regardless of information form and source, participants reported strongest intentions to immediately communicate about the disaster predominately via offline interpersonal forms rather than through online organizational and personal forms; and (3) regardless of information source, participants reported strong intentions to evacuate if instructed to do so by the government. These findings call for developing crisis communication theory that is more focused on how publics communicate with each other rather than with organizations about disasters and predict a wider variety of crisis communication outcomes." (abstract)

Economics & Management of Media

115. Benjamin J. Birkinbine, Rodrigo Gómez, Janet Wasko (eds.): **Global media giants.** New York; London: Routledge, 2017, xiii, 496 p.
Contents: **Part I: Global Giants.** 1 The Walt Disney Company / Janet Wasko -- 2 National Amusements / Eileen R. Meehan -- 3 Time Warner / Scott Fitzgerald -- 4 Comcast Corporation / Lee McGuigan and Victor Pickard -- 5 News Corporation / Graham Murdock -- **Part II: Regional and Geolinguistical Giants.** 6 Grupo Televisa / Rodrigo Gómez -- 7 America Movil / Gabriel Sosa Plata -- 8 Bertelsmann SE & Co. / Jörg Becker -- 9 Vivendi / Philippe Bouquillion -- 10 Mediaset (Gruppo Mediaset) / Benedetta Brevini and Lukasz Swiatek -- 11 Telefoónica / Gabriela Martínez -- 12 Grupo Prisa / Luis A. Albornoz -- 13 Grupo Globo / Joseph D. Straubhaar -- 14 Sony Corporation / William Kunz -- **Part III: Regional Overviews.** 15 South America / Guillermo Mastrini and Martin Becerra -- 16 The Middle East / Gholam Khiabany -- 17 Sub-Saharan Africa / Tewodros W. Workneh -- 18 Eastern Europe / Sandra Basic Hrvatin and Brankica Petkovic -- 19 South Asia / Pradip Ninan Thomas -- 20 East Asia and China / Yu Hong -- 21 Australia and New Zealand / Martin Hirst, Wayne Hope, and Peter Thompson -- **Part IV: Internet Giants.** 22 Apple / Toby Miller and Richard Maxwell -- 23 Microsoft Corporation / Benjamin J. Birkinbine -- 24 Google: Information Organizer / Micky Lee -- 25 Amazon.com / Andrew Calabrese and Tyler Rollins -- 26 Facebook / Christian Fuchs -- **Part V: Global Ratings and Advertising Giants.** 27 Nielsen Holdings / Daniel Biltereyst and Lennart Soberon -- 28 Interpublic Group of Companies / Christopher Chávez -- Conclusion: Reflections on Media Power / Benjamin J. Birkinbine, Rodrigo Gómez, and Janet Wasko.

116. Clare E. Cook: **Fragile finance: the revenue models of oppositional news outlets in repressive regimes.** In: International Communication Gazette, vol. 78, nr. 6, 2016, p.514-535
"For journalists promoting the free flow of information in repressive or restrictive media environments, the issue of financial sustainability is complex. Both media in exile (out-of-country news outlets feeding independent information into the country of origin) and news outlets in restrictive news environments (in-country providing counter-information) exist in flawed market situations and often rely on grant funding. This is the first academic study of the revenue streams of these media, providing scarce empirical data and a typology of funding structures of these media. This article examines three main revenue categories: grant funding, earned income and donations. The major factors influencing revenue streams compared to online media start-ups in open markets are discussed. The article finds significant barriers to revenue creation and identifies the need for alternative approaches, particularly partnerships, to promote economic resilience for media under threat." (abstract)

117. Eli M. Noam (ed.): **Who owns the world's media? Media concentration and ownership around the world.** Oxford; New York: Oxford University Press, 2016, xix, 1412 p.
Contents: **Part 1: Introduction and Overview.** Introduction -- Project Organization and Methodology -- **Part Two: Media Concentration Around the World. Country Studies. A. Europe.** Belgium / Peggy Valcke, Jo Groebel, and Moritz Bittner -- Finland / Mikko Gronlund -- France / Patrick-Yves Badillo, Dominique Bourgeois, and Jean-Baptiste Lesourd -- Germany / Julia Bösch, Max-Josef Meier, Philipp Rösch-Schlanderer, and Achim Ekkehard Henning Wolf -- Ireland / Roddy Flynn and Paschal Preston -- Italy / Giuseppe Richeri and Benedetta Prario -- The Netherlands / Joost Van Dreunen -- Portugal / Paulo Faustino -- Russia / Elena Vartanova -- Spain / Juan P. Artero and Alfonso Sanchez-Tabernero -- Sweden / Robert G. Picard, Mart Ots, and Madison Forsander -- Switzerland / Patrick-Yves Badillo and Dominique Bourgeois -- Turkey / Huseyin Kemal Bayazit -- United Kingdom / Petros Iosifidis -- **B. North America.** Canada / Dwayne Winseck -- United states / Eli Noam -- **C. Latin America.** Argentina / Guillermo Mastrini, Ana Bizberge, and Martin Becerra -- Brazil / Sonia Virginia Moreira -- Chile / Sergio Godoy E. -- Mexico / Juan Enrique Huerta Wong and Rodrigo Gomez Garcia -- **D. Asia-Pacific.** Australia / Franco Papandrea and Rodney Tiffen -- China / Min Hang -- India / Anuradha Bhattacharjee, Liwei Wang, and Tapasya Banerjee -- Japan / Kiyoshi Nakmaura, Teruaki Asari, Yoshiharu Ichikawa, Koichiro Hayashi, Hajime Yamada, and Sho Yamaguchi -- South Korea / Daeho Kim and Seongcheol Kim -- Taiwan / Yu-li Liu, Yuntsai Chou, Kuo-Feng Tseng, Ru-shou Robert Chen, Yi-hsuan Chiang, and Ping-hung Chen -- **E. Middle East and Africa.** Egypt / Nagla Rizk -- Israel / Amit M. Schejter and Moran Yemini -- South Africa / George Angelopulo and Petrus H. Potgieter -- **Part 3: Summaries and analyses.** National media concentrations compared -- European trends / Patrick-Yves Badillo, Dominique Bourgeois, and Jean-Baptiste Lesourd -- Media Industry in International comparison -- The World's major media companies -- The Owners of the World's media -- Analysis of media concentration -- Findings.

118. Michelle Foster: **Media feast, news famine: ten global advertising trends that threaten independent journalism.** Washington, DC: Center for International Media Assistance (CIMA), 2017, 25 p.
Contents: Factor #1: Independent media are captured and replaced with entertainment -- Factor #2: Many audiences have switched to digital, especially on mobile -- Factor #3: Mobile penetration is setting the conditions for an even greater shift -- Factor #4: Advertising revenues have followed audiences -- Factor #5: Fewer, bigger players are capturing a huge part of the pie… and there is one dominant player -- Factor #6: Ubiquitous, high-quality media compete for attention in an expanding world media market -- Factor #7: As advertisers follow audiences to digital, the advertising industry's architecture has been reshaped -- Factor #8: Advertising placement is driven by data, not deals -- Factor #9: Mobile ad blockers shut out revenue -- Factor #10: And then there is Facebook -- How News Outlets Are Performing in the Digital Advertising Market -- Charting a Course: How Independent Media Can Improve Digital Distribution.
http://www.cima.ned.org/publication/media-feast-news-famine-ten-global-advertising-trends-threaten-independent-journalism/

119. Laura Schneider, C. Ann Hollifield, Jan Lublinski: **Measuring the business side: indicators to assess media viability.** Bonn: Deutsche Welle DW Akademie, 2016, 10 p. (Discussion paper)
"In times of digital transformation media all over the world have to come up with new ways to ensure their survival. Meanwhile, media development actors are searching for new concepts and orientation in their support of media organizations and media markets. This paper presents DW Akademie's suggestion for new indicators to measure economic viability. The criteria not only take into account the financial strategies and managerial structures of individual media outlets, but also the overall economic conditions in a country as well as the structures of the media market needed to ensure independence, pluralism and professional standards. After all, money talks — and media development should listen." (executive summary)
http://www.dw.com/downloads/36841789/dw-akademiediscussion-papermedia-viability-indicators.pdf

120. Sari Stenvall-Virtanen et al.: **How to teach entrepeneur-ship to communication and creative industries students.** CreBiz - Business Development Laboratory Study Module for Creative Industries; ISCTE - Instituto Universitário de Lisboa. Centro de Investigação e Estudos de Sociologia, 2016, 40 p.
"The objective of the Study Module is to enhance the business knowledge of undergraduate and graduate students of arts, humanities and media and communications, i.e. individuals, who have potential to be (self) employed after their graduation in the field of creative industries. Special focus in the study module is given to the latent entrepreneurial propensities, i.e. personal qualities and skills of the individual that would enable students to pursue an entrepreneurial career when given the opportunity or incentive to new venture creation." (p.4)
http://www.crebiz.eu/images/Crebiz_eBook_Final_PDF.pdf

121. **Inversión publicitaria 2016.** Lima: CPI, 2017, 3 p. (marketreport; 1-2017)
"En el año 2016 la inversión publicitaria en nuestro país alcanzó la cifra de 725 millones de dólares, 2% más que la del 2015; sin embargo este crecimiento está por debajo del PBI que fue del 3.9%. Dos acontecimientos importantes creemos que influenciaron en este crecimiento publicitario: La campaña presidencial de la primera y segunda vuelta electoral, y la Copa América transmitida por América TV ... Los medios en general han mantenido sus tendencias de los últimos años. Así tenemos que la televisión es el medio que lidera la "torta publicitaria" con un 50,8%. Si bien es cierto el volumen de espacios contratados en TV disminuyó 5% aproximadamente respecto al 2015, el incremento de tarifas en 10% como promedio le ha permitido a la TV alcanzar un incremento del 5%." (p.1-2)
subjects: advertising markets - Peru - statistical data
http://cpi.pe/images/upload/paginaweb/archivo/26/mr_inversion_201701.pdf

122. Nancy Vogt, Amy Mitchell: **Crowdfunded journalism: a small but growing addition to publicly driven journalism. Projects funded through Kickstarter cut across more than 60 countries.** Pew Research Center, 2017, 33 p.
subjects: crowdfunding; media financing; nonprofit media - USA; international scope
http://www.journalism.org/2016/01/20/crowdfunded-journalism/

123. **Media ownership monitor Peru.** Reporters Without Borders, 2016
"High levels of revenue and ownership concentration in the media sector pose a threat to freedom of information in Peru. Concentration is also exceptionally high in terms of circulation and audience in the print and digital media sectors. MOM Peru, carried out from September and December 2016, has revealed a high degree of media ownership concentration as well as a lack of regulation by the state, and confirms the dominant position of the El Comercio Group." (http://www.mom-rsf.org)
http://www.mom-rsf.org/en/countries/peru

124. **Media ownership monitor Colombia.** Reporters Without Borders, 2015
"Even though Colombia has more than 200 radio stations, more than 50 television channels and more than 50 newspapers, there is little media pluralism. The Media Ownership Monitor 2015, jointly carried out with the Colombian Association for Journalists (Federación Colombiana de Periodistas, FECOLPER) from August to

November, reveals some of the reasons: Concentration is especially high for TV and Radio; Media intertwined with business empires and politics; No clear regulation for distribution of public advertising or licensing regime; Media market remains intransparent." (http://www.mom-rsf.org)
http://www.mom-rsf.org/en/countries/colombia

ASIA & PACIFIC

125. Media ownership monitor Mongolia. Reporters Without Borders, 2016

"Only one out of ten Mongolian media outlets is actively transparent about its ownership. A majority of them has political affiliations through their founders and / or owners. This limits the important role of media to act as an independent watchdog for democracy. These are some of the main findings of the Media Ownership Monitor Mongolia, jointly carried out with the Press Institute of Mongolia, from September to December 2016." (http://www.mom-rsf.org)
http://www.mom-rsf.org/en/countries/mongolia

126. Media ownership monitor Philippines. Reporters Without Borders, 2016

"Two giant broadcast networks dominate the Philippine media industry both in terms of economic market power and audience reach, which gives them a major potential to shape public opinion. Despite a high number of media outlets and being described as one of the most freewheeling media systems in the region, Philippine media continuous to be owned by and to depend on the economic and political elite ... Five families in the Forbes List of 2016 Philippines' Richest are in media, four of which made their money predominantly from media. Even though the political and economic elite are interweaved, those links have not led to targeted discriminatory actions in the recent past, with in general little political control being openly exerted. It poses, however, a potential risk to media as soon as the political elite start to exploit the vulnerability of media owners." (http://www.mom-rsf.org)
http://www.mom-rsf.org/en/countries/philippines

127. Zeenab Aneez, Sumandro Chattapadhyay, Vibodh Parthasarathi, Rasmus Kleis Nielsen: Indian newspapers' digital transition: Dainik Jagran, Hindustan Times, and Malayala Manorama. Reuters Institute for the Study of Journalism (RISJ); Centre for Internet and Society (CIS), 2016

"In this report, we have analysed how the Hindustan Times, Dainik Jagran, and Malayala Manorama are changing their newsroom organisation and journalistic work to adapt to an increasingly digital media environment. Our analysis shows that all three newspapers are investing in expanding their digital activities to pursue new opportunities as digital media become more important in India, and print relatively less so. All are investing significantly more effort in digital operations than they did in the past, and more than many other Indian newspapers. This includes investments in new technology and staff with new expertise, as well as training of existing staff. We find important variations in how they are changing. At the Hindustan Times, senior editorial and managerial leaders have worked together to integrate print and digital newsrooms into one cross-platform operation equally adept at serving audiences across print, website, mobile app, and social channels. At Malayala Manorama, and especially Dainik Jagran, the transition seems to have been led more exclusively by management, and the focus has been on expanding parallel digital operations that are not part of the print newspaper organisation. By creating a brand of their own, distinct from but built on that of their print newspapers, opening up new offices and hiring new personnel to perform digital news work, Jagran Online and Manorama Online partially circumvented the inertia that often hampers attempt to change an incumbent organisation where people are proud of what they have accomplished in the past. Because they are building parallel units, they do not have to deal with the issues that arise when moving from a print to a digital or platform-agnostic newsroom." (conclusion)
http://reutersinstitute.politics.ox.ac.uk/sites/default/files/Indian%20Newspapers%27%20Digital%20Transition.pdf

128. Media ownership monitor Cambodia. Reporters Without Borders, 2015

"The Media Ownership Monitor Cambodia revealed high levels of ownership concentration, a low transparency level, and a problematic dependency of media outlets on the government. The research and publication, jointly conducted together with the Cambodian Center for Independent Media (CCIM) from September to December 2015, highlights the related dangers to media freedom, particularly thorugh self-censorship and the absence of critical reporting." (http://www.mom-rsf.org)
http://www.mom-rsf.org/en/countries/cambodia

EUROPE

129. Media ownership monitor Serbia. Reporters Without Borders, 2017

"The state has been for year the biggest advertiser in the country. Public money has been spent through its Ministries, institutions, republic agencies, bodies, local self-governments etc on different advertising and sponsorship contracts. The total value of state advertising still remains unknown due to the poor regulation of this sector. Most commercial advertising is placed with national media outlets. Outside the main cities, local economies are underdeveloped and advertising markets are very poor or nearly nonexistent. Under every government so far, owners of media buying agencies had close ties with the ruling party and politics. These connections have helped acentuate growing economic and editorial pressure on Serbian media. According to the latest available data which relate to 2016, the total value of the advertising market in Serbia was 174 million Euros. This amount of money is insufficient to sustain the survival of the curently active media in Serbia. There are more than 1600 active registred media outlets which are competing for their share of the advertising market." (http://serbia.mom-rsf.org/en/findings/advertising-market)
http://serbia.mom-rsf.org/en/findings/advertising-market

130. Jonas Ohlsson, Ulrika Facht: Ad wars: digital challenges for ad-financed news media in the Nordic countries. Göteborg: Nordicom, 2017, 229 p.

"The accelerating digitalisation of the media landscape has released enormous forces of change in the Nordic advertising markets. The overall impression from the results of this study is that the sweeping changes digitalisation is bringing about are not just undermining the business model on which the majority of commercially financed media companies in the Nordic countries have based their journalistic operations, they are also making it more difficult for the same companies to find a sustainable business model in a digital environment. The battle for advertising revenue is now an unfair fight. Media companies at the national and local level are finding it increasingly difficult to compete with the advertising solutions that global digital actors such as Google and Facebook are bringing to the market. The latter are not just more sophisticated than the domestic alternatives, they are also significantly cheaper. The results of this study indicate unequivocally that the differences in competitiveness between Nordic and non-Nordic advertising platforms will be exacerbated as digital advertising investments grow." (executive summary)
http://www.nordicom.gu.se/sites/default/files/publikationer-hela-pdf/ad_wars.pdf

131. Media ownership monitor Ukraine. Reporters Without Borders, 2016

"Ukrainian mass media outlets are mostly driven by their owners' individual interests and thus serve as instruments to securing political and economic power. Corruption and lack of financial transparency further inhibit the healthiness of the country's media landscape. The Media Ownership Monitor Ukraine, carried out from July to October 2016 together with the Institute of Mass Information (IMI), showed that the Ukraine media is prone to power plays, more than ever. The Media Ownership Monitor pinpoints that concentration is especially high within the audio-visual and radio markets. The major four TV owners – StarLight Media, 1+1 Media, Inter Media and Media Group Ukraine – represent an audience share of more than three quarters. The top four radio groups even combine a reach of 92% of the audience in Ukraine: Tavr Radio Group, Ukrainian Media Holding, Business Radio Group and TRK Lux. Those media groups mainly belong to some of the richest in Ukraine, amongst others Viktor Pinchuk, Ihor Kolomoyskyi, Dmytro Firtash and Rinat Akhmetov. The print media and online sectors are less concentrated. Online media in particular offer much more pluralism and choice to Internet savvy Ukrainians." (http://www.mom-rsf.org)
http://www.mom-rsf.org/en/countries/ukraine/

MIDDLE EAST / WESTERN ASIA & NORTHERN AFRICA

132. Media ownership monitor Tunisia. Reporters Without Borders, 2016

"The Tunisian revolution has left a significant mark on the country's media landscape, which diversified and played an important role in the transition process. Media diversity, however, does not guarantee the independence of information per se, especially if it remains to be dominated by political or economic interests. The Tunisian Media Ownership Monitor, set up by RSF and Al Khatt from April to June 2016, shows that even if there is no strong media concentration in the hands of a few like in the days of Ben Ali, disturbing trends can nonetheless be observed: 6 out of the 10 TV stations analysed have a history of political affiliation. As the form of media with the highest audience rates in Tunisia, TV stations naturally attract interests from the political sphere; No reliable audience data exists, no matter for which type of media; Financial data difficult to obtain; Lack of transparency about funding means." (http://www.mom-rsf.org)
sia

133. Media ownership monitor Turkey. Reporters Without Borders, 2016

"While the Turkish media market looks diverse from the outside because of the large numbers of outlets, it is increasingly concentrated in terms of opinion. The Media Ownership Monitor Turkey, carried out with IPS Communication Foundation/ bianet between July and October 2016, shows that the government not only openly endangers media pluralism through recent closures of news outlets but that there is much deeper dimension of economic leverage, which allows almost complete control of mass media." (http://www.mom-rsf.org)
http://www.mom-rsf.org/en/countries/turkey

Educational Media & ICTs

GENERAL & INTERNATIONAL

134. **Harnessing the potential of ICTs: literacy and numeracy programmes using radio, TV, mobile phones, tablets and computers.** Hamburg: UNESCO Institute for Lifelong Learning, 2016, 159 p.

"This publication provides a selection of literacy programmes that use radio, TV, mobile phones, tablets and computers to support the development of literacy, numeracy and language skills. Due to continuous demand, the second edition of the publication has been updated with new case studies. All programmes included in this publication are also available on UNESCO's Effective Literacy and Numeracy Practices database (LitBase). This database allows users to identify trends, challenges and lessons learnt in applying ICTs to literacy teaching and learning worldwide. The programmes share valuable examples of how ICTs can be used creatively and innovatively to complement face-to-face adult literacy teaching. They highlight the prerequisites that must be met to reach the full potential of ICTs." (foreword)
http://unesdoc.unesco.org/images/0024/002439/243981e.pdf

135. Esta de Fossard, Michael Bailey: **Using entertainment-education for distance education.** 2nd ed. New Dehli: Sage, 2015, ix, 290 p. (Communication for behaviour change; 3)

Contents: **Part 1: Project Development and Management.** 1. Providing Distance Education through Edu-tainment -- 2. Managing the Edu-tainment Project -- 3. Starting Up the Edu-tainment Project -- 4. The Curriculum Guide. **Part 2: For the Writer.** 5. The Role of the Writer for Edu-tainment Programming -- 6. Edu-tainment Formats - Radio: The Fictional Format -- 7. Edu-tainment Formats - Radio or TV: The Drama Series -- 8. Edu-tainment Formats: The Drama Serial and Synergistic Programming -- 9. Edu-tainment Formats-TV or Radio: The Magazine and Reality Programming -- 10. Edu-tainment Formats - The Case Study: TV, CD, DVD or Video -- **Part 3: Auxiliary and Support Materials.** 11. Support Materials for Edu-tainment Programs -- **Part 4: The Internet and Distance Education.** 12. The Significance of Accesible Health Information -- 13. The Global End to End Media Distribution Process -- 14. Context -- 15. Key Challenges -- 16. How to Make it Happen.

136. Negin Dahya: **Education in conflict and crisis: how can technology make a difference? A landscape review.** Bonn; Eschborn: Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ), 2016, 67 p.

"ICT have a high potential for education system strengthening, despite the particular obstacles that exist in conflict and crisis settings. Enabling education systems, for example, involves the use of mobile money transfers to ensure teachers receive regular salaries. Two-way communication systems using SMS (text messaging) over mobile phones promote safe learning spaces by informing parents, guardians, and young people directly about danger near schools. ICT is also being used for data collection about students, teachers, schools, and the larger education infrastructure. However, the project landscape shows much more room for growth with regard to ICT for education system strengthening in conflict and crisis. The two major areas of programmatic focus in ICT for education in crisis and conflict are teacher training and student learning. A characteristic of programs working in postsecondary education – including higher education, teacher training, and vocational training – is that they are using multiple tools for teaching and learning, which gives learners varied opportunities for participation in unstable contexts. This includes the use of locally existing technologies, such as mobile phones. Overall, blended learning is an important component of education at the post-secondary level. The examined case studies also confirm that human resources and teachers are still crucial to the success of educational initiatives and projects. Good blended learning practices involve using technology to support face-to-face learning." (executive summary)
http://tinyurl.com/ict-education-conflict

137. Fengchun Miao, Sanjaya Mishra, Rory McGreal: **Open educational resources: policy, costs and transformation.** Paris: UNESCO; Burnaby (CA): Commonwealth of Learning (COL), 2016, 231 p.

"Open Educational Resources (OER) — teaching, learning and research materials that their owners make free for others to use, revise and share — offer a powerful means of expanding the reach and effectiveness of worldwide education. The Commonwealth of Learning (COL) and UNESCO co-organised the World OER Congress in 2012 in Paris. That Congress resulted in the OER Paris Declaration: a statement that urged governments around the world to release, as OER, all teaching, learning and research materials developed with public funds. This book, drawing on 15 case studies contributed by 29 OER researchers and policy-makers from 15 countries across six continents, examines the implementation of the pivotal declaration through the thematic lenses of policy, costs and transformation. The case studies provide a detailed picture of OER policies and initiatives as they are unfolding in different country contexts and adopting a range of approaches, from bottom-up to top-down. The book illuminates the impacts of OER on the costs of producing, distributing and providing access to learning materials, and shows the way that OER can transform the teaching and learning methodology mindset." (back cover)
http://unesdoc.unesco.org/images/0024/002443/244365e.pdf

Ethics in Communication & Media Accountability

GENERAL & INTERNATIONAL

138. **Ethics in the news: EJN report on challenges for journalism in the post-truth era.** London: Ethical Journalism Network (EJN), 2017, 50 p.

Contents: Introduction: Truth-Telling and Ethics Remain the Keys to Open Democracy -- Trumped: How US Media Played the Wrong Hand on Right-Wing Success -- Media Lies and Brexit: A Double Hammer-Blow to Europe and Ethical Journalism -- Fake News: Facebook and Matters of Fact in the Post-Truth Era -- Refugee Images: Ethics in the Picture -- Five Point Guide For Migration Reporting -- The Perfect Source: Edward Snowden, a Role Model for Whistleblowers and Journalists -- Ethical Ground Rules for Handling Sources -- Facts Matter: The Panama Papers Make the Case for Quality Journalism -- Hate Speech: A Dilemma for Journalists the World Over -- When Media Become Foot-Soldiers On the highest Front line -- Women in the Crosshairs as Hate Speech Puts African Media Under Pressure -- Locusts, Hotdogs and Leftards -- Turning the Page of Hate: A Media Campaign for Tolerance in Journalism -- Attention Media: There is No 'HONOUR' in Killing! -- Turkey: After an Attempted Coup the Journalists' Nightmare.
http://ethicaljournalismnetwork.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/01/ejn-ethics-in-the-news.pdf

139. Gene Foreman: **The ethical journalist: making responsible decisions in the digital age.** 2nd ed. Hoboken: Wiley, 2016, xx, 396 p.

Contents: **Part I: A Foundation for Making Ethical Decisions.** 1 Why Ethics Matters in Journalism -- 2 Ethics, the Bedrock of a Society -- 3 The News Media's Role in Society -- 4 For Journalists, a Clash of Moral Duties -- 5 The Public and the Media: Love and Hate -- 6 Applying Four Classic Theories of Ethics -- 7 Using a Code of Ethics as a Decision Tool -- 8 Making Moral Decisions You Can Defend -- **Part II: Exploring Themes of Ethics Issues in Journalism.** 9 Stolen Words, Invented Facts ... or Worse -- 10 Conflicts of Interest: Appearances Count -- 11 The Business of Producing Journalism -- 12 Getting the Story Right and Being Fair -- 13 Dealing with Sources of Information -- 14 Making News Decisions about Privacy -- 15 Making News Decisions about Taste -- 16 Deception, a Controversial Reporting Tool -- 17 Covering a Diverse, Multicultural Society -- 18 Ethics Issues Specific to Digital Journalism -- 19 Ethics Issues Specific to Visual Journalism -- 20 Some Thoughts to Take with You.

Freedom of the Press, Media Policies, Media Legislation

GENERAL & INTERNATIONAL

140. Ulla Carlsson, Reeta Pöyhtäri (eds.): **The assault on journalism: building knowledge to protect freedom of expression.** Göteborg: Nordicom, 2017, 363 p.

"To support joint efforts to protect journalism, there is a growing need for research-based knowledge. Acknowledging this need, the aim of this publication is to highlight and fuel journalist safety as a field of research, to encourage worldwide participation, as well as to inspire further dialogues and new research initiatives. The contributions represent diverse perspectives on both empirical and theoretical research and offer many quantitatively and qualitatively informed insights. The articles demonstrate that a new important interdisciplinary research field is in fact emerging, and that the fundamental issue remains identical: Violence and threats against journalists constitute an attack on freedom of expression." (back cover)
http://www.nordicom.gu.se/sites/default/files/publikationer-hela-pdf/the_assault_on_journalism.pdf

141. Corinne Cath, Niels ten Oever, Daniel O'Maley: **Media development in the digital age: five ways to engage in internet governance.** Washington, DC: Center for International Media Assistance (CIMA); article 19, 2017, 29 p.

"The digital convergence means that how the Internet develops going forward — both in terms of policy and technology — will shape the very environment in which all other media operate. This report makes the case to this community that they can, and must, engage in the decision-making bodies that are shaping Internet governance (IG) to ensure that the Internet — and the growing media sphere it sustains — remains open, pluralistic, and democratic. The media development community can work to improve the global enabling environment for media by actively engaging in Internet governance. Policy issues being discussed at ICANN, IGF, ITU, IETF, and IEEE could greatly benefit from the input of those with media development experience. Multistakeholder Internet governance presents a unique opportunity for the media development community to actively shape the future media ecosystem." (CIMA website)
http://www.cima.ned.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/03/CIMA-Internet-Governance_150ppi-for-web_REV.pdf

142. Jennifer Dunham: **Freedom of the press 2017: press freedom's dark horizon.** Washington DC: Freedom House, 2017, 28 p.

"Press freedom worldwide deteriorated to its lowest point in 13 years in 2016, driven by unprecedented threats to journalists and media outlets in major democracies, intensified crackdowns on independent media in authoritarian settings, and moves by the Russian and Chinese regimes to increase their influence beyond their borders. The share of the world's population that enjoys a Free press according to the Freedom of the Press report criteria stood at just 13 percent, meaning fewer than one in seven people live in countries where coverage of political news is robust, the safety of journalists is guaranteed, state intrusion in media affairs is minimal, and the press is not subject to onerous legal or economic pressures." (p.3)
https://freedomhouse.org/sites/default/files/FOTP_2017_booklet_FINAL_April28.pdf

143. Nathalia Foditsch: **The power of airwaves: the role of spectrum management in media development.** Washington, DC: Center for International Media Assistance (CIMA), 2017, 17 p.

"Actors interested in media development and freedom of expression can easily inform themselves about the current issues related to spectrum management; this report summarizes those issues, and highlights resources for further research. A "spectrum commons" approach – one that focuses on treating specific bands of spectrum as openly accessible public resources – may foster media pluralism by decreasing barriers to the free flow of information. Networks are forming around this issue; this report also highlights the major organizations working on this issue from a perspective of rights, freedom of expression and media development." (CIMA website)
http://www.cima.ned.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/04/CIMA-Spectrum-Management_web.pdf

144. Julie Posetti: **Protecting journalism sources in the digital age.** Paris: UNESCO, 2017, 191 p.
"This Study, which covers 121 UNESCO Member States, represents a global benchmarking of journalistic source protection in the Digital Age. It focuses on developments during the period 2007-2015. The legal frameworks that support protection of journalistic sources, at international, regional and country levels, are under significant strain in 2015. They are increasingly at risk of erosion, restriction and compromise - a development that is seen to represent a direct challenge to the established universal human rights of freedom of expression and privacy, and one that especially may constitute a threat to the sustainability of investigative journalism. In many of the countries examined in this Study, it was found that legal source protection frameworks are being actually or potentially: overridden by national security and anti-terrorism legislation; undercut by surveillance – both mass and targeted; jeopardised by mandatory data retention policies and pressure applied to third party intermediaries - like ISPs, telcos, search engines, social media platforms - to release data which risks exposing sources; outdated when it comes to regulating the collection and use of digital data, such as whether information recorded without consent is admissible in a court case against either a journalist or a source; and whether digitally stored material gathered by journalistic actors is covered by existing source protection laws." (executive summary)
http://unesdoc.unesco.org/images/0024/002480/248054E.pdf

145. The safety of journalists and the danger of impunity: report by the director-general to the intergovernmental council of the IPDC (thirtieth session). UNESCO, International Programme for the Development of Communication (IPDC), 2016, 68 p.

"This report provides an overview of a decade of killings of journalists, media workers and social media producers, between 1 January 2006 and 31 December 2015. The extent of the risks faced by those exercising their right to express opinions and disseminate information is demonstrated by the figure of 827 killings recorded by UNESCO over ten years. To this, one needs to add the numerous other violations endured by journalists, which include kidnappings, arbitrary detention, torture, intimidation and harassment, both offline and online, and seizure or destruction of material. Overcoming all these threats is needed for measuring progress on the Sustainable Development Goal Target 16.10 on ensuring public access to information and protecting fundamental freedoms within the framework of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. This Report is focused exclusively on the worst violations, i.e. the killings of journalists, in line with the IPDC Council's 2008 Decision on the Safety of Journalists and the Issue of Impunity, which was reinforced by subsequent decisions in 2010, 2012, and 2014." (executive summary)
http://www.unesco.org/new/fileadmin/MULTIMEDIA/HQ/CI/CI/pdf/IPDC/ipdc_council_30_4_en_02.pdf

146. Sanja Kelly, Mai Truong, Adrian Shahbaz, Madeline Earp (eds.): **Freedom on the net 2016. Silencing the messenger: communication apps under pressure.** Washington, DC; New York: Freedom House, 2016, 1021 p.

"Internet freedom has declined for the sixth consecutive year, with more governments than ever before targeting social media and communication apps as a means of halting the rapid dissemination of information, particularly during antigovernment protests. Public-facing social media platforms like Facebook and Twitter have been subject to growing censorship for several years, but in a new trend, governments increasingly target messaging and voice communication apps such as WhatsApp and Telegram. These services are able to spread information and connect users quickly and securely, making it more difficult for authorities to control the information landscape or conduct surveillance. The increased controls show the importance of social media and online communication for advancing political freedom and social justice. It is no coincidence that the tools at the center of the current crackdown have been widely used to hold governments accountable and facilitate uncensored conversations." (p.1)
https://freedomhouse.org/report/freedom-net/freedom-net-2016

147. Wolfgang Schulz, Joris van Hoboken: **Human rights and encryption.** Paris: UNESCO, 2016, 83 p. (UNESCO series on internet freedom)

"Encryption is a hot topic in the current global discussion on Internet governance. This research delves into the subject, to outline a global overview of the various means of encryption, their availability and their potential applications in the media and communications landscape. The research explains how the deployment of encryption is affected by different areas of law and policy, and it offers detailed case studies of encryption in selected jurisdictions. It analyzes in-depth the role of encryption in the media and communications landscape, and the impact on different services, entities and end users. Built on this exploration and analysis, the research provides recommendations on encryption policy that are useful for various stakeholders. These include signaling the need to counter the lack of gender sensitivity in the current debate, and also highlighting ideas for enhancing "encryption literacy". (back cover)
http://unesdoc.unesco.org/images/0024/002465/246527E.pdf

148. Scott Griffen: **Defamation and insult laws in the OSCE region: a comparative study.** Ed. Barbara Trionfi. Vienna: OSCE Representative on Freedom of the Media, 2017, 267 p.

"This study examines the existence of criminal defamation and insult laws in the territory of the 57 participating States of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE). In doing so, it offers a broad, comparative overview of the compliance of OSCE participating States' legislation with international standards and best practices in the field of defamation law and freedom of expression. The primary purpose of the study is to identify relevant provisions in law. Although the study does include examples of the usage of these provisions, it is not an analysis of legal practice ... The study is divided into two sections. The first section offers conclusions according to each of the principal categories researched and in reference to international standards on freedom of expression. The second section provides the detailed research findings for each country, including relevant examples. As the study's title suggests, the primary research category is general criminal laws on defamation and insult. However, this study also covers special laws protecting the reputation or honour of particular persons or groups of people (e.g., presidents, public officials, deceased persons); special laws protecting the 'honour' of the state and state symbols; and blasphemy and religious insult laws." (About this study, p.2)
http://www.osce.org/fom/303181?download=true

149. Lorena Jaume-Palasí, Julia Pohle, Matthias Spielkamp (eds.): **Digitalpolitik: eine Einführung.** Berlin: Wikimedia Deutschland; iRights, 2017, 98 p.

"Diese Publikation soll deutlich machen: Die Vorstellung einer inhaltlichen Trennung national-europäischer Digitalpolitik von globaler Internet Governance ist nicht nur falsch – sie ist mit Blick auf die zukünftige Regulierung und Entwicklung des Internets auch sehr kurzsichtig. Denn die in den nationalen und globalen Gremien diskutierten Fragestellungen unterscheiden sich nur auf den ersten Blick. Tatsächlich handelt es sich um die gleichen technischen, wirtschaftlichen und gesellschaftspolitischen Fragen, diskutiert in verschiedenen Settings und unter Einbeziehung unterschiedlicher Akteure. Nicht selten werden auf einer Ebene Reformvorhaben angestoßen, die auf einer anderen Ebene nicht verfolgt oder nicht sinnvoll umgesetzt werden können. Ein Beispiel dafür führt Hauke Gierow in seinem Beitrag zum Thema Breitbandausbau vor. Das „Recht auf einen Internetzugang" wurde auf globaler Ebene beschlossen und kodifiziert. Die technische Umsetzung der Versorgung mit Internetzugang obliegt nationalen Bemühungen, privaten Vereinen und Unternehmen. Über das „Wie" der Umsetzung (zum Beispiel durch Angebote des „Zero-Rating") wiederum wird ein globaler politischer Diskurs geführt." (S.9-10)
subjects: internet governance - manuals & training materials
https://irights.info/wp-content/uploads/2017/05/Digitalpolitik_-_Eine_Einfuehrung.pdf

150. Lorena Jaume-Palasí, Ralf Grötker, Matthias Spielkamp (eds.): **IGF Academy transfer guide: sharing learning and experience from year one.** Berlin: iRights; IGF Academy, 2017, 59 p.
"This publication is what we call our Transfer Guide. It serves three different purposes. First, it documents the work done by the IGF Academy team and the eight fellows in 2016. Together, we mapped those stakeholders involved (or who should be involved) in Internet governance in the eight countries [Bangladesh, Bhutan, Congo-Brazzaville, Myanmar, Namibia, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Togo] ... Secondly, the Transfer Guide is an iterative document in that the fellows will continue to work on or adapt various aspects of the process, such as creating more detailed funding and communication strategies or

mapping a changing stakeholder environment. As such, the Transfer Guide shows past as well as future tasks and also serves as a reminder of actions to review. Thirdly, this publication aims to transfer knowledge and experience so that others can benefit from the results of this process." (p.3)
http://igf.academy/wp-content/uploads/IGF_transfer_guide_final.pdf

151. Freedom of expression unfiltered: how blocking and filtering affect free speech. London: Article 19, 2016, 26 p.

"This policy brief is divided into four parts. First, we provide basic definitions and terminology concerning blocking/filtering. This is followed by an outline of relevant international standards on freedom of expression. We then address the fundamental issues underlying the use of filters and blocking measures. Finally, we provide comprehensive recommendations for legislators, policy and decisions makers in this area. Summary of recommendations: 1. Blanket filtering must be prohibited by law; 2. Filtering should be user-controlled and transparent; 3. Any requirement to block content must be provided by law; 4. Blocking should only be ordered by an independent and impartial court or adjudicatory body; 5. Blocking orders must be strictly proportionate to the aim pursued." (executive summary)
https://www.article19.org/data/files/medialibrary/38586/Blocking_and_filtering_final.pdf

152. Global information society watch 2016: economic, social and cultural rights and the internet. Association for Progressive Communications (APC); International Development Research Centre (IDRC), 2016, 269 p.

"The 45 country reports gathered here illustrate the link between the internet and economic, social and cultural rights (ESCRs). Some of the topics will be familiar to information and communications technology for development (ICT4D) activists: the right to health, education and culture; the socioeconomic empowerment of women using the internet; the inclusion of rural and indigenous communities in the information society; and the use of ICT to combat the marginalisation of local languages. Others deal with relatively new areas of exploration, such as using 3D printing technology to preserve cultural heritage, creating participatory community networks to capture an "inventory of things" that enables socioeconomic rights, crowdfunding rights, or the negative impact of algorithms on calculating social benefits. Workers' rights receive some attention, as does the use of the internet during natural disasters. Ten thematic reports frame the country reports. These deal both with overarching concerns when it comes to ESCRs and the internet – such as institutional frameworks and policy considerations – as well as more specific issues that impact on our rights: the legal justification for online education resources, the plight of migrant domestic workers, the use of digital databases to protect traditional knowledge from biopiracy, digital archiving, and the impact of multilateral trade deals on the international human rights framework. The reports highlight the institutional and country-level possibilities and challenges that civil society faces in using the internet to enable ESCRs. They also suggest that in a number of instances, individuals, groups and communities are using the internet to enact their socioeconomic and cultural rights in the face of disinterest, inaction or censure by the state." (back cover)
http://www.giswatch.org/2016-economic-social-and-cultural-rights-escrs-and-internet

153. How to engage in cyber policy: tools for human rights defenders. Global Partners Digital, [2016]

"This series aims to help human rights defenders develop the tools, skills and knowledge they need to engage effectively in cyber policy debates. The series is structured around five modules. The first four each focus on a different aspect of cyber policy - human rights, cybersecurity, regulatory frameworks and cyber capacity building - with a final regional module highlighting how these apply in Africa, Asia and Latin America. Each module consists of several videos, which take participants through a key cyber issue or concept - explaining how it relates to human rights, who the key actors are, and how and where to engage." (introduction)
https://www.youtube.com/channel/UCow9ZGJMNsZtAkz4ZvTtcJA

154. Yaman Akdeniz: Media freedom on the internet: an OSCE guidebook. Vienna: OSCE Representative on Freedom of the Media, 2016, 105 p.

Contents: Introduction -- OSCE commitments -- Chapter I: Internet access – a fundamental human right -- Chapter II: Internet content regulation and freedom of expression -- Chapter III: Legal and policy issues surrounding blocking and filtering measures -- Chapter IV: Intermediary liability and content removal policies -- Conclusion.
http://www.osce.org/netfreedom-guidebook?download=true

155. Gilberto Martins de Almeida: Cybersecurity policy and law making in the EU, US and Brazil. In: Computer Law Review International, vol. 17, nr. 3, 2016, p.71-75

"IT Governance requires public and corporate cybersecurity policies to improve fighting against cybercrime and other violations. The EU, the USA and Brazil have recently developed different regulatory approaches on the subject. Assessing how to design policies in line with them across geographies seems key for effectively managing relevant global issues. After a brief introduction, the article touches on three sample topics: online privacy, open-source platforms, and latest-generation cyber-threats to illustrate how EU, US and Brazil have taken different paths. Each sample topic is analysed in detail and followed by a conclusion indicating how possibly regional or national particularities may be pragmatically reconciled by public and corporate interested parties." (abstract)

156. Maria Edström, Andrew T. Kenyon, Eva-Maria Svensson (eds.): Blurring the lines: market-driven and democracy-driven freedom of expression. Göteborg: Nordicom, 2016, 206 p.

"Blurring the Lines: Market-Driven and Democracy-Driven Freedom of Expression focuses on challenges from the market to free speech and how free speech can be protected, promoted and developed when lines between journalism and advertising are blurred. With contributions from 20 scholars in law, media studies and philosophy, it explores an issue deserving greater attention, market pressures on freedom of expression. The role of commercial constraints on speech, restrictions and control of media content and the responsibility of state institutions in protecting free speech are some of the topics scrutinized from a democratic free speech perspective." (back cover)
http://www.nordicom.gu.se/sites/default/files/publikationer-hela-pdf/blurring_the_lines.pdf

157. Sheetal Kumar, Deborah Brown: Using the Universal Periodic Review for human rights online. London: Global Partners Digital, [2016], 31 p.

"The guide is designed to help human rights defenders working on human rights online navigate the Universal Periodic Review (UPR) process, with resources and case studies of real life advocacy to help inform and structure engagement. It also provides examples of how the UPR has been used for human rights online, including examples of recommendations that states have accepted relating to the internet, sample civil society reports, advocacy documents, and tips on how to use the UPR to complement ongoing advocacy work."
http://www.gp-digital.org/wp-content/uploads/pubs/Using%20the%20universial%20periodic%20brief%20for%20human%20rights%20onlin e.pdf

158. Stefaan Verhulst: The practice and craft of multistakeholder governance: the case of global internet policymaking. London: Global Partners Digital, 2016, 15 p.

"Given the distributed and open nature of the Internet, it is reasonable to assume that a distributed and open approach to governance may prove most effective. The multistakeholder efforts examined in this paper have sought to respond to this reality by creating institutions and processes that aim to be more inclusive, participatory and transparent. However, one of the main challenges they have confronted is a lack of systematic analysis or evidence regarding what works, and what doesn't. Despite over two decades of efforts to develop a new model of governance—despite all the models that have been tried, with varying degrees of success—the field of Internet Governance lacks an evidentiary basis upon which it could continue to innovate." (conclusion)
http://www.gp-digital.org/wp-content/uploads/pubs/thepracticeandcraftofmultistakeholderpoliymaking.pdf

159. Rolf H. Weber: Principles for governing the Internet: a comparative analysis. Paris: UNESCO, 2015, 88 p. (UNESCO series on internet freedom) *(also published in French)*

"This study encompasses both quantitative and qualitative assessment: On the one hand, the more than 50 evaluated declarations, guidelines, and frameworks are briefly described in the given context; on the other hand, the issues contained in these documents are also qualitatively analyzed. In this, it is evident that multiple initiatives have been taken during the last 25 years. The prevailing impression is of a wide diversity of documents and of attention to diverse Internet Governance principles. The contents of the analyzed documents heavily depend on the given actors and environment at the time of the drafting. Furthermore, some principles (for example freedom of expression, access to information, privacy) have gained much more attention than other principles (for example, multistakeholder participation, ethical behavior, sustainability, education, gender equality)." (executive summary)
http://unesdoc.unesco.org/images/0023/002344/234435e.pdf

AFRICA, SUB-SAHARAN

160. Ethiopia offline? Evidence of social media blocking and internet censorship in Ethiopia. London: Amnesty International, 2016, 31 p.

subjects: internet control / censorship / filtering - Ethiopia
https://www.amnesty.org/download/Documents/AFR2553122016ENGLISH.pdf

161. George Nyabuga: Supporting safety of journalists in Kenya: an assessment based on UNESCO's journalists' safety indicators. Paris: UNESCO, 2016, 106 p.

"The study finds that Kenyan journalists face serious challenges in the course of their work. Further, both State and non-State actors have contributed to a deteriorating climate for journalists. The number of threats, incidents of harassment and intimidation as well as legal and personal attacks, has grown within the period under study." (executive summary)
http://unesdoc.unesco.org/images/0024/002449/244914e.pdf

162. Nanjira Sambuli, Juliet Maina, Tyrus Kamau: **Mapping the cyber policy landscape: Kenya.** London: Global Partners Digital, 2016, 21 p.

"This mapping study investigates the ways in which the Kenyan government and other actors have initiated or engaged in multistakeholder processes in order to address cybersecurity-related matters in the country. Based on this, it will identify best practices, gaps and missing links, as well as opportunities and recommendations for improving the cyber policy landscape in the country. The assessment of Kenya's cybersecurity landscape in this report will identify actors within the government and civil society, as well as existing laws and frameworks, and address the proposed ones, based on the information that is currently available. Unless otherwise stated, all institutions and legislative documents listed here are existent and/or functional." (p.7)
https://www.gp-digital.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/12/Kenya-Cyber-Policy-Mapping-final-i-1.pdf

AMERICAS & CARIBBEAN

163. Toby Mendel, Angel García Castillejo, Gustavo Gómez: **Concentration of media ownership and freedom of expression: global standards and implications for the Americas.** Paris: UNESCO, 2017, 33 p. (Cuadernos de discusión de comunicación e información; 7) *(also published in Spanish)*

"The idea of rules limiting concentration of media ownership is often cast by media owners as a restriction on their right to freedom of expression. Unfortunately, the behaviour of States in Latin America has often lent support to this perspective, especially when States abuse for political ends their power to provide for regulation of the media. International law has a clear answer to both of these problems. By protecting the rights of both the speaker and the listener, international law provides an alternative view of the claim that limits on media ownership are simply restrictions on freedom of expression. Instead, by promoting a plurality of voices in the public sphere, such limits enhance the right of listeners to receive a diversity of information and ideas, which is essential to the exercise of full citizenship, political participation, robust cultural expression and many other important values in society. Thus what at first blush may appear as a restriction on the expressive rights of speakers is also a form of protection for the freedom of expression rights of listeners." (conclusion)
http://unesdoc.unesco.org/images/0024/002480/248091e.pdf

164. **Amenazas, mentiras y censura: medios de comunicación en Venezuela.** International Media Support (IMS); Open Society Foundations; Article 19, 2016, 28 p.
also published in English
"Lo que hace algunos años era un escenario de polarización entre medios de comunicación anti-Chávez y pro-Chávez sumamente tendenciosos, lo cual era el reflejo de una sociedad dividida, se ha convertido en un escenario de control gubernamental, directo o indirecto, sobre la mayor parte del discurso público ... Sin embargo, en medio de este panorama desolador para la libertad de expresión, hay rayos de esperanza: han surgido nuevos medios de comunicación independientes y en su mayoría digitales que están determinados a enfrentar las dificultades y contar la historia de lo que realmente está ocurriendo en Venezuela. Sus reportajes han sido finalistas o ganadores de varios de los premios de periodismo más prestigiosos del continente; uno de estos reportajes documenta precisamente la compra de medios de comunicación por parte de amigos del gobierno, y el consecuente cambio en la línea editorial que obligó a muchos periodistas y editores a renunciar. Las recomendaciones finales de este documento incluyen un llamado para una reforma urgente del marco legal en el que los medios de comunicación operan; el acceso pleno a la información pública y a los funcionarios públicos; y un mayor apoyo para que el periodismo de investigación y los medios independientes en Venezuela se relacionen con colegas en el continente y aumenten su capacidad para informar de manera factual acerca de la situación crítica que vive el país." (resumen)
subjects: media landscapes & media systems; freedom of the press; media assistance: (post-) conflict countries - Venezuela
https://www.mediasupport.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/07/Venezuela-report_Es_1-final2.pdf

165. Andrés Cañizález: **Venezuela bajo la Revolución Bolivariana: medios de comunicación y libertad de expresión.** Buenos Aires: Fundación Cadal, 2016, 155 p.
subjects: media landscapes & media systems; freedom of the press; politics and media; government communication strategies; state influence on the media - Venezuela
http://www.cadal.org/libros/pdf/Venezuela_bajo_la_Revolucion_Bolivariana.pdf

166. Luis Iberico Núñez (comp.): **Palabra libre: el derecho a la información, medios de comunicación y autorregulación.** Lima: Fondo Editorial del Congreso del Perú, 2016, 329 p.
Contents: Presentación -- I. Derecho a la comunicación y derecho al la información -- II. Periodismo y poder público -- III. Formación del periodista -- IV. Medios bajo presión económica: el caso de los medios de comunicación locales -- V. Autorregulación: ¿Quién la cumple? ¿Cómo se ejerce? -- VI. Periodismo de investigación: desafíos del siglo xxi --

VII. Prensa amenazada: prensa judicializada -- VIII. Riesgos del ejercicio periodístico frente a los poderes reales y fácticos -- IX. Tecnología, prensa e información -- X. Responsabilidad de la prensa y amenazas emergentes a la libre expresión.
subjects: communication rights; freedom of the press; government communication strategies; journalism training & education; local media / communication; media self-regulation; investigative journalism - Peru; Latin America

167. Anne Nelson: **Cuba's parallel worlds: digital media crosses the divide.** Washington, DC: Center for International Media Assistance (CIMA), 2016, 25 p.

"For many years, the media development conversation regarding Cuba has largely focused on the country's harsh censorship practices and other restrictions on freedom of expression. Those concerns remain. But with the opening of relations with the United States over the past two years, the conversation has widened. U.S. government and business interests have reengaged with Cuba, and the clock is highly unlikely to be rolled back. There is going to be more digital media in Cuba, and more Cubans are going to go online. The Internet will continue to advance, and the regime's old monolithic message will become less possible to sustain. The future of journalism is impossible to predict in Cuba, other than to say it is bound to get better. The Cuban journalism of the future is likely to skew to online platforms." (conclusion)
http://www.cima.ned.org/resource/cubas-parallel-world-digital-media-crosses-divide/

168. Néstor Piccone: **La inconclusa ley de medios: la historia menos contada.** Buenos Aires: Ediciones Continente, 2015, 95 p. (La siringa)
Foreword: http://core.cambeiro.com.ar/0-47129-2.pdf
subjects: media legislation; media policies - Argentina

ASIA & PACIFIC

169. Laxmi Murthy (ed.): **New fronts, brave voices: press freedom in South Asia 2016-17.** New Delhi: International Federation of Journalists Asia Pacific; South Asia Media Solidarity Network (SAMSN), 2017, 113 p.

"South Asia is a region of enormous contrasts, but from the vastness of India to tiny and placid Bhutan, journalism faces several problems in common. The safety situation has improved in some of the countries that were racked by internal strife, but journalists remain at acute risk in India and Pakistan. Nepal and Sri Lanka have perhaps improved their records since they came out of decades of internal conflict, the former through a negotiated truce and the latter by a military victory. But the legacy of years of conflict remains to be reckoned with, without which a full reconciliation seems unlikely. Public opinion within Bangladesh remains polarised by rival perceptions of history and disagreements over identifying friend and foe in the contemporary geopolitical landscape." (overview, p.6)
http://unesdoc.unesco.org/images/0024/002482/248237e.pdf

170. Khashkhuu Naranjargal, Tumurbaatar Ayushjav, Dash Munkhburen: **Media freedom report 2016.** Ulaanbaatar: Globe International Center, 2017, 20 p.
subjects: press freedom violations; media legislation - Mongolia
https://www.forum-asia.org/uploads/wp/2017/05/Media_freedom_report_2016eng.pdf

171. Nirmala Mani Adhikary, Laxman Datt Pant: **Supporting safety of journalists in Nepal: an assessment based on UNESCO's journalists' safety indicators.** Paris: UNESCO, 2016, 106 p.
"Though there is a huge growth in terms of quantity in the media sector in Nepal, journalism remains professionally weak and economically insecure, and the journalists are in highly vulnerable condition in terms of physical and psychological safety. Nearly half of the journalists do not have any appointment letter or contract from their employers and the journalism profession in Nepal is characterized by low wages, irregular payments, poor working conditions, and declining credibility among the public. Journalists perceive that they are prone to be victimised by both State and non-State actors, and the prolonged political transition has further complicated their security situation." (executive summary)
http://unesdoc.unesco.org/images/0024/002456/245666e.pdf

172. Yi Mou, Kevin Wu, David Atkin: **Understanding the use of circumvention tools to bypass online censorship.** In: new media & society, vol. 18, nr. 5, 2016, p.837-856
"Circumvention tools designed to bypass online censorship such as simple web proxies, virtual private network service, and so on are frequently used in countries whose governments impose heavy Internet censorship. Around 18 million Internet users in China are currently using those tools to bypass the Great Firewall and access unblocked online content. In a pioneering empirical investigation of unblocked information seeking in China's censored online environment, the present study systematically examines a wide range of macro-social and micro-individual factors which affect the use of circumvention tools to bypass Internet censorship under the guidance of the interactive communication technology adoption model. The results reveal that, with the exception of social trust, macro-social factors have only a modest influence on the use of circumvention tools. In

contrast, micro-individual-level variables-including perceived technology fluidity, gratifications, and selected demographic variables-play a much larger role in our multivariate model. Theoretical and practical implications are discussed." (abstract)

173. Laxmi Murthy (ed.): **The road to resilience: press freedom in South Asia 2015-16.** International Federation of Journalists (IFJ); South Asia Media Solidarity Network (SAMSN), 2016, 113 p.

"As we stand now, Pakistan's media continues its stratospheric expansion, but in the midst of curbs and controls and ongoing safety issues. Nepal, Bhutan and Sri Lanka are treading a precarious path to finding credible and independent spaces for the media against economic challenge and political change – one that has promisingly seen the return of journalist exiles in the case of Sri Lanka. Meanwhile, journalists in the world's largest democracy in India are standing firm in the face of ongoing direct assaults, wage challenges and threats by governments, security forces and other political and religious powers. And sadly, Afghanistan has found itself in a new war on media as international support withdraws and the Taliban and the IS amplify their efforts at control as evidenced through the horrific suicide attack on Tolo TV workers in Kabul – the single deadliest attack on the country's media. But perhaps nowhere has the battle for freedom of expression been as acute and brutal in the past year as Bangladesh. As we prepare to launch this report, there have been two more horrendous murders of individuals working to push the boundaries of free expression– blogger Nazimuddin Samad and editor Zulhaz Mannan. They are among seven bloggers and journalists killed in the last year and form part of a broader, sustained project of silencing being ruthlessly conducted by fundamentalists and extremists that have turned the country into a killing field for those who dare to speak with an alternate voice." (foreword, p.4)
https://issuu.com/ifjasiapacific/docs/the_road_to_resilience_sapfr_2015-1

174. Lilly U. Nguyen: **Infrastructural action in Vietnam: inverting the techno-politics of hacking in the Global South.** In: new media & society, vol. 18, nr. 4, 2016, p.637-652

"This article introduces the concept of infrastructural action and argues that it serves as a useful analytical tool to understand hacking in the global South. Infrastructural action consists of the delicate ways in which people establish sociotechnical connections when located along the margins of global modernity. In Vietnam, hacking is situated within the illicit circulations of global commodities. These circulations form pervasive infrastructures for clandestine importation of "handcarried" goods into the country. Embedded within these circulations, hacking consists of a strategy for breaking into global techno-culture rather than breaking out of sociotechnical limitations. By contextualizing hacking within the larger dilemmas of distance within global integration, this notion of infrastructural action serves as a critique of the techno-political ethos of transgression typical of hacking discourses in the global North." (abtract)

EUROPE

175. Marilyn Clark, Anna Grech et al.: **Journalists under pressure: unwarranted interference, fear and self-censorship in Europe.** Strasbourg: Council of Europe Publishing, 2017, 84 p.

"A survey published by the Council of Europe, based on a sample of 940 journalists reporting from the 47 Council of Europe member states and Belarus, shows that journalists in Europe are often exposed to serious unwarranted interference in their work, including intimidation and violence. As a consequence, many also suffer from fear, which frequently leads to self-censorship. Almost one third of the journalists who participated in the survey, carried out between April and July 2016, had experienced physical assault over a period of three years. The most common interference, reported by 69% of the journalists, was psychological violence, including intimidation, threats, slandering and humiliation. The second most common interference was cyberbullying, reported by 53%, mostly in the form of accusations of being partisan, personal attacks, public defamation and smear campaigns. Reports of intimidation from interest groups were the third most frequent interference mentioned (50%), followed by being threatened with force (46%), intimidation by political groups (43%), targeted surveillance (39%) and intimidation by the police (35%)." (Council of Europe website)
executive summary & introduction: https://rm.coe.int/168070ad5d

176. Martin Russell: **Media freedom trends 2017: Russia.** European Parliament, Members' Research Service, 2017, 2 p.

"In Russia, the state controls strategic media (such as national TV), and restricts independent media and the internet through increasingly repressive legislation. However, there is still some scope for media pluralism, with a few outlets openly criticising the authorities." (p.1)
http://www.europarl.europa.eu/RegData/etudes/ATAG/2017/603898/EPRS_ATA(2017)603898_EN.pdf

MIDDLE EAST / WESTERN ASIA & NORTHERN AFRICA

177. **The red lines stay red: Morocco's reforms of its speech laws.** New York: Human Rights Watch, 2017, 44 p.

"Morocco's 2015 Press Code eliminates prison as a punishment for speech offenses. This, on its face, represents progress for freedom of expression in a country where journalists and ordinary citizens have been locked up for "insulting" the king, questioning

Morocco's claim over Western Sahara, or rapping about police corruption. The Red Lines Stay Red: Morocco's Reform of its Speech Laws analyzes the laws governing speech offenses in Morocco and finds that the recent overhaul falls well short of securing freedom of speech as guaranteed by international conventions and Morocco's own 2011 constitution. Imprisonment as punishment for crossing Morocco's famous "red lines" – causing harm to Islam, "territorial integrity," the institution of the monarchy, or the person of the king – is alive and well. While the new press code punishes "red line" offenses only with the suspension of publications, judges can, thanks to new provisions of the penal code, still hand down prison sentences for these offenses. In addition, the penal code continues to mandate prison sentences for other speech offenses such as "insulting" state institutions or state agents, and broadly defined notions of "praising terrorism," "casting discredit on judicial decisions," and "inciting hatred or discrimination." (back cover)
https://www.hrw.org/report/2017/05/03/red-lines-stay-red/moroccos-reforms-its-speech-laws

178. Marcus Michaelsen: **Exit and voice in a digital age: Iran's exiled activists and the authoritarian state.** In: Globalizations, vol. 13, 2016, p.1-17

"This paper shows how digital communication technologies enable new and influence established tactics of state repression beyond borders. Based on interviews with Iranian activists and journalists who were forced to leave the country after the controversial elections of 2009, I analyze mechanisms and aims of repressive measures targeting exiled dissidents. I argue that in an environment of intense transnational communication and information exchange, authoritarian regimes can monitor and respond to the activities of political exiles rapidly and on a large scale. State actors seek to undermine the links of exiles into the country (horizontal voice) as well as to punish claims to public attention that challenge the regime's position in the domestic and international arenas (vertical voice). With these measures, authorities pursue a parallel strategy: expanding authoritarian power and practices beyond borders while distancing political exiles from contacts in the home country." (abstract)
http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/14747731.2016.1263078

Gender & Media

GENERAL & INTERNATIONAL

179. Josephine Casserly: **Turn up the volume: empowering women through media. Lessons from BBC Media Action's governance programming.** London: BBC Media Action, 2017, 26 p. (Practice Briefing; 2)

"This practice briefing sets out what BBC Media Action has learned about how media can provide a platform for both men and women to hold their leaders to account, while empowering them to participate in their own communities. Unpicking the challenges faced and the solutions found, it will bring together practice and research to examine how effective our factual programmes have been in reaching and impacting on men and women equally. The paper argues that these projects have been effective in building political knowledge, levels of discussion of governance issues and political participation among both men and women. However, it also draws the tentative conclusion that, in Nepal and Bangladesh, the programmes may be less effective at empowering female audiences to participate in politics than men. After setting out the global picture for gender and governance, the paper outlines BBC Media Action's approach to supporting women to participate in their communities and hold their leaders to account. It then unpacks the challenges of creating gender-sensitive governance programmes and weighs up how successful BBC Media Action has been in reaching and impacting women. The paper concludes with some recommendations to inform future programming." (BBC Media Action website)
http://downloads.bbc.co.uk/mediaaction/pdf/practicebriefings/empowering-women-through-media-report.pdf

180. **Gender equality policy.** Amsterdam: Free Press Unlimited, 2016, 11 p.

"Free Press Unlimited believes that gender equality is central to achieving its overall long-term objective that media and journalists constitute a diverse and professional media landscape and function as change agents. As such, they contribute to the overall vision of a just, inclusive and peaceful society. Inclusive refers to men and women of all ages and backgrounds. Free Press Unlimited's focus on equal access, opportunities and rights for men and women media practitioners is based on existing and persisting gaps and stereotypes in media and society that often benefit men over women. To contribute to bridging these gaps, Free Press Unlimited adopted the thematic area Gender & Media. Its vision of success is: 'Media actively advocate for gender equality and work towards increased participation and decision making of women in and through the media.' The Gender Equality Policy reinforces this commitment and outlines the organisation's objectives and standards in relation to gender and the media. The objective of this policy is to promote gender equality in the programmes, in partnerships and cooperation with others, in the organisation itself and in external communication." (p.3)
https://www.freepressunlimited.org/sites/freepressunlimited.org/files/gender_equality_policy_web.pdf

181. Michelle Foster, Sheila Gibbons: **WINning strategies: creating stronger news media organizations by increasing gender diversity.** Paris: World Association of Newspapers and News Publishers (WAN-IFRA), 2016, 57 p.
Contents: Building A Winning Organisation -- Mint, India -- La Silla Vacia, Colombia -- Die Tageszeitung, Germany -- The Zimbabwean -- Gannett Co., Inc., United States -- South Kivu Women's Media Association, Democratic Republic Of Congo -- Arab Reporters For Investigative Journalism (Arij), Jordan -- Bloomberg News, United States -- Making Every Voice Count, Gender Media Policy, Botswana -- British Broadcasting Corporation, United Kingdom.
http://www.wan-ifra.org/sites/default/files/field_media_image_file_attach/WAN-IFRA_WINning_Strategies.pdf

182. Becky Gardiner (ed.): **New challenges to freedom of expression: countering online abuse of female journalists.** Vienna: OSCE Representative on Freedom of the Media, 2016, 52 p.
Contents: 1. The media cannot be truly free if women's voices are silenced / Zorana Antonijevic -- 2. 'Women that talk too much need to get raped': What men are really saying when they abuse women online / Caroline Criado-Perez -- 3. Shame, shock and speech injuries: Online harassment against journalists in Norway / Aina Landsverk Hagen -- 4. In Solidarity With 'The Pantyless Journalist': How Journalists In The Bahamas Stood Up To The Cyberbullies / Alison Bethel McKenzie -- 5. Beyond anecdotal reports: Some hard data about the online abuse of women journalists / Elisa Lees Munoz -- 6. More platforms, less freedom: How new media reproduce old patriarchal structures / Snjezana Milivojevic -- 7. Laws, Norms and Block Bots: A Multifaceted Approach to Combatting Online Abuse / Courtney C. Radsch -- 8. Protecting Female Journalists Online: An International Human Rights Perspective / Sejal Parmar -- 9. Online abuse of women journalists: Towards an Evidence.based Approach to Prevention and Intervention / Elana Newman et al.
http://www.osce.org/fom/220411?download=true

183. Karin Gwinn Wilkins: **Communicating gender and advocating accountability in global development.** Basingstoke (UK); New York: Palgrave Macmillan, 2016, vii, 212 p. (Palgrave Studies in Communication for Social Change)
Contents: Communication, Gender, and Development -- Communicating Gender in Microenterprise Development -- Communicating Gender in Population Development -- Communicating Gender in Education Development -- Advocating Accountability for Gender Justice.

AFRICA, SUB-SAHARAN

184. **Building capacity for a changing media environment in Africa: A focus on training needs and gender concerns.** In: Journal of African Media Studies, vol. 8, nr. 3, 2016, p.247-318
Contents: Gender mainstreaming in media and journalism education: an audit of media departments in Uganda, Rwanda and Ethiopia / Carol Azungi Dralega, Agaredech Jemaneh, Margaret Jjuko, Rehema Kantono -- Gender and critical media-information literacy in the digital age: Kenya, South Africa and Nigeria / Okoth Fred Mudhai, Bianca Wright, Aliyu Musa -- The unexpected body: From Sara Baartman to Caster Semenya [South Africa] / Kristin Skare Orgeret -- Gender in South African newsrooms / Tanja Bosch -- Professional perceptions among male and female journalists on the Horn of Africa: A quantitative study [Ethiopia] / Terje Skjerdal.

185. **Media and elections in Uganda: a gender analysis of print media coverage of the 2016 general elections.** Kampala: Uganda Media Women's Association (UMWA), 2016, xx, 68 p.
"Evidence from the study reveals that the visibility of women (candidates or voters) during coverage of the 2016 general elections in Uganda was signifi cantly low relative to that of men, not only in terms of being read about or being heard, but also being seen in pictures. The study findings show that the representation of women as news subjects was only 20% as opposed to 80% for men. emanating from the study also is that there is a direct linkage between one's status in Ugandan society – sex, occupation, and family status – and the likelihood of being covered in election related stories and providing additional information, in the case of the role, news subjects or the source play in the news stories." (executive summary)
http://www.umwamamafm.co.ug/wp-content/uploads/2016/03/AGender-Analysis-report-on-media-and-Elections.pdf

186. **Media and masculinities: the role of key media outlets in Nigeria in shaping perceptions of masculinities.** Voices for Change (V4C), 2015, 70 p.
"The report examines the links between the media's promotion of unequal gender power relations based on stereotypical images of men and women and men's expressions of dominance, control and violence in their everyday relationships with women and girls. It also explores media representations of men and women in decision-making and leadership roles. Finally, it identifies the factors that support or constrain media professionals in promoting gender equitable masculine images and profiles selected mass media programmes that endeavour to reflect and promote gender equality." (executive summary)
http://www.v4c-nigeria.com/download/1499/

ASIA & PACIFIC

187. Andrea Cornwall: **Save us from saviours: disrupting development narratives of the rescue and uplift of the 'Third World woman'.** In: Oscar Hemer, Thomas Tufte: Voice & matter: communication, development and the cultural return. Göteborg: Nordicom, University of Gothenburg, 2016, p.139-154
"The images used to market development often feature women, as victims of terrible traditions and disempowering situations, or – more commonly these days – as enterprising agents of change, poised to 'lift' economies and their families and communities. These images tell a story of victims and heroines, representing development as a project of uplift and rescue. This chapter explores the politics of these representations. It takes as its point of entry a film project that sought to disrupt these narratives, producing a short film called Save us from Saviours. Engaging with those often represented as tragic victims and left out of the story of enterprising entrepreneurs to tell a story about sex work, collective action and social change, the film speaks to a set of larger questions about development intervention. Juxtaposing Save us from Saviours with another film, made at the same time about some of the same people, which gave rise to a third film, made by the sex workers in response, the chapter reflects on the complexities of development communications in an age of global connectivity." (abstract)
http://www.nordicom.gu.se/sites/default/files/publikationer-hela-pdf/voice_and_matter_communication_development_and_the_cultural_return.pdf

MIDDLE EAST / WESTERN ASIA & NORTHERN AFRICA

188. Jad P. Melki, Sarah E. Mallat: **Block her entry, keep her down and push her out: gender discrimination and women journalists in the Arab world.** In: Journalism Studies, vol. 17, nr. 1, 2016, p.57-79
"This study examines why female journalists in an Arab country continue to be marginalized. It hypothesized that a set of interrelated factors, pertaining to gender discrimination, sexual harassment, and the lack of a legally and socially enabling environment, work together to systematically discourage and block women's entry into the news field, push those who made it out of the profession, and keep those who have endured down and siloed in specific roles away from decision-making and policy-setting positions. The study uses a mixed-methods approach, including a survey of 250 Lebanese, Arab and international female journalists working in Lebanon, qualitative interviews with 26 female journalists, as well as analysis of ownership documents and minutes of board meetings. Findings suggest that structural, institutional and cultural obstacles that have faced women for centuries around the globe continue to operate with potent effects in Lebanon, and by extension in the Arab region." (abstract)

Health Communication

GENERAL & INTERNATIONAL

189. Ravindra Kumar Vemula, SubbaRao M. Gavaravarapu (eds.): **Health communication in the changing media landscape: perspectives from developing countries.** Cham: Palgrave Macmillan, 2016, xxv, 238 p. (Global Transformations in Media and Communication Research)
Contents: 1 Introduction / Ravindra Kumar Vemula and SubbaRao M. Gavaravarapu. **Part I. Health Communication: Discourses from Tradition to Modernity.** 2 Witchcraft and the Moral Philosophy of Ubuntu Are Entangled: Implications for HIV/AIDS Communication in South Africa / Colin Chasi -- 3 Communicable and Non-Communicable Diseases and Health Communication in Mainland China and Hong Kong / Patchanee Malikhao -- **Part II. Health Communication in the Changing Media Landscape.** 4 Sexual Health in Changing Media Scenarios in Russia / Elizaveta Golousov and Dmitry Strovsky -- 5 Digital Technology and HIV/AIDS Prevention in Kenya / Nancy Muturi -- 6 The Role of mHealth in India: Understanding the Future Ramifications for Community Empowerment / Ravindra Kumar Vemula -- **Part III. Framing of Health in Media.** 7 Media and Public Health Communication at the Grassroots: Village Cinemas and HIV Education in Papua New Guinea / Verena Thomas and Mark Eby -- 8 No News is Bad News: Examining the Discourse Around Hugo Chávez's Illness / Carolina Acosta-Alzuru -- 9 The Forms of Silence: Media Coverage on Neglected Diseases in Brazil / Raquel Paiva and Igor Sacramento -- **Part IV. Emerging Issues.** 10 Of Bulging Bellies and Slimming TVs: Television and Nutrition Transition in India / SubbaRao M. Gavaravarapu -- 11 Exploring Individual, Cultural and Structural Components of Health Communication Programs: A Gender Integrative Approach / Saumya Pant, Manisha Pathak-Shelat, Aanchal Sharma, and Pradeep Krishnatray -- 12 Covering the Last Mile: A Challenge in Health Communication in India? / Arbind Sinha.

190. Sophia Wilkinson: **A bigger splash – partnering for impact. Lessons from BBC Media Action's work to improve maternal and child health.** London: BBC Media Action, 2017, 30 p. (Practice Briefing; 3)

"Drawing on BBC Media Action's work on maternal and child health with governmental and non-governmental partners in Bangladesh, India and Ethiopia, this paper discusses: the value of these partnerships for successful health communication; the part played by media and communication in wider health interventions; ways to include those without access to mass media; how to spark discussions that underpin journeys of change; the best techniques for working together to produce long-lasting results. It concludes that by working together from the outset, media organisations and others working to improve people's health can help support each other to ensure that health communication reaches its full potential to change lives." (BBC Media Action website)
http://downloads.bbc.co.uk/mediaaction/pdf/practicebriefings/a-bigger-splash.pdf

191. Caroline Sugg: **Coming of age: communication's role in powering global health.** London: BBC Media Action, 2016, 31 p. (Policy Briefing; 18)

"Through a careful review of the evidence, this briefing offers a spirited case for why donors, practitioners and developing country governments need to pay more attention to the role of communication in tackling global health. The briefing finds that: Communication has been central to public health developments from Ebola to polio and from HIV to child survival. While health policy officials recognise the importance of health communication, it often remains poorly funded, under-utilised and badly planned in public health programmes. Even when it does prioritise communication, public health programming often fails to reflect best practice around the role of social and behaviour change communications (SBCC). Progress has been stymied by the complexity of social and behaviour change communication, debates around "what counts" as evidence, and the learning and capacity-strengthening gaps within the health communication field. Donors should ensure that their staff are familiar with the health communication evidence base and lessons learned from past programmes, so that they are equipped to plan and evaluate proposals for new communication interventions effectively." (BBC Media Action website)
http://downloads.bbc.co.uk/mediaaction/policybriefing/role-of-communication-in-global-health-report.pdf

AFRICA, SUB-SAHARAN

192. Trish Doherty, Karen O'Connor: **Improving maternal and child health through media in South Sudan. Final evaluation.** London: BBC Media Action, 2017, 51 p.

"Following decades of civil war, South Sudan still lacks a functioning healthcare system and has some of the worst maternal and child health indicators in the world. To help address this, between 2012 and 2017 BBC Media Action produced and broadcast a range of national radio programmes seeking to influence knowledge, attitudes, discussion and the social norms most likely to drive improvements in the RMNCH-related behaviours of women and their families. It also worked to strengthen the capacity of local radio stations to produce similar high-quality, audience-driven health programming. This report presents a synthesis of all research and analysis completed under this project. In brief, it finds that the challenging country context (e.g. the limited availability of quality healthcare nationally and the ongoing humanitarian crisis) limited the extent to which the project was able to contribute to improved health outcomes. Despite this, audiences were generally optimistic about the shows' influence and value, and reported gaining knowledge and making some behavioural changes as a result of tuning in. Likewise, local radio station partners reported that the capacity-strengthening support had improved their technical skills, editorial confidence and engagement with audiences." (BBC Media Action website)
http://downloads.bbc.co.uk/mediaaction/pdf/country-reports/south-sudan-global-grant.pdf

193. Sophia Wilkinson: **Using media and communication to respond to public health emergencies: lessons learned from Ebola.** London: BBC Media Action, 2016, 30 p. (Practice Briefing; 1)

"This practice briefing sets out what BBC Media Action learned in delivering and supporting health communication in response to the Ebola crisis in West Africa in 2014–15. It has a particular focus on Sierra Leone as this was the hub of the organisation's response. The paper aims to contribute to a body of knowledge about how to best harness and deploy media and communication in public health emergencies. It also underscores the need for the global community to plan and invest in communication long before any crises take hold, to ensure that communication plays a central role in reducing the impact of future crisis events. The paper sets out the specific communication challenge posed by Ebola and why it was so difficult to get to grips with this in the early months of the outbreak. It then documents when the health communication response became more useful and explores what that tells us about effective media and communication. Finally, it offers recommendations to ensure that media and communication are used to their full potential during other disease outbreaks or humanitarian crises." (BBC Media Action website)
http://downloads.bbc.co.uk/mediaaction/pdf/practicebriefings/ebola-lessons-learned.pdf

194. Leketi Makalela: **Narrative interpretation of HIV/AIDS messages: the effects of storytelling prompts among rural university students.** In: Critical Arts: South-North Cultural and Media Studies, vol. 29, nr. 3, 2015, p.400-418

"This study examined the use of a locally developed storytelling prompt as an alternative medium for HIV and AIDS awareness and prevention messages among rural university students in Limpopo Province, South Africa. An assessment of first-year students' (n=21) response to a storytelling stimulus with local and familiar content shows a high uptake of the content messages in six persuasive narrative mediators: recall, narrative interest, absorption, identification with the main character, intention to commit to at least one health behaviour and self-efficacy. There were statistically significant correlations between narrative interest and recall, as well as between absorption and intention to commit to at least one health behaviour. Within the narrative theory framework, I argue for differentiated and culturally sensitive strategies and modes on HIV and AIDS communication to broaden the scope of focus to marginal areas where educational entertainment (EE) programmes may be inaccessible and ineffective. Finally, I discuss opportunities for further research that assess the effectiveness of local stories on a larger scale." (abstract)

195. Chima E. Onuekwe (ed.): **Entertainment-education for health behaviour change: issues and perspectives in Africa.** Victoria, BC (CA): Friesen Press, 2015, xix, 271 p.

Contents: **Part 1: Concepts and Strategies.** Can Entertainment-Education Impact Behaviours? / Chima E. Onuekwe -- Music as a Strategy for Promoting Healthy Behaviors / Chima E. Onuekwe -- Old Wine in a New Bottle: Can Folklore Impact on Health Behaviours? / Nnamani, F. U. -- Entertainment Education through Folksongs / Alex C. Asigbo, Ebele V. Ojukwu -- Good Girls and Brute Boys: A Feminist Analysis of How Sex Entertainment-Education Messages Entrench Gender Norms / Ganiyat Tijani-Adenle, Lai Oso -- **Part 2: Interventions and Outcomes.** Grassroots Comics as Participatory Communication in the Khwe Community, South Africa / Andrew Dicks -- Building Polio Vaccinators' Self-Efficacy and IPC Skills: A Field Experience with Vaccinators' Enter-Educate Polio Training Documentary in Northwest Nigeria / Chima E. Onuekwe -- Effectsd of Polio Majigi on Refusals to Polio Vaccination in Northern-Nigeria / Chima E. Onuekwe -- Rapid Entertainment-Education for the Adoption of Child Health and HIV/AIDS Preventive Practices in the Northern Regions of the Republic of Benin / Susan B. Aradeon, Musa I. Abdullahi, Binta Fatima Hussaini -- An Impact Assessment of Polio Documentary Film on Knowledge, Acceptance and Perception of Polio Vaccination among Noncompliant Households in Northern Nigeria / Chima E. Onuekwe -- Empowering HIV Positive Youths for Treatment Adherence through Entertainment-Education / Eliza M. Govender, Sertanya Reddy

ICTs, Information Society, Telecommunications

GENERAL & INTERNATIONAL

196. **Last mile connectivity in emerging markets.** Developing Telecoms, 2016, 28 p.

"This report focuses on the difficulties faced by operators in emerging markets looking to deliver data bandwidth cost effectively to challenging locations, including remote communities and busy cities. While the challenges are myriad, improvements in technology are increasingly making the business case viable and allowing operators to extend their reach to areas that just a few years ago would have been logistically and financially unfeasible to connect. We have enlisted the help of several experts in this field to discuss the most appropriate and efficient technologies for the various use cases of last mile connectivity." (foreword)
http://www.developingtelecoms.com/images/reports/last-mile-connectivity-dt-report-final.pdf?isMambot=1

197. **Measuring the information society report 2016.** Geneva: International Telecommunication Union (ITU), 2016, 256 p.

"This annual report presents a global and regional overview of the latest developments regarding information and communication technologies (ICTs), based on internationally comparable data and agreed methodologies. It aims to stimulate the ICT policy debate in ITU Member States by providing an objective assessment of how countries have performed in the field of ICT and by highlighting areas that need further improvement. One of the core features of the Report is the ICT Development Index (IDI). This year's results show that nearly all of the 175 countries covered by the index improved their IDI values between 2015 and 2016. During the same period, stronger improvements have been made on ICT use than access, mainly as a result of strong growth in mobile-broadband uptake globally. This has allowed an increasing number of people, in particular from the developing world, to join the information society and benefit from the many services and applications provided through the Internet. This year, for the first time, the Report also shows countries' rankings according to their improvement in IDI value. The results show strong improvements in performance throughout the world; a number of middleincome developing countries in particular are reaping the benefits of more liberalized and competitive ICT markets that encourage innovation and ICT uptake across all sectors. Despite these encouraging developments, we need to focus on the countries that are among the least connected in the world. Urgent action is required to address this persistent digital divide if we want to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) enshrined in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. For example, the Report

shows that in some low-income countries, between 20 and 40 per cent of people still do not own a mobile phone and that the gender gap in mobile phone ownership is substantially higher." (foreword)
http://www.itu.int/en/ITU-D/Statistics/Documents/publications/misr2016/MISR2016-w4.pdf

198. **World development report 2016: digital dividends.** Washington, DC: World Bank, 2016, xxiii, 330 p.

"Digital technologies have spread rapidly in much of the world. Digital dividends—the broader development benefits from using these technologies—have lagged behind. In many instances digital technologies have boosted growth, expanded opportunities, and improved service delivery. Yet their aggregate impact has fallen short and is unevenly distributed. For digital technologies to benefit everyone everywhere requires closing the remaining digital divide, especially in internet access. But greater digital adoption will not be enough. To get the most out of the digital revolution, countries also need to work on the "analog complements"—by strengthening regulations that ensure competition among businesses, by adapting workers' skills to the demands of the new economy, and by ensuring that institutions are accountable." (overview, p.2)
http://www-wds.worldbank.org/external/default/WDSContentServer/WDSP/IB/2016/01/13/090224b0 8405ea05/2_0/Rendered/PDF/World0dev elopm0000digital0dividends.pdf

AFRICA, SUB-SAHARAN

199. Alison Gillwald: **Beyond access: addressing digital inequality in Africa.** Waterloo/Ontario: Centre for International Governance Innovation, 2017, 17 p. (Paper Series; 48)

"Although most Africans remain disconnected from the Internet, and access to broadband services continues to be a central policy issue, the increased availability of broadband services alone will not reduce digital inequality on the continent. While the provision of access to the Internet remains a key public policy issue — as a necessary condition of digital participation in the economy and society — it is insufficient. Even where networks and services are available, large numbers of people are unable to access these services affordably or use them optimally to enhance their social and economic well-being, unlike in more mature economies, where levels of human development and equality are higher ... Demand stimulation measures — such as the reduction of prices to make services more affordable, the development of relevant local content and applications, the enhancement of citizens' e-literacy and national skills development plans — are the focus areas of this paper. It examines alternative policy and regulatory interventions to so-called "international best practice" — assuming in the process certain political and economic conditions, by recognizing the institutional and resource constraints that generally exist in African countries — and proposes multiple strategies across the ICT ecosystem that could result in more inclusive digital development." (executive summary)
https://www.cigionline.org/sites/default/files/documents/GCIG%20no.48_0.pdf

200. Jakob Svensson, Caroline Wamala Larsson: **Situated empowerment: mobile phones practices among market women in Kampala.** In: Mobile Media & Communication, vol. 4, nr. 2, 2016, p.205-220

"In this article we depart from studies on empowerment and its intersections with the informal economy and market women in the Global South and promises of the mobile phone in so-called developing regions. Conducting an explorative study among market women in Kampala, the aim is to examine what roles (if any) the mobile phone plays for them in terms of empowerment. Our findings resonate with studies from other parts of the world, suggesting that while pivotal for their business endeavors, mobile phone practices are also embedded in patriarchal structures. By discussing how these market women navigate the tensions between using the phone for their business and in relations to their partners, the article contributes a more nuanced and context-specific understanding of mobile phone practices and the empowerment of market women. We conclude the article by suggesting a situated approach to the study of empowerment." (abstract)

AMERICAS & CARIBBEAN

201. Teresa Correa, Isabel Pavez: **Digital inclusion in rural areas: a qualitative exploration of challenges faced by people from isolated communities.** In: Journal of Computer-Mediated Communication, vol. 21, nr. 3, 2016, p.247-263

"This study explored the interplay between contextual and individual factors related to Internet adoption in isolated rural communities. By investigating 10 remote villages throughout Chile that received Internet access infrastructure in 2010-2011, we identified 3 areas in which contextual and individual factors are intertwined. First, the geographical isolation shaped people's personality and attitudes towards new experiences, including digital technologies. Second, the communities' aging population also represented a strong challenge because they lack young people, a relevant technology socialization agent. Finally, jobs and economic activities are related to people's (lack of) motivations and needs towards digital technologies. When the Internet has reached the vast majority of the population, isolated communities confront specific challenges that we need to consider in policy-making decisions." (abstract)

ASIA & PACIFIC

202. Natascia Boeri: **Technology and society as embedded: an alternative framework for information and communication technology and development.** In: Media, Culture & Society, vol. 38, nr. 1, 2016, p.107-118

"An emerging topic in the development field is how information and communication technology (ICT) can be used for economic and social development. The general approach relies on technological determinism, whereby the discussion revolves around how and to what extent will ICT support development. It assumes the benefits of ICT as inherent. This approach ignores that ICT is created and experienced within a socially divisive and complex space. A more critical and sociological analysis is needed for development studies to better understand the implications of ICT initiatives. In this article, I argue that Saskia Sassen's analytical framework of technology and society as embedded avoids this technological determinism and allows social theorists to account for social and material aspects of ICT. To support this alternative framework, I present a case study of a rural ICT initiative in Gujarat, India, and discuss how this reconceptualization reveals more nuanced understanding of ICT and society. Based on interviews and field research, I find that technology creates new social understandings for the rural ICT users, but also that society shapes the technology to make it inaccessible for them." (abstract)

203. Amanda H. A. Watson, Lee R. Duffield: **From garamut to mobile phone: communication change in rural Papua New Guinea.** In: Mobile Media & Communication, vol. 4, nr. 2, 2016, p.270-287

"This article presents the attitudinal response of rural villagers in Papua New Guinea to mobile telephony, based on a threshold study made during the early stages of its adoption. The research indicates that the introduction of mobile telecommunications has generally been viewed positively, with mobile phones affording social interaction with loved ones. Nonetheless, negative concerns have been strongly felt, notably financial costs and anxiety about mobile phones aiding in the coordination of extramarital liaisons and criminal activities. The communities investigated previously had scant access to modern communication technologies, some still using traditional means such as wooden slit drums, known locally as garamuts. The expansion of mobile network coverage has introduced into communal village life the capability to communicate dyadically and privately at a distance. Investigation into the adoption of mobile phones thus promotes understanding about traditional means of communication and notions of public and private interactions." (abstract)

EUROPE

204. Tim Kelly, Aleksandra Liaplina, Shawn W. Tan, Hernan Winkler: **Reaping digital dividends: leveraging the internet for development in Europe and Central Asia.** Washington: World Bank, 2017, xxii, 229 p.

"Unfortunately, the Internet has fallen short of its promises in some other aspects, as its benefits have not fully reached people in the bottom of the income distribution. For example, skilled workers are better able to leverage the Internet to increase their earnings, whereas unskilled workers face a higher risk of having their jobs automated. High-productivity firms are more likely to use the Internet to grow their business, while mom-and-pop stores face the risk of being displaced. Rich countries, which tend to have stronger institutions than poorer countries, are better equipped to use the Internet to fight corruption and hold public officials accountable. In other words, the past three decades have shown that the benefits of achieving universal Internet access or increasing the size of the information and communication technology sector will not fully materialize unless governments improve their business environment, invest in human capital, and enhance their institutions. This message cannot be emphasized enough, especially for countries in the ECA region with a long tradition of distortionary industrial policies aimed at cherrypicking winners and losers. Reaping Digital Dividends: Leveraging the Internet for Development in Europe and Central Asia provides a framework for governments in the region to maximize the impact of the Internet on poverty reduction and shared prosperity. It highlights the diverse yet surmountable set of challenges. Although many people in the East remain unconnected, the experience of their neighbors to the West shows that achieving nearly universal Internet access does not guarantee success. For example, several factors hamper technology adoption among firms, while rigid regulations constrain the expansion of the sharing economy. This report argues that reaping digital dividends requires policies focused not only on the telecommunications sector but also on the analog complements, such as skills and the business environment. It also highlights that governments should be prepared to address the disruptive effects of new technologies and facilitate the transition of displaced workers to new and more productive jobs." (foreword)
https://openknowledge.worldbank.org/bitstream/handle/10986/26151/9781464810251.pdf

International Communication, Foreign News, Public Diplomacy

GENERAL & INTERNATIONAL

205. Xiaoling Zhang, Herman Wasserman, Winston Mano (eds.): **China's media and soft power in Africa: promotion and perceptions.** New York: Palgrave Macmillan, 2016, xii, 237 p. (Palgrave Series in Asia and Pacific Studies)
Contents: 1. A World of Shared Influence / Xiaoling Zhang -- **Section I. Theoretical, Historical, and Global.** 2. Reflections of a Soft Power Agnostic / Gary D. Rawnsley -- 3. The Scramble for Asian Soft Power in Africa / Daya Kishan Thussu -- 4. Evolving Media Interactions between China and Africa / Ran Jijun -- **Section II. China's Promotion.** 5. How Much Soft Power Does China Have in Africa? / Helge Rønning -- 6. Why Are Chinese Media in Africa? Evidence from Three Decades of Xinhua's News Coverage of Africa / Dani Madrid-Morales -- 7. Constructive Journalism: A New Journalistic Paradigm of Chinese Media in Africa / Zhang Yanqiu and Simon Matingwina -- 8. Chinese Perception of Soft Power: The Role of the Media in Shaping Chinese Views and Discourses on Foreign Aid to Africa / May Tan-Mullins -- **Section III. Perceptions in Africa.** 9. Journalists' and Public Perceptions of the Politics of China's Soft Power in Kenya under the "Look East" Foreign Policy / Jacinta Mwende Maweu -- 10. Building Blocks and Themes in Chinese Soft Power toward Africa / Bob Wekesa -- 11. Positive Portrayal of Sino–African Relations in the Ethiopian Press / Terje Skjerdal and Fufa Gusu -- 12. Engaging with China's Soft Power in Zimbabwe: Harare Citizens' Perceptions of China–Zimbabwe Relations / Winston Mano -- 13. China's Soft Power in Sudan: Increasing Activity but How Effective? / Daniel Johanson -- **Conclusion.** 14. Chinese Soft Power in Africa: Findings, Perspectives, and More Questions / Herman Wasserman.

206. Douglas Brommesson, Ann-Marie Ekengren: **The mediatization of foreign policy, political decision-making, and humanitarian intervention.** New York: Palgrave Macmillan, 2017, xiii, 206 p. (Palgrave Macmillan Series in International Political Communication)
Contents: Mediatization of Foreign Policy Decision-Making -- The Scope Conditions of Mediatized Foreign Policy -- Design and Methodological Concerns -- Mediatization in the United Nations General Assembly -- Political Logic at Play in Côte d'Ivoire -- Mixed Logics at Play in Libya -- Conclusion: Toward a Theory on the Variation of Mediatization of Foreign Policy.

207. Terry Flew, Petros Iosifidis, Jeanette Steemers (eds.): **Global media and national policies: the return of the state.** Palgrave Macmillan, 2016, 228 p. (Palgrave Global Media Policy and Business)
Contents: 1 Global Media and National Policies: The Return of the State / Terry Flew, Petros Iosifidis and Jeanette Steemers -- 2 Globalisation and the Re-emergence of the Regulatory State / Petros Iosifidis -- 3 The 'Post-state' Argument and Its Problems: Lessons from Media Policy Reforms in Latin America / Silvio Waisbord -- 4 Global Integration, State Policy and the Media / Colin Sparks -- 5 National Media Regulations in an Age of Convergent Media: Beyond Globalisation, Neo-liberalism and Internet Freedom Theories / Terry Flew -- 6 The Nation-State and Media Globalisation: Has the Nation-State Returned – Or Did It Never Leave? / Graeme Turner -- 7 Cultural Policy, Chinese National Identity and Globalisation / Vicky Ho and Anthony Fung -- 8 Global Communications and National Policies: The View from the EU / Maria Michalis -- 9 Blurred Lines: Public Service Media and the State / Jeanette Steemers -- 10 Media Reform in Latin America Revisited: Where Do We Go from Here? / Carolina Matos -- 11 Media 'Globalisation' as Survival Strategy for Authoritarian Regimes in the Arab Middle East / Naomi Sakr -- 12 The State and Public Broadcasting: Continuity and Change in Zimbabwe / Winston Mano -- 13 The Price of Liberalisation and Other Strains on Democracy and Media Freedom in Central and Eastern Europe / Aukse Balcytiene.

208. Toby Miller, Marwan Kraidy: **Global media studies.** Cambridge; Malden, Mass.: Polity, 2016, vii, 247 p.
Contents: Media studies -- Global studies -- Political economy -- Policy and governance -- Mobile telephony (with Richard Maxwell) -- The United States of America as global media behemoth (with Bill Grantham) -- Textual analysis -- Reality television -- Audiences -- Conclusion.

209. Chin-Chuan Lee (ed.): **Internationalizing "International Communication".** Ann Arbor: University of Michigan Press, 2015, vi, 332 p.
Contents: 1. International Communication Research: Critical Reflections and a New Point of Departure / Chin-Chuan Lee -- 2. Window Shopping: On Internationalizing "International Communication" / Elihu Katz -- 3. Beyond Lazarsfeld: International Communication Research and Its Production of Knowledge / Tsan-Kuo Chang -- 4. Beyond Modernization and the Four Theories of the Press / Jan Servaes -- 5. Professional Models in Journalism: Between Homogenization and Diversity / Paolo Mancini -- 6. Conditions of Capital: Global Media in Local Contexts / Michael Curtin -- 7. The Enduring Strength of Hollywood: The "Imperial Adventure" Genre and Avatar / Jaap van Ginneken -- 8. Resurrecting the Imperial Dimension in International Communication / Colin Sparks -- 9. De-Westernization and Cosmopolitan Media Studies / Silvio Waisbord -- 10. Local Experiences,

Cosmopolitan Theories: On Cultural Relevance in International Communication Research / Chin-Chuan Lee -- 11. Theorizing Media Production as a Quasi-Autonomous Field: A Reassessment of China News Studies / Judy Polumbaum -- 12. Translation, Communication, and East-West Understanding / Zhang Longxi -- 13. Public Spheres, Fields, Networks: Western Concepts for a De-Westernizing World? / Rodney Benson -- 14. Cosmopolitanism and International Communication: Understanding Civil Society Actors / Peter Dahlgren -- 15. Postcolonial Visual Culture: Arguments from India / Arvind Rajagopal.

AFRICA, SUB-SAHARAN

210. Aghogho Akpome: **Late capitalism, urbanisation, and cultures of economic "survivalism" in the BBC's 'Welcome to Lagos'.** In: Africa Spectrum, vol. 52, nr. 1, 2017, p.101-113
"This article examines the depiction of three impoverished Lagosian slums in the controversial British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC) documentary, Welcome to Lagos, which highlights the negative impacts of globalised capitalism on urban culture in Nigeria's commercial centre and biggest city. In recent times scholarship on postcolonial urbanisation has been marked by an important shift in focus from economic concerns to interest in the peculiar cultural dimensions of life in postcolonial cities. As this article argues, however, dominant depictions of postcolonial cities continue to highlight ways in which cultural responses to the harsh effects of late capitalism in such cities reflect economic strategies of what Mike Davis calls "informal survivalism." (abstract)

211. Christopher R. Cook: **Diamonds are forever? Press coverage of African conflicts and the Westphalian filter of resource wars.** In: Journal of African Media Studies, vol. 8, nr. 2, 2016, p.109-126
"This article argues that when it comes to reporting conflicts in the developing world the western press ignores the private sphere of economic activity because it privileges a narrative of people fighting over the nation state, as well as political ideologies and territory gained and lost. This choice of media framing matters in how western audiences understand the complexity of resource wars. To explore this concept further I examine American and British press coverage of conflict diamonds in the civil wars fought in Angola, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, and Sierra Leone in the pages of four western newspapers of record: The Guardian (UK), The Times (UK), the New York Times (US) and the Washington Post (US). Overall, while conflict diamonds were present in the reporting, the press ignored the full extent of involvement of private companies and international capital in the financing and trading of diamonds to fuel war." (abstract)

212. Anke Fiedler, Marie-Soleil Frère: **"Radio France Internationale" and "Deutsche Welle" in Francophone Africa: International Broadcasters in a Time of Change.** In: Communication, Culture & Critique, vol. 9, 2016, 68-85
"For decades international radio broadcasters on the African continent were considered the tools of Western imperialism, ideological weapons in the Cold War. Yet international broadcasters also provided a crucial, alternative supply of information in times of state monopoly of the media and when there was a lack of freedom of expression. Over the past 20 years, the media have become more open and numerous in the countries of French-speaking Africa and, as a result, international broadcasters have had to redefine their strategies. Based on expert interviews, this study examines the positioning of "historically established" international radio broadcasters by looking into the strategies of 2 of them, Radio France Internationale and Deutsche Welle." (abstract)

AMERICAS & CARIBBEAN

213. Matthew Powers: **Opening the news gates? Humanitarian and human rights NGOs in the US news media, 1990-2010.** In: Media, Culture & Society, vol. 38, nr. 3, 2016, p.315-331
"This study examines whether changes in the media, political, and civic landscapes give leading non-governmental organizations (NGOs) increased news access. Using longitudinal content analysis (1990-2010) of a purposive sample of US news outlets, it compares the prevalence, prominence, and story location of news articles citing leading human rights NGOs to human rights coverage more generally. In all outlets, NGO prevalence rises over time; media-savvy NGOs drive much of the growth. By contrast, prominence decreases, as do the number of NGO-driven stories. In all outlets, NGOs typically appear in stories already in the media spotlight; as sources, they appear after the statements of government officials. Finally, the news outlets most receptive to NGOs are those that commit the fewest resources to international news coverage. Overall, findings suggest that while NGO news access has indeed increased over time, such access continues to be shaped by established patterns of news construction." (abstract)

ASIA & PACIFIC

214. Shanthi Kalathil: **Beyond the great firewall: how China became a global information power.** Washington, DC: Center for International Media Assistance (CIMA); article 19, 2017, 41 p.
Contents: Introduction: Going Global -- Context: Managing Internally, Projecting Externally -- Shaping International News: A Multi-Pronged Approach -- In Its Own Image: A Chinese-Influenced Global Internet -- Building Friendly Feelings: Hollywood -- Conclusion: An Information Age Power.
http://www.cima.ned.org/resource/beyond-great-firewall-china-became-global-information-power/

215. ShinJoung Yeo: **Geopolitics of search: Google versus China?** In: Media, Culture & Society, vol. 38, nr. 4, 2016, p.591-605

"This article focuses on the case of Google, the newly emerged US Internet industry and global geographical market expansion. Google's struggles in China, where Chinese domestic Internet firm, Baidu, controls the market, have been commonly presented in the Western mainstream media in terms of a struggle over a strategic information infrastructure between two nation states - newly 'emerging' global power China countering the United States, the world's current hegemon and information empire. Is China really becoming an imperial rival to the United States? What is the nature of this opposition over this new industry? Given that the search engine industry in China is heavily backed by transnational capital - and in particular US capital - and is experiencing intense inter-capitalist competition, this perceived view of inter-state rivalry is incomplete and misleading. By looking at the tussle over the global search business, this article seeks to illuminate the changing dynamics of the US-led transnationalizing capitalism in the context of China's reintegration into the global capitalist market." (abstract)

216. Si Si: **Expansion of international broadcasting: the growing global reach of China Central Television.** Reuters Institute for the Study of Journalism (RISJ), 2014, 28 p.
subjects: China Central Television (CCTV); transnational / international television - China
http://reutersinstitute.politics.ox.ac.uk/sites/default/files/Expansion%20of%20International%20Broadcasting_0.pdf

EUROPE

217. Edward Lucas, Peter Pomeranzev: **Winning the information war: techniques and counter-strategies to Russian propaganda in Central and Eastern Europe.** Washington, DC: Center for European Policy Analysis (CEPA), 2016, 64 p.

"Currently, no dedicated agency or systematic effort analyzes the effect of Russian (or any other) disinformation. Who really watches Russia Today? Where? For how long? And why? Nor do we have the means to systematically track the content: How does the Kremlin's message in Germany differ from the line in Sweden or Poland? Our case studies, combined with an ongoing effort at CEPA to identify and monitor Russian propaganda in parts of Central and Eastern Europe (CEE) show the variety of Russia's means and messaging. But the lack of a coherent picture constrains our ability to respond in both quantitative and qualitative terms. We recommend: Regular, targeted analysis of the reach and impact of Russian propaganda; Greater analysis of the CEE media environment to detect disinformation campaigns and understand what sources shape public awareness; and Monitoring of social media, identifying trends and personalities that are popular among polarized social groups and who could be engaged to build trust." (page II)
https://lif.blob.core.windows.net/lif/docs/default-source/publications/winning-the-information-war-full-report-pdf.pdf?sfvrsn=2

218. Rrapo Zguri: **Reporting international affairs in Albanian media.** Tirana: Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung (FES); Albanian Media Institute, 2016, 63 p.

"The study confirms that after the fall of communism and the establishment of pluralistic democracy in the country, the conditions were created for the emergence and development of free, independent and pluralistic media. This led to a multiplication of the capacities and space also for international reporting. A large number of channels of international media information existed in Albania during the past 25 years after the fall of communism. Nevertheless, during the last decade, due to the crisis in the media and because of the emergence of new channels of online information, a decline has been noticed in international news in the press and television. These media outlets do not have a special editorial structure for international news and it is mainly covered by the news department or newsroom. Meanwhile, human resources for this field have been shrinking in about 40% of the media outlets. Because of economic difficulties, Albanian media also lack or have a very limited number of correspondents abroad. Thus, none of the newspapers has correspondents in other countries." (conclusions, p.58-59)
http://library.fes.de/pdf-files/bueros/albanien/13143.pdf

Journalism & Journalism Education

GENERAL & INTERNATIONAL

219. Robyn S. Goodman, Elanie Steyn (eds.): **Global journalism education in the 21st century: challenges and innovations.** Austin, Tex.: Knight Center for Journalism in the Americas, University of Texas at Austin; World Journalism Education Council, 2017, xviii, 468 p.
Contents: **Part 1: Global Journalism Education Country Case Studies.** 1. Journalism Education in Australia: Educating Journalists for Convergent, Cosmopolitan, and Uncertain News Environments / Penny O'Donnell -- 2. Journalism Education in Chile: Navigating Historically Diverse Views and Goals / Silvia Pellegrini -- 3. Journalism Education in China: Serving Two Masters / Gang (Kevin) Han -- 4. Journalism Education in Egypt: Benchmarking Academic Development and Professional Needs / Rasha Allam and Hussein Amin -- 5. Journalism Education in India: Maze or Mosaic? / Mira K. Desai -- 6. Journalism Education in Israel: Between East and West, Tradition and Modernity, Practice and Theory / Yehiel Limor -- 7. Journalism Education in Russia: How the Academy and Media Collide, Cooperate, and Coexist / Maria Lukina and Elena Vartanova -- 8. Journalism Education in South Africa: Taking on Challenges for the Future / Arnold S. de Beer, Sandra Pitcher, and Nicola Jones -- 9. The United Kingdom Juggles Training and Education: Squeezed Between the Newsroom and Classroom / Chris Frost -- 10. The Curious Case of U.S. Journalism Education: Shrinking Newsrooms, Expanding Classrooms / Donica Mensing -- **Part 2: Contextualising Global Journalism Education.** 11. Taking Stock of Contemporary Journalism Education: The End of the Classroom as We Know It / Guy Berger and Joe Foote -- 12. Going Global: Journalism Education Gets Its Act Together / Ian Richards and Charles C. Self -- 13. How Good Are We? Toward a Global Refinement of Learning Outcomes Assessment in Journalism Education / Joe Foote and Felix Wao -- **Part 3: Global innovations in Journalism Education.** 14. On Media and Entrepreneurship as Ways of Being in the World: A Challenge to Journalism Education / Mark Deuze -- 15. Pop-Up Newsroom: Liquid Journalism for the Next Generation / Melissa Wall -- 16. Going Mojo: Students Covering Severe Weather, Sports, and Racial Conflict / Julie Jones -- 17. When Alternate Reality and Real Reality Collide: From Playing Games to Covering Real-World Events / Wajeeah Aayeshah -- 18. Coding the Curriculum: Journalism Education for the Digital Age / Cindy Royal -- 19. Reconsidering News Production: How Understanding the Interplay of Actors, Actants, and Audiences Can Improve Journalism Education / Oscar Westlund and Seth C. Lewis / 20. Journalism Education's First Century: Markers of Progress / Joe Foote.
https://knightcenter.utexas.edu/books/GlobalJournalism.pdf

220. Judith Lohner, Irene Neverla, Sandra Banjac: **Structural working conditions of journalism in Egypt, Kenya, Serbia and South Africa: Empirical findings from interviews with journalists reporting on democratisation conflicts.** Media, Conflict and Democratisation (MeCoDEM), 2017, 21 p.

"The structural conditions of journalism are shaped by legacies of the past (marked by non-democratic regimes and sometimes colonial rule) and persisting power structures. The state and powerful political actors are perceived to play an important role in the media sector, mirrored in different forms of political interference directed at newsrooms and individual journalists in the way of repressive legal frameworks, political ownership and advertising, economic censorship and blackmail, as well as threats directed at the physical and psychological safety of journalists. Journalists perceive the relationship between different communities in society to be reflected in the constitution of and atmosphere among newsroom staff. Even though journalists operate in a more liberal environment than under autocratic rule in Kenya, Serbia and South Africa, media privatisation has created new dependencies and pressures: Against the background of profit-making pressures in capitalist and highly commercialised media markets, journalists claim to work under precarious working conditions, marked by time constraints due to short-staffed newsroom and juniorisation, high professional insecurity and poor salaries arguably making journalists vulnerable to bribery and corruption. Challenges relating to journalistic professionalism also translate into insufficient training on conflict-sensitive reporting and safety measures for journalists reporting on conflicts, low professional organisation and self-regulation, as well as a lack of professional solidarity and prestige." (executive summary)
http://www.mecodem.eu/wp-content/uploads/2017/02/Lohner-Neverla-Banjac-2017_Structural-working-conditions-of-journalism-in-Egypt-Kenya-Serbia-and-South-Africa.pdf

221. Michelle Foster, Sheila Gibbons: **Guide to establishing a mentoring program.** Paris: World Association of Newspapers and News Publishers (WAN-IFRA), 2016, 15 p.
subjects: mentoring; media assistance: journalism training - criteria catalogues / frameworks / guidelines

222. Judith Lohner, Sandra Banjac, Irene Neverla: **Journalistic practices, role perceptions and ethics in democratisation conflicts: empirical findings from interviews with journalists in Egypt, Kenya, Serbia and South Africa .** Media, Conflict and Democratisation (MeCoDEM), 2016, 82 p.

"This report provides an overview of core comparative findings from MeCoDEM interviews with journalists in Egypt, Kenya, Serbia and South Africa. It investigates the role of journalistic actors in transitional societies across a set of comparable democratisation conflicts and themes of inquiry: journalistic work practices, role perceptions, and ethical principles and dilemmas. Empirically, the study builds on qualitative semi-structured face-to face in-depth interviews with 100 professional journalists working for local news organisations in the four countries." (executive summary)
http://www.mecodem.eu/wp-content/uploads/2015/05/Lohner-Banjac-Neverla-2016_Journalistic-practices-role-perceptions-and-ethics-i n-democratisation-conflicts.pdf

223. Ulrik Haagerup: **Constructive news: warum "bad news" die Medien zerstören und wie Journalisten mit einem völlig neuen Ansatz wieder Menschen berühren.** Salzburg: Oberauer, 2015, 213 p.

"Journalismus heißt die Wahrheit erzählen. Es ist der Job von Journalisten, nach dem kaputten Zeug zu schauen. Aber die Schattenseite ist selten die ganze Wahrheit. Häufig gibt es die andere Seite und einen Ausweg, worauf Journalisten auch blicken sollten. Die Berichterstattung muss umfassend sein, wenn Journalisten der Verantwortung gegenüber der Allgemeinheit nachkommen wollen. Wenn Journalisten immer nur Probleme beleuchten und die existenten Lösungen verschweigen, lassen sie die Leute im Dunkeln. Journalisten müssen also mehr tun und nach Auswegen Ausschau halten." (Veragsmeldung)
subjects: constructive / positive / solutions journalism; journalism concepts & cultures

AFRICA, SUB-SAHARAN

224. Colin Chasi, Ylva Rodny-Gumede: **Ubuntu journalism and nation-building magic.** In: Critical Arts: South-North Cultural and Media Studies, vol. 30, nr. 5, 2016, p.728-744

"This article explores ideas around nation building, as constructed through the ethos as well as practice of ubuntu journalism. We make the argument that by invoking ubuntu as an underlying ethos for a reporting ethic and practice, the news media contribute to a magical idea of nationhood and nation building in South Africa. While not denying that ubuntu is instrumental to nation building, the study contributes new understandings of both the general artifice, and the nation-building productivity, of what we label 'magical ubuntu'. The intent here is to describe the postcolonial magic in which ubuntu is implicated, with special regard for the magical functions that relate to the construction of nationhood in contemporary South Africa." (abstract)

225. Ylva Rodny-Gumede: **The truth and nothing but the truth: a re-affirmation and re-evaluation of undercover journalism practices.** In: African Journalism Studies, vol. 37, nr. 3, 2016, p.107-128

"The role of journalism in contemporary society is highly debated and highly contested all over the world, even more so in the context of young democracies. We note that in societies where journalism faces constant threats of tighter government control and where even the most innocuous piece of reporting might be criticised, undercover journalism treads a particularly thin but necessary line between the institutionally censored and the ethical-legal. Where journalists are subjected to rebukes, harassment, and worse, by government and public officials, we argue that we need not only re-affirm the role of journalism but even more so investigative journalism, and undercover journalism in particular. As such, we make a call for, as well as investigate the possibility for a reaffirmation of undercover journalism as a practice that describes an essential role that journalism can and should play in society. Taking South Africa as a case study, we investigate the view that at least some journalists, in various ways, do acknowledge that deception and 'trickery' are often crucial to uncovering hidden truths as well as new meanings that advance the cause of deepening democracy." (abstract)

226. Ruth Teer-Tomaselli: **Capacity building, tertiary postgraduate interventions and the changing media environment in southern and eastern Africa.** In: Journal of African Media Studies, vol. 8, nr. 2, 2016, p.205-218

"An academic revolution in higher education during the past half century has been marked by transformations unprecedented in scope and diversity. Simultaneously, the significant changes in the 'mediascape' of southern and eastern Africa over the past two decades have replaced total state control with a degree of liberalization, while the digital revolution has changed the access to, and the content of, media programming. The article argues that the production of postgraduate scholars, particularly at the doctoral level, is a useful indicator of the way in which capacity building in higher education – specifically, higher education for media and journalism studies – is being undertaken. This desk research article synthesizes the trends in media and academia under six headings: 1. structure and regulation; 2. end users – audiences, readers and viewers and students; 3. content delivery – programmes and curricula; 4. human resources; 5. digital technology and new media; and 6. financial sustainability." (abstract)

AMERICAS & CARIBBEAN

227. **Innovative journalism in Latin America.** Austin, Tex.: Knight Center for Journalism in the Americas, University of Texas at Austin; World Journalism Education Council, 2017, 86 p. *(also published in Portuguese and Spanish)*

"This e-book was first published in Spanish on April 23, 2017 on the occassion of the 10th Ibero-American Colloquium for Digital Journalism organized by the Knight Center for Journalism in the Americas at the University of Texas at Austin. The book compiles reports from the series "Innovative Journalism in Latin America," published on the Knight Center's blog between December 2016 and April 2017. It also offers practical advice for digital journalistic innovation on different topics." (cover)
https://knightcenter.utexas.edu/books/IJENGLISH1.pdf

228. Adriana Amado (ed.): **El periodismo por los periodistas: perfiles profesionales en las democracias de América Latina.** Buenos Aires: Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung (KAS); Centro para la Información Ciudadana (infociudadana), 2017, 176 p.

"La descripción del perfil laboral y los roles profesionales de los periodistas de Argentina, Brasil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, El Salvador y México aporta evidencias de ciertas tendencias que ayudan a entender en qué consiste ser periodista en América Latina. Dentro del marco del proyecto Worlds of Journalism Studies (WJS),1 equipos de investigación de estos países analizaron los datos obtenidos a partir de una encuesta común durante los años 2013 y 2015 (véase anexo de este capítulo). Este estudio de la situación profesional de los periodistas en América Latina se enmarca dentro de las redacciones de los medios de comunicación donde estos desarrollan su trabajo. El sistema mediático en el que participan estos medios y periodistas se inscriben, a su vez, en los contextos particulares de cada uno de estos países latinoamericanos, con determinadas peculiaridades definidas por sus sistemas político, económico, social, cultural, académico, tecnológico, entre otros." (p.11)
subjects: professional identity of journalists; working conditions of journalists - Argentina; Brazil; Chile; Colombia; Ecuador; El Salvador; Mexico
http://www.infociudadana.org.ar/wordpress/wp-content/uploads/2017/03/kas_48177-1522-4-30.pdf

229. Adriana Amado Suárez et al.: **Periodismos argentinos: modelos y tensiones del siglo XXI.** Buenos Aires: Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung (KAS); Centro para la Información Ciudadana (infociudadana), 2016, 164 p.

I. El periodismo argentino no tiene quién lo describa / Adriana Amado -- II. Descentramientos, influencias y reacomodamientos en el ejercicio periodístico / Lila Luchessi -- III. La investigación sobre las identidades del periodismo argentino / Christian Schwarz -- IV. Frenos externos e internos en las redacciones argentinas / Fernando J. Ruiz -- V. Gobierno, medios de comunicación y periodistas en Argentina y Ecuador / Martín Oller Alonso, Adriana Amado -- VI. La censura disfrazada / Daniel Dessein -- VII. Cuestiones éticas para el periodismo brasileño: un análisis de la primera década del siglo XXI / Rogério Christofoletti -- VIII. Periodismos argentinos: perfiles y contextos / Adriana Amado, Maximiliano Bongiovanni, Marina Dragonetti.
subjects: journalism - Argentina
http://www.infociudadana.org.ar/wordpress/wp-content/uploads/2016/04/Infociudadana_periodismos_argentinos.pdf

230. Juliette Storr: **Journalism in a small place: making Caribbean news relevant, comprehensive, and independent.** Calgary: University of Calgary Press, 2016, xxv, 267 p. (Latin American & Caribbean studies; 13)

"Juliette Storr traces the history of news media, from its inception under British colonial rule to its development in the post-independence period, uncovering the political, economic, social, and technological factors driving current trends in Caribbean journalism. Interviews with journalists, editors, and media owners in English-speaking Caribbean countries provide unprecedented insight into the profession and practice of journalism in the region, highlighting the social and cultural contexts in which the media industry operates." (back cover)
http://dspace.ucalgary.ca/bitstream/1880/51727/1/9781552388501_web.pdf

EUROPE

231. Viktorija Car, Miroljub Radojkovic, Manuela Zlateva (eds.): **Requirements for modern journalism education: the perspectives of students in South East Europe.** Berlin; Sofia: Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung (KAS), 2016, 207 p.

Contents: Introduction: A profession in turmoil – the relevance of education reforms / Viktorija Car and Manuela Zlateva -- Albania: A need for dialogue with media outlets on internships / Jonila Godole and Matilda Karçanaj -- Bulgaria: Reporting is a dream job for many – but for which market? / Orlin Spassov -- Croatia: Journalism – still a popular profession, and increasingly female / Viktorija Car and Marin Bukvic -- Romania: Students asking for new teaching methods and better equipment / Liana Ionescu -- Serbia: A market pushed by digital media – a challenge for curricula / Miroljub Radojkovic and Ana Milojevic -- Comparative perspective: The common challenges in South East Europe /

Viktorija Car -- Conclusions and recommendations / Miroljub Radojkovic -- Appendix Questionnaire on journalistic education in South East Europe.
http://www.kas.de/wf/doc/kas_47083-1522-1-30.pdf?170130115246

232. Rights and jobs in journalism: building stronger unions in Europe. Brussels: European Federation of Journalists, 2016, 60 p. *(also published in Croatian and French)*

"Journalists' organisations play a key role to defend the rights of journalists and equip them to rise to the challenge of the changing labour market. Journalists' organisations themselves also undergo changes to renew their commitment and strategies to counter new challenges. This handbook ... contains inspiring examples from EFJ members, including: recruitment and organising strategies to reach out to young and other types of journalists; development of new services and training opportunities catering for the need of different members; continue to defend the labour rights of journalists through collective bargaining and innovative campaigns; advocate the protection of the professional and social rights of all journalists, in particularly those of freelance and precarious workers, through national and European legislation; lobby for strong authors' rights protection for journalists and fair contacts." (introduction)
http://europeanjournalists.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/11/EFJ_handbook_web_cor.pdf

MIDDLE EAST / WESTERN ASIA & NORTHERN AFRICA

233. Saba Bebawi: Investigative journalism in the Arab world: issues and challenges. London: Palgrave Macmillan, 2016, x, 175 p.
Contents: Introduction -- The Rise of Investigative Journalism Globally and in the Arab World -- Investigative Journalism Training -- Investigative Journalism Practice -- Regulatory Frameworks and Freedom of Information -- Issues and Challenges -- The Way Forward.

234. Basim Mohammed Tweissi, Raid Jameel Suleiman, Aiman Sanad Al-Garrallah: Jordanian journalists' awareness of the concepts and standards of journalistic quality within Jordanian media institutions. In: Journal of Arab & Muslim Media Research, vol. 8, nr. 1, 2015, p.55-78

"This study aims to identify Jordanian journalists' awareness of the basic concepts of journalistic professionalism by addressing four sets of media quality standards, as abstracted from several studies. Notable among those sets are journalistic content standards, the performance quality standards of newsrooms, institutional standards, and standards of news selection. Furthermore, the study attempts to identify the difference between an awareness of specific standards of professionalism and quality, and a realization of media institutions' actual practices. The responses of 200 journalists revealed a reasonable awareness of the basic concepts of quality and professionalism. However, there was a gap between Jordanian journalists' realization of quality and professionalism standards and media institutions' actual applications of those standards. By way of concluding, this study recommended that media institutions should adopt quality concepts. In addition, they should bridge the gap between standards and actual media practices by means of independence protection; separation between ownership and editing; and restraining external intervention. Also, media institutions should work towards increasing the level of their performance quality with respect to localism standards, their use of sources, pluralism, accuracy, social responsibility, criteria of news selection, and preparing relevant guidelines." (abstract)

Media Assistance

GENERAL & INTERNATIONAL

235. Laura Schneider: Media freedom indices in the media development context: how the different information tools can be used. Bonn: Deutsche Welle DW Akademie, 2016, 10 p. (Edition DW Akademie)

"The existing international media freedom indices provide a variety of different information tools that contain important knowledge for media development practitioners. As shown, the different tools are of varying significance for the relevant purposes within the media development context: while some measures mainly supply general data that provide a broad overview, others publish less information tools but more detailed information about specific aspects ... In summary, the presented media freedom assessments should never be used as the only source of information. Rather, their data should generally be verified and validated against other knowledge sources. This is especially true because of the shortcomings of the indices' methodologies. Especially the two global rankings were developed by a few people mostly from Western countries, and their indicators are evaluated by very few people. In turn, the results of such a small group can be subjective and potentially biased. Hence, media development practitioners should be informed about how the assessments are compiled in order to be able to critically reflect their findings. Consequently, the international media freedom indices should be used in the context of media development, but they should be used with caution." (conclusion)
http://www.dw.com/downloads/36149873/dw-akademiemediafreedomindices2016.pdf

236. Shanthi Kalathil: A slowly shifting field: understanding donor priorities in media development. Washington, DC: Center for International Media Assistance (CIMA), [2017] (CIMA Digital Report)

"Funding to support independent media remains a small, but vital part of international assistance. But while the share of aid directed at this issue remains steady, there are signs that priorities within this field of international support may be shifting. This report looks at the trends identified by CIMA in its efforts to profile the major donors in the field of media development assistance, situating the emerging priorities within a brief history of the field. Assistance to media development, the report suggests, is beginning to acknowledge the importance of supporting media ecosystems more broadly, though perhaps not as quickly as some observers would like." (key findings)
http://www.cima.ned.org/publication/slowly-shifting-field

237. Anya Schiffrin: Same beds, different dreams? Charitable foundations and newsroom independence in the Global South. Washington, DC: Center for International Media Assistance (CIMA), 2017, 32 p.
"The growing trend of non-profit journalism has received much attention of late, but this report takes a unique look at how non-profit funding is affecting journalism in the Global South. Amidst the collapse of traditional business models for news organizations, funding from philanthropic foundations may be critical for the survival of independence, in-depth news – especially in environments where news independence is also threatened. But the report also points to the risk that non-profit funding may carry its own threats for independence journalism. The report offers insights into how such non-profit funding can help to sustain news reporting, while ensuring that the independence of the press is respected." (CIMA website)
http://www.cima.ned.org/publication/beds-different-dreams-charitable-foundations-newsroom-independence-global-south/

238. Martin Scott, Mel Bunce, Kate Wright: Donor power and the news: the influence of foundation funding on international public service journalism. In: The International Journal of Press/Politics, vol. 22, nr. 2, 2017, p.163-184
"How does donor funding affect the independence, role perceptions, and ideology of the journalism it supports? We begin to answer this increasingly important but underresearched question with a year-long case study of the humanitarian news organisation IRIN as it transitioned from being funded by the United Nations to a private foundation, run by a Malaysian billionaire. Using content analysis, in-depth interviews, and ethnographic research, we document the changes that occurred in IRIN's outputs, target audience, and public service values, and the complex interplay of influences that produced these changes. We find that, in this case, donor power operated entirely indirectly and always in concert with the dominant professional values within IRIN. In doing so, this case study highlights the importance of journalistic agency and contextual variables in the journalist–donor relationship, as well as the potential significance of contradictory dynamics. We also use this case to test whether Benson, Hessérus and Sedel's model of media owner power can help to explain the workings of donor power." (abstract)
http://journals.sagepub.com/doi/pdf/10.1177/1940161217693394

239. Tara Susman-Peña et al.: Vibrant information for just, prosperous, and inclusive societies. Washington, DC: IREX, 2017, 31 p.
"The purpose of this document is to define IREX's new approach to information with vibrant information systems. This will enable IREX to help partners and people generate, disseminate, consume, and use content that matters and take positive transformative action. The document provides the foundation for IREX program design, implementation, and technical products." (introduction)
https://www.irex.org/sites/default/files/node/resource/vibrant-information-paper.pdf

240. Will Taylor: Doing debate differently: media and accountability. London: BBC Media Action, 2017, 34 p. (Practice Briefing; 4)
"This paper discusses a number of ways in which media plays a part in increasing accountability. It draws on quantitative and qualitative data from BBC Media Action's work in nine countries. It finds that: Media can influence accountability by empowering people, creating opportunities for constructive public debate and influencing power; Development donors and practitioners need to integrate media more fully into their empowerment and accountability strategies. In 2017 BBC Media Action will complete a six year, multi-country project to support improved accountability through public dialogue. Partnering with over 135 media and civil society organisations, BBC Media Action supported broadcast programmes that have reached more than 190 million people. In 2016, the governance programmes supported by BBC Media Action reached an average of 37% of the adult population of the countries in which they were broadcast. This paper seeks to explore how the lessons from that support can contribute to the wider empowerment and accountability agenda, and to set out challenges for the future of media, empowerment and accountability work." (BBC Media Action website)
http://downloads.bbc.co.uk/mediaaction/pdf/practicebriefings/doing-debate-differently.pdf

241. **Governance and rights: our approach and strategy.** London: BBC Media Action, 2016, 12 p.

"This paper outlines BBC Media Action's approach to Governance and Rights and our strategy for achieving impact in this area. This paper builds on the significant advances in our Governance and Rights practice, research and policy initiatives since the last approaches and strategy paper in 2013. The key updates to the 2013 approach are: An increased focus on conflict and fragility; Prioritisation of empowerment of women and girls; Expansion of the use of online in our work; Adoption of a new framework for how we drive change; empowering people, creating space and influencing power." (p.1)
http://downloads.bbc.co.uk/mediaaction/pdf/governance-and-rights-approach-2016.pdf

242. **The potential and reality of data journalism in developing media markets.** Internews, 2016, 11 p.

"Data has the potential to help communities understand their biggest challenges – why people become sick or well, why development initiatives succeed or fail, how government actions align with citizens' priorities. However, most people do not have the skills or inclination to engage with data directly. That's where data journalists and the open data community come in. This report looks at the Internews Approach to data journalism as well as data journalism in Myanmar's emerging open data community." (Internews website)

https://www.internews.org/sites/default/files/Internews_Myanmar_Data_Journalism_2016-10.pdf

243. James Deane: **The role of independent media in curbing corruption in fragile settings.** London: BBC Media Action, 2016, 19 p. (Policy Briefing; 16)

"This policy briefing examines the prospects for media being able to play that role, especially in fragile states. It concludes that the evidence supporting the effectiveness of media as an accountability actor continues to mount even when the performance of other anti-corruption measures are called into question. It looks at the increasing pressures facing independent media in fragile states, especially those of political co-option and a reduction in media freedom. It suggests that these pressures are intensifying precisely because media is so effective at holding power to account and exposing corruption. It argues that independent media need more attention from international development actors not only financially but also through their strategic focus and influence they can bring to bear to supporting media freedom. Without it, such media are likely to struggle to survive and corruption can be expected to increase." (BBC Media Action website)

http://downloads.bbc.co.uk/mediaaction/policybriefing/curbing-corruption-in-fragile-settings-report.pdf

244. Ines Drefs, Barbara Thomass: **Policy brief: supporting journalism in conflict societies.** Media, Conflict and Democratisation (Mecodem), 2016, 23 p.

"Media development organisations regard polarisation and a lack of ethical standards as the main problems in conflict societies. Our interviews with both Europe-based and local media development actors show that their support programmes address journalists as enablers of an inclusive public discourse and as proponents of the human right to freedom of expression. Assistance for journalists increasingly considers the bigger newsroom structure, taking the form of long term counselling or mentoring and often focusing on professional standards and ethics. In addition, media development actors emphasise a need for increased coordination and cooperation within the sector, higher prioritisation of media development in foreign policy and a more thorough understanding of local conditions before commencing engagement on the ground." (executive summary)
http://www.mecodem.eu/wp-content/uploads/2015/05/Drefs-Thomass-2016_Policy-Brief_Supporting-Journalism-in-Conflict-Societies.pd f

245. Nadine Jurrat: **Media development in regions of conflict, transitional countries, and closed societies.** Bonn: Deutsche Welle DW Akademie, 2016, 16 p. (Edition DW Akademie)

"This paper explores the role professional independent media and journalists can play in circumstances where people's very survival may rely upon trustworthy information about conflicting factions, violence, or rescue efforts. It also looks at the approaches that have been tried and tested in light of the major challenges faced by the international media development community at local and regional levels. These efforts in fostering quality journalism as a public good in itself can support the realization of other human rights. A professional and pluralistic media environment does not only provide the necessary information to survive from one day to the next, it can also maximize the chances for dialogue and help reconciliation and political transformation processes. It can be argued that media development cooperation in areas of conflict and in countries with authoritarian regimes is needed the most. However, it also faces the highest obstacles in being able to reach the right stakeholders, being effective, and keeping all those involved secure." (p.3)
http://www.dw.com/downloads/35706157/dw-akademiejurrat-media-development-in-regions-of-conflict2016.pdf

246. Linje Manyozo: **The governance and sustainable livelihoods strands in media development.** Bonn: Deutsche Welle DW Akademie, 2016, 14 p. (Edition DW Akademie)

"This paper exams the theory and practice of media development by differentiating two major models: The good governance and the sustainable livelihoods strand. Based on

this the author questions how governments, organizations, and civil society today collaboratively rethink and organize media systems to enable them to consolidate good governance and development. His critical analysis shows that a great deal of development and reconstruction assistance is invested in strengthening democratic and independent media systems and institutions, an approach conceptualized as media development. This paper makes the case that the discussion on media development is biased towards Western theory and approaches as it has not examined media development approaches outside the dominant syntaxes of neoliberal governance frameworks." (abstract)
http://www.dw.com/downloads/35959515/mediadevmanyozoeditiondwakademie2016.pdf

247. Courtney C. Radsch: **Media development and countering violent extremism: an uneasy relationship, a need for dialogue.** Washington, DC: Center for International Media Assistance (CIMA), 2016, 21 p.

"This report describes how media development practitioners perceive the expansion of the Countering Violent Extremism (CVE) agenda's influence into various aspects of their field, and the different and sometimes ambivalent ways in which they respond to these perceptions. Two conclusions emerge strongly from these interviews. The first is that the efforts to distance CVE conceptually from media development are not providing the guidance needed to navigate an increasingly blurry line between the two fields in practice. The second is that audience reception studies and investments in media information literacy are needed, yet receive inadequate attention in CVE efforts and funding." (conclusion)
http://www.cima.ned.org/resource/media-development-countering-violent-extremism/

248. Andrea Scavo, Chris Snow: **Media and political participation: fostering inclusive governance.** London: BBC Media Action, 2016, 55 p.

"Increased political participation is seen as central to building accountability between citizens and leaders. Through debate and other factual programmes BBC Media Action uses media and communication to foster participation by providing information, stimulating discussion and enabling people to interact directly with decision-makers. Using quantitative data from seven countries (Bangladesh, Kenya, Nepal, Nigeria, Myanmar, Tanzania and Sierra Leone), the report explores the links between watching and listening to governance programmes and political participation, as well as the key drivers of participation: political knowledge, discussion and efficacy. The findings are clear and consistent: BBC Media Action's audiences participate more than people who do not listen or watch its programmes, even when taking other influencing factors – such as age, income and interest in politics – into account. There is also a strong, positive association between exposure to BBC Media Action programmes and political knowledge and discussion. Finally, the findings also suggest that exposure to governance programmes can have a "compensating effect" on the political participation of groups who have historically been less engaged in politics – those who are young, less educated and less interested in politics." (BBC Media Action website)
http://downloads.bbc.co.uk/rmhttp/mediaaction/pdf/research/political-participation-research-report.pdf

249. Martin Scott, Christoph Dietz: **Bring back the audience: a discussion of the lack of audience research in the field of media development.** In: Global Media Journal - German Edition, vol. 6, nr. 2, 2016, 7 p.

"This paper strives to highlight the significant lack of audience research in the field of media development and the consequences of this gap – both for project design and policy making – but also for broader efforts to integrate media into governance debates. Whilst this lack of evidence has been noted before, a number of recently published scoping reviews of the relevant literature now enable us to discuss, in detail, the extent and nature of this gap in our knowledge." (abstract)
https://www.db-thueringen.de/servlets/MCRFileNodeServlet/dbt_derivate_00037167/GMJ12_Scott_Dietz_final.pdf

250. Morten Toustrup, Poul Erik Nielsen: **Changing media landscapes in transitional countries: handbook on mapping media landscapes.** International Media Support (IMS), 2016, 27 p.

"The handbook is based on the authors' varied experiences from consulting the implementation of media mappings in several transitional countries and it will focus on two of these projects: a. mapping the Mongolian media landscape initiated in 1999 ten years after the break down of Communism and b. the mapping of the Libyan media landscape initiated in 2012 one year after the Libyan revolution in 2011 and the ouster of Muammar Qaddafi. Developing on the experiences from these two projects and subsequent reflections the authors investigate why the Mongolian project was a success and still operating and in turn why the Libyan was far less successful despite similar methodological approaches. On the basis of these experiences the authors provide a description of a number of general circumstances that the authors recommend should be taken into account before and during the process of setting up a media mapping capacity." (IMS website)
https://www.mediasupport.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/12/Handbook-Libya-Media-Mapping-Final-Aug-3-MT.pdf

251. **Trusted voices in challenging times: Civil Society and Media Leadership (CSML) program. Final report.** Washington, DC: IREX; USAID, 2016, 93 p.

"For over five and one-half years, the Civil Society and Media Leadership (CSML) Program, led by IREX in partnership with The Carter Center and Social Impact, contributed to building a more capable, collaborative, and agile civil society and media sector in Liberia. The CSML team provided intensive support including training, mentoring, small grants, and equipment to over 60 civil society organizations and 35 media outlets in 15 counties. IREX has distributed over $6 million in grants to civil society organizations to conduct advocacy, reconciliation, civic and voter education, Ebola awareness raising, and contribute to their own organizational development. Community radio stations have received a total of over $400K worth of equipment, including 19 transmitters. The Carter Center trained 3,500 chiefs, women, and youth to advance access to justice and resolve community disputes, and broadened awareness of Freedom of Information to over 15,000 Liberians across the seven original target counties. Beyond these outputs, CSML has contributed to true impact, fostering an improved and enhanced civil society and media sector. These accomplishments are a result of the collaborative effort of IREX and its wealth of partners both international and national who sought, together, to achieve the goal to "sustain peace in Liberia through greater inclusion, giving a voice to, informing and engaging Liberian citizens." As a result, in part, of the CSML program, IREX's civil society partners conduct advocacy that is more informed and less confrontational, engage the media as a key stakeholder, and have more productive strategies for engaging local and national government." (executive summary)
https://www.irex.org/sites/default/files/node/resource/civil-society-media-leadership-csml-final-report.pdf

ASIA & PACIFIC

252. Nathalie Paarlberg, Kamran Parwana, Eric Davin et al.: **Local radio in Afghanistan: a sustainability assessment.** Altai Consulting; Internews, 2017, 136 p.

"This study assesses the role and impact of this local radio station network as well as its sustainability prospects, focusing on four pillars of sustainability in particular: Financial sustainability: at a minimum, radio stations need to be able to support their activities, and ideally enjoy some surplus for innovation. Organizational sustainability: radio stations need to have access to a level of professionalism and resources that allow it to produce and present programs of reasonable quality. Political and cultural sustainability: radio stations need to be politically enabled to perform their activities, to do so in safety, and to enjoy the support of the communities within their broadcast area. Audience sustainability: radio stations need to be able to reach a sizeable audience, and to meet this audience's information needs and expectations. To this end, in-depth interviews with key stakeholders in the Internews/Salam Watandar story as well as those involved in media operations at the central Kabul level were combined with 10 in-depth case studies from the research sample of 30 provincial Internews-established, full Salam Watandar-partner stations. 20 in-depth interviews by phone with the remaining sample stationswere added to this." (executive summary)
https://www.internews.org/sites/default/files/Internews_Local_Radio_Afghanistan_2017-04.pdf

253. **Regional assessment on access to and quality of information on environmental issues for Internews Project "Media for improved reporting on environment and natural resources in Central Asia" funded by the European Union.** Bishkek: Internews; SIAR Research&Consulting, 2016, 73 p.

"The main objective of this research project was to develop a baseline around quantity and quality information on environment and natural resources in Kyrgyz Republic, Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Tajikistan and Turkmenistan in order to inform Internews' Central Asia project, specifically capacity building and networking activities, as well as help assess outcomes achievement and impact contribution."
https://www.internews.org/sites/default/files/Central_Asia_Regional_Assesment_Report_2017-05.pdf

254. Jessica Noske-Turner, Jo Tacchi: **Grounding innovation in Pacific media communication for development projects.** In: Information Technologies & International Development, vol. 12, nr. 4, 2016, p.59-69

"The Pacific Islands are home to diverse and fast-changing media and communication infrastructures and practices. In this article we examine the Pacific Media Assistance Scheme (PACMAS) Innovation Fund, which has opened up the media and communication for development field to new players by funding many small-scale, low-cost initiatives. As elsewhere, the funding environment has exerted a major influence over the kinds of projects that are implemented, both in terms of the focus and goals as well as the actors who are able to participate. This article explores some of the ways in which this Innovation Fund, which has funded highly localized, small-scale initiatives, has encouraged experimentation and how these initiatives respond to locally determined needs. Central to this article is the question of what happens when donors have less control over the focus of funded projects. Through an analysis of some projects undertaken as part of the PACMAS Innovation Fund, we investigate what innovation means in this context, paying particular attention to how the spread of digital technologies is integrated into media and communication for development practices." (abstract)

EUROPE

255. Matthew Brunwasser, Lejla Turcilo, Davor Marko: **Assessment of the media sector in Bosnia and Herzegovina.** USAID, 2016, 59 p.

"The purpose of this assessment is to compile a general portrait of the media landscape in Bosnia and Herzegovina (BiH) in order to determine the broad status of reforms and needs in the media sector and make recommendations for potential further USAID involvement in the sector. The assessment team addressed the following three main questions: 1. What areas of the BiH media sector require the most urgent assistance that can be provided in the next five years? 2. What types of assistance might be the most effective in those areas, and on what scale? 3. What are the comparative advantages of US assistance to media outlets?" (executive summary)
http://pdf.usaid.gov/pdf_docs/PA00M8ZB.pdf

256. Davor Marko: **The role of media assistance in the establishment of public service broadcasting in Serbia.** In: International Journal of Digital Television, vol. 6, nr. 3, 2015, p.293-309

"This article investigates the extent to which Serbian media institutions that have been initiated and supported through media assistance programmes have actually reached a level of sustainability and functionality. Analysing the establishment and transformation of public service broadcasters in Serbia, the author discusses the main achievements, failures and challenges of media assistance programmes that aim to contribute to Serbia's democratization. As media institutions in transition countries are often designed after similar institutions in Western European democracies, the outcomes regularly differ from the initial model. This article sheds light on the question of what happens to imported models when they are transposed onto the newly evolving media systems of transitional societies using the case of Radio-Television of Serbia." (abstract)

MIDDLE EAST / WESTERN ASIA & NORTHERN AFRICA

257. Matt Sienkiewicz: **The other air force: U.S. efforts to reshape Middle Eastern media since 9/11.** New Brunswick, New Jersey, London: Rutgers University Press, 2016, ix, 216 p. (War culture)

"As it seeks to win the hearts and minds of citizens in the Muslim world, the United States has poured millions of dollars into local television and radio programming, hoping to generate pro-American currents on Middle Eastern airwaves. However, as this fascinating new book shows, the Middle Eastern media producers who rely on these funds are hardly puppets on an American string, but instead contribute their own political and creative agendas while working within U.S. restrictions. The Other Air Force gives readers a unique inside look at television and radio production in Afghanistan and the Palestinian territories, from the isolated villages of the Afghan Panjshir Valley to the congested streets of Ramallah. Communications scholar Matt Sienkiewicz explores how the U.S. takes a "soft-psy" approach to its media efforts combining "soft" methods of encouraging entertainment programming, such as adaptations of The Voice and The Apprentice with more militaristic "psy-ops" approaches to information control. Drawing from years of field research and interviews with everyone from millionaire executives to underpaid but ever resourceful cameramen, Sienkiewicz considers the perspectives of the Afghan and Palestinian media workers trying to forge viable broadcasting businesses without straying outside American-set boundaries for acceptable content." (publisher)

Media Landscapes, Media & Communication General, Media & Society

GENERAL & INTERNATIONAL

258. Judith Lohner, Sandra Banjac, Irene Neverla: **Mapping structural conditions of journalism in Egypt, Kenya, Serbia and South Africa.** Media, Conflict and Democratisation (MeCoDEM), 2016, 124 p.

"Structural conditions are to be understood as the totality of (formal and informal) orders and structures that characterise media and journalism in a certain space, most commonly, a country. Eleven interrelated and interdependent dimensions of structural conditions relevant to media and journalism have been extracted and adapted from existing literature, guiding structured and comprehensive analysis within specific (country) contexts: (1) historical development, (2) political system, (3) political culture, (4) media freedom, (5) level of state control and regulation of media by the state, (6) media ownership and financing, (7) structure of media markets and patterns of information distribution, (8) orientation of media, (9) political/societal activity and parallelism of media, (10) journalism culture, and (11) journalistic professionalism.

Country reports feature a unique set and combination of structural factors shaping media and journalism in the four countries, demonstrating the importance of conflict communication as a case study with regard to structural conditions. For example, different degrees of democratisation regarding media structures become evident in varying levels of media freedom and state interference in the media sector. Moreover, there are significant differences in media landscapes and the structure of media markets, reflecting the different size, economic situation, infrastructure and cultural, ethnic and linguistic diversity of the four countries, as well as the differing degrees of literacy and spending power of inhabitants." (executive summary)
http://www.mecodem.eu/wp-content/uploads/2015/05/Lohner-Banjac-Neverla-2016_Mapping-structural-conditions-of-journalism-in-Egyp t-Kenya-Serbia-and-South-Africa.pdf

AFRICA, SUB-SAHARAN

259. Raharinirina Rabaovololona: **Etude sur le développement des médias à Madagascar basée sur les indicateurs de développement des médias de l'UNESCO.** Paris: UNESCO, 2017, 137 p. *(also published in English)*

"Cette étude présente une évaluation du développement des médias à Madagascar dans un contexte de retour au fonctionnement démocratique des institutions suite à la crise politique des années 2009-2013 qui s'est traduite par une forte instabilité politique et un marasme économique. Elle est basée sur les Indicateurs de Développement des Médias (IDM) de l'UNESCO. Son intervention devrait constituer un outil pour la promotion du développement des médias." (résumé exécutif)
subjects: media landscapes & media systems; media legislation & regulation; media diversity & pluralism; journalism training & education; access to media - Madagascar
http://unesdoc.unesco.org/images/0024/002477/247735e.pdf

AMERICAS & CARIBBEAN

260. **Estadísticas de la radio y televisión en el Perú 2017.** Lima: Consejo Consultivo de Radio y Televisión (CONCORTV), 2017, 24 p.

"Estudio cuyo objetivo fue recopilar información proporcionada por el Ministerio de Transportes y Comunicaciones (MTC) sobre los principales indicadores de radio y televisión en el Perú: número de estaciones, número de titulares, estaciones según finalidad (comercial, educativa, comunitaria), titulares de radio y TV pública/estatal, situación de los Códigos de Ética de los titulares de radio y televisión, y sanciones por incumplimiento a la Ley de Radio y Televisión." (pág. web CONCORTV)
subjects: radio landscapes; television landscapes; public service broadcasting - Peru - statistical data
http://www.concortv.gob.pe/wp-content/uploads/2017/05/Estudio-estadisticas-radio-tv-2017.pdf

261. Erick R. Torrico Villanueva, Sandra Villegas Taborga: **Assessment of media development in Bolivia based on UNESCO's media development indicators.** Paris: UNESCO, 2017, 105 p.

subjects: media landscapes & media systems; media legislation & regulation; media diversity & pluralism; journalism training & education; access to media - Bolivia
http://unesdoc.unesco.org/images/0024/002469/246906e.pdf

262. **Media sustainability index 2016: the development of sustainable independent media in Nicaragua.** Washington, DC: IREX, 2016, 12 p.

"The media landscape in Nicaragua has suffered substantial setbacks in recent years since President Daniel Ortega assumed power in 2007. With his government having taken hold, the number of independent media has shrunk, access to public information has become scarce, and a new governmental communications strategy drives political messaging and funding through a mix of public and private media. These outlets are controlled by members of Ortega's family and the ruling political party, Frente Sandinista de Liberación Nacional (Sandinista National Liberation Front, or FSLN). As an example of the climate of secrecy and opaque governance that Nicaraguans experience today, President Ortega has not participated in a press conference since he retook power. Authorities prevent independent reporters from participating in many of the official events held in public institutions. Business associates close to President Ortega bought key television stations (among them Channels 2 and 8), and now their news programs are overseen directly by Ortega's family, according to independent news reports. Ortega's family also holds interests in Channel 13, Viva Nicaragua. Completing this near-monopoly of television stations are Channel 4 (Multinoticias) and the state-owned Channel 6. FSLN also controls dozens of radio stations in the country and several online news portals.
It follows that independent media operate in what can be called at best a semi-permissive environment: one that does not foster its sustainability." (introduction)
https://www.irex.org/sites/default/files/pdf/IREX_MSI_Nicaragua_10-17-16_FINAL.pdf

263. Mirjam Gehrke, Nelsy Lizarazo, Patricia Noboa, David Olmos, Oliver Pieper: **Panorama de los medios en Ecuador: sistema informativo y actores implicados.** Bonn: Deutsche Welle DW Akademie, 2016, 62 p. (Edition DW Akademie)

"En Ecuador escasean tanto los análisis de los medios de comunicación privados, públicos o comunitarios, como del consumo mediático o de la formación periodística. Los pocos datos disponibles han impedido que se puedan realizar estudios complejos y exhaustivos. El presente informe se centra en Ecuador y pretende profundizar modestamente en la percepción y comprensión del panorama mediático de este país latinoamericano, a fin de facilitar el entendimiento de la situación actual y permitir ajustar las actividades, los proyectos y los procesos a las necesidades reales de este ámbito." (prólogo)
subjects: media landscapes & media systems; media use; media legislation; internet access; working conditions of journalists; journalism training & education; freedom of the press; media assistance - Ecuador - country surveys
http://www.dw.com/downloads/30336831/panorama-de-los-medios-en-ecuador-pdf.pdf

264. Alcibíades González Delvalle: **Diccionario de la prensa paraguaya: itinerario, periódicos, periodistas, periodismo.** Asunción: Servilibro, 2016, 266 p.

Contents: Itinerario del periodismo paraguayo -- Periódicos -- Periodistas -- Géneros periodísticos.
subjects: newspapers; journalists; journalism; journalistic genres - Paraguay - subject dictionaries & encyclopedias

265. Nelson Manrique: **Una alucinación consensual: redes sociales, cultura y socialización en internet.** Lima: Pontificia Universidad Católica del Perú (PUCP), Fondo Editorial, 2016, 335 p.

table of Contents: http://www.gbv.de/dms/spk/iai/toc/862770556.pdf
subjects: internet; social media; weblogs; internet & social media use; telecentres / internet cafés - Peru

ASIA & PACIFIC

266. **Afghan information ecosystems: a design research pproach.** Internews; Sayara Research, 2017, 82 p.

"Afghanistan has made great strides in establishing media and communications outlets. However, very little is known about the ways in which Afghans actually engage in information exchange. To inform work with the media and effectively enhance access to information in Afghanistan, Internews commissioned Sayara Research to map information ecosystems in three areas of Afghanistan. The information ecosystem in Afghanistan is vital to understand how Afghans make decisions about everything from personal security to health, migration, and livelihoods. Using a systems approach to analyzing information within and across communities is a powerful way to uncover deficiencies in current approaches and opportunities for future work." (Internews website)
https://www.internews.org/sites/default/files/resources/Internews_Afghan_Information_Ecosystems_2016-09.pdf

267. **Media sustainability index 2017: the development of sustainable independent media in Sri Lanka.** Washington, DC: IREX, 2017, v, 25 p.

"Despite political and economic progress, the media face increasing political influence and financial instability that threaten the future. This year panelists affirmed the current financial crisis that the media industry is facing. They noted its impact on media freedom and progress, as it relates to ownership and transparency. Panelists also highlighted the evolution of digital technology, a proliferation of online platforms, and a lack of accountability as the emerging issues affecting the industry." (p.1)
https://www.irex.org/sites/default/files/pdf/media-sustainability-index-asia-2017-sri-lanka.pdf

268. **Focus New Media.** In: Austrian Journal of South-East Asian Studies (ASEAS), vol. 9, nr. 2, 2016, p.187-318

Contents: New Media in Southeast Asia: Concepts and Research Implications / Dayana Lengauer -- Mass Surveillance and the Militarization of Cyberspace in Post-Coup Thailand / Pinkaew Laungaramsri -- New Social Media and Politics in Thailand: The Emergence of Fascist Vigilante Groups on Facebook / Wolfram Schaffar -- Changing Media Ecologies in Thailand: Women's Online Participation in the 2013/2014 Bangkok Protests / Olivia Guntarik & Verity Trott -- Forming 'Forbidden' Identities Online: Atheism in Indonesia / Saskia Schäfer -- Searching for Digital Citizenship: Fighting Corruption in Banten, Indonesia / Muhammad Zamzam Fauzanafi -- Mobile Technology in the Lives of Thai Immigrants in Germany / Sirima Thongsawang -- Searching for Digital Citizenship: Fighting Corruption in Banten, Indonesia / Muhammad Zamzam Fauzanafi -- Mobile Technology in the Lives of Thai Immigrants in Germany / Sirima Thongsawang -- "If It's on the Internet It Must Be Right": An Interview with Myanmar ICT for Development Organisation on the Use of the Internet and Social Media in Myanmar / Rainer

Einzenberger -- Workshop Report: Social Media and Islamic Practice in Southeast Asia, 14-15 April 2016, Institute for Social Anthropology, Austrian Academy of Sciences / Dayana Lengauer.
https://aseas.univie.ac.at/index.php/aseas/issue/view/170

269. Kiran Bhandari, Dipak Bhattarai, James Deane: **Accountability, nation and society: the role of media in remaking Nepal.** London: BBC Media Action, 2016, 23 p. (Policy Briefing; 17)

"This briefing explores some of the key challenges facing the Nepali media. It outlines growing concerns over politicisation and co-option, particularly of the mainstream Kathmandu-based media, as well as other economic and technological challenges facing the media. The briefing further outlines how Nepal's historically diverse and decentralised media market is increasingly showing signs of fragmentation and discord. It also examines the role that the international development community has played in supporting the Nepali media. The briefing finds that for all the challenges outlined in this report, the media – both nationally and locally – continues to constitute one of the most important and effective mechanisms available to improve accountability. Despite rising threats to journalist safety and growing concerns over politicisation, the media remains most trusted institution in Nepal. The media provides both a growing problem for and a potentially vital solution to the challenges of social cohesion in the country. At present, there is not a sufficient advertising market to sustain a free and independent media that can both serve the public interest and withstand intense political pressures. Development actors are in a position to help to address this market failure if they invest in an independent, Nepali-rooted media that enables difficult and challenging debate to take place." (BBC Media Action website)
http://downloads.bbc.co.uk/mediaaction/policybriefing/role-of-media-in-remaking-nepal-report1.pdf

270. Eileen Le Han: **Micro-blogging memories: Weibo and collective remembering in contemporary China.** London: Palgrave Macmillan, 2016, xiii, 242 p. (Palgrave Macmillan Memory Studies)

"This book offers an in-depth account of social media, journalism and collective memory through a five-year analysis of Weibo, a leading Chinese micro-blogging platform, and prism of transitional China in a globalizing world. How does society remember public events in the rapidly changing age of social media? Eileen Le Han examines how various kinds of public events are shared, debated, and their historical significance and worthiness of remembrance highlighted on Weibo. Journalism plays a significant part in mobilizing collective remembering of these events, in a society with rapidly changing topics on the platform, the tightening state control, and nationalism on the rise. The first five years of Weibo reflect a dramatic change in Chinese society, where journalists, media professionals, and opinion leaders in other fields of expertise, together with ordinary citizens directly affected by these changes in everyday life collaborate to witness the rapid social transition." (Palgrave Macmillan website)

271. Yinyuan Liu: **Social Media in China: wie deutsche Unternehmen soziale Medien im chinesischen Markt erfolgreich nutzen können.** Wiesbaden: Springer Gabler, 2016, xv, 235 p.

"Dieses Buch bietet einen Überblick über die chinesische Social-Media-Landschaft sowie die Besonderheiten und Trends des Social Media Marketing in China. Der Autor beschreibt, welche sozialen Medien in China genutzt werden, wo Statistiken darüber zu finden sind, welche Hauptfunktionen die wichtigsten sozialen Netzwerke haben und wo ihre Schwerpunkte für das Marketing liegen." (Verlags-Website).
table of contents: http://d-nb.info/1078743193/04
subjects: social media landscapes; social media marketing / public relations - China - manuals & training materials

EUROPE

272. **Media.** In: Russian Analytical Digest, nr. 197, 2017, 17 p.
Contents: Independent Media Live On in Putin's Russia / Maria Lipman -- Russian Media and Journalists' Dilemma between "Exit, Voice, and Loyalty" / By Nozima Akhrarkhodjaeva -- Consumption and Perception of Mass Media by the Russian Population -- International Rankings of Press Freedom -- The Russian Population's Trust in the Media -- The Russian Population on Media Censorship -- Media Consumption in Russia: Most Popular Media Outlets.
http://www.css.ethz.ch/content/dam/ethz/special-interest/gess/cis/center-for-securities-studies/pdfs/RAD197.pdf

273. Leon Morse (ed.): **Media sustainability index 2017: the development of sustainable independent media in Europe and Eurasia.** Washington, DC: IREX, 2017, xx, 290 p.

"While a few much-needed improvements can be reported for the 2017 Europe & Eurasia Media Sustainability Index (MSI), overall there are signs of continued and worsening challenges facing those who wish to create and support a vibrant information system in the 21 countries studied in this volume ... Apart from Belarus, there is not much in the

way of positive news in this year's MSI. Taken together, only nine objective scores, scattered among six countries, showed any meaningful improvement: Romania, Serbia, and Ukraine experienced improvement in two objective scores while Bulgaria, Kosovo, and Uzbekistan each had one objective show improvement. Belarus was the only country whose overall score improved by a tenth of a point or more. Five other countries showed only marginal overall improvement." (executive summary)
https://www.irex.org/sites/default/files/pdf/media-sustainability-index-europe-eurasia-2017-full.pdf

MIDDLE EAST / WESTERN ASIA & NORTHERN AFRICA

274. Sarah El-Richani: **The Lebanese media: anatomy of a system in perpetual crisis.** Basingstoke: Palgrave Macmillan, 2016, xix, 228 p.

"This work has striven to examine the Lebanese media system from a comparative perspective by applying the Hallin and Mancini theoretical framework. This has helped illuminate salient factors influencing the Lebanese media system. The use of the framework also revealed the necessity of considerable contextual adaptation. In particular, state weakness, the strengths of non-state actors, the small market and the politicized political culture all emerged as indicators that have a significant impact on the Lebanese media system and potentially other similar systems. The work concludes with the suggestion of the CriSPP Model, which primarily serves to incite further comparative research," (conclusion)

Migrants, Minorities, Indigenous Peoples, Disadvantaged Groups & Media

GENERAL & INTERNATIONAL

275. **How does the media on both sides of the Mediterranean report on migration? A study by journalists, for journalists and policy-makers.** Vienna et al.: International Centre for Migration Policy Development (ICMPD); Ethical Journalism Network (EJN); European Union, 2017, 120 p.

"Journalists from 17 countries, mostly around the Mediterranean, have examined the quality of media coverage within their respective national contexts. They highlight examples of good work marked by careful, sensitive and humanitarian reporting and also expose the shortcomings as well as the darker side of media driven by political bias, hate speech and opportunism. The conclusions from many different parts of the Mediterranean are similar; there are inspirational examples of journalism at its best – stylish, resourceful, and painstaking – and equally powerful instances of media stereotyping and social exclusion. But everywhere the study paints a picture of journalists and journalism under pressure: of under-resourced media unable to provide the time and money needed to tell the story in context; of poorly trained journalists uninformed about the complex nature of the migration narrative; of newsrooms vulnerable to pressure and manipulation by voices of hate, whether from political elites or social networks. The influence of social media cannot be underestimated in an age when many, if not most, consumers get their information firstly from social networks and through their mobile devices. The publisher is more likely to be a major internet company, such as Facebook, which requires fresh thinking on how to promote core standards of journalism in covering migration on all platforms." (executive summary)
https://www.icmpd.org/fileadmin/2017/Media_Migration_17_country_chapters.pdf

276. **NUJ guide to reporting poverty.** Manchester; Salford: National Union of Journalists (NUJ); Church Action on Poverty, [2016], 8 p.

"The NUJ believes that the development of discriminatory language and the demonisation of the working poor and benefit recipients, through the use of stereotypes and misinformation, is an insult to workers, trade union organisations and readers. The NUJ believes that its members as trade unionists cannot avoid a measure of responsibility in fighting stereotypes of the working poor and benefit recipients as expressed through the mass media. The NUJ reaffirms its total opposition to censorship, but equally reaffirms its belief that press freedom must be conditioned by responsibility, and a resolution by all media workers not to allow press freedom to be abused to slander a section of the community." (p.8)
http://www.church-poverty.org.uk/news/pressroom/stigma/nuj/nujguide

277. **Special issue: refugees, migration and the media.** In: Global Media Journal - German Edition, vol. 6, nr. 1, 2016
Contents: Dorothee Arlt & Jens Wolling: The Refugees: Threatening or Beneficial? Exploring the Effects of Positive and Negative Attitudes and Communication on Hostile Media Perceptions -- Vivien Benert & Anne Beier: Influx of Migrants versus People in Need: A Combined Analysis of Framing and Connotation in the Lampedusa News Coverage -- Jahnnabi Das & Aktheruz Zaman: Borders in the South: Migration News in South Asia and the Pacific -- Anke Fiedler: Information to go: Kommunikation im Prozess der Migration am Beispiel syrischer und irakischer Flüchtlinge auf ihrem Weg nach Deutschland -- Kai Hafez: Compassion Fatigue der Medien? Warum der deutsche

„Flüchtlingssommer" so rasch wieder verging -- Magdalena Ratajczak & Katarzyna Jedrzejczyk-Kuliniak: Muslims and Refugees in the Media in Poland -- Christine Horz: "Teach Syrians how to live here, to communicate, how to exchange information and knowledge". Interview with Monis Bukhari, Founder and Director of Syrisches Haus -- Carola Richter, Marlene Kunst & Martin Emmer: Flucht 2.0: Erfahrungen zur Befragung von Flüchtlingen zu ihrer mobilen Mediennutzung -- Susanne Fengler, Anna Carina Zappe, Markus Behmer & Veye Tatah: Journalism in a Global Context, Perspektiven für Afrika und Herausforderungen für Europa -- Lina-Marie Wintzer: Die visuelle Darstellung von Migranten – Wandel und Kontinuitäten im deutschen Mediendiskurs.
http://www.globalmediajournal.de/archive-volume-6-no-1

278. Linje Manyozo: **The language and voice of the oppressed.** In: Oscar Hemer, Thomas Tufte: Voice & matter: communication, development and the cultural return. Göteborg: Nordicom, University of Gothenburg, 2016, p.43-58

"How should scholars approach study of the processes that characterize voice production among subaltern groups? The study builds on both Marxist and non-Marxist frameworks as theoretical trajectories for conducting class analyses that define how subaltern groups conceive, produce and consume their own voices. The discussion, a semiotics analysis in itself, aims to make significant contribution to communication studies, through demonstrating the fragile, slippery and class-based politics that are prevalent when marginalized groups use various art forms, even their bodies, as battlegrounds for contesting oppressive power relationships." (abstract)
http://www.nordicom.gu.se/sites/default/files/publikationer-hela-pdf/voice_and_matter_communication_development_and_the_cultural_return.pdf

279. Paul Mihailidis, Liat Racin, Eric Gordon: **Digital crossroads: civic media and migration.** Stuttgart: Institut für Auslandsbeziehungen (IfA), 2016, 60 p. (ifa edition culture and foreign policy)

"This report examines the uses of digital media among non-governmental organizations (NGOs) working with migrants and refugees primarily in Europe. Based on interviews with leaders at over 20 NGOs, this report documents how organizations are thinking about digital and media literacies for combating xenophobia. NGOs are strategically leveraging various storytelling techniques to build effective communication campaigns that identify and respond to discriminatory messages and racist sentiments prevalent in public discourse. This report highlights seven key strategies for digital storytelling that is current practice as well as a five-part framework of emergent practice. The report concludes with a series of recommendations for the management of digital media programs and projects." (abstract)
https://media.ifa.de/Zeitschriften-und-Editionen/ifa-Edition-Kultur-und-Au-enpolitik/Digital-Crossroads.html

280. Jo Tacchi: **When and how does voice matter? And how do we know?** In: Oscar Hemer, Thomas Tufte: Voice & matter: communication, development and the cultural return. Göteborg: Nordicom, University of Gothenburg, 2016, p.117-128

"This chapter seeks to complicate our understanding of voice in development. It proposes that while it is important to consider not just voice, and the processes of valuing voice, it is also important to understand what voice and agency mean in the complexities of everyday life for populations who are marginalized or disadvantaged. The chapter draws on research in an Indian slum cluster to illustrate how an ethnographic approach can help us to appreciate these complexities and problematize notions of voice. It explores examples of the ways in which people seek to remain unheard and invisible in official and formal terms, and suggests ways that we can rethink what voice might mean in development. While communication for development and social change cannot simplify complexity, it does provide a way of facilitating participation in the design of development. It can highlight the contestations and different perspectives involved, and can draw attention to the relationships of developers and people in development contexts." (abstract)
http://www.nordicom.gu.se/sites/default/files/publikationer-hela-pdf/voice_and_matter_communication_development_and_the_cultural_return.pdf

281. Nils B. Weidmann, Suso Benitez-Baleato, Philipp Hunziker, Eduard Glatz, Xenofontas Dimitropoulos: **Digital discrimination: Political bias in Internet service provision across ethnic groups.** In: Science, vol. 353, nr. 6304, 2016, p.1151-1155

"The global expansion of the Internet is frequently associated with increased government transparency, political rights, and democracy. However, this assumption depends on marginalized groups getting access in the first place. Here we document a strong and persistent political bias in the allocation of Internet coverage across ethnic groups worldwide. Using estimates of Internet penetration obtained through network measurements, we show that politically excluded groups suffer from significantly lower Internet penetration rates compared with those in power, an effect that cannot be explained by economic or geographic factors. Our findings underline one of the central impediments to "liberation technology," which is that governments still play a key role in the allocation of the Internet and can, intentionally or not, sabotage its liberating effects." (abstract)
http://science.sciencemag.org/content/sci/353/6304/1151.full.pdf?ijkey=7Wq4RKNGjblvw&keytype=ref&siteid=sci

AFRICA, SUB-SAHARAN

282. Winston Mano (ed.): **Racism, ethnicity and the media in Africa: mediating conflict in the twenty-first century.** London: Tauris, 2015, xviii, 347 p.

Contents: Racism, Ethnicity and the Media in Africa / Winston Mano -- Media and the Belonging in Africa: Reflections on Exclusionary Articulation of Racial and Ethnic Identities in Cameroon and South Africa / Francis B.Nyamnjoh -- Discourses of Race in the Afrikaans Press in South Africa / Herman Wasserman -- 'Where the Streets Have No Names' : Mediating Name Change in Post-Apartheid South Africa / Kristin Skare Orgeret -- 'It's Our Paper!' Ethnic Identity Politics and Indigenous Language Newspaper Readers in Zimbabwe / Hayes Mabw" />weazara -- Reporting Ethnic Minority Issues in Africa: A Study of Nigerian Newspapers / Nkereuwem Udoakah -- Regionalism and ethnicity in the Nigerian press: An analysis of the coverage of Boko Haram and Niger Delta conflicts in the Guardian and Daily Trust / Muhammad Jameel Yusha'u -- Programming for National Unity: The Paradox of Television in Nigeria / Oluyinka Esan -- Influencing the Information Domain: the UN's Information Intervention in the Democratic Republic of Congo / Jacob Udo-Udo Jacob -- 'Thus saith theProphet': The Media, Ethnic Myths and Electoral Politics in Kenya / Duncan Omanga -- A critical view of the Kenyan Media System through the Lens of the Journalists / Elisabet Helander -- The rise and fall of the Ugandan anti-homosexuality bill in domestic press: a study on the importance of international allies / Cecilia Strand -- Sakawa - the spirit of cyberfraud: analysis of a rumor complex in Ghana / Felix Riedel -- Black African Diasporic Cinemas: Identities and the Challenge of Complexity / Daniela Ricci -- Race and the Reproduction of Colonial Mythologies on Land: A post-colonial reading of British Media Discourse on Zimbabwe / Wendy Willems -- Representation of Otherness: Africans and Crime in the Norwegian Media / Martin Nkosi Ndlela.

283. Abiodun Salawu, Monica Balya Chibita (eds.): **Indigenous language media, language politics and democracy in Africa.** Houndmills, Basingstoke (UK): Palgrave Macmillan, 2016, xiii, 246 p.

Contents: **Introduction.** Language, Structure and Agency: Optimising Media Diversity in Africa Using the Indigenous Languages / Monica B. Chibita and Abiodun Salawu -- **Part I. Indigenous Languages, Media and Democracy in Africa.** 1. Indigenous Language Media and Democracy in Africa / Abiodun Salawu -- 2. Indigenous Language Media and Freedom of Expression in Uganda / Monica B. Chibita -- **Part II. The Media, Language, Inclusion and Exclusion in Africa.** 3. IsiZulu Language and the Ilanga Newspaper as Catalysts for Participatory Democracy in South Africa / Thabisile Buthelezi -- 4. The Return of the Local: Community Radio as Dialogic and Participatory / Brilliant Mhlanga -- 5. "Englishisation" of the World Wide Web: Implications for Indigenous Languages in Nigeria / Chimaobi Dick Onwukwe and Uzoma Chukwuemeka Okugo -- 6. Indigenous Language Broadcasting in Ghana: Retrospect and Prospect / Ufuoma Akpojivi and Modestus Fosu -- **Part III. The Indigenous Language Media in Political and Cultural Expression in Africa.** 7. Indigenous Language Radio in Kenya and the Negotiation of Inter- Group Relations during Conflict Processes / Philip Oburu -- 8. Mobilising Nigerians towards a National Population Census: The Role of Indigenous Language Media / Oloruntola Sunday -- 9. The Dynamics of Language Politics in Religious Expression in African Indigenous Churches / Itohan Mercy Idumwonyi and Ijeweimen Solomon Ikhidero -- 10. Poverty, Prophets and Politics: 'Marxist' Discourses in Malawi Music, 1994–2012 / John Lwanda.

AMERICAS & CARIBBEAN

284. Pirjo Kristiina Virtanen: **Indigenous social media practices in Southwestern Amazonia.** In: AlterNative: An International Journal, vol. 11, nr. 4, 2016, p.350-362

"This article discusses how the use of social media fosters, motivates, and regulates social relations among the Arawakan- and Panoan- speaking indigenous groups in the state of Acre and the southern part of the state of Amazonas, Brazil, where even the smallest towns have recently received highspeed internet connections. The research this article is based on analyzed what motivates indigenous social media users in Amazonian Brazil. I have gathered ethnographic data over a number of fieldwork trips since 2003 and followed indigenous Facebook users since 2009. The article shows how social networking sites have become a powerful tool for (re)producing relationships and social economies. It looks at what social networking sites offer for indigenous people and how they impact and alter their social relationships. The findings suggest that social networking sites are generating new reflections on Amazonian indigenous traditions and knowledge, and changing the way indigenous Amazonians relate to others." (abstract)

ASIA & PACIFIC

285. Faye Ginsburg: **A history of cultural futures: 'televisual sovereignty' in contemporary Australian indigenous media.** In: Oscar Hemer, Thomas Tufte: Voice & matter: communication, development and the cultural return. Göteborg: Nordicom, University of Gothenburg, 2016, p.173-187

"When the Aboriginal Programs Unit of Australia's ABC television began in 1988, every Indigenous person involved was a trainee under the direction of a Euro-Australian professional. They bore the burden of collective selfrepresentation in a televisual wasteland virtually devoid of Indigenous voices. In 2011, Sally Riley (Wiradjuri) became

head of the ABC's Indigenous Unit, with plans to create innovative work that "comments on our own problems, our own issues". Riley's projects demonstrate how far Indigenous tv has come in 25 years; new productions expand beyond the burden of representation carried by the first generation, showing the complexities of daily life for diverse aboriginal subjects and audiences, enlarging the national imaginary through the local stories they tell. If the neighborhood of Redfern was known historically as the urban center of aboriginal political action in Australia, the show Redfern Now, has become an innovative site of cultural activism both on and off screen." (abstract)
http://www.nordicom.gu.se/sites/default/files/publikationer-hela-pdf/voice_and_matter_communication_development_and_the_cultural_return.pdf

286. Malama Saifoloi, Evangelia Papoutsaki, Marcus Williams, Usha Sundar Harris, Munawwar Naqvi: **Participatory video and the Pacifica Mamas: a pilot project.** Auckland: Unitec Institute of Technology, 2016, 20 p. (Unitec ePress Research Report Series; 2)
"Emerging literature highlights that in the Pacific, the use of participatory video (PV) is a new trend in research and community action. It can be employed as a tool to empower communities to have agency over their media outputs, meaning that they have full control of the content creation, production and distribution processes. But to date there is still a dearth of studies that fully explore its potential use in different contexts, especially within diasporic networks. To address this gap, a pilot project was undertaken where PV methodologies were tested in collaboration with a diasporic Pacific community group based in West Auckland, New Zealand. This report feeds back on the overall process of developing the pilot project." (abstract)
http://www.unitec.ac.nz/epress/index.php/participatory-video-and-the-pacifica-mamas-a-pilot-project/

287. Seow Ting Lee, Nguyen Phuoc Thien: **Media, race and crime: racial perceptions and criminal culpability in a multiracial national context.** In: International Communication Gazette, vol. 77, nr. 1, 2015, p.24-50
"This study contributes to the limited literature on race and crime in a multicultural Asian context. Based on a survey in Singapore, where multiracialism is a fundamental political pillar and yet discourse about race is mostly shunned, the findings suggest a relationship between media consumption and racial perceptions. Respondents who consume more race-specific media have less negative racial perceptions of their own race, and more negative racial perceptions about other races. Respondents who consume more crime-related media content on TV, newspapers, and social networking sites tend to be more racially prejudiced against other races. Those who pay more attention to crime-related media content hold more negative racial perceptions of other races, and have harsher criminal culpability judgments of other races while holding a diminished culpability judgment of one's own race." (abstract) EUROPE

288. Martin Emmer, Carola Richter, Marlene Kunst: **Flucht 2.0: Mediennutzung durch Flüchtlinge vor, während und nach der Flucht.** Berlin: Freie Universität Berlin, Institut für Publizistik- und Kommunikationswissenschaft, 2016, 86 p.
"Anhand einer repräsentativen Umfrage mit 404 Flüchtlingen, die vorwiegend aus Syrien, Irak, Afghanistan, Pakistan und Iran kamen, liefert die vorliegende Studie erstens Erkenntnisse dazu, wie sich Flüchtlinge in ihren Herkunftsländern, auf ihrem Fluchtweg und in Deutschland Informationen verschaffen und welchen Quellen sie vertrauen. Zweitens interessiert die aktive Nutzung von mobilen Medien zur Verbreitung von Informationen sowie zur Kommunikation mit anderen über die eigene Flucht. Drittens soll die Aufdeckung von Zusammenhängen der Mediennutzung mit Erwartungen, Bewertungen und Entscheidungen der Geflüchteten in Bezug zum Zielland Deutschland dazu dienen, konkretes Verhalten vor und während der Flucht besser verstehbar (und ggf. prognostizierbar) zu machen." (executive summary)
subjects: refugees / displaced people; diaspora / migrants' media use; mobile phone use: minorities - Germany - interviews / surveys
http://www.polsoz.fu-berlin.de/kommwiss/arbeitstellen/internationale_kommunikation/Media/Flucht-2_0.pdf

289. Maheba Nuria Goedeke Tort, Lars Guenther, Georg Ruhrmann: **Von kriminell bis willkommen: wie die Herkunft über das mediale Framing von Einwanderern entscheidet.** In: Medien & Kommunikationswissenschaft, nr. 4, 2016, p.497-517
"Der Beitrag geht der Frage nach, ob Einwanderer in der Berichterstattung je nach Herkunft unterschiedlich dargestellt werden. Dazu wurden Artikel der Tageszeitungen Welt, FAZ, SZ und taz aus dem Jahr 2014 inhaltsanalytisch untersucht. Mittels hierarchischer Clusteranalyse auf Akteursebene (n = 596) lassen sich fünf Frames von Einwanderern ermitteln: Kriminelle, Nützliche, Kostenintensive, Integrationswillige und Willkommene. Einige dieser Frames korrespondieren stark mit bestimmten Nationalitäten. Einwanderer aus Herkunftsländern, die eine größere kulturelle Nähe zu Deutschland aufweisen (z. B. Südosteuropa) werden tendenziell negativer geframed als Einwanderer aus kulturell ferneren Ländern (z. B. Asien/ Naher Osten und Afrika). Politisch eher konservativ orientierte Zeitungen verwenden im Verhältnis mehr negative Frames." (abstract)
subjects: migration & refugees reporting; framing; media stereotypes - Germany - content analysis (case studies)

290. Youna Kim: **Mobile phone for empowerment? Global nannies in Paris.** In: Media, Culture & Society, vol. 38, nr. 4, 2016, p.525-539
"Feminization of migration has emerged as a common livelihood strategy to alleviate poverty and escape difficult socioeconomic, cultural, and familial situations. Mobile phones have become the most crucial and pervasive communication device that enables migrants to be simultaneously mobile and connected, anytime and anywhere. Is the mobile phone empowering or disempowering as a new form of social control? Based on a longterm ethnographic research on global nannies in Paris, this study presents a case for the importance of the detailed investigation of everyday contexts and power relations to better understand the complexities of mobile phone use in work life. This study will argue that, far from an instrument of empowerment, the mobile phone can work to reinforce already existing power relations and mundane social structures, leading to more unequal and enslaving relationships in work life." (abstract)

MIDDLE EAST / WESTERN ASIA & NORTHERN AFRICA

291. Jowan Mahmod: **Kurdish diaspora online: from imagined community to managing communities.** New York: Palgrave Macmillan, 2016, xiii, 243 p. (Palgrave Macmillan Series in International Political Communication)
"The argument offered in this book is that new technology, as opposed to traditional media such as television, radio, and newspaper, is working against the national grain to weaken its imagined community. Online activities and communications between people and across borders suggest that digital media has strong implications for different articulations of identity and belongingness, which open new ways of thinking about the imagined community. The findings are based on transnational activities by Kurdish diaspora members across borders that have pushed them to rethink notions of belonging and identity." (Palgrave Macmillan website)

292. Kevin Smets: **Ethnic media, conflict, and the nation-state: Kurdish broadcasting in Turkey and Europe and mediated nationhood.** In: Media, Culture & Society, vol. 38, nr. 5, 2016, p.738-754
"Drawing on fieldwork among Kurdish broadcasters in Turkey and Europe, this article shows how ethnic media mediate nationhood in a conflict context. Despite rising interest in the media-nationhood nexus, and the expansion of studies on ethnic media, little is known about ethnic media in conflicts involving state and non-state actors. This study investigates three Kurdish broadcasters, Roj-TV, Gün-TV, and TRT-6. The collected data include expert interviews and informal conversations with employees. Through a grounded theory approach, a model is developed that proposes four modes of mediated nationhood, in which the relation to the state and the role of ethnicity are key elements. Next, it is demonstrated how mediated nationhood in conflicts is characterized by multiple constraints, and how this affects the perceived roles and ethnic belongings among media professionals." (abstract)

Public Relations, Strategic Communication

GENERAL & INTERNATIONAL

293. **59 useful mobile apps and online tools for nonprofits.** Nonprofit Tech for Good, 2017
"The number of low-cost or free apps and online tools available to nonprofits today is astounding. Provided you set aside the time to explore and experiment, your nonprofit can use the apps and tools listed below to significantly improve your web and email communications and your social media campaigns."
http://www.nptechforgood.com/2017/05/02/59-useful-mobile-apps-online-tools-for-nonprofits/

294. **2017 global NGO online technology report.** Nonprofit Tech for Good; Public Interest Registry, 2017, [15 p.]
also published in French and Spanish
subjects: nonprofit public relations; nonprofit organizations / NGOs; online marketing / public relations - Africa; Asia; Europe; Latin America; Oceania / Pacific Islands; USA - interviews / surveys
http://www.techreport.ngo

295. Washington Uranga, Héctor Thompson (coord.): **La incidencia como camino para la construcción de ciudadanía: una propuesta para trabajar desde la comunicación.** Buenos Aires: Patria Grande, 2016, 220 p. (Comunicación y ciudadanía; 2)
Contents: 1. Introducción -- 2. El proceso: un mapa del recorrido propuesto -- **3. Lo Conceptual.** Intervenir desde la comunicación en los procesos sociales -- **4. Lo Metodológico.** Inicio del camino -- 5. Talleres para analizar la organización y construir capacidad de incidencia -- 6. Epílogo -- 7. Anexo I: Glosario -- 8. Anexo II: Matriz de niveles de incidencia.
subjects: nonprofit public relations; strategic communication planning; impact assessment - manuals & training materials

Research & Research Methods in Communication / Media Studies

GENERAL & INTERNATIONAL

296. Frédéric Antoine, Laurent Gago, Nicolas Becqueret, Christophe Deleu, Hervé Glevarec et al.: **Analyser la radio: méthodes et mises en pratique.** Louvain-la-Neuve: De Boeck, 2016, 254 p.
Contents: 1. Analyser les acteurs de la radio: Les acteurs structurels de la radio; Les acteurs internes de la radio -- 2. Analyser l'offre radiophonique: Les supports de diffusion et d'écoute; Typologie des radios; L'offre de programmes et la programmation radiophonique -- 3. Analyser les dispositifs radiophoniques: ethnographie du travail radiophonique; L'interaction discursive -- 4. Analyser le matériau radiophonique: La musique; le discours; Le récit; La langue; La voix; Le son; La radio et internet -- 5. Analyser les émissions radiophoniques: Analyser les émissions en termes de genre; Analyser les émissions en termes de conditions de production; Analyser les émissions en termes de contenus diffusés -- 6. Analyser les contenus visuels et audiovisuels: L'identité visuelle et le design de la radio; Les contenus web; Les contenus audiovisuels -- 7. Analyser les publics et les usages de la radio: Analyser l'audience quantitative; Analyser l'audience qualitative; Analyser la radio en termes d'efferts; Analyser les supports de la radio -- 8. Analyser le discours sur la radio: La méta-radio dans les autres médias; La méta-radio à la radio -- Conclusions.
subjects: radio research; radio genres & programmes; content analysis; discourse analysis; audience research methods: radio - textbooks

297. **Mecodify tool for twitter data analysis and visualisation.** Media, Conflict and Democratisation (MeCoDEM), [2016]
"Mecodify is an open-source tool created as part of the Media Conflict and Democratization Project (http://mecodem.eu) to help gather, analyse and visualise Twitter data for use by social science scholars. The name describes what it does, i.e., Message Codification by converting messages to systematic structures, tables, graphs and quantifiable content. The platform remains in constant development and the first version (1.0) is currently being used for the research purposes indicated in the website above. The software mainly uses PHP and Javascript and has used several open-source libraries including but not limited to HighCharts, TwitterAPIExchange, D3Js for various components of the platform." (https://github.com/wsaqaf/mecodify)
https://github.com/wsaqaf/mecodify

298. Norbert Wildermuth, Teke Ngomba (eds.): **Methodological reflections on researching communication and social change.** Cham: Palgrave Macmillan, 2016, xii, 219 p. (Palgrave Studies in Communication for Social Change)
Contents: 1 Introduction / Norbert Wildermuth and Teke Ngomba -- 2 Involving Communities as Skilled Learners: The STRAP Framework / Chiara Milan and Stefania Milan -- 3 Doing Research Across Cultures: A Deconstruction of Post-Positivistic Research Projects / Poul Erik Nielsen -- 4 Local Folktales on the Radio: Orature and Action Research / Jonas Agerbak -- 5 The Theory and Practice of Photo Elicitation Among the ,KhomanSan of the Southern Kalahari / Linje Manyozo -- 6 Visual Interventions: Film, Ethnography and Social Change / Lajos Varhegyi , Richard Ndunguru , Soren Sonderstrup , and Anders Hog Hansen -- 7 Countering Malnutrition: Participatory Intervention as an Act of Revelation / Zeenath Hasan -- 8 Ethnography of Open Cultural Production: From Participant Observation to Multisited Participatory Communication / Julia Velkova -- 9 Writing and Methodology: Literary Texts as Ethnographic Data and Creative Writing as a Means of Investigation / Oscar Hemer -- 10 Take the Pill, Discuss the Issues and Act: Using RCTs, PAR and FGDs to Evaluate a Media Entrepreneurship Programme in Tanzania / Linda Helgesson Sekei , Naomi Benny Lugoe , and Karen Marie Thulstrup -- Epilogue: Beyond Methodological Consolidation / Norbert Wildermuth and Teke Ngomba.

AMERICAS & CARIBBEAN

299. César Bolaño, Delia Crovi Druetta, Gustavo Cimadevilla (eds.): **La contribución de América Latina al campo de la comunicación: historia, enfoques teóricos, epistemológicos y tendencias de la investigación.** Buenos Aires: Prometeo, 2015, 497 p.
Contents: Cuatro décadas después / César Bolaño, Delia Crovi Druetta y Gustavo Cimadevilla -- El campo científico de la comunicación en América Latina: perspectiva histórica / José Marqués de Melo -- Investigar la comunicación y formar comunicadores en América Latina hoy. Una conversación con Jesús Martín Barbero / William Fernando Torres -- Teoría y metodología de la investigación en comunicación en América Latina: ALAIC y el desafío de la fragmentación / Raúl Fuentes Navarro -- Claves y tiempos del análisis del discurso y la semiótica en América Latina / Eliseo R. Colón Zayas -- Investigación latinoamericana de recepción: un largo camino andado, una historia viva para contar / Nilda Jacks y Guillermo Orozco Gómez -- Historia y comunicación. Recorridos, tensiones y posibilidades del sub-campo de estudios en América Latina / Eduardo Gutiérrez -- Folkcomunicación / Betânia Maciel y Marcelo Sabbatini -- Panorama y perspectivas de los estudios de comunicación organizacional y relaciones públicas en

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300. Issa Kassimu, Natalie Chang, Ann Charles: **Solar powered transmission: a case study from South Sudan.** Radio Community; Internews, 2016, 62 p.
"This document takes an in-depth look at the conversion to 100% solar power operation at a small community radio station called Mayardit FM in Turalei, South Sudan. Since the installation of the solar system in March 2016, the station has operated on 100% solar power (including its transmission), broadcasting up to 16 hours a day, every day of the week. To date, the system has had zero downtime. This report was written to share learning with others who may be considering whether solar power would be suitable for their station(s). The first section describes the South Sudan context, background, and purpose of the project. The second section provides a case study of the solar power conversion at Mayardit FM, including technical specifications, user-centered design considerations, costings, and lessons learned from the first months of operation. The third section serves as a "how to" manual, which can be used by anyone interested in designing a solar system and weighing its feasibility for their own radio station." (executive summary)
https://www.internews.org/sites/default/files/Solar_Powered_Transmission_CaseStudy_SouthSudan2016-11.pdf

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