

Media Development Literature

July – December 2019

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

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Audiences & Media Use

GENERAL & INTERNATIONAL

1. Trust in the media. Ipsos, 2019, 48 p.

"People across 27 countries are divided on whether they trust traditional media (magazines and newspapers, TV and radio). These sources are equally trusted as they are distrusted. However, levels of trust in media sources vary greatly at the country level. Trust in traditional media is perceived to have decreased over the past five years. This survey shows two main contributing factors: the prevalence of fake news and doubts about media sources' good intentions. Online media websites are slightly less trusted than traditional media, but trust in them is not reported to have dropped as extensively over the past five years. Proximity to people matters. People are most trusting of other people they know them personally. Furthermore, personal relationships are the only source of news and information that is perceived to have gained in trustworthiness over the past five years. Opinions vary widely across countries as to whether public broadcasters can be trusted more than private ones, depending on how broadcasting services are organized and controlled." (key findings)
<https://www.ipsos.com/sites/default/files/ct/news/documents/2019-06/global-advisor-trust-in-media-2019.pdf>

AFRICA, SUB-SAHARAN

2. Influencers and influencing for better accountability in the DR Congo: sources and circulation of information in the DR Congo - the case of North Kivu. Fondation Hirondelle; Demos, Harvard Humanitarian Initiative; ICREDES, 2019, 39 p.

"The information ecosystem in DR Congo is fragmented and fragile. It is characterised by a great number of media outlets, however their level of professionalism is low and their vulnerability to partisan capture is high. This fragility is replicated in the online space. The Congolese population rely heavily on informal sources of information such as word of mouth, interpersonal communication with family and friends. The scarcity of reliable information open avenues for the rumours and misinformation to spread. This context presents serious challenges for the promotion of good governance and accountability that requires well informed citizens. To better address those challenges, it is necessary to understand the main sources and dynamics of information flows both offline and online, and through media and non-media channels. A consortium composed of Fondation Hirondelle (FH), Demos, Harvard Humanitarian Initiative (HHI) and the Institut Congolais de Recherche en Développement et Etudes Stratégiques (ICREDES) was created in order to provide a more holistic view of the Congolese information ecosystem and to identify opportunities for entry. Due to the limited time and resources of the study, and because of the pre-existing networks and capacities of the consortium in this region, its focus is on North Kivu. To identify the voices, networks and themes that dominated this information ecosystem in this region, three levels of analysis were chosen: 1. The sources and level of information of the local populations. This analysis was provided by HHI that implemented household surveys of large samples of populations in Eastern DR Congo; 2. The sources of information of local journalists. This analysis was provided by FH that surveyed a network of 18 local radios in North Kivu; 3. The network and content analysis of digital and social media provided by DEMOS ... Findings: Radio is the primary media source of information for the population of Eastern DR Congo (78% of the sample listens to it occasionally and 43% daily ... The main sources of information depend on the context and the nature of the information people are seeking ... The results highlight the lack of reliability of information sources (46% of respondents expressed a moderate to high level of confidence in local radio, and 39% for national radio) ..." (executive summary)

<https://www.hirondelle.org/en/studies/992-social-influencers-in-the-drc-our-joint-study-on-sources-and-circulation-of-information-in-north-kivu>

3. Jeffrey Conroy-Krutz, Josephine Appiah-Nyamekye: How free is too free? Across Africa, media freedom is on the defensive. Cape Town: Afrobarometer, 2019, 34 p.

"Popular support for media freedom continues to decline, dropping to below half (47%) of respondents across 34 countries. More Africans (49%) now say governments should have the right to prevent publications they consider harmful. Twenty-five of 31 countries tracked since 2011 experienced declines in support for media freedom over that period, including steep drops in Tanzania (-33 percentage points), Cabo Verde (-27), Uganda (-21), and Tunisia (-21). Yet more Africans see the media's freedom to investigate and criticize government as increasing (43%) than declining (32%). Countries vary widely in their assessments, from 80% of Gambians who see more media freedom to 66% of Gabonese who see less. Africans are generally dissatisfied with the state of the media. Of those who say freedom is increasing in their country, a majority (54%) support increased government regulations. However, among those who assess freedom as decreasing, a majority (54%) support media freedom over government regulations. Radio remains the top source for mass-media news, though its dominance is declining: 42% report using it every day, down 5 percentage points from 2011/2013. Television is a daily news source for about one in three Africans (35%), and is the top source for news in nine countries. Only 7% read newspapers daily. Reliance on the Internet and social media for news is increasing rapidly. Almost one in

five Africans say they use the Internet (18%) and/or social media (19%) daily for news. Use of the Internet and social media for news is significantly higher among younger, urban, and better-educated populations, and there are important differences between countries and regions regarding access." (key findings)

http://afrobarometer.org/sites/default/files/publications/Policy%20papers/ab_r7_policypaper056_support_for_media_freedom_decline_s_across_africa_1.pdf

4. Publics in Africa in a digital age. In: Journal of Eastern African Studies, vol. 13, nr. 1, 2019, p.1-213

Rethinking publics in Africa in a digital age / Sharath Srinivasan, Stephanie Diepeveen & George Karekwaivanane -- From baraza to cyberbaraza: interrogating publics in the context of the 2015 Zanzibar electoral impasse / Irene Brunotti -- Knowledge and legitimacy: the fragility of digital mobilisation in Sudan / Siri Lamoureux & Timm Sureau -- 'Tapanduka Zvamuchese': Facebook, 'unruly publics', and Zimbabwean politics / George Hamandishe Karekwaivanane -- Social diary and news production: authorship and readership in social media during Kenya's 2007 elections / Inge Brinkman - Kuchu activism, queer sex-work and "lavender marriages," in Uganda's virtual LGBT safe(r) spaces / Austin Bryan -- Bringing The Daily Mail to Africa: entertainment websites and the creation of a digital youth public in post-genocide Rwanda / Andrea Mariko Grant -- #Whatwouldmagufulido? Kenya's digital "practices" and "individuation" as a (non)political act / George Ogola --News media and political contestation in the Somali territories: defining the parameters of a transnational digital public / Peter Chonka -- The limits of publicity: Facebook and transformations of a public realm in Mombasa, Kenya / Stephanie Diepeveen -- WhatsApp as 'digital publics': the Nakuru Analysts and the evolution of participation in county governance in Kenya / Duncan Omanga - A tale of two publics? Online politics in Ethiopia's elections / Iginio Gagliardone, Nicole Stremlau & Gerawork Aynekulu.

<https://www.tandfonline.com/loc/rjea20/13/1>

AMERICAS & CARIBBEAN

5. La radio en los dispositivos móviles. Lima: CPI, 2019, 4 p.

"Son los jóvenes de 11 a 25 años los que consumen más radio en sus celulares (52% a nivel nacional y 60% en Lima); quedando demostrado que el celular no solo es un medio de comunicación entre personas, sino que además es un medio de distracción en la rutina diaria. En el segmento de 26 a 50 años, si bien es cierto es importante el consumo de radio en celulares, dista mucho del grupo de 11 a 25 años (39% a nivel nacional y 48% en Lima). A partir de los 51 años el alcance decae a menos del 20% a nivel nacional, ya que les cuesta trabajo adaptarse a estos dispositivos y se sienten más cómodos con los aparatos convencionales de radio." (p.2)

subjects: radio use; mobile phone use; youth - Peru - audience surveys (case studies)

https://cpi.pe/images/upload/paginaweb/archivo/26/MR_201904.pdf

ASIA & PACIFIC

6. Than Sin Oo: Exploring digital and mobile cultures in Myanmar 2019. Phandeeayr, 2019, 41 p.

<https://www.digitalculturesmm.com/>

EUROPE

7. Beata Klimkiewicz: Pluralism in a hybrid media environment from the user perspective. San Domenico de Fiesole (IT): European University Institute, Robert Schuman Centre for Advanced Studies, 2019, 21 p.

"The analyzed studies and surveys reflect some common trends concerning changing news habits in Europe. First, although the newspapers are still the main original sources for stories and provide institutional basis for high-quality journalism, they are not the primary gateways through which users access the news. The main platform for media use remains the television, while the use of the internet and online social networks grows in the media habits of Europeans. The direct relationship between readers and publishers is weakening with the exception of Nordic countries, where users prefer to access news online directly. Second, comparative data on trust in the news media show the decline in general. Still, trust seems to be higher in traditional news media (radio on the first place and then TV), while lower in the online news media. A large number of users remain concerned about their ability to separate what is real and fake on the internet, and about the impact of disinformation on democracy generally. Third, a significant number of users are worn out about information overload while proportion of users avoiding the news steadily increases. It should be acknowledged at the same time, that there seem to be remarkable differences between countries as well as demographic categories (e.g. young and older, more and less educated) within these patterns." (conclusion)

<https://cadmus.eui.eu/handle/1814/65604>

Children & Media, Youth & Media, Media Literacy

GENERAL & INTERNATIONAL

8. Khalid Aoutail: Décode la h@ine! Jette la violence! Guide de prévention contre les discours de haine en ligne à l'usage des 12-18 ans. Rabat: UNESCO, 2019, 76 p.

"Ce guide, conçu à partir d'une collecte des données sur l'expression de la haine en ligne sous toutes ses formes, et de leur analyse, propose des modules simples à comprendre afin d'accompagner celles et ceux qui le souhaitent dans la création d'un réseau virtuel d'échange pacifié. Les recommandations présentes ici ne se limitent pas à l'expression de la haine en ligne mais abordent toutes les formes de violences qui peuvent exister car c'est en prévenant la violence ordinaire qu'il est possible d'enrayer la violence idéologique, principal terreau de la confrontation meurtrière entre les peuples." (préface, p.9)

subjects: countering defamation & harassment; countering hate speech, disinformation & propaganda; digital literacy: youth - manuals & training materials

<https://unesdoc.unesco.org/ark:/48223/pf0000367752.locale=fr>

9. Dennis Reineck, Roland Schürhoff, Jan Lublinski: Zooming in on media and information literacy: a survey-based typology of young media users. Bonn: Deutsche Welle DW Akademie, 2019, 19 p.

"While global youth is often referred to as a fairly homogeneous generation of digital natives, data drawn from a survey in Jordan, Moldova, and Uganda suggests that this is not the case. Based on an instrument for measuring digital and news literacy, this paper presents a typology of five personae: The MIL Novice, the MIL Intermediate, the MIL Veteran, the Digital Literacy Veteran and the News Literacy Veteran. The descriptions of these five types of media users can be employed as prototypes when developing Media and Information Literacy (MIL) programs and materials for 15 to 35-year-olds." (executive summary)

<https://www.dw.com/downloads/50936794/190930dwa-mil3lnderstudieweb.pdf>

10. Suruchi Sood, Carmen Cronin, Ami Sengupta, Sarah Stevens, Michelle Gordon, Nina Figueroa, Dawn Thomas: Technical guidance for communication for development programmes addressing violence against children. New York: UNICEF, 2019, 104 p.

"This publication presents the basics of researching, planning, monitoring and evaluating Communication for Development (C4D) interventions, and offers guidance on how such interventions can be used to address violence against children (VAC). It covers the stages of the C4D programme cycle, emphasizing the role of research and strategic planning in achieving results." (overview, p.6)

https://www.unicef.org/cbsc/files/C4D_VAC_Technical_Guidance.pdf

11. Nathaniel Raymond, Stuart Campo: Displaced children and emerging technologies: Save the Children's opportunities for investment and impact. London: Save the Children; DANIDA, 2019, 36 p.

"The report findings identify numerous potentially transformational and cost-effective technologies that could significantly improve our ability to access and assist vulnerable displaced populations – particularly children. The findings also provide a greater understanding of the programming challenges, child safeguarding risks and ethical dilemmas provoked by these new and often fast-changing technologies. It outlines some of the important steps Save the Children has already made to respond to these developments, but makes clear that there is a lot more we need to do. And whilst the primary focus of the report is Save the Children itself, it is apparent that many of the findings – and the recommendations – apply widely across the aid sector." (website publisher)

https://resourcecentre.savethechildren.net/node/15382/pdf/stc_tech_innovation_study_v7_digital.pdf

12. Suruchi Sood, Carmen Cronin: Communication for development approaches to address violence against children: a systematic review. New York: UNICEF, 2019, 76 p.

"The number of manuscripts (peer-reviewed articles and grey literature) related to the use of C4D approaches to address VAC has steadily increased each year since 2000. Of the 302 manuscripts that were coded, 44 per cent discuss an intervention implemented in a developing country, which speaks to the geographic robustness of this review. A greater proportion of manuscripts discuss interventions in urban contexts as compared to rural contexts. Roughly half of the interventions reviewed do not explicitly reference a conceptual model to underpin the interventions. Those that do, typically cite individual or cognitive conceptual models and a majority (over 80 per cent) focus on the individual level of change. About 11 per cent use community approaches and slightly less than 10 per cent report using an ecological approach. While cognitive and individual-based behaviour change approaches

are valid and useful in certain contexts, there is a growing realization that individuals are embedded within a larger social system. Effective interventions must keep in mind the interactions between levels in order to effectuate sustainable change. The social ecological model provides a framework to address the interactions between levels. Interventions that cut across the levels of the social ecological model should work towards addressing social, emotional, and behavioural skills (for example, self-efficacy) of individuals and groups, as well as norms, instead of only addressing individual knowledge and attitudes. Manuscripts reviewed did not necessarily explicitly state the use of C4D approaches. However, upon closer examination, it became apparent that the majority of responses to VAC were inherently communicative. Programmes addressing VAC often use C4D approaches to reduce harmful practices using a 'harm reduction' framework. Often in these cases, programme objectives focus on the negative, whereas C4D messages for the same intervention focus on positive changes. Overall programme objectives should be linked to communication objectives, which in turn yield C4D messages." (executive summary, p.9) https://www.unicef.org/cbsc/files/C4D_VAC_Systematic_Review_Report.pdf

AFRICA, SUB-SAHARAN

13. Etude sur les domaines d'intérêt et l'accès à l'information par la jeunesse rurale burkinabé. Ouagadougou: Initiatives Conseil International; Fondation Hirondelle, 2019, 67 p.

"Cette étude menée dans 5 régions différentes du Burkina-Faso a permis de relever quelques caractéristiques générales des modalités d'informations de la jeunesse rurale et de dégager des grandes thématiques d'intérêt liées aux réalités vécues localement. Il faut néanmoins relever que l'enquête aurait pu révéler des résultats bien différents si elle avait concerné l'ensemble des régions du Burkina. Nous aurions vu apparaître bien d'autres spécificités locales et peut-être quelques thèmes d'intérêt nouveaux. C'est pourquoi, au-delà des résultats spécifiques à chaque région, l'une des conclusions majeures de ce travail est l'impérieuse nécessité de prendre en considération les spécificités locales des différentes régions. Ceci non seulement afin de retenir l'attention de ces jeunes ruraux mais aussi afin de ne pas les amener à fuir l'écoute de la radio. Ces spécificités concernent: - D'une part les activités économiques locales (importance donnée à l'agriculture ou à l'élevage, présence d'activités d'orpaillage, proximité avec des grands pôles économiques comme Ouagadougou ou proximité avec des pays à fort dynamisme économique comme la Côte d'Ivoire ou le Ghana, etc.), Et d'autre part la situation sécuritaire. En ce sens, les informations transmises et le mode de communication ne peut pas être totalement uniforme. Enfin, à travers les réponses à nos questions et à travers les analyses ressorties ci-dessus, il est très clairement apparu que les jeunes sont en attente de médias plus proches d'eux, de leurs préoccupations et de leur réalité. Ils ont partagé leur souhait de participer à des émissions de radio et même de recevoir, dans leurs villages, les studios de production pour réaliser de temps en temps des émissions de radio directement chez eux. Se faire entendre et entendre d'autres jeunes qui leur ressemblent est un vœu partagé par les jeunes que nous avons rencontré au cours de cette enquête." (conclusions, p.41)

subjects: media use: youth; radio use: youth; information needs - Burkina Faso

<https://www.hirondelle.org/en/our-news/813-study-on-the-expectations-of-burkinabe-youth-and-their-information-needs>

AMERICAS & CARIBBEAN

14. Libro blanco: competencias mediáticas en Ecuador. México DF: Pearson; Organización de Estados Iberoamericanos para la Educación, la Ciencia y la Cultura (OEI); Alfamed, 2019, 161 p.

"Este libro realiza un análisis situacional de la alfabetización mediática en Ecuador, a su vez procura agrupar los principales resultados obtenidos a través de numerosos estudios en las regiones y ciudades del país donde se ha determinado el nivel de competencia mediática en varios grupos de la sociedad ecuatoriana: estudiantes y profesores de escuelas, colegios y universidades. Se analiza también, la presencia de contenidos curriculares en los planes de estudio que en algunos casos incrementan el nivel de competencia mediática. Además, se examina la normativa que rige el desarrollo de la competencia mediática, tanto a nivel comunicacional y educativo, su visualización a nivel científico y las distintas aplicaciones y proyectos realizados como intentos de mejorar la situación actual en este tema." (tapa posterior)

subjects: media literacy & education - Ecuador - country surveys

<http://bit.ly/2Hn8jSj>

15. Ignacio Aguaded, Arantxa Vizcaíno-Verdú, Yamile Sandoval-Romero (eds.): Competencia mediática y digital: del acceso al empoderamiento. Huelva: Grupo Comunicar; Alfamed, 2019, 321 p.

"El texto se inicia con un trabajo estelar del maestro Ismar de Oliveira-Soares (Brasil), un referente latinoamericano e internacional sobre la Educomunicación durante más de cuatro décadas. Su trabajo "Educomunicación universal: Derechos y deberes ante las pantallas" hace una profunda reflexión basada en su sabiduría sobre la necesidad de fomentar una ciudadanía inteligente ante el macrocosmos de imágenes y pantallas que nos rodean. El

bloque central de este trabajo se centra en "Investigaciones" realizadas en Europa y América de investigadores de Alfamed, en el que se analizan múltiples enfoques y ángulos de un tema complejo que requiere infinitas respuestas. Posiblemente no hay una realidad social tan acuciante que requieran tantas y necesarias alternativas desde la investigación y la academia. Este bloque de "Investigaciones" se distribuye en cuatro secciones: la primera sobre "Enseñanza-aprendizaje", la más numerosa por la trascendencia de la educación formal en el proceso de alfabetización mediática; en segundo lugar, "Comunicación digital: Creación de contenidos", por la creciente importancia del "prosumidor" (prosumer) en los procesos de educación en medios; en tercer lugar, "Empoderamiento", en línea con el gran objetivo de reflexión de este texto que, a su vez, supone un reto social e irremplazable; y finalmente "Acceso y uso" con un análisis sobre las interacciones actuales con los medios. La primera sección "Enseñanza-aprendizaje" se compone de 11 interesantes trabajos provenientes de Europa (España, Italia y Portugal) y América (Bolivia, Brasil, Canadá, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador y Venezuela) ... El segundo bloque dentro de "Investigación", titulado "Comunicación digital: Creación de contenidos", se centra en la nueva comunicación interactiva, bidireccional y multidireccional que permite a cualquier consumidor convertirse en un "prosumidor" (prosumer). La sección se compone de cuatro trabajos firmados por investigadores americanos de Colombia, Cuba, Ecuador y México ... La segunda parte de este amplio y variado bloque se titula "Buenas prácticas" y se ha diseñado como un complemento de la primera, ya que investigación y acción se retroalimentan y no pueden existir una sin la otra, so pena de perder el necesario contexto teórico-práctico que ha de tener la investigación en competencia mediática y digital." (prólogo, p.12-14) subjects: media literacy & education; digital & information literacy; video games; mobile phone use; social media; media literacy & education: children; YouTube; Instagram - Bolivia; Chile; Colombia; Ecuador; Italy; Mexico; Spain; Venezuela

<https://issuu.com/redalfamed/docs/competenciamediaticaydigital-alfamed-2019-online-2>

16. Julio-César Mateus, Pablo andrada Sola, María Teresa Quiroz: Media education in Latin America. London; New York: Routledge, 2019, 303 p.

1 The State of Media Education in Latin America / Julio-César Mateus, Pablo andrada and María-Teresa Quiroz -- **Part I: National Chapters.** 2 Media Education in Argentina. Balance and Perspectives of a Field Under Construction / Bettina Martino and Silvana Iovanna Caissón -- 3 Media Education in Bolivia. Some Advances and The Need for Comprehensive Proposals / René Zeballos -- 4 Media Education in Brazil. Dilemmas, Limits and Possibilities / Monica Fantin -- 5 Media Education in Chile. A Digital Leap That Abandoned the Study of Media / Pablo andrada, Cristian Cabalin and Rayén Condeza -- 6 Media Education in Colombia. An Inheritance with Possibilities and Challenges for the 21st Century? / Diego Leandro Marín Ossa -- 7 Media Education in Ecuador. Exploration and Description of a Latent Need / Catalina González Cabrera and Cecilia Ugalde -- 8 Media Education in El Salvador. Slow-Paced Footsteps on The Way to Media Literacy? / Amparo Marroquín Parducci, Willian Carballo and Nelly Chévez - 9 Media Education in Mexico. For the Formation of a Critic Citizenship / Julieta Flores Michel, Alma Elena Gutiérrez Leyton and Rosario Lucero Cavazos Salazar -- 10 Media Education in Peru. A Field Full of Opportunities / Ana-María Cano-Correa and Rosario Nájjar-Ortega -- 11 Media Education in Uruguay. Between A Narrow Digital Gap and The Persistence of An Educational Gap / Rosario Sánchez Vilela, María Lucía Gadea and María Laura Rocha -- Chapter Twelve: Media Education in Venezuela. From Frenzy to Contradictions? / Morella Alvarado Miquilena, Alexandra Ranzolin and Cristina Méndez Pardo -- **Part II: Critical Essays.** 13 Educommunication Landmarks in Latin America: What Should Be Considered in The Last 50 Years / Ismar De Oliveira Soares -- 14 Towards A New Literacy Concept / Roxana Morduchowicz -- 15 Constructivist TV Reception in The Children's Classroom / Valerio Fuenzalida -- 16 Media Literacy in Contemporary Learning-Based Societies: Challenges for New Ways of Education / Guillermo Orozco Gómez and José Manuel Corona Rodríguez -- 17 Critical Revision of The Critical Sense / Joan Ferrés -- 18 Transmedia Literacy and Participatory Cultures. A Research Agenda / Carlos A. Scolari -- 19 Tan Lejos Pero Tan Cerca. The Missing Link Between Media Literacy and Educomunicación Michael Hoehsman. <https://www.taylorfrancis.com/books/e/9780429244469>

MIDDLE EAST / WESTERN ASIA & NORTH AFRICA

17. Madeleine Pastinelli, Francine Saillant, Mouloud Boukala, Célia Forget: S'engager en ligne. Paris: UNESCO, 2019, 87 p.

"L'étude suggère que les médias sociaux ne sont pas toujours la panacée pour l'engagement citoyen des jeunes. Internet n'est pas un monde isolé en soi dans le sens où il ne fait que prolonger les usages éprouvés dans la vie citoyenne. Son rôle dans l'essor des Révolutions arabes a quelques fois été surestimé. Sans aucun doute, les médias sociaux permettent aux jeunes hommes et femmes, déjà engagés dans les champs civils et politiques, de se structurer davantage, mais ils peuvent difficilement faire germer des

vocations nouvelles envers la chose publique, notamment auprès de groupes auto-exclus de la sphère citoyenne comme les jeunes vulnérables, les jeunes femmes ou encore les populations rurales. L'originalité de l'étude tient en premier lieu à l'examen des « contenus participatifs », c'est-à-dire les divers types de contenus et de messages publiés par les usagers des plateformes jugées populaires auprès des jeunes. Ainsi, l'étude analyse savamment les dispositifs techniques ou technologiques, susceptibles d'accroître le succès et l'interactivité des plateformes web dirigées par et pour les jeunes, ainsi que les contenus qui y sont produits et relayés. Elle apporte des enseignements précieux dont la nécessaire agrégation de contenus et de ressources ciblant simultanément différentes tranches d'âges et d'usage, la nécessité de favoriser des sujets relatifs à la situation concrète des jeunes, et l'impératif d'alterner intelligemment des activités en ligne et des actions en présentiel (face-to-face). D'autres facteurs semblent susceptibles de rehausser l'attractivité et le dynamisme des plateformes, comme par exemple, la mise en avant de personnalités influentes et identifiables, la garantie de l'anonymat et de la sécurité des usagers ainsi que la lutte contre la censure, notamment dans les contextes de crise marqués par une réduction des libertés. Fait inattendu, l'étude relativise l'importance, sinon l'attrait, des dimensions graphiques et purement visuelles pour le succès et la pérennité des plateformes." (préface, p.7)

subjects: civil society, civic engagement, citizen participation & digital media; civic engagement: youth; digital media use: youth; digital platforms, internet portals; participatory communication - Middle East

<https://unesdoc.unesco.org/ark:/48223/pf0000367582>

Christian & Religious Communication

GENERAL & INTERNATIONAL

18. Aline Amaro da Silva: **Tutorial: como evangelizar nativos digitais.** In: Aline Amaro da Silva, Antonio Ramos do Prado, Elias Silva, Welder Lancieri Marchini: *Escolhendo Jesus: jovens cristãos para uma nova sociedade.* Petrópolis (BR): Vozes, 2018, p.57-89

"Primeiro, precisamos de uma 'Metanoia digital', isto é, uma mudança de mentalidade, uma visão de mundo que amplie nossa compreensão da realidade, especialmente no que se refere à fé e à rede. Depois de uma experiência transformadora nós temos a tendência a nos tornarmos seguidores e espalhar a boa nova, pois aquilo que acontece em nós é tão maravilhoso que sentimos a necessidade de compartilhar com os outros. Então, o segundo passo, 'Uma Igreja em saída', é cada um de nós exercer a missão de ser a igreja em saída, como pede Papa Francisco, com o desafio de conectar-se à vida das pessoas. Antes de quereremos anunciar qualquer coisa a alguém, precisamos conhecer esse alguém. Aqui entra o terceiro passo, 'Com quem compartilhar?', que traça o perfil desse jovem de quem queremos nos aproximar. Após essa escuta e aprendizado, no quarto passo refletimos sobre duas questões difíceis de separar, pois se interpelam: O que e como compartilhar? Só informações? Não, pois o jovem tem acesso rápido a qualquer conteúdo disponível na internet. Então, o que devemos comunicar? O testemunho de uma vida em Cristo. Por fim, vamos refletir sobre a maneira de nos comunicarmos com a juventude mais comunicativa da história: que linguagens e métodos serão mais eficazes na evangelização da geração net." (p.59)

subjects: youth & Catholic Church; digital media use: youth; missionary communication, media & evangelisation - criteria catalogues, frameworks, guidelines

AFRICA, SUB-SAHARAN

19. J. J. Carney: **How Uganda's award-winning Catholic radio station is changing the lives of its listeners.** In: *America: the Jesuit review*, 2019

"Radio Pacis went on the air in October 2004 and quickly became the most popular radio station in the [Arua] region, in part because the station broadcasts on three frequencies in all six local languages: Acholi, Alur, Madi, Kakwa, Lögbara and English. In turn, Radio Pacis has crossed more than just national and linguistic borders; the station's highest listening percentage is in the overwhelmingly Muslim area of Yumbe. Ms. Meyer [the administrator of Radio Pacis] posits that this success across many demographics is because local people of all religious stripes appreciate the station's commitment to "accuracy, truth, and balance" in a media landscape dominated by propaganda, bribery and superficiality. In addition, Ms. Meyer and Father Pasolini refused early pressure to hire only Catholics; Protestants and Muslims serve in prominent management positions at the station. For Father Pasolini, this inter-religious workforce reflects West Nilers' general inter-religious harmony. "We live together! We plan together! We stay together! This is the real Uganda!" he says."

<https://www.americamagazine.org/faith/2019/08/09/how-ugandas-award-winning-catholic-radio-station-changing-lives-its-listeners>

AMERICAS & CARIBBEAN

20. Juan Camilo Díaz: **El audiovisual: una oportunidad para rescatar el valor social de la familia.** In: *Revista Católica*, nr. Julio-Septiembre, 2019, p.402-411

"En el presente artículo describiremos los fundamentos y el desarrollo del curso "Familia, cine y televisión" impartido por el Instituto de la Familia de la Universidad de La Sabana, Colombia, a más de 200 estudiantes cada semestre. Se trata de una experiencia formativa electiva que congrega a estudiantes de diversas carreras, quienes analizan noticias, programas y películas en donde la singularidad de la persona humana y la importancia y rol de la institución familiar son abordados desde las pantallas." (p.402-411)

subjects: families: media coverage; media education: Catholic Church; media literacy & education: families; media use & reception: families - Colombia - experience reports
http://revistacatolica.cl/wp-content/uploads/2019/11/JDIAZ_LRC_1203.pdf

21. María Isabel Gatti: **Comunicación y religión: medios de comunicación católicos en Latinoamérica y el Caribe (1965-2015).** Buenos Aires: Pontificia Universidad Católica Argentina, Doctoral Thesis, 2019, 315 p.

"Se ofrece una contextualización histórica de los marcos institucionales para el período de referencia (1965-1915) con relación a las definiciones que la institución fue desarrollando sobre la comunicación y los medios de comunicación en el orden internacional y en la región de América Latina y el Caribe. La mencionada región coincide con la articulación regional del CELAM (Consejo Episcopal Latinoamericano) y en consecuencia de todas las instituciones regionales católicas. El CELAM representa los espacios más jerárquicos en la región y para incorporar otras miradas, fue seleccionada SIGNIS ALC que es la única asociación de comunicación católica, predominantemente laica, reconocida por el Pontificio Consejo de los laicos y el de la Comunicación Social. Esta última ha tenido gran incidencia en diversas acciones, particularmente en los años sesenta con el desarrollo de las radios educativas y todas las luchas por las reivindicaciones vinculadas al "Derecho a la comunicación" y "Nuevo orden mundial de la información y la comunicación". Luego, a través de entrevistas en profundidad a referentes de la comunicación católica de la región, mediante la técnica de bola de nieve, se conformó el universo de medios indagados, llegando a un total de setenta y siete. A los directores o principales referentes de los medios, se les aplicó un cuestionario, llegando a un total de cincuenta y cuatro respondientes, es decir el 70,13% del universo total. En segunda instancia se analizaron los textos de las secciones "¿Quiénes somos?" "¿Qué hacemos?" y "Nuestra historia", presentes en las páginas web institucionales de los medios analizados. Cincuenta y cinco medios, un 73,42% del total, nos permitieron realizar este trabajo. Los restantes no poseían estas secciones. Mediante el sistema de codificación que ofrece la teoría fundamentada en datos, pudimos definir seis categorías: Formación, Enfoques comunicacionales, Sostenibilidad, Anuncio, Valores y Relación con lo social; éstas fueron declinadas en subcategorías. Finalmente, integrando la información proveniente de los cuestionarios, con el análisis de las páginas Web, fue posible distinguir perfiles de medios de comunicación católicos. La investigación de De la Torre (2006) presenta perfiles de laicos en Guadalajara, que nos ofrecieron analogías para "leer" los medios de comunicación católicos, ya que ambos afrontan desafíos similares, en cuanto a la articulación entre las propias creencias y el diálogo con lo público. Se ratifica la continuidad de ese análisis con la clasificación utilizada en esta investigación, incorporando a los cinco perfiles propuestos por la autora, que son: 1) Brazo largo de la jerarquía, 2) Laico de la liberación, 3) Laico cívico y moral (más cívico que político), 4) Laico renovado en el espíritu y laico, 5) Laico con una espiritualidad abierta, en la calle, otros tres: 6) Cultural iluminista, 7) Tradicional y 8) de la propia espiritualidad." (resumen)
subjects: Catholic media; Church communication history - Latin America

22. André Ricardo de Souza, Giulliano Placeres: **Nuanças políticas entre a televisao e a assistência social católicas: Canção Nova e Cáritas Brasileira.** In: *Caminhos (Goiânia)*, vol. 16, nr. 1, 2018, p.141-154

"A atividade assistencial é a mais antiga e tradicional associada à religião como um todo e ao catolicismo em particular, enquanto a atividade televisiva é uma das mais novas e modernas. No Brasil, a maior emissora de TV católica é a Canção Nova, ao passo que a organização vinculada à igreja que mais se dedica ao trabalho assistencial é a unidade nacional da Cáritas. Ambas têm grande abrangência no país, respaldo da Conferência Nacional de Bispos do Brasil (CNBB) e também significativa trajetória relacionada com a política secular. Enquanto a Canção Nova prossegue sendo bastante identificada com Renovação Carismática Católica, a Cáritas Brasileira se pauta em grande medida pela Teologia da libertação. Produzido a partir de trabalho de campo e consulta bibliográfica, o artigo avalia como essas duas importantes entidades católicas expressam atualmente a maleabilidade do catolicismo brasileiro em termos políticos e ideológicos." (resumo)

subjects: Canção Nova <Brazil>; Catholic television; Caritas <Catholic relief and social service association>; Catholic theology - Brazil

<http://bit.ly/2BIFZY1>

ASIA & PACIFIC

23. A. Christopher Joseph Cruz: **An analysis of the impact of Madha television: a uses and gratifications approach.** Chennai: Madha Trust, 2019, xiii, 120 p.

"After the completion of five successful years of media ministry and while proceeding into the sixth year, it was decided by the Tamil Nadu Bishops' Conference (TNBC) and the core team of Madha TV to make a study on the impact created by Madha TV and the expectation of its viewers so that we can proceed further more effectively in our media ministry ... Rev. Dr. Christopher and his team with lots of sacrifice and hard work have collected samples from 10,154 viewers from all walks of life, to make this survey more authentic and scientific." (preface, p.iii-iv)

24. Sulochana Peiris: **An introduction to religious pluralism in Sri Lanka.** Colombo: Internews, 2019, 39 p.

"While the first chapter looks at the existing constitutional and legal provisions for the exercise of freedom of religion and religious plurality, the other four chapters reflect upon some of the key sites of religious interface and syncretism that promote inter-religious understanding and plurality, analysis of the post-war context that has seen a marked increase in religiously motivated violence as well as existing opportunities and challenges for practice of religious freedom, examples of national and local level efforts and activities promoting religious plurality, and social media as a platform to engender religious plurality. We hope that the trained journalists will use this booklet as a guide in their new pursuits of improving the focus and coverage of religious freedom and religious plurality." (introduction) https://internews.org/sites/default/files/2020-01/SriLanka_Handbook_Religious_Freedom_English_2020.pdf

25. Xenia Zeiler: **Digital Hinduism.** Milton: Routledge, 2019, 283 p.

Introduction: Digital Hinduism: Studying Hinduism at the intersections of digital media and culture / Xenia Zeiler -- **Part 1 Who belongs? Identity and finding one's place.** 1 Whats(up) with Hinduism? Digital culture and religion among Bengali Hindus / Aparajita De and Rajib Nandi -- 2 Hindu religious identification in India's online matrimonial market / Fritzi-Marie Titzmann -- 3 Automatic rituals and inadvertent audiences: ISKCON, Krishna and the ritual mechanics of Facebook / Nicole Karapanagiotis -- 4 Cultural regrouping in the diaspora: Mediating Hindu identity online / Juli L. Gittinger -- **Part 2. Who defines? Authority and appropriation.** 5 Authors, self-fashioning and online cultural production in the age of Hindu television / Pramod K. Nayar -- 6 Instagram your Durga Pujā! Social media, hashtags and state-sponsored cultural marketing / Dheepa Sundaram -- 7 Samkhyayoga and the Internet: The website of a contemporary Hindu monastic institution / Knut A. Jacobsen -- 8 Mediatized gurus: Hindu religious and artistic authority and digital culture / Hanna Mannila and Xenia Zeiler -- **Part 3. Who debates? Contest and negotiation.** 9 The Internet: A new marketplace for transacting puja items / Vineeta Sinha -- 10 Taming Hindu Sakta Tantra on the Internet: Online pujas for the goddess Tripurasundari / Sravana Borkatakya-Varma -- 11 New media and spiritualism in India: Understanding online spiritualism in convergence cultures / Jesna Jayachandran -- 12 Streaming the divine: Hindu temples' digital journeys / Yael Laza R. -- **Part 4. Critical reflection.** 13 Reflections on digital Hinduism: Sacred images, dominant Hindu narratives and the generational digital divide / Heinz Scheifinger. <https://www.taylorfrancis.com/books/e/9781315107523>

EUROPE

26. Juan Cantavella, José Francisco Serrano Ocejá: **Radio confesional en una sociedad pluralista.** Madrid: CEU Ediciones; Fundación COPE, 2019, 163 p.

1. Nunca es una intrusión el que actúen radios confesionales / Antonio Pelayo -- 2. Una radio católica para navegar a mar abierto / José Luis Restán -- 3. La transformación de la cadena COPE: De las emisoras populares a la radio de las estrellas (1979-1983) / Javier Visiers Lecanda, José María Legorburu Hortelano -- 4. Radio María: directa al corazón del hombre / Luis Fernando de Prada -- 5. Una radio abierta a todo lo humano / Juan Díaz-Bernardo Navarro -- 6. Radiopredicadores bajo el Franquismo / Juan Cantavella -- 7. P. Venancio Marcos: La superación del sermón radiofónico tradicional / Juan Cantavella -- 8. Los guiones radiofónicos del beato Manuel Lozano Garrido, "Lolo" / María Solano Altaba, Mario Alcudia Borreguero.

subjects: Catholic radios; COPE <Catholic radio network, Spain>; Radio María <Catholic Radio Network> - Spain

27. David G. Ford, Joshua L. Mann, Peter M. Phillips: **The bible and digital millennials.** Milton: Routledge, 2019, 139 p.

Introduction -- The place of the Bible in the lives of British people -- The digital revolution -- The Bible and digital millennials study -- Central argument -- Overview of chapters -- Chapter 1 Digital millennials: their stance towards the Bible -- Digital millennials' feelings towards the Bible -- Words or phrases associated with the Bible -- The role of the Bible in the lives of digital millennials -- Relationship with the Bible -- What would they

ask God about the Bible? -- Paper or digital Bible image? -- Summary -- The emergence of qualified indifference -- Secondary themes -- Conclusion -- Chapter 2 Digital millennials: their Bible use -- Frequency of Bible use -- Reason for Bible use -- Place of Bible use -- Bible format used -- Summary -- Qualified indifference -- Secondary themes -- Conclusion -- Chapter 3 Digital millennials: the Bible and social media -- Frequency of viewing a Bible verse on social media -- Social media platform most frequently used -- Reaction to viewing a Bible verse on social media -- Opinion on sharing Bible verses online -- Reaction to three online images -- Response to three online images -- Summary -- Qualified indifference -- Secondary themes -- Conclusion -- Chapter 4 Bible-centric digital millennials -- The Bible-centric group -- The place of the Bible in their lives -- Evangelicals -- Digital orientation -- Sharing Bible verses -- Conclusion -- Chapter 5 A comparison with the USA -- The Bible in the USA -- The Bible in Britain: a summary -- The Bible in America: a summary -- British and American comparison -- Non-Christian millennials in the USA and Britain -- Conclusion -- Chapter 6 Conclusion -- Qualified indifference: summary.

<https://www.taylorfrancis.com/books/9780429435768>

MIDDLE EAST / WESTERN ASIA & NORTH AFRICA

28. Rita I. Sayah: **La coexistence des médias et du confessionnalisme au Liban: analyse du pouvoir politique et religieux sur les médias libanais.** Paris: L'Harmattan, 2019, 178 p.

Partie 1. Les identités politiques libanaises. Chapitre 1 : Les partis politiques au Liban -- Chapitre 2 : Le charisme des acteurs politiques libanais -- Chapitre 3 : Les institutions politiques et les pratiques politiques libanaises -- Chapitre 4 : L'accord de Taef -- Chapitre 5 : Les formes d'engagement politique au Liban -- Partie 2 : Les liens entre les identités politiques et les identités religieuses -- Chapitre 6 : La religion et la politique au Liban -- Chapitre 7 : Le féodalisme religieux au Liban -- Chapitre 8 : Les implications religieuses des guerres au Liban -- Chapitre 9 : La répartition géographique de l'ancrage des identités religieuses et politiques -- Partie 3 : Les expressions des identités politiques libanaises. Chapitre 10 : La démocratie et les médias au Liban -- Chapitre 11 : Politique, fiction, et représentation artistique des identités politiques libanaises -- Partie 4: La censure au Liban. Chapitre 12 : Le processus de la censure -- Chapitre 13 : Genres de censure au Liban -- Chapitre 14 : Comment s'opposer à la censure ? subjects: politics and media; religion and politics; religion and communication; censorship - Lebanon

Cinema

GENERAL & INTERNATIONAL

29. Sahar Driver: **The impact field guide and toolkit: from art to impact.** 2nd ed. London et al.: Doc Society, 2019

also published in Arabic, Portuguese and Spanish

"This guide is about more than just tools and resources, it's about building community. As with the process of evaluation, we saw an opportunity to learn about how impact happens and to track how films are catalysing social change. That's the impetus behind the case studies that make up our Impact Library. We believe that sharing stories of change is inspiring and empowering. This guide is an opportunity for us to learn from each other, to pass on knowledge and equip others in the field." (chapter 6.7: Wrapping Up)

<https://impactguide.org/>

AFRICA, SUB-SAHARAN

30. **L'audiovisuel africain et la capitalisme global.** In: Politique africaine, nr. 153, 2019, p.7-159

Afriques audiovisuelles : appréhender les transformations contemporaines au prisme du capitalisme global / Alessandro Jedlowski -- Système D, marginalisation et émancipation dans le cinéma nigérian : Arts de "faire avec" une accumulation d'intermédiaires / Anouk Batard -- The Political Economy of the Hausa Popular Cultural Industries / Abdalla Uba Adamu -- Gombo et entrepreneuriat, ou l'industrie audiovisuelle ivoirienne en devenir / Julie Dénomée -- The Grounds of Circulation: Rethinking African Film and Media / Brian Larkin -- Les évolutions récentes du cinéma nigérian : Nollywood en débat / coordonné par Alessandro Jedlowski -- Les paradigmes universitaires face aux métamorphoses de Nollywood / Jonathan Haynes -- A propos de Nollywood et des recherches sur le cinéma / Akin Adesokan -- Nollywood : le sujet insaisissable / Moradewun Adejunmobi. subjects: cinema; Nollywood; media globalisation - Africa; Nigeria <https://www.cairn.info/revue-politique-africaine-2019-1.htm>

31. Brian Larkin: **The grounds of circulation: rethinking African film and media.** In: *Politique africaine*, nr. 153, 2019, p.105-126

"The aesthetic form and financial infrastructures of African popular film has transformed in recent years leading to a revision of the paradigms for thinking African screen media. This paper assesses that rethinking. It examines three things. First, I argue the analysis of the technical, financial, and institutional infrastructures of film has a longer history in studies of African screen media and is, perhaps, one of its most innovative aspects. Second, I expand analyses beyond the dichotomy between traditional African cinema and popular film to take in colonial and postcolonial educational cinemas, the historical and continuing presence of foreign films (U.S., Indian, French, Chinese), and emergent art-world, gallery cinemas. These have all generated rich scholarly debate but are often segregated from each other. I argue we can fruitfully analyse them as part of a single cinematic ecology. Third, I turn from a general discussion of infrastructures of distribution and exhibition to a more narrow focus on "new Nollywood" cinema in Nigeria. I re-examine recent debates about the political effects of these new infrastructures of production and exhibition and their supposed complicity with contemporary neo-liberalism." (abstract)

<https://www.cairn.info/revue-politique-africaine-2019-1-page-105.htm>

32. Boukary Sawadogo: **African film studies: an introduction.** London; New York: Routledge, 2019, xi, 142 p.

What is African cinema? -- Case study: Aristotle's Plot (Jean-Pierre Bekolo, 1996) -- Historical development of cinema in Africa: from colonial import and appropriation of the gaze to the quest for individuality -- Case study: Sanders of the River (Zoltan Korda, 1935) -- Parallel movement: African cinema and African American cinema -- Case Study: Yeelen vs. Daughters of the Dust -- Cinematography: space, time, and rhythm -- Case study: Yaaba (Idrissa Ouédraogo, 1989) -- African film score -- Case Study: La Noire de. (Black Girl) (Ousmane Sembène, 1966) -- Film genres: animation - - Case study: Prince Loseno (Jean-Michel Kibushi, 2004) -- Critical reading lenses in the study of African cinema -- Les Saignantes/The Bloodettes (Jean-Pierre Bekolo, 2005)

<https://www.taylorfrancis.com/books/9780429508066>

AMERICAS & CARIBBEAN

33. Tamara L. Falicov: **Latin American film industries.** London; New York: Bloomsbury; British Film Institute (bfi), 2019, ix, 193 p.

"Focusing on Argentina, Brazil, and Mexico in particular, this book situates Latin American film industries within the global circulation of film production, exhibition, and distribution, charting the changes that the industries have undergone from the sound era to the present day." (back cover)

34. Gustavo Procopio Furtado: **Documentary filmmaking in contemporary Brazil: cinematic archives of the present.** New York: Oxford University Press, 2019, viii, 265 p.

"This work examines the vibrant field of documentary filmmaking in Brazil from the transition to democracy in 1985 to the present. Marked by significant efforts toward the democratization of Brazil's highly unequal society, this period also witnessed the documentary's rise to unprecedented vitality in quantity, quality, and diversity of production - including polished auteur films as well as rough-hewn collaborative works; films made in major metropolitan regions as well as in remote parts of the Amazon; intimate first-person documentaries as well as films that dive headfirst into struggles for social justice." (publisher)

<https://www.oxfordscholarship.com/view/10.1093/oso/9780190867041.001.0001/oso-9780190867041>

35. Daniela Merolla (ed.): **Les cinémas berbères: de la méconnaissance aux festivals nationaux.** Paris: Karthala, 2019, 210 p.

"Cet ouvrage est le premier à traiter l'ensemble de la production cinématographique berbère. Des histoires qui nous viennent des mythes, de l'histoire contemporaine, des personnages dramatiques ou comiques, qui participent à la représentation et à l'auto-perception d'être Imazighen/Berbères, sont présentés et analysés sous la plume de spécialistes et de jeunes chercheurs en études berbères." (Information sur l'éditeur)

ASIA & PACIFIC

36. Mon Mon Myat: **Films for dignity.** In: Lisa Brooten, Jane Madlyn McElhone, Gayathry Venkiteswaran (eds.): *Myanmar media in transition: legacies, challenges and change.* Singapore: ISEAS, 2019, p.307-314

"In 2013 I became the co-organizer of the Human Rights, Human Dignity Film Festival in Yangon. We organized the festival for a simple reason - we were very suspicious of the political reform process initiated by the Thein Sein administration, the transformed military

government. Like many of our fellow citizens, we wanted to push the boundaries of the so-called quasi-civilian rule, by using the human rights film festival as a tool. That's how Myanmar's first international human rights film festival came to be. The landmark human rights event was held in Yangon for five years. A mobile film festival that brought human rights films to audiences across Myanmar also grew in scope. The abolition of pre-publication censorship in Myanmar resulted in a certain level of media freedom for the print media, but not for the film industry. In 2014 the film censorship board was recreated as the "Film Classification Board" under the Ministry of Information. In order to screen human rights films in downtown cinemas, authorization was required from the Film Classification Board. Without that official piece of paper, none of the commercial entertainment companies would allow us to host the human rights film festival in their theatres. Therefore, in order to keep the festival running, we did not select overly sensitive films. That might be called self-censorship; yet, in 2013, the first year of the festival, all films submitted to the Film Classification Board - including a documentary film about human rights violations in Myanmar prisons based on the story of a political prisoner - got the go-ahead to be publicly screened." (p.307-308)

<https://www.degruyter.com/viewbooktoc/product/547269>

Community Media

GENERAL & INTERNATIONAL

37. Mélanie Dulong de Rosnay, Félix Tréguer (eds.): **Telecommunications reclaimed: a hands-on guide to networking communities.** Internet Society, 2019, 255 p.

"This book is a guide on how to build a community network, a shared local telecommunications infrastructure, managed as a commons, to access the internet and other digital communications services. It was written collectively by a group of community network pioneers in Europe, activists and researchers during a writing residency week held in Vic, Catalonia in October 2018. It was a time of hard work and fast writing, but also of discussions in a friendly environment. Meant for a wide audience, the book includes practical knowledge illustrated by several hands-on experiences - a set of 32 real-life stories - as well as legal, technical, governance, economic and policy material extracted from netCommons, a three-year-long research project supported by the European Commission. Its goal is to guide the reader through a set of actions aimed at setting up and fostering the growth of a community network, but also, for policy makers, local administrations and the general public, to create the right conditions to let community networks bloom and flourish. Starting with presentations of successful community networks, and an introduction to the importance and the role of community networks, it provides step-by-step guidelines and concrete information on the resources needed to start a community network, get it running, and keep it sustainable in the long term. From technical options to economic models, governance choices, legal requirements, and the various skills involved, this lively resource proposes ways to engage with a local community at every stage of a community network."

<https://www.apc.org/sites/default/files/telecom-reclaimed-web-double-page.pdf>

AFRICA, SUB-SAHARAN

38. Adrien Zerbini: **La radio comme outil de communication opérationnelle et d'engagement avec les communautés.** Lausanne: Fondation Hirondelle; International Committee of the Red Cross; Dakar: Comité international de la Croix-Rouge, Centre régional de Communication, 2019, 18 p.

"Du 21 au 23 novembre 2018, huit chargés de communication d'Afrique francophone du Comité international de la Croix-Rouge (CICR) dont le mandat est de venir en aide aux populations affectées par les conflits armés, se sont réunis à Dakar pour échanger leurs expériences d'utilisation de la radio comme outil de communication humanitaire, apprendre à évaluer l'impact de leurs programmes avec l'aide d'Adrien Zerbini, formateur de la Fondation Hirondelle. Organisation suisse à but non-lucratif, la Fondation Hirondelle fournit de l'information à des populations confrontées à des crises, pour leur permettre d'agir dans leur vie quotidienne et citoyenne. En décembre 2017, le CICR et la Fondation Hirondelle ont signé un accord de partenariat (MOU) pour favoriser les collaborations entre leurs équipes sur le terrain. Cet atelier fut l'un des fruits de cet accord de partenariat. A son issue, nous voulons garder une trace écrite des bonnes pratiques en la matière et vous proposer deux parties simples, didactiques, dont le but est d'être facilement utilisables: les «dix règles d'or pour une bonne production radio» et le «choix de la bonne production radiophonique et son évaluation»." (introduction)

subjects: radio journalism; community radios; participatory communication; conflict-sensitive radio programmes & journalism - manuals & training materials

https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/cicr-guideradio_cicr_hirondelle.pdf

39. **Community media is 10% media and 90% community: a mapping project on the potentials of community media in Cameroon in times of conflict.** Cameroon Community Media Network (CCMN), 2019, 37 p.

Community Media as Conveyer of a peaceful solution to the current Anglophone Crisis / Mokoko Mbue Thomas -- Community Media produce Open Spaces for Communities in Times of War / Clemencia Rodríguez -- Networking and Community Media: a Key for Sustainability / Francesco Diasio -- List of CCMN Members -- We've come a long way! We Need Women's Voices in Media / Comfort Mussa -- Community media are in a perfect position to leverage the principles of peace journalism / Steven Youngblood -- The CCMN built sustainable networks of community media and is an alternative to conventional journalism / Geraldine Fobang -- CCMN in Northwest/West: The Journalist bailout / Rosaline Akah Obah -- The impact of rural radio in Cameroon and the case of Radio Taboo FM / Issa Nyaphaga -- CCMN Program Content.

<https://www.ziviler-friedensdienst.org/sites/ziviler-friedensdienst.org/files/anhang/publikation/zfd-community-media-10-media-and-90-community-84456.pdf>

40. Aude Jimenez: **Survie d'une radio communautaire sénégalaise: le cas de Manoore FM à Dakar.** Paris: L'Harmattan, 2019, 169 p.

"Cet ouvrage propose une incursion au cœur d'une radio communautaire silencieuse, mais résiliente. Mise en place par une association de femmes au début des années 2000, la station Manoore FM a subi plusieurs pannes au cours de la décennie 2010, jusqu'à cesser d'émettre en 2015. Pourtant, la radio survit. Ses défenseurs occupent encore les lieux, bénévolement pour la plupart, tout en conservant un lien fort avec leurs auditeurs et auditrices les plus fidèles. Une enquête de terrain ethnographique menée dans les locaux de la radio nous a permis de creuser les motivations et les relations qui unissent les participants de cette « famille associative », producteurs et auditeurs, évoluant entre liens affectifs et stratégies professionnelles, au sein de leur « radio refuge ». (dos du livre)

subjects: community radios; community radio & gender - Senegal

41. Jacinta Mwendu Maweu: **Community media: building trust and resilience in Kenyan post-election conflicts.** In: African conflict & peacebuilding review, vol. 9, nr. 2, 2019, p.9-32

"This article examines the constructive roles of community and faith-based radio in building resilience and trust in Kenya after post-election violence. Since the 2007/08 post-election violence, Kenya has had two hotly contested elections (2013 and 2017), which have contributed to the lack of trust in electoral institutions and government and the ongoing mistrust between and among different communities. Both mainstream and community media have been criticized for playing destructive roles during post-election violence in Kenya with little focus on any of their constructive roles in the post-conflict period. A key point in this article is that community radio can be used to facilitate peaceful social dialogue and build trust and resilience between and among different communities in Kenya. This is based on the fact that they actually show promising potentials to promote dialogue and better understanding among conflicting communities." (abstract)

<https://muse.jhu.edu/article/745406>

42. Betina Mawokomayi, Oluyinka O. Osunkunle: **Listeners perceptions of Forte FM's role in facilitating community development in Alice, South Africa.** In: Critical Arts: South-North Cultural and Media Studies, vol. 33, nr. 1, 2019, p.88-100

"This paper examined listeners' perceptions of Forte FM's role in facilitating community development in Alice, which is a small rural town under Raymond Mhlaba Municipality, South Africa. Forte FM is a community radio station located at University of Fort Hare, Alice campus, established to facilitate development in communities within the Amathole District Municipality. The paper adopted a qualitative design in which qualitative questionnaires with open-ended questions were used to collect primary data. The findings revealed that listeners view Forte FM as a community station that facilitates development in Alice in various ways, including providing the community with agricultural information, promoting local culture and local artists as well as creating health awareness among others. The paper further revealed that listeners feel a sense of community ownership towards the radio station and this means that the community is involved in their own development." (abstract)

<https://doi.org/10.1080/02560046.2019.1631364>

43. Abdourahmane Ousmane: **Formulation d'une approche de régulation des médias communautaires dans l'espace du Liptako-Gourma (Burkina Faso/ Mali/ Niger).** International Media Support (IMS), 2019, 67 p.

"La présente étude ambitionne de formuler une meilleure régulation des radios communautaires à travers une approche descriptive, analytique et prospective. Il s'est agi tout d'abord de dresser un état des lieux des radios communautaires ; ensuite d'analyser la régulation de ces médias dans les trois pays ; et enfin d'entrevoir les voies et moyens pour renforcer les liens organiques entre les radios communautaires et la régulation institutionnelle. La réalisation de l'étude a tenu compte des impacts de l'insécurité sur le

travail quotidien des radios communautaires, des attentes des acteurs médiatiques et des expériences des instances de régulation des médias. Elle a débouché sur la formulation d'une approche de régulation, à la fois innovante et opérante, dont la finalité est de contribuer à consolider les libertés individuelles et collectives dans l'espace du Liptako – Gourma. Le rapport de cette étude pourra servir à alimenter les débats sur la régulation des médias en période de crise en général et sur la régulation des radios communautaires en particulier. Il pourra également servir à renforcer la stratégie de plaidoyer sur la liberté de la presse mise en œuvre au Burkina Faso, au Mali et au Niger par les organisations faitières des médias, dans le cadre du Programme Sahel." (introduction)

subjects: community radios; community radio legislation & regulation - Burkina Faso; Mali; Niger

https://www.mediasupport.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/02/Etude_IMS_R%C3%A9gulation_for-web.pdf

AMERICAS & CARIBBEAN

44. Diana Coryat: **Not just surviving but thriving: practices that sustain a new generation of Latin American community media makers.** In: Journal of alternative and community media, vol. 4, nr. 4, 2019, p.66-79

"Over ten years ago, two community media initiatives were founded by young people in their early twenties in Bogota, Colombia and Quito, Ecuador. While the Colombia-based collective, Ojo al Sancocho, has struggled to build bridges among urban and migratory communities uprooted by an entrenched, decades-old armed conflict, the Ecuadorian group, El Churo Comunicación, has fostered audiovisual autonomy and resistance among indigenous, feminist and ecological social movements that have had to defend their rights even though they were supposedly guaranteed by a so-called progressive government. Despite formidable challenges, each has fulfilled a long-held dream - a community movie theater, and the expansion of a radio-based practice to a multiplicity of practices that include community filmmaking, cyberfeminism and capacity-building of communities across Ecuador and Latin America. Together with other collectives, Ojo al Sancocho and El Churo are building a network of community filmmakers across Latin America. Using each organization's 2017 annual gathering as a point of departure, and subsequent meetings in 2018-2019, this article analyzes the characteristics that have led to innovation and sustainability in diverse contexts. It also indicates key challenges they face. This is an engaged, ethnographically-based, scholarly work." (abstract)

<https://joacm.org/index.php/JOACM/article/view/1182>

45. Pablo Fisher: **By any means: paths to sustainability for Argentina's community radio stations.** In: Journal of alternative and community media, vol. 4, nr. 4, 2019, p.80-92

"During 2016 and 2017 the Centro de Producciones Radiofónicas (CPR-CEPPAS) conducted a research project on the ways 11 community radio stations in Argentina generate and manage financial resources. We selected a comprehensive sample with different types of community radio stations and used UNESCO's Media Development Indicators as a starting point. The main goal of the investigation was to deepen our knowledge about the relationship between community radio stations and the market, taking into account work, financial planning and management. We approached the radio stations with the understanding that their sustainability could be measured on multiple levels, not only financially, but also by putting special attention to the economic aspect of sustainability. We draw regularities, identified strengths and weaknesses, and pointed out creative fundraising methods. Our main conclusion is that the multiplicity and diversity of funding sources is a distinctive element of the definition of community radio." (abstract)

<https://joacm.org/index.php/JOACM/article/view/1183>

46. Gretchen King, Omme-Salma Rahemtullah: **Community radio contradictions in Canada: learning from volunteers impacted by commercialising policies and practices.** In: Journal of alternative and community media, vol. 4, nr. 4, 2019, p.20-36

"The increasing commercialisation of community radio in Canada, evident in changing station practices and regulatory policies, has resulted in the erosion of volunteer run governance and programming. This article draws on community media, anti-oppression, and third-sector studies literature to investigate the experiences of volunteers from two stations, CHRY in Toronto and Radio Centre-Ville in Montréal. Current Canadian Radio-television and Telecommunications Commission (CRTC) regulations define community radio 'by virtue of its place in the communities served.' This article concludes that reducing the engagement and empowerment of volunteers in community radio programming and governance limits the place of community radio in the community. The authors will also identify best practices that are needed to re-centre community radio within the community while ensuring a sustainable non-profit community broadcasting sector." (abstract)

<https://joacm.org/index.php/JOACM/article/view/1179>

47. Nathália Schneider: **Foto Mídia Ninja: creative commons e autoria coletiva.** In: Brazilian Journal of Development, vol. 5, nr. 12, 2019, p.29588-29602

"Este artigo propõe uma discussão sobre a autoria coletiva de fotografias do grupo brasileiro Mídia Ninja. Para isso, parte de um diálogo entre alguns movimentos de protesto organizados, especialmente, nos ambientes digitais, passando pela cultura hacker, cultura do compartilhamento e o midialivismo ciberativista para discutir sobre a autoria coletiva das fotografias da Mídia Ninja. O objetivo é refletir sobre o que significa usar uma autoria coletiva e a licença flexível de direitos autorais Creative Commons, pensando o caso específico da Mídia Ninja, um grupo brasileiro de comunicação independente – formado por midialivistas – que ficou conhecido durante as Jornadas de Junho." (resumo) subjects: Mídia Ninja <digital media initiative, Brazil>; Creative Commons; social photography - Brazil <http://www.brjd.com.br/index.php/BRJD/article/download/5261/4899>

ASIA & PACIFIC

48. Bridget Backhaus: 'Meaningful participation': exploring the value of limited participation for community radio listeners. In: Radio Journal, vol. 17, nr. 2, 2019, p.253-270

"Community radio represents an opportunity for audiences to play a lead role in the production, dissemination and ownership of media channels and content. The active participation of audiences is one of the primary differences between community radio stations and their commercial and state-run counterparts. The role of participation though is complicated in environments where community radio acts as an instrument for development, as is the case in India where community radio licenses are held by either educational establishments or non-governmental organizations (NGOs). Discussions around defining, encouraging and evaluating participation are extensive, yet little has been written about what defines meaningful participation from the perspective of community members. Drawing on ethnographic fieldwork in India, this article explores what makes participation meaningful and who is able to engage in this meaningful participation with community radio stations. Applying this perspective to community radio, encourages a more qualitative, holistic view of the benefits and outcomes of those who participate. Considering meaningful rather than maximalist or minimalist allows space to explore the impacts of participation in environments where it may be limited or restricted by structural factors. Engaged, invested audiences who regularly and meaningfully participate in their stations can help ensure that community radio remains a collaborative and powerful force within the global media landscape." (abstract) https://doi.org/10.1386/rjao_00008_1

49. Charlotte Bedford: Radio Adelaide: a case study of community radio change and resilience within the non-profit industrial complex. In: Journal of alternative and community media, vol. 4, nr. 4, 2019, p.4-19

"The Australian community radio sector is a rich source of information for researchers, activists and practitioners working to support and develop community broadcasting worldwide. With a 46-year history, it represents an established and enduring third tier of independent local broadcasting with over 450 non-profit radio services legislated to provide opportunities for community engagement and participation. This article focuses on the political, economic and institutional factors involved in a change of ownership and management of Radio Adelaide, the country's longest running community radio station. The process illustrates the impact and effects of the non-profit industrial complex as stations struggle for financial survival and independence in an increasingly competitive, corporatized environment. It is a case study which questions the contemporary understanding of a strong and resilient sector, highlighting themes to inform community media research and practice internationally." (abstract) <https://joacm.org/index.php/JOACM/article/view/1178>

EUROPE

50. Janey Gordon: The smartphone generation of community radio listeners: is FM sustainable?. In: Journal of alternative and community media, vol. 4, nr. 4, 2019, p.109-124

"This article examines the current environment of audio transmission services in the UK with particular regard to the community radio sector. Community radio stations in the UK are having to consider the extent to which their audiences choose to listen on an FM analogue signal and whether this is sustainable for them. The number of new platforms that a listener is using to access audio programming now includes DAB, SSDAB, TV carriers and online services. There are also developments to the actual receivers that may be used, in particular the use of smartphones to listen via online Wi-Fi or 4G. Currently there are no plans for an FM turn off in the UK and a hybrid system of transmission and reception is the most likely outcome for the foreseeable future. The consequences of this environment for the broadcasters, the listeners and the audio content are discussed in turn. A sample group of twelve community radio stations have been studied to assess current practices. This group are the remaining stations from the original Access Pilot community radio stations that went on air in 2002 and so are the oldest and most established of the UK stations. This article provides baseline definitions where relevant and uses recent data from national audience research, regulatory and other bodies to assess what people are listening to and how, along with examples from public service and commercial radio, as well as community radio." (abstract) <https://joacm.org/index.php/JOACM/article/view/1185/1047>

Conflicts, Media & Peacebuilding

GENERAL & INTERNATIONAL

51. E-analytics guide: using data and new technology for peacemaking, preventive diplomacy and peacebuilding. New York: United Nations University Institute on Computing and Society, Department of Political and Peacebuilding Affairs, 2019, 26 p.

"This guide offers an overview of e-analytics in the context of peacemaking and preventive diplomacy. It is rooted in the e-analytics course that the Department of Political and Peacebuilding Affairs has been conducting jointly with Global Pulse and a range of other partners since 2017. The guide presents a summary of e-analytics tools as well as examples from the peace and security field. It includes a data project planning matrix that aims to help facilitate and motivate data-driven analysis. Part of the guide is a glossary on basic terminology related to new technologies." (about this guide)

<https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/E-analytics%20Guide.%20Using%20data%20and%20new%20technology%20for%20peacemaking%20and%20peacebuilding.pdf>

52. Elisabeth Eide, Kristin Skare Orgeret, Nil Mutluer (eds.): Transnational othering – global diversities: media, extremism and free expression. Göteborg: Nordicom, 2019, 332 p.

1. Global connections / Elisabeth Eide, Kristin Skare Orgeret & Nil Mutluer -- **Part One: Extremism and the media: Shifting sand.** 2. A man I knew became a suicide bomber for IS / Kristin Solberg -- 3. The battle over discourses. Dancing with "ISIS wolves" / Abeer Saady Soliman -- 4. Transnational extremist recruitment through social media / Afshin Ismaeli -- 5. Indonesia: When civil society, government and islamists collide / Ade Armando -- 6. Tunisia: Reporting terrorism / Mohamed Balti -- 7. Bangladesh: Social media, extremism and freedom of expression / Syeda Gulshan Ferdous Jana -- 8. Countering violent extremism in Bangladesh / Julfikar Ali Manik -- **Part Two: Freedom of expression and new challenges.** 9. Pakistan's war on free speech. Challenges and probable solutions / Altaf Ullah Khan -- 10. Who suppresses free speech in Bangladesh? A typology of actors / Mubashar Hasan -- 11. Turkey: How to deal with threats to journalism? / Bora Ataman & Baris Çoban -- 12. Media in Turkey: A reporter's tale / Ayla Albayrak -- 13. Afghanistan: Navigating between enemies and restrictive forces / Abdul Mujeeb Khalvatgar -- 14. Transnational Dialogues: Cartoons, Daesh and the white terrorist / Atta Ansari -- 15. Tunisia: The long path towards freedom of speech / Rym Benarous -- 16. Literature and limits; Stories from Indonesia / Andina Dwifatma -- **Part Three: The changing shades of global diversities.** 17. Gendered, sexualized and ethnicized clashes in Turkey's media / Nil Mutluer -- 18. Indonesia: Diversities and media discrimination / Lestari Nurhajati -- 19. Passenger on the globalisation train / Olga Stokke -- 20. From journalist to refugee – and the long road back / Kristin Skare Orgeret - 21. Seeing the other, reflections on the we. Globalization and citizenship / Elisabeth Eide. <https://www.nordicom.gu.se/en/publikationer/transnational-othering-global-diversities>

53. Allan Thompson (ed.): Media and mass atrocity: the Rwanda genocide and beyond. Waterloo, Ontario: Centre for International Governance Innovation, 2019, x, 637 p.

"The book includes an extensive section on the echoes of Rwanda, which looks at the cases of Darfur, the Central African Republic, Myanmar, and South Sudan, while the impact of social media as a new actor is examined through chapters on social media use by the Islamic State and in Syria and in other contexts across the developing world. It also looks at the aftermath of the genocide: the shifting narrative of the genocide itself, the evolving debate over the role and impact of hate media in Rwanda, the challenge of digitizing archival records of the genocide, and the fostering of free and independent media in atrocity's wake. The volume also probes how journalists themselves confront mass atrocity and examines the preventive function of media through the use of advanced digital technology as well as radio programming in the Lake Chad Basin and the Democratic Republic of Congo." (publisher)

54. Peter du Toit: Handbook: a conflict sensitive approach to reporting on conflict and violent extremism. Internews, 2019, 143 p.

"The handbook begins with a more general focus on conflict and on the different contributions journalists can make if they adopt a conflict sensitive approach to reporting. Key ideas relating to conflict sensitive reporting are spelt out in some detail in Part One and this provides a conceptual basis for the rest of the text. The remainder of the handbook focuses more specifically on how a conflict sensitive approach to reporting can enable journalists to make a constructive contribution when reporting on situations involving violent extremists and terrorists. Readers who are primarily interested in these issues can skip

Part One and begin their reading at the start of Part Two. That said, many of the ideas discussed in Part One, such as tips for understanding conflict, or interviewing people in conflict situations, would also inform the coverage of extremism and terrorism. One of the corner stones of conflict sensitive reporting is the assumption that the more journalists know about conflict, the better equipped they will be to report constructively on disputes, confrontations, insurgencies and wars. The handbook assumes the same thing when it comes to reporting on extremism and terrorism and consequently provides a detailed discussion of some relevant aspects relating to these manifestation of conflict in Part Two. Part Three looks specifically at things journalists can do when reporting extremist activities in a community and how, by applying principles of fair, independent and transparent reporting, they can help to limit the harmful effects of these activities. Part Four deals specifically with contributions journalists can make when reporting on actual terrorist attacks, while Part Five, written by Jem Thomas, focuses specifically on violent extremism in the digital world. Part Six: Looking After Yourself, pays attention to question relating to journalists physical safety and psychological well being." (p.6)

https://internews.org/sites/default/files/2020-01/Handbook_Reporting_Violent_Extremism_eng2020.pdf

55. Michelle Betz, Paul Beighley: Fear, trauma and local journalists: cross-border lessons in psychosocial support for journalists. International Media Support (IMS), 2019, 16 p.

"95 per cent of journalists killed in armed conflict are locally based journalists. While there has been increasing focus on the physical and digital safety issues these journalists face, there has been less attention towards the need for psychosocial support. Addressing psychosocial needs of local journalists must become a higher priority to better provide for their well-being as they are impacted by psychologically traumatizing events happening around them. The context of local journalists in covering such events is very different from their international correspondent colleagues. This paper will discuss the cross-country lessons, as well as the challenges, surrounding psychosocial issues as part of the holistic theme of safety of journalists. Researchers have shown how journalists, particularly war correspondents, are affected by the work they do. But there has been little examination of the effects on local journalists or fixers for international media who live and work covering violence, conflicts or disasters that impact them directly. This paper will look at how trauma support considered mainstream in Western countries might be adapted for local journalists, examples of psychosocial support that have been used in different contexts such as the Middle East, Asia and Latin America and offer considerations in conducting further research into this area moving forward." (abstract)

https://www.mediasupport.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/07/IMS_ASSESSMENT-REPORT-JUNE-2019_SCREEN.pdf

56. Corneliu Bjola, James Pamment (eds.): Countering online propaganda and extremism: the dark side of digital diplomacy. Abingdon, Oxon (UK); New York: Routledge, 2019, xiv, 213 p.

Part I: Strategic communication. 1 Propaganda as reflexive control: the digital dimension / Corneliu Bjola -- 2 Information influence in Western democracies: a model of systemic vulnerabilities / Howard Nothhaft, James Pamment, Henrik Agardh-Twetman and Alicia Fjällhed -- 3 A digital ménage à trois: strategic leaks, propaganda and journalism / Emma L. Briant and Alicia Wanless -- 4 The use of political communication by international organizations: the case of EU and NATO / Eva-Karin Olsson, Charlotte Wagnsson and Kajsa Hammargård -- 5 The unbearable thinness of strategic communication / Cristina Archetti -- **Part II. Countering violent extremism.** 6 The democratisation of hybrid warfare and practical approaches to defeat violent extremism in the Digital Age / Alicia Kearns -- 7 The aesthetics of violent extremist and counter-violent extremist communication / Iain Manor and Rhys Crilley -- 8 Virtual violence: understanding the potential power of ISIS' violent videos to buttress strategic narratives and persuade foreign recruits / Sean Aday -- 9 The battle for the battle of the narratives: sidestepping the double fetish of digital and CVE / Akil N. Awan, Alister Miskimmon and Ben O'Loughlin -- Conclusion: rethinking strategic communication in the Digital Age / James Pamment and Corneliu Bjola.

<https://www.taylorfrancis.com/books/e/9781351264082>

57. Wilhelm Kempf: Concepts and conceptions of peace journalism. In: conflict & communication online, vol. 18, nr. 2, 2019, 11 p.

"The aim of this essay is to clarify the basic concepts and critically contrast the quite different conceptions of peace journalism on the side of Kempf (1996) and Galtung (1998). As will be shown, the models of Galtung and Kempf are not only based on different concepts of peace, but rather the authors also differ in their understanding of violence and non-violence, as well as in the theoretical foundations of their models of peace journalism. Based on a discussion of Lynch & McGoldrick's (2005) reception of peace journalism, Loyn's (2008) and Hanitzsch's (2004, 2008) criticism is examined, and the compatibility of Kempf's central concept of misperceptions with the social construction of reality is examined and clarified.

The conclusion of the essay is a summary of the main results of previous and the most urgent tasks of future basic research on peace journalism." (abstract)

http://www.cco.regener-online.de/2019_2/pdf/kempf2019_engl.pdf

58. Steven Livingston, Alice Musabende: Advanced digital technology and genocide and mass atrocities prevention. In: Allan Thompson (ed.): Media and mass atrocity: the Rwanda genocide and beyond. Waterloo, Ontario: Centre for International Governance Innovation, 2019, p.557-577

"There is no doubt that technology has improved the ability to document war crimes and human rights abuses, even in otherwise inaccessible locations. The world now sees, often in close to real-time, atrocities that would have been lost to the world only a handful of years ago. But does knowing necessarily translate into doing? Whether such access can be directly linked to changes in international policy-making processes remains undecided. Indeed, there is plenty of evidence to suggest that changes in the technical capacity to gather evidence have had negligible effect on states' willingness to intervene in mass atrocity events. Syria, for example, has been mapped, photographed and crowdsourced in detail for (as of this writing) seven years, yet the war there is expected to continue for years more. Reported war crimes have so far had no clear, unequivocal effect on policy. The use of chemical weapons by the Syrian military underscores the point." (p.569-570)

59. Stephanie MacLellan: "Fake news," dangerous speech and mass violence: challenges for social media in the developing world. In: Allan Thompson (ed.): Media and mass atrocity: the Rwanda genocide and beyond. Waterloo, Ontario: Centre for International Governance Innovation, 2019, p.483-500

"The cases discussed in this chapter have demonstrated how disinformation and rhetoric that is spread through social media in the developing world often meets the Benesch criteria for dangerous speech. It comes from influential sources, which can include family and friends who share it. It plays on audience fears by persuading them that members of their group are being attacked by a rival group. It sometimes dehumanizes other groups and issues direct calls for violence against them. It happens where there are longstanding ethnic tensions and grievances. And where the media landscape is weak or suppressed, social media becomes a primary source of information, making it an especially influential means of transmission. There are several characteristics shared by developing countries, particularly those with a recent history of conflict and/or government repression, that make them more vulnerable to dangerous speech spread by social media. This includes low media or digital literacy, a lack of available alternative media and the prevalence of untraceable messaging platforms such as WhatsApp." (conclusion)

60. Alan MacLeod (ed.): Propaganda in the information age: still manufacturing consent. London; New York: Routledge, 2019, x, 171 p.

Introduction: propaganda in the information age / Alan MacLeod -- Still manufacturing consent: an interview with Noam Chomsky -- A propaganda model for the 21st century: structure-agency dynamics and the intersection of class, gender and race / Florian Zollmann -- Assessing the strength of the five filters today / Alan MacLeod -- Fake news, Russian bots and Putin's puppets: the return to prominence of the fifth, anti-Russian filter / Alan MacLeod -- Deflective source propaganda: a Syrian case study / Oliver Boyd Barrett -- Expanding the propaganda model to the entertainment industry: an interview with Matthew Alford -- Still compromising news: obfuscation and evasion as dominant filters in Indian media's coverage of IL&FS financial scandal / Tabassum "Ruhi" Khan -- International public relations and the propaganda model: a critical analysis of Bollywood blockbusters / Azmat Rasul -- Still manufacturing consent in the digital era: disinformation, "fake news" and propaganda in the 2017 elections in Kenya / Jacinta Mwendu Maweu -- Working inside the racket: an insider's perspective to the elite media / Matt Kennard -- Conclusion: new media, same old rules / Alan MacLeod.

<https://www.taylorfrancis.com/books/e/9780429430329>

61. Nick Monaco, Carly Nyst: Patriotic trolling: a survey of state-sponsored trolling worldwide. In: Allan Thompson (ed.): Media and mass atrocity: the Rwanda genocide and beyond. Waterloo, Ontario: Centre for International Governance Innovation, 2019, p.501-529

"In this chapter we begin by surveying the digital political landscape, which has provided a fertile breeding ground for trolling as a state tool for suppression of dissenting ideas. We observe the tactical move by states from an ideology of information scarcity to one of information abundance, which sees "speech itself as a censorial weapon" (Wu 2017). This era of information abundance has enabled states to sponsor and execute trolling attacks using ordinary internet users as well as volunteer, amateur and professional trolling

institutions. Under the heading "The Anatomy of Patriotic Trolling," we outline salient patterns from more than 15 case studies across seven countries illustrating the common tools and tactics in state-sponsored trolling attacks. Drawing on campaigns across Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Ecuador, the Philippines, Turkey, Venezuela and the United States, we are able to establish the existence of a broader trend within which national variations occur. We then offer a framework for conceptualizing the responsibility of states for such attacks. We argue attribution is critical to elucidating remedies to state-sponsored trolling. As long as the role of governments in instigating or leveraging such campaigns is obscured, it will be impossible to advance effective technological or regulatory solutions. We conclude by offering some preliminary policy proposals, hoping this chapter will prompt a further debate about effective and necessary interventions." (p.503-504)

AFRICA, SUB-SAHARAN

62. Michelle Betz: Commitment amid conflict: the experience of Central African journalists covering their country's war. In: Allan Thompson (ed.): *Media and mass atrocity: the Rwanda genocide and beyond*. Waterloo, Ontario: Centre for International Governance Innovation, 2019, p.275-289

"The trend in international newsgathering is to greater reliance on local journalists and fixers to provide crucial information to a global audience. At the same time, these local journalists are themselves becoming targets of violence. Increasingly, local journalists are being killed in the line of fire. Their deaths create stress for their colleagues, families and communities. It remains a challenge to discern areas in which the global community can provide support to journalists in these circumstances. As long as we continue to rely on fixers and local journalists for news and information from hot spots around the world, we must also provide them with adequate support to mitigate risk, including to their mental health. Local journalists, such as those in the Central African Republic, are one of the most likely groups of journalists to experience psychological trauma, thanks to the implicit risks of their work, combined with public pressure to provide news from these situations. What support can be provided to these journalists and how can it best meet the specific needs of such a community? Can we promote resiliency? The first step is to acknowledge the dearth of relevant research on mental health and psychosocial support for local journalists in conflict or emergency settings. There is a need for research on the kinds of trauma (and resilience) that journalists experience and their causes, including impacts on the individual and colleagues and impacts on the work ... Second, "little has been done to develop treatments based on local coping styles, culture-specific idioms of distress, and culturally appropriate helping methods" (de Jong 2017, 209) ... Third, any training efforts of journalists should be accompanied with mental health and psychosocial support ... Finally, the United Nations has adopted the UN Plan of Action on the Safety of Journalists and the Issue of Impunity This may at least give some wider symbolic support to journalists who are victims of traumatic attacks. Ultimately, there must be a recognition that the mental health of the journalist can have an impact on their reporting - something that is particularly critical in conflict environments." (conclusion)

63. Mark Frohardt, Paula Orlando: The role of the media in fostering a culture of critical engagement in the context of mass atrocities: examples from Rwanda, Colombia and South Sudan. In: Allan Thompson (ed.): *Media and mass atrocity: the Rwanda genocide and beyond*. Waterloo, Ontario: Centre for International Governance Innovation, 2019, p.205-234

"A brief recap of the examples discussed here suggests, among other things, the following considerations: When information circulation is limited due to censorship or security concerns, it may be necessary to restrict information to what is essential for survival. In the case of BBTT in South Sudan, humanitarian information is produced and transmitted by residents of the UN protected sites, in local languages and for local residents only; Likewise, in post-genocide Rwanda, where broadcasting news about atrocities would have been very challenging, the newsreel project provided information and space for discussion for different groups, while creating a conversation that extended beyond each screening and location; BBTT and the newsreels project also demonstrate that closed environments may be the best option to provide information safely and allow for open discussions among individuals affected by violence. By employing the use of listening and discussion groups, the program furthers its goal of engaging residents and extending their participation in the local form of public sphere. These controlled environments are particularly important to encourage the participation of victims, women and other marginalized groups in dialogue; Training and engaging citizens to gather, curate and disseminate content, as BBTT does with community correspondents, is an effective way to provide information that matters to people's lives and to foster a culture of critical engagement. These processes potentially help communities rebuild media structures once the political situation stabilizes; Media outlets that create avenues for interaction and feedback tend to be most successful in providing content that is relevant and engaging to audiences, as in the case of Sawa Shabab in South Sudan; Drama, games, storytelling and other forms of engagement with narratives provide opportunities for individuals to work together, regain social trust, learn about alternate forms of participation and reconstruct symbolic narratives, as demonstrated by the examples in Colombia;

Recognition of the suffering of the victims as well as of their agency in resisting violence is also crucial in a post-atrocities context. This may come in the form of interactive media-making by citizens or in initiatives supported by media or research organizations such as the National Center for Historical Memory." (p.226-7)

64. Bert Ingelaere: Radio and Rwandan rebels in the Democratic Republic of Congo. In: Allan Thompson (ed.): *Media and mass atrocity: the Rwanda genocide and beyond*. Waterloo, Ontario: Centre for International Governance Innovation, 2019, p.597-611

According to the introduction (p.597), "this chapter presents the findings of a research project undertaken with the objective of understanding the radio-listening habits of Rwandan rebels in the Eastern part of the Democratic Republic of Congo (RDC). The intent was also to understand the impact and appreciation of an educational soap opera called 'Musekweya', which dramatizes messages on conflict prevention and reconciliation. This radio theatre play is broadcast by Radio Rwanda, the Rwandan state broadcaster. In total, 101 ex-rebels of the Democratic Forces for the Liberation of Rwanda (FDLR) were consulted during several weeks of fieldwork in 2009." The conclusion (p.607) states: "Although there is no clear evidence that radio or a radio soap such as 'Musekweya' played a decisive role in the final decision of ex-rebels to return home, it is clear that the radio soap has been somehow at work in a dynamic of competing ideologies and mindsets. Scott Straus is convinced that, in the context of mass violence, ideology and ideas shape decision making in "subtle but profound ways." Ideology played a decisive role in the dynamics that led to genocide against Tutsi and remains important in understanding the post-genocide situation ... Since the end of the genocide, the Rwandan Patriotic Front (RPF) is promoting a radically different interpretation of Rwandan history and aims to reconfigure the political and societal narrative. Central is the notion of "Rwandanicity," or "Rwandanness," which asserts that before the arrival of colonialism, Rwandans were one unified people. According to this narrative, the colonial powers divided what had been a harmonious and egalitarian society. This ultimately culminated in the 1994 mass slaughter of Tutsi. This narrative praises the activities of the RPF, stopping the genocide in 1994 and divisionism altogether, and warns for the persistence of this "genocide ideology." But there is a thin line between re-education and political indoctrination, also on this side of the Rwandan border. The attempt to change mindsets can be seen as a strategy to achieve hegemonic control."

65. Fredrick Ogenga (ed.): Peace journalism in East Africa: a manual for media practitioners. Milton et al.: Routledge, 2019, 111 p.

Introduction / Fredrick Ogenga -- 1 The Peace Journalism Approach / Steve Youngblood -- 2 Peace Journalism in the LRA Conflict / Gloria Laker -- 3 Thinking about Community Radio and Beyond for Conflict Management in The North Rift: A Concept Paper / Fredrick Ogenga -- 4 Hybrid Peace Journalism: Institutional Philosophical Approaches to Peace and Security in Africa / Fredrick Ogenga -- 5 Re-Situating Local Mass Media: A Tool for Peacebuilding among the Abakuria in Kenya / John Oluoch -- 6 Media and Peace in Kenya: Do Journalists Need Different Skills? / Victor Bwire -- 7 Toward a Peace and Human Rights Approach to Journalism: In Search of Social Justice in Post-Conflict Situations in Africa / Jacinta MwendeMaweu - - Afterword: East Africa Peace Journalism / Steven Youngblood.
<https://www.taylorfrancis.com/books/e/9780429285844>

66. Joachim J. Savelsberg: Journalism on Darfur between social fields: global and national forces. In: Allan Thompson (ed.): *Media and mass atrocity: the Rwanda genocide and beyond*. Waterloo, Ontario: Centre for International Governance Innovation, 2019, p.237-252

"In presenting some of the findings from an analysis of 3,387 media reports and from interviews with Africa correspondents and other journalists from eight countries, this chapter provides several insights on patterns of media representations of the conflict in Darfur. After initial neglect, peaks in reporting followed political initiatives, especially Kofi Annan's analogical bridging from the Rwandan genocide to Darfur, and the ICC interventions. Judicial interventions increased reporting and citations of the crime frame. While the humanitarian emergency frame featured prominently in early stages, its use declined quickly as continued suffering was no longer news and as the government of Sudan cut off sources of information. Diplomatic representations also declined over time. Patterns of reporting follow similar paths in all countries, but they do so at different levels of intensity. In addition, receptivity to the crime frame and use of the genocide label vary across countries. The causal factors of such variation are country-specific policy preferences and cultural sensitivities, distinct characteristics of media fields and varying strengths, that is, resources, power and prestige, of social fields that surround journalism." (conclusions, p.270)

67. Scott Straus: What is the relationship between hate radio and violence? Rethinking Rwanda's "Radio Mancheté". In: Allan Thompson (ed.): *Media and mass atrocity: the Rwanda*

genocide and beyond. Waterloo, Ontario: Centre for International Governance Innovation, 2019, p.97-130

"The evidence amounts to a persuasive refutation of the commonly held beliefs that radio had widespread, direct effects and that hate radio was the primary driver of the genocide and participation in it. That said, the evidence suggests radio had some marginal and conditional effects. RTLM broadcasts instigated certain attacks, particularly in and around the capital. The survey research shows statistically significant correlations between radio incitement and higher levels of violence among perpetrators. From that, it might be deduced that RTLM catalyzed some key agents of violence in some locations. Qualitative analysis additionally shows that a minority of the survey genocide perpetrators believed radio coordinated elites and signaled that authorities wanted the population to fight "the Tutsi enemy." In sum, then, the positive evidence of radio media effects is that radio instigated a limited number of acts of violence, catalyzed some key actors, coordinated elites, and bolstered local messages of violence. Based on these findings, it is plausible to hypothesize that radio had conditional and marginal effects. Radio did not cause the genocide or have direct, massive effects. Rather, radio emboldened hard-liners and reinforced face-to-face mobilization, which helped those who advocated violence assert dominance and carry out the genocide." (p.123)

68. J. Siguru Wahutu: "We have failed as a continent:" Covering an African atrocity for an African audience. In: Allan Thompson (ed.): Media and mass atrocity: the Rwanda genocide and beyond. Waterloo, Ontario: Centre for International Governance Innovation, 2019, p.237-252

"This ethnic conflict frame performs three functions when used by African journalists. The first is that it works to domesticate the conflict [in Darfur] by relying on already sedimented knowledge among African audiences about identity formation ... The second function of this frame is based on knowing that the national media subfields in the three countries [i.e., Kenya, Rwanda, South Africa] have a nuanced understanding of ethnic identities. When asked about the role of ethnicity in Darfur, a Nigerian journalist responded, "It's a factor, religion is a factor as well. Religion shapes ethnicity" (interview with a journalist, Nigeria 2015). This approach alerts us that, as far as African journalists are concerned, ethnicity does not always have a path-deterministic relationship with violence, as some journalists in the Global North have sometimes suggested (Wahutu 2017b, 16-17). The third point is that this ethnic conflict frame works to create a sense of shared affinity between the victims and the audience in Kenya, South Africa and Rwanda while othering those framed as Arab/Muslim as being radically different. This explanation is one that was more present during my interviews with journalists. In both Kenya and South Africa, journalists often viewed as Sudan as not "real Africa." (p.246)

AMERICAS & CARIBBEAN

69. Sandro Macassi: Conflict management through media: contributory and partisan frames in socioenvironmental conflict coverage. In: conflict & communication online, vol. 18, nr. 2, 2019, 13 p.

"This article analyzes socio-environmental conflicts in Latin America through a conflict transformation lens, highlighting the contributory role of the media as a secondary- and third-party actor in dialogues that address intractable conflicts. This article reviews journalistic coverage of war indicators posited by Johan Galtung, and modified indicators by Lynch and McGoldrick, finding that indicators require further adaptation to analyze socio-environmental conflicts. Using frame theory, this work developed indicators for contributory frames and for the partisan frames. With those indicators the author analyzed the regional and national media and the stages of conflict cycle in three socio-environmental conflicts in Peru." (abstract)

http://www.cco.regener-online.de/2019_2/pdf/macassi2019.pdf

ASIA & PACIFIC

70. Ario Seto: Islamist buzzers: message flooding, offline outreach, and astroturfing. In: Austrian Journal of South-East Asian Studies (ASEAS), vol. 12, nr. 2, 2019, p.187-208

"Based on ethnographic research on Islamist buzzers – social media political operators tasked with making particular online conversation subjects trend – in Indonesia, this article details the process of how the proliferation of insensitive message in both the online and offline realms plays a role in mobilizing those sympathetic to religious fundamentalism. As this research shows, the interviewed buzzers were one of the driving forces behind the massive success of the fundamentalist Islamic Defenders Front (Front Pembela Islam, FPI) as they mobilized people to participate in the organization's political rallies between 2016 and 2017. Driven by altruistic volunteerism and sense of community, these actors go beyond their duty as click-farmers. They maintain regular contact with sympathizers and convincing them to revive broken weblinks, hang banners on streets as part of astroturfing campaigns and gather masses to attend offline events. Detailing the activity and spatiality of buzzers in crafting new online and offline spaces as part of their innovative bottom-up propaganda

management, this research concludes that right-wing political mobilization and radicalization are not simply the product of ideology but are catalyzed by technically and socially tedious, mediated messaging campaigns." (abstract)

<https://aseas.univie.ac.at/index.php/aseas/article/view/3024/2940>

EUROPE

71. Anna Geis, Katarina Ristic, Vladimir Petrovic: 'Screening' transitional justice in Serbia: ICTY representations and the memory of war crimes in Serb television media. Osnabrück: Deutsche Stiftung Friedensforschung, 2019, 41 p.

"The visual presentation of the Serb accused in TV news was based on iconic images of the accused combined with symbolic images of the state and its power, with nearly complete absence of visuals of atrocities and victims. In contrast, the visual presentation of the Croatian, Bosniak and Albanian defendants draws meaning mainly from sequences of images displaying victims, war destruction or attacks as "palpable" proof of crimes. This supports a sentiment of collective victimhood of the Serb population and creates the impression of the indicted persons' guilt even after their acquittals by the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia (ICTY). Since the research project has been limited to three Serb TV channels, comparative work on TV media in other states of former Yugoslavia would be required in order to assess how 'special' the case of Serbia is regarding these visual strategies. The much disputed legitimacy of the ICTY and the important role of media have also become obvious in focus groups interviews with students in Serbia: The students displayed a striking lack of knowledge about war crimes; nonetheless, they strongly rejected the ICTY as a biased institution. At the same time, they were perceptive of new facts and interpretations, showing that they have a genuine need to understand the past and obtain objective information. A major problem is that in their perception there are few, if any, objective, neutral institutions which to put trust in. The expert interviews, conducted in Belgrade and The Hague, underlined the critical state of mainstream TV media in Serbia: They were assessed as not really independent, driven by entertainment formats, suspect to governmental pressure and failing in their watchdog functions. The interviewees also expressed a widespread disappointment about the state of affairs of transitional justice in Serbia." (summary)

<https://bundesstiftung-friedensforschung.de/blog/forschung-dsf-no-45/>

MIDDLE EAST / WESTERN ASIA & NORTH AFRICA

72. Amira Galal, Evaline Schot, Natasha Milton (eds.): Reporting on the evacuation of Kefraya and Fu'aa: constructive journalism frames in the coverage of emerging Syrian media. Free Press Unlimited, 2019, 15 p.

"This study presents a snapshot of the framing used in reporting on Syria. To ensure a diverse representation, the sample includes a selection of domestic (Syrian) and pan-Arab media organisations, whose alleged preferences towards the dominant parties in the Syrian conflict are mixed. The findings of the research show that many partisan media demonstrate significant polarising in their reporting. These media present biased, graphic and emotive images to their audiences. The black and white portrayal by these media dehumanises groups of people and has the potential to exacerbate tensions in Syria even further. Independent outlets are noticeable for their neutrality in reporting. Also, these media outlets diverge in their use of framing: rather than acting as a mouthpiece for a political actor, they follow their individual organisation's editorial line." (executive summary, p.3)

<http://bit.ly/2Ugpw6i>

73. Francesco Marone (ed.): Digital Jihad: online communication and violent extremism. Milano: Ledizioni LediPublishing, 2019, 156 p.

1. Violent Extremism and the Internet, Between Foreign Fighters and Terrorist Financing / Francesco Marone -- 2. Seven Premises of Jihadist Activism on the Internet / Manuel R. Torres Soriano -- 3. Follow the White Rabbit - Tracking IS Online and Insights into What Jihadists Share / Ali Fisher, Nico Prucha -- 4. IS and the Others. A Topic Analysis of Pro- and Anti-IS Discourse on Arabic-Speaking Twitter / Matteo Colombo -- 5. Sleeping, but Present: The Cyber Activity Inspired by the Islamic State in Italy / Valerio Mazzoni -- 6. From the Rise of Daesh to the "Legacy of Islamic State" / Marco Lombardi, Daniele Plebani -- 7. Terrorist Content and the Social Media Ecosystem: The Role of Regulation / Patrick Bishop, Stuart Macdonald.

https://www.ispionline.it/sites/default/files/publicazioni/isp-digitaljihad_web.pdf

74. Yannick Veilleux-Lepage: A typology of the Islamic State's social media distribution network. In: Allan Thompson (ed.): Media and mass atrocity: the Rwanda genocide and beyond.

Waterloo, Ontario: Centre for International Governance Innovation, 2019, p.453-482

"The Islamic State's media strategy allows for a message that has been crafted by a handful of IS propaganda agents to be disseminated by a few primary distributors, who in turn can reach thousands of unaffiliated sympathizers, and therefore millions of Twitter users. By means of a conclusion, this chapter offers four short considerations on countering some of the different actors involved in the process. First, given the highly centralized nature of IS media production, which is most likely spearheaded by a handful of well-trained, technologically savvy and talented individuals, IS media production efforts would be very sensitive to the removal of these individuals ... Second, although there is some anecdotal evidence that banning social media accounts is an effective way to curtail the activities of unaffiliated sympathizers, relying solely on social media companies to combat the spread of extremist material on their platforms not only raises questions regarding free speech, but would also give these companies the power to control public knowledge and discourse ... Third, and on a related note, none of the so-called "lone wolf" attacks in Western countries were perpetrated by individuals who were actively involved in disseminating IS propaganda. In fact, it may well be that distributing jihadist material is an alternate mode of participation for individuals who are unwilling to engage in actual violence ... Finally, although the Islamic State's military defeat appears imminent, one of the greatest mistakes of the "War on Terror" was the belief that the destruction of al-Qaeda's training camps and leadership would lead to the demise of the group, its affiliated movements and its ideology." (conclusion)

75. Jessica Watkins: Satellite sectarianisation or plain old partisanship? Inciting violence in the Arab mainstream media. London: LSE Middle East Centre, 2019, 23 p.

"This report assesses widespread claims that pan-Arab satellite news channels are responsible for inciting sectarian violence during the Arab uprisings. Based on an empirical study of how the most popular channels (Al-Jazeera Arabic and Al-Arabiya) and a competitive newcomer (Al-Mayadeen) have framed seminal events involving violence between sects in Syria and Iraq, the report finds that while often geo-politically charged, some of these claims are valid. While abusive language and direct promotion of violence are rare in a mainstream context, incitement to sectarian violence has been invoked primarily through linguistic and thematic tropes that forge legitimacy claims and narratives of victimhood. The paper draws on these findings to make recommendations for UK policymaker engagement with the Arab media." (abstract)

http://eprints.lse.ac.uk/100536/1/Watkins_J_Satellite_Sectarianisation_Author_2019.pdf

Democracy, Governance & Media, Political Communication

GENERAL & INTERNATIONAL

76. Bill Orme: Supporting access to information: a practical guide for EU delegations. Brussels: Media4Democracy, 2019, 101 p.

"The Guide shows how support for the principle of public access to information and the practical implementation of access to information (ATI) laws reinforce the EU's work around the world in promoting participatory democracy, good governance, freedom of expression and other fundamental rights, and human development overall. Among other things, it notes regional agreements and instruments relevant to the practical application of access to information principles which are invaluable references, both for the policy guidance they provide to EU Delegations and as potential models for such regulations and systems in other regions where the EU supports progress in this area. There is much to be done – and much that EU Delegations can do to help. These are some of the practical, effective steps that EUDs have already taken to improve public access to information in developing countries: Training journalists in the use of access to information laws; Providing technical IT aid to state agencies running online ATI systems; Supporting public information campaigns about citizens' 'right to know'; Aiding in the drafting of ATI laws, with expert advisers in the field; Sponsoring cross-border consultations of ATI systems specialists; Collaborating in legal training programmes for judges and prosecutors; Assisting countries in measuring local ATI progress in accord with the commitments of SDG16-10, in conjunction with media and civil society. This Practical Guide overall provides tools and hands-on examples for EU Delegations to study and perhaps to emulate, including a review of the EU's own policy guidance and recent history in this area." (purpose of this guide, p.6)

<https://media4democracy.eu/wp-content/uploads/2019/04/M4D-ATI-Practical-Guide-web-complet.pdf>

77. Nils B. Weidmann, Espen Geelmuyden Rød: The internet and political protest in autocracies. New York: Oxford University Press, 2019, x, 205 p.

"Eight years after the Arab Spring there is still much debate over the link between Internet technology and protest against authoritarian regimes. While the debate has advanced beyond the simple question of whether the Internet is a tool of liberation or one of surveillance and propaganda, theory and empirical data attesting to the circumstances under

which technology benefits autocratic governments versus opposition activists is scarce. In this book, Nils B. Weidmann and Espen Geelmuyden Rød offer a broad theory about why and when digital technology is used for one end or another, drawing on detailed empirical analyses of the relationship between the use of Internet technology and protest in autocracies. By leveraging new sub-national data on political protest and Internet penetration, they present analyses at the level of cities in more than 60 autocratic countries. The book also introduces a new methodology for estimating Internet use, developed in collaboration with computer scientists and drawing on large-scale observations of Internet traffic at the local level. Through this data, the authors analyze political protest as a process that unfolds over time and space, where the effect of Internet technology varies at different stages of protest. They show that violent repression and government institutions affect whether Internet technology empowers autocrats or activists, and that the effect of Internet technology on protest varies across different national environments." (publisher)

<https://www.oxfordscholarship.com/view/10.1093/oso/9780190918309.001.0001/oso-9780190918309>

78. Citizen investigations. Global Investigative Journalism Network (GIJN), 2019, 44 p.

"This guide seeks to provide useful information from the world of journalism in order to stimulate and instruct the ever-growing number of citizen investigators — the ordinary citizens, members of nongovernmental organizations, and non-journalism professionals interested in using investigative techniques to uncover wrongdoing and expose the invisible." (p.4)

https://gijn.org/Citizens_Investigation_Guide.pdf

79. Road to 2030: access to information in the driver's seat. Deutsche Welle DW Akademie; Free Press Unlimited; Global Forum for Media Development (GFMD), 2019, 68 + xxxviii p.

"Spotlight report on the state of public access to information in Canada, Indonesia, Mongolia, Pakistan, Serbia, Sierra Leone, South Africa, Tanzania, Tunisia, and Ukraine prepared for the 2019 cycle of the Voluntary National Reviews and the 2019 UN HighLevel Political Forum." (subtitle)

<https://gfmd.info/gfmd-content/uploads/2019/07/Road-to-2030-ATI-in-the-Drivers-Seat.pdf>

80. Timothy Garton Ash, Robert Gorwa, Danae metaxa: Glasnost! Nine ways Facebook can make itself a better forum for free speech and democracy. Oxford: Reuters Institute for the Study of Journalism, 2019, 27 p.

"Following multiple controversies in the past two years, Facebook is seeking to implement much needed processes for self-regulation and governance to help regain the trust of the public, politicians, and regulatory authorities. Facebook has thus entered a new era of cautious glasnost, inviting researchers to look 'under the hood' of various aspects of its operations, and understand how it formulates and implements its policies. This short report aims to build on these developments by identifying some specific issues concerning political information and speech on Facebook, providing an overview of the major changes that Facebook has made in recent years in response to public criticism, and critically assessing these changes, offering suggestions as to what more the company should do." (publisher)

https://reutersinstitute.politics.ox.ac.uk/sites/default/files/2019-01/Garton_Ash_et_al_Facebook_report_FINAL_0.pdf

81. Zenobia Ismail: Government communication capacity and media freedom. Birmingham: University of Birmingham, 2019, 12 p.

"This rapid literature review will focus on the influence of government communication on the government-media relationship. It does not encompass other avenues through which government is able to affect the media environment such as legislation, public policy and political culture. The role of the public media is briefly considered. This rapid literature review was able to find only one study, which examined the role of the government communication on media as part of a broader inquiry on the influence of government communication and public trust in the government of the United States (US) (Liu, Horsley, & Yang, 2012). Liu et al. (2012) found that there was a positive relationship between media interaction and good coverage of the US government. This finding suggests that governments may have an incentive to foster good relations with the media. The other main findings of the review are summarised below: Governments require a positive relationship with the media in order to communicate with the public and build legitimacy for their decisions (OECD, 2016); Media often rely on official government information, especially during war and conflict, and therefore need friendly relations with government to gain access to information (Yuksel, 2013); The engagement between elites, the media and the public is complex and is unlikely to be controlled or dominated by any particular set of actors (Yuksel, 2013); In some countries that were transitioning to democracy, development assistance for media has helped to foster media which is critical of the government, resulting in a tense relationship between media and government (Rub, 1996) ..." (summary, p.2)

https://qsdrc.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/08/579_Government_Communication_and_Media_Freedom.pdf

82. Tarlach McGonagle, Maciek Bednarski, Mariana Francese Coutinho, Arthur Zimin: **Elections and media in digital times.** Paris: UNESCO, 2019, 67 p.

"The central focus of this study is the dynamic and complex relationship between elections and (digital) media. This choice of focus is explained by the need to safeguard the integrity and credibility of electoral processes, as well as the role of the news media during election periods, in the face of new issues related to the digital environment. These issues include (i) online disinformation; (ii) the digital dimension of the safety of journalists and other media actors, and (iii) disruptive practices in election campaigning and communications."
(introduction)

<https://unesdoc.unesco.org/ark:/48223/pf0000371486>

83. Andrew Puddephatt: **Social media and elections.** Montevideo: UNESCO, 2019, 27 p.

Spanish ed.: Redes sociales y elecciones, 2019

"This paper analyses the potential impact of social media on the conduct and outcome of elections both to strengthen political participation and knowledge sharing as well as the more harmful effects. It looks at the various harms particularly those relevant in the context of Latin America. It documents the more systematic approaches to election regulation of political parties and social media. It recommends adopting a hybrid system of co-regulation, where the regulator sets the outcomes but does not seek to impose detailed prescriptive requirements on companies (which would probably be beyond its technical expertise). While recognising the value of social media during an election as a way of empowering voters, it suggests the regulator develops a high-level code of practice for social media companies, to be drawn up in consultation with the companies themselves, the political parties and the wider public. The code of practice also should protect freedom of speech and the paper recommends that there be no attempt to impose controls on the consent of election communication which is protected under international human rights and free expression principles." (executive summary)

<https://unesdoc.unesco.org/ark:/48223/pf0000370634>

84. Rafael Schmuziger Goldzweig, Bruno Lupion, Michael Meyer-Resende: **Social media monitoring during elections: cases and best practice to inform electoral observation missions.** Open Society Foundations, 2019, 41 p.

"The regulatory gap between online and offline political communication and elections is staggering. Even as monitors track broadcast media and advertising, elections are manipulated online. Initial responses by recent international electoral observation missions in Kenya, Georgia and Nigeria – as described in this report – have aimed to highlight false information or hate speech disseminated during election periods. This approach follows a similar focus by regulators and platforms on uncovering and removing false or harmful content online. Germany's NetzDG and the UK's white paper on Online Harms are examples, as are content oversight boards such as the one established by Facebook. These types of measures can harm free expression and offer only partial solutions ... This scoping report explains why social media is one of the elements of a democratic, rule-of-law based state that observer groups should monitor. It aggregates experience from diverse civil society and non-governmental initiatives that are innovating in this field, and sets out questions to guide the development of new mandates for election observers." (foreword)

<https://osf.io/331mvng>

85. Samuel C. Woolley, Philip N. Howard (eds.): **Computational propaganda: political parties, politicians, and political manipulation on social media.** New York: Oxford University Press, 2019, vi, 263 p.

Part I. Theoretical Introduction and Analytical Frame. Introduction: Computational Propaganda Worldwide / Samuel C. Woolley and Philip N. Howard -- **Part II. Country-Specific Case Studies.** 1. Russia: The Origins of Digital Misinformation / Sergey Sanovich -- 2. Ukraine: External Threats and Internal Challenges / Maria Zhdanova and Dariya Orlova -- 3. Canada: Building Bot Typologies / Elizabeth Dubois and Fenwick Mckelvey -- 4. Poland: Unpacking the Ecosystem of Social Media Manipulation / Robert Gorwa -- 5. Taiwan: Digital Democracy Meets Automated Autocracy / Nicholas J. Monaco -- 6. Brazil: Political Bot Intervention During Pivotal Events / Dan Arnaudo -- 7. Germany: A Cautionary Tale / Lisa-Maria N. Neudert -- 8. United States: Manufacturing Consensus Online / Samuel C. Woolley and Douglas Guilbeault -- 9. China: An Alternative Model of a Widespread Practice / Gillian Bolsover -- **Part III. Conclusions.** Conclusion: Political Parties, Politicians, and Computational Propaganda / Samuel C. Woolley And Philip N. Howard.

<https://www.oxfordscholarship.com/view/10.1093/oso/9780190931407.001.0001/oso-9780190931407>

AFRICA, SUB-SAHARAN

86. Maggie Dwyer, Thomas Molony (eds.): **Social media and politics in Africa: democracy, censorship and security.** London: Zed Books, 2019, xiii, 299 p.

Mapping the study of politics and social media use in Africa / Maggie Dwyer and Thomas Molony -- "'Igu sawir" gone too far?' Social media and state reconstruction in Somalia / Peter Chonka -- 'We are not just voters, we are citizens': social media, the #ThisFlag campaign and insurgent citizenship in Zimbabwe / George Karekwaivanane and Admire Mare -- Social media and protest movements in South Africa : #FeesMustFall and #ZumaMustFall / Tanja Bosch -- Enemy collaborators: social imaginaries, global frictions, and a gay rights music video in Kenya / Brian Ekdale -- Between excitement and scepticism: the role of WhatsApp in Sierra Leone's 2018 elections / Maggie Dwyer, Jamie Hitchen and Thomas Molony -- Chaos and comedy: social media, activism, and democracy in Senegal / Emily Riley -- Social media and elections in Nigeria: digital influence on election observation, campaigns and administration / Nkwachukwu Orji -- From FM radio stations to Internet 2.0 overnight: information, participation and social media in post-failed coup Burundi / Jean-Benoît Falisse and Hugues Nkengurutse -- Cybercrime and the policing of politics in Tanzania / Charlotte Cross -- A familiar refrain: political discourse and Facebook use in Mombasa, Kenya / Stephanie Diepeveen -- Inside the #OperationUsalamaWatch echo chamber: Twitter as site of disruption or elite conversation? / Alisha Patel -- From whispers to the assemblage: surveillance in post-independence East Africa / Denis Galava -- Postscript: research trajectories in African digital spheres / Bruce Mutsvauro and Kate Wright.

87. **The media and participatory governance in Burkina Faso.** Accra: Media Foundation for West Africa (MFWA), 2019, 9 p.

"The paper begins with an introduction on the media landscape in Burkina Faso and explains how they have today become key platforms for citizen-authorities' engagements - where citizens can express their views and also receive information on the implementation and the operationalization of public policies. It also highlights key challenges hindering the media from effectively contributing to participatory, transparent and accountability governance in Burkina Faso and finally makes some recommendations improving the situation." (p.2)
<https://www.mfwa.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/09/Final-Policy-brief-on-media-and-participatory-governance-in-Burkina-Faso-1.pdf>

88. **The media and participatory governance in Senegal: trends and challenges.** Accra: Media Foundation for West Africa (MFWA), 2019, 12 p.

"The paper begins with an introduction on the media landscape in Senegal and explains how they have today become platforms where citizens can get information and express their views on the implementation and the operationalization of public policies. This paper also elaborates on the challenges that hinder the media from effectively contributing to participatory, transparency and accountability from duty bearers. Finally, a set of key recommendations to encourage citizen's participation in governance processes are given." (p.2)
<https://www.mfwa.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/11/Senegal-The-Media-and-Participatory-Governance.pdf>

89. Siri Lamoureaux, Timm Sureau: **Knowledge and legitimacy: the fragility of digital mobilisation in Sudan.** In: Journal of Eastern African Studies, vol. 13, nr. 1, 2019, p.35-53

"This paper examines digital mobilisation with respect to knowledge production, legitimacy and power in Sudan since new communication and surveillance technologies became widespread. Enthusiasm for digital opposition peaked with the Arab Spring and troughed through the repressive government apparatus. Social media (SMS, Facebook, Twitter) and crowdsourcing technologies can threaten the government's control over the public sphere as participatory practices. To arrive at this finding, we argue the significance of epistemological tools of those who control the representation of digital power, and approach state legitimacy as an ongoing and fragile process of constructing "reality" that requires continuous work to stabilise and uphold. At the same time, the paper describes an international counterpublic of security researchers and hackers who revealed that the Sudanese government invested greatly in controlling the digital landscape. We analyse Nafeer, a local grass-roots initiative for flood-disaster-relief that made use of digital media despite the digital suppression. Nafeer's challenge to the state came from the way it threatened the state-monopoly over knowledge, revealing both the fragility and the power of state legitimacy." (abstract)
<https://doi.org/10.1080/17531055.2018.1547249>

90. Romi Sigsworth: **#SpeakUp: using social media to promote police accountability in Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda.** Pretoria: Institute for Security Studies, 2019, 38 p.

"Social media engagement alone can achieve limited results in promoting public accountability for police misconduct in Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda but can and has served

as a valuable tool in this endeavour. The percentage of the population in Africa that engages in discussions on social media platforms about the actions and behaviour of the police is currently small. This number has the potential to grow exponentially over the next decade with advances in mobile connectivity and as the public realise the power of harnessing social media as a tool to promote good governance and demand accountability from government. Social media engagement can facilitate communication between police agencies and the public, allowing for information to flow between these groups. Well-coordinated, strategic social media campaigns by civil society in the countries reviewed can mobilise the public, energise large groups of people and achieve tangible results. Civil society can develop systematic strategies to engage with the police in different ways. These strategies include using positive interactions to build trust and open the lines of communication, and using photographs and videos of specific events and incidents of police misconduct gathered through social media to demand accountability." (key findings)

<https://issafrica.s3.amazonaws.com/site/uploads/ear-31.pdf>

91. Geoffrey York: **Social media in Africa: an emerging force for autocrats and activists.** In: Allan Thompson (ed.): **Media and mass atrocity: the Rwanda genocide and beyond.** Waterloo, Ontario: Centre for International Governance Innovation, 2019, p.415-430

"The most extreme damage inflicted by social media can be seen in South Sudan. As documented in the chapter by Theo Dolan, social media in South Sudan has contributed to hatred and conflict among ethnic groups. Many investigators, including UN investigators, have warned that South Sudan's social media are triggering violence against ethnic groups. Since the beginning of the civil war in late 2013, social media has fuelled waves of hate speech that have provoked deadly violence and ethnic conflict in South Sudan, including massacres and other atrocities. In that sense, social media has become a new variation of the "hate radio" phenomenon that flourished in Rwanda before and during the 1994 genocide ... Social media is also emerging as a powerful way to harass and intimidate the opponents of a regime or a political party. In this sense, it adds another weapon to the arsenal of a powerful regime that already has multiple weapons at its disposal. A regime can mobilize its supporters to use social media in a targeted way against its foes, or it can use its financial resources to create a fake army of fictional users on social media. In either case, it is tilting the playing field against its enemies. A targeted attack through social media can be more effective than the telephone threats or messages often deployed in the past. The use of social media can be more intimidating because it belittles the targeted person in front of a much bigger audience. The presence of this audience means that the attack is more damaging, more difficult to ignore and has the potential to mobilize large numbers of people against the victim ... While social media is often used for anti-democratic purposes in Africa's authoritarian states, it has also been used as a force for reform, accountability and justice. It has helped to safeguard the fairness of elections. It has allowed greater scrutiny of potential threats, such as vote-rigging or violence, allowing citizens to be alerted when there is still a chance to prevent the worst abuses. It has put a spotlight on corruption and political wrongdoing, allowing activists to mobilize pressure on governments to resolve these long-neglected problems. In some cases, as it did in the Arab Spring, social media has played a role in toppling an authoritarian state. When an election was called in the small West African state of Gambia, where the dictator Yahya Jammeh had ruled for 22 years, opposition candidates had little access to state-controlled media. So the main opposition party created more than a dozen WhatsApp groups, allowing it to communicate with voters. Other forms of social media also proliferated. A leading independent group, the Gambia Youth and Women's Forum, discussed election issues on a public Facebook group with 55,000 members. The government blocked access to WhatsApp and eventually extended the shutdown to the entire internet, but Gambians used virtual private network (VPN) technology to bypass the shutdown. The opposition won the election and Jammeh was forced to flee the country." (p.419-423)

AMERICAS & CARIBBEAN

92. **Desinformação: ameaça ao direito à comunicação muito além das fake news.** São Paulo: Intevozes, 2019, 46 p.

"A luta contra a desinformação não é nova, mas atingiu proporções inimagináveis há algumas décadas. O volume de conteúdos, a velocidade e o alcance conferiram mudanças qualitativas ao problema, exigindo um esforço para a descoberta de novas formas de enfrentá-lo. Longe de esgotarmos o assunto nesta publicação, procuramos destacar alguns dos aspectos que nos parece ser mais relevantes para a compreensão do fenômeno e para buscar soluções para confrontá-lo. São poucas as soluções globais, mas já existem princípios e dispositivos suficientes para nos orientar no bom caminho da manutenção dos direitos fundamentais, do fortalecimento dos dispositivos democráticos e da imprescindibilidade da transparência. Fortalecer as soluções coletivas, a busca de regulação dos agentes privados a partir dos dispositivos democráticos e o amplo debate crítico com a sociedade ainda nos parecem ser a melhor abordagem para avançarmos no combate a este problema em consonância com a garantia do direito à comunicação, compreendido em sua interdependência com os demais direitos fundamentais." (conclusão, p.46)

subjects: disinformation, fake news - Brazil

<https://app.rios.org.br/index.php/s/p9HoCnpPoPYQJc5/download>

93. Fernanda Vieira, Silva, Ellis Regina Araújo da Bastos: **Identidades do jornalismo cidadão: uma análise da cultura organizacional da Mídia Ninja.** In: III Congresso Brasileiro Científico de Comunicação Organizacional e de Relações Públicas. São Paulo: Associação Brasileira de Pesquisadores de Comunicação Organizacional e de Relações Públicas (Abrapcorp), 2019, 15 p.

"O jornalismo cidadão é um dos principais meios de democratização da comunicação. Entender a cultura organizacional de uma das grandes representantes desse tipo de jornalismo, a Mídia Ninja, é o objetivo do presente trabalho. Por meio da utilização de metodologia triangular com a aplicação de questionários, realização de entrevistas e a observação participante nas sedes da Mídia Ninja Brasília e Mídia Ninja Belo Horizonte foram obtidos como principais resultados que caracterizam o objeto de estudo: o colaborativismo, a utilização das tecnologias para a comunicação interna, a movimentação fluida da equipe." (resumo)

subjects: Mídia Ninja <digital media initiative, Brazil>; cyber advocacy / digital activism; citizen / community journalism; organisational & governing structures of media - Brazil - case studies

http://abrapcorp.org.br/site/manager/arq/cod2_22749/FernandaVieiraBastos_EllisSilva_EJP_Abrapcorp2019.pdf

94. Davi Barbosa Cavalcanti, Elder Paes Barreto Bringel, Fábio Regueira Jardelino da Costa, Tassiana Moura de Oliveira, Vinicius Rodrigues Zuccolotto: **Digital activism and indignation nets in Brazil: the pressure groups.** In: *Journal of politics in Latin America (JPLA)*, vol. 11, nr. 1, 2019, p.109-130

"This text, of exploratory stamp, debates the digital activism in contemporary Brazil. Methodologically, we will make a discussion on cyberactivism, digital media, and national pressure groups starting from two examples, Movimento Brasil Livre (The Free Brazil Movement) and Vem pra Rua (Come to The Street movement) – these are key movements in the organisation of the big anti-government mobilisation that took place in 2015–2016 in Brazil. The theme is important because it embraces current and future challenges of the digital activism, once that this field faced significant changes in the last decades, with the development of interactive media and the technological convergence." (abstract)

<https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/pdf/10.1177/1866802X19840455>

95. Elaine Ford Deza: **El reto de la democracia digital: hacia una ciudadanía interconectada.** Lima: Jurado Nacional de Elecciones (JNE); Oficina Nacional de Procesos Electorales (ONPE); Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung (KAS); Democracia & Desarrollo Internacional, 2019, 174 p.

"Son cuatro los capítulos que acá se incluyen que reúnen teoría, conceptos, casos, iniciativas, datos, ejemplos y, por supuesto, reflexión y análisis. Los capítulos abarcan: 1. Definiciones sobre Democracia Digital. Se revisa de manera teórica, clara y concisa lo que es la Democracia Digital: qué significa, su alcance y cómo afecta directamente a todos. Se explica la importancia de la e-participación y la deliberación en la era digital. El propósito es demostrar cómo Internet y las TIC pueden aportar favorablemente en la consolidación de la democracia. 2. Ciudadanía Digital: empoderamiento y cambio en la era digital. Se define al Ciudadano 2.0 y se exponen los casos emblemáticos en el Perú sobre cómo la ciudadanía se ha adaptado rápidamente a los procesos de digitalización; así como iniciativas que han logrado cambios y resultados importantes en la sociedad. Además, se destaca la importancia de la relación entre el mundo online y offline. 3. La política en tiempos digitales. Se inicia analizando cómo las redes sociales contribuyen a la polarización, a la desinformación y al surgimiento de populismos. Examina las campañas presidenciales de Obama y Trump; así como el papel de los partidos políticos en el Perú. Incluye los esfuerzos que se han impulsado desde el sector público para implementar las políticas referidas al Gobierno Abierto y la apertura de datos, además, de los procesos de digitalización que se han iniciado para lograr una transformación digital en el sector. 4. Gobernanza de Internet y los Derechos Humanos en línea. Se revisan los conceptos relacionados a la gobernanza de Internet, establecidos en la Cumbre Mundial de la Sociedad de la Información de la Organización de las Naciones Unidas (ONU). Se hace un repaso a los esfuerzos que ya se han emprendido para proteger los derechos humanos online y otros instrumentos internacionales en el marco de la ONU, Unesco y el sistema interamericano a fin de fortalecer el ecosistema digital." (p.26-27)

subjects: civil society, civic engagement, citizen participation & digital media; cyber advocacy / digital activism; e-governance / e-democracy - Peru

<http://bit.ly/33dKil1>

96. Esther Solano, Francisco Brito Cruz, Helena Martins, João Brant, Mariana Valente, Rafael Zanatta: **Secretos y mentiras: WhatsApp y las redes sociales en las elecciones presidenciales de Brasil en 2018.** Buenos Aires: Universidad de Palermo, Facultad de Derecho, Centro de Estudios en Libertad de

Expresión y Acceso a la Información (CELE), 2019, 19 p.

Este artículo tiene como objetivo describir y analizar el uso de las redes sociales, en especial de WhatsApp, en el reciente proceso electoral brasileño, a partir de las siguientes estrategias: Caracterizar el escenario político y el telón de fondo sobre el que se dieron las elecciones, con el crecimiento de la nueva derecha; describir el modo en que las instituciones brasileñas y las plataformas digitales venían lidiando con la regulación electoral y el debate sobre desinformación y noticias falsas; reportar el resultado de algunos estudios empíricos sobre el uso de WhatsApp durante las elecciones; identificar las áreas de sombra y preguntas no respondidas en relación al uso de WhatsApp en las elecciones; y evaluar los caminos a seguir a fin de proteger y promover la libertad de expresión y garantizar los fundamentos esenciales de la democracia y la dinámica funcional de los procesos electorales" (p.3)

subjects: election campaigns; Whatsapp - Brazil

https://www.palermo.edu/Archivos_content/2020/cele/febrero/Secretos-y-mentiras-WhatsApp-y-las-redes-sociales%20.pdf

ASIA & PACIFIC

97. **Social media and political behaviour.** Delhi: Lokniti – Centre for the Study of Developing Societies (CSDS), 2019, 70 p.

"This collaborative report between the Lokniti programme of the Centre for the Study of Developing Societies and Konrad Adenauer Stiftung analyzes the growth of online social networking sites and apps in India and their role in shaping political preferences and attitudes in the recently concluded 2019 Lok Sabha elections. The report is divided into four sections and relies heavily on Lokniti's survey data." (executive summary)

https://www.csdsonline.org/uploads/custom_files/Report-SMPB.pdf

98. Anne Grüne, Kai Hafez, Subekti Priyadharma, Sabrina Schmidt: **Media and transformation in Germany and Indonesia: asymmetrical comparisons and perspectives.** Berlin: Frank & Timme, 2019, 346 p.

Section I. Media and Political Transformation. Introduction / Kai Hafez -- A Pressing Tale of Two Countries: Comparing the Media Systems of Indonesia and Germany / Mira Roehyadhi-Reetz and Martin Löffelholz -- Public Political Communication: Ideologies, Partisanship and Media Freedom in Indonesia / Ade Armando -- Public Political Communication: The Role of Ideologies and Partisanship in Germany / Oliver Hahn and David Liewehr -- Media and Political Transformation in Comparative Perspective: Report of the Roundtable Discussion / Kai Hafez -- **Section II. Media Representation and Racism.** Introduction / Sabrina Schmidt -- Racism and Public Communication in the Context of Transformation: Theoretical Reflections and Comparative Perspectives on Germany and Indonesia / Sabrina Schmidt -- Negotiating Stereotypes, Re-imagining Differences: Chinese Indonesians and the Burden of Cinematic Representation in Post New Order Indonesia / Ratna Noviani -- Representing Migration – Building National Identity: Pictures of Difference and Enmity in German Media / Margreth Lünenborg -- Media Representation and Migration in Comparative Perspective: Report of the Roundtable Discussion / Sabrina Schmidt -- **Section III. Internet and Counter Public Sphere.** Introduction / Subekti Priyadharma -- Dimensions of Comparison of German/Indonesian Online Public Spheres / Subekti Priyadharma -- Digital Transformation of Counterpublic Spheres / Jeffrey Wimmer -- Internet and Counter Public Sphere in Comparative Perspective: Report of the Roundtable Discussion / Nunik M. Hartoyo -- **Section IV. Popular Culture and Democracy.** Introduction / Anne Grüne -- Popular Culture as Agora: The Extension of Venues of Representation and Participation in and through Popular Culture / Randa Aboubakr -- Dys/Functions of Popular Culture in Democratic Transformation: Comparative Perspectives on Germany and Indonesia / Anne Grüne -- Popular Culture and the Field of Political Contestation in Post-Reformation Indonesia / Yasraf A. Piliang -- Popular Culture and Democracy in Comparative Perspective: Report of the Roundtable Discussion / Anne Grüne.

99. Jamie J. Gruffydd-Jones: **Citizens and condemnation: strategic uses of international human rights pressure in authoritarian states.** In: Comparative political studies (CPS), vol. 52, nr. 4, 2019, p.579-612

"Governments with strict control over the information that their citizens hear from foreign sources are regular targets of human rights pressure, but we know little about how this information matters in the domestic realm. I argue that authoritarian regimes strategically pass on certain types of external pressure to their public to "internationalize" human rights violations, making citizens view human rights in terms of defending their nation internationally rather than in terms of individual violations, and making them more likely to be

satisfied with their government's behavior. I find strong support for this model through statistical analysis of Chinese state media reports of external human rights pressure and a survey experiment on Chinese citizens' responses to pressure on women's rights. This analysis demonstrates that authoritarian regimes may be able to manipulate international human rights diplomacy to help them retain the support of their population while suppressing their human rights." (abstract)

<https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/10.1177/0010414018784066>

100. Budi Irawanto: **Making it personal: the campaign battle on social media in Indonesia's 2019 presidential election.** Singapore: ISEAS - Yusof Ishak Institute, 2019, 11 p.

"Ranked fourth in the number of Facebook users in the world in 2018, Indonesia has witnessed increasing social media usage as a strategic platform for political campaigns since the third direct presidential election in 2014. Due to their accessibility and relatively low cost, social media platforms are extensively used by both the Joko Widodo and Prabowo Subianto camps to broadcast short and punchy messages directly to voters. Prabowo sees social media as the means to offset the incumbent president's advantage of having favourable coverage by the mainstream media. Nevertheless, Widodo still has an edge over Prabowo in the number of online supporters. Reflecting the general nature of Indonesian politics and election campaign dynamics, the social media campaigning by both camps have focused on personal attacks against their opponents while highlighting their own candidates' personal appeal. There is hardly room for meaningful policy discourse; in any case, policy-related postings draw little enthusiasm from the netizens." (executive summary)

https://www.iseas.edu.sg/images/pdf/ISEAS_Perspective_2019_28.pdf

101. Carine Jaquet: **Media and the 2015 general elections.** In: Lisa Brooten, Jane Madlyn McElhone, Gayathry Venkiteswaran (eds.): Myanmar media in transition: legacies, challenges and change. Singapore: ISEAS, 2019, p.251-264

"The first section of the chapter provides a brief overview of the legal framework that defines the concept of media space, with a specific focus on election day. Regulations included constraints on journalists' ability to cover the elections, which affected their access to polling stations. The second section presents two very different -and often diametrically opposed - views held by the Union Election Commission (UEC) leadership and private media representatives. The root causes of the deeply entrenched mistrust that I observed will be placed in the context of recent private media expansion in the country following the lifting of pre-publication censorship. This includes very different institutional cultures, fundamental disagreements about the role of private media, and diverging political preferences. As a result of the mistrust, there were numerous missed opportunities that could have improved communication among key stakeholders and, in turn, increased awareness about the voting process among the general public. That being said, on election day, media played a fundamental role in legitimizing the vote and enabling a wider acceptance of the results." (p.252)

<https://www.degruyter.com/viewbooktoc/product/547269>

102. Nyi Nyi Kyaw: **Facebooking in Myanmar: from hate speech to fake news to partisan political communication.** Singapore: ISEAS Yusof Ishak Institute, 2019, 10 p.

"Facebook is the Internet in Myanmar, and it presents both opportunities for and challenges to the government, the opposition, and the people in a country that is in transition. Facebook has gained notoriety as a platform for hate speech and fake news in Myanmar over the past seven years. Facebook has removed hundreds of accounts and pages allied with or supportive of the Myanmar military, or engaged in coordinated deceptive behaviour. The National League for Democracy government has sought to control and regulate social media by establishing a social media monitoring body and preparing a cyber law, but without much impact to date. Both Facebook's close monitoring of accounts and defamation suits have made Facebook users in Myanmar more cautious, but supporters of the National League for Democracy, the military and opposition parties still rely heavily on Facebook for partisan political communication." (executive summary)

https://www.iseas.edu.sg/images/pdf/ISEAS_Perspective_2019_36.pdf

103. Sangeeta Mahapatra, Johannes Plagemann: **Polarisation and politicisation: the social media strategies of Indian political parties.** Hamburg: GIGA German Institute of Global and Area Studies, 2019, 14 p.

"Ahead of the general election in April and May 2019, Indian political parties are using social media aggressively to propagate their ideology, mobilise public opinion, set policy agendas, and discredit detractors. Since the 2014 general election, India's two major political parties – the Bharatiya Janata Party, which currently leads the coalition government, and the Indian National Congress, the main opposition party – have invested heavily in digital political campaigning." (abstract)

https://www.giga-hamburg.de/en/system/files/publications/gf_asien_1903_en.pdf

104. Silvia Majó-Vázquez, Subhayan Mukerjee, Taberez Ahmed Neyazi, Rasmus Kleis Nielsen: **Online audience engagement with legacy and digital-born news media in the 2019 Indian elections.** Oxford: Reuters Institute for the Study of Journalism, 2019, 16 p.

"In this factsheet, we study online audience engagement with legacy and digital-born news media across social media platforms (Facebook and Twitter) and the open web during the 2019 Indian General Election on the basis of data collected between 11 April and 19 May. We analyse cross-platform online audience engagement with a sample of 101 major Indian news media during an election in which more than five thousand candidates ran for the 543 available seats in the Lok Sabha, the lower house of the Indian parliament, and nine hundred million eligible voters were called to the polls in the largest democratic election in the world." (publisher)

https://reutersinstitute.politics.ox.ac.uk/sites/default/files/2019-06/Maj%C3%B3-V%C3%A1zquez_Social_media_and_news_in_the_Indian_election_FINAL.pdf

105. Heiko Pleines: **Berichterstattung über öffentliche Proteste in Kasachstan: Medienkontrolle als Quelle politischer Macht.** In: Zentralasien-Analysen, vol. 138, 2019, p.2-5

"Die Berichterstattung der kasachstanischen Massenmedien über Proteste im Lande folgt einer klaren Linie. Kleinere Proteste werden ignoriert. Wenn über größere Demonstrationen berichtet wird, kommen ihre Vertreter nicht zu Wort und ihre Forderungen werden nicht erwähnt. Stattdessen werden der illegale Charakter der Proteste und das friedliche Verhalten der Polizei betont. So gibt es auf Seiten der Polizei Verletzte, auf Seiten der Demonstranten nur Verhaftete, also potentielle Täter. Gleichzeitig inszeniert sich der Präsident des Landes als Versöhner, der die Polizei mäßigt und einen Dialog anbietet. Das Maximum an innerhalb Kasachstans möglicher kritischer Distanz demonstriert die Wirtschaftszeitschrift *Ekspert-Kasachstan*. Sie widerspricht aber nicht der offiziellen Linie, sondern verzichtet nur auf ihre Wiedergabe. Ihre distanzierte Berichterstattung ist deshalb ohne Vorwissen nicht einzuordnen. Die vereinzelt kritischen Stimmen bei Wremja und Megapolis gehen in der Menge entgegengesetzter Stellungnahmen ebenfalls unter, wenn nicht von vornherein eine kritische Haltung beim Leser vorhanden ist." (p.5)

<https://www.laender-analysen.de/zentralasien-analysen/138/ZentralasienAnalysen138.pdf>

106. Talal Raza: **Mapping digital disinformation around elections: a case study of Pakistan's 2018 general elections.** Washington, DC: Center for International Media Assistance (CIMA), 2019

"The 2018 general election represented one of the first times digital disinformation occurred on a massive scale in Pakistan. This report examines different forms of disinformation that circulated online in the lead up to the 2018 elections and its impact on the country's political discourse, and considers methods to counter disinformation in Pakistan and elsewhere. Ultimately, combating this growing problem will require a variety of stakeholders to work toward a multi-pronged, collaborative response. Around 65 percent of Pakistanis aged 16-34 consume news through the internet. The rapid spread of disinformation online enables an arsenal of falsities, then used by individuals or groups to target a political candidate. Setting the record straight once disinformation begins circulating online is incredibly hard to do." (key findings) <https://www.cima.ned.org/publication/mapping-online-disinformation-around-pakistan-2018-general-elections/>

107. Ronojoy Sen, Katharina Naumann, Vani Swarupa Murali: **The impact of digital media on the 2019 Indian general election.** Singapore: Institute of South Asian Studies; Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung (KAS), 2019, 28 p.

"The 2019 Indian general election saw the widespread and innovative use of digital media and technology. Most political parties employed digital media extensively for campaigning and voter mobilisation. This extensive use of digital media was due to nearly half of India's 900 million eligible voters having access to the Internet and social media. The country has around 300 million Facebook users and over 200 million on WhatsApp, which is more than any other country. Indeed, the 2019 election was dubbed by many as the 'WhatsApp' election. In addition, millions in India use other media platforms such as the regional language platform ShareChat and the globally popular TikTok. The Institute of South Asian Studies at the National University of Singapore and the Konrad Adenauer Stiftung organised a joint workshop titled 'Digital Media, Politics and Elections in India' on 28 June 2019. The event brought together researchers, policymakers and representatives of digital media companies. This report largely draws upon the discussions at the workshop. It focuses on two key areas. First, the new campaign strategies used in 2019, such as different types of political rhetoric, the use of vernacular language mediums and the seamless transition between the online and offline space. Second, the imperatives of regulation and how they relate to artificial intelligence, ethics and state institutions." (executive summary)

<https://www.isas.nus.edu.sg/wp-content/uploads/2019/11/ISAS-Special-Report-Impact-of-Digital-Media-Full.pdf>

108. Johannes Vüllers, Elisa Schwarz: **The power of words: state reactions to protest announcements.** In: *Comparative political studies*, vol. 52, nr. 3, 2019, p.347-381

"Organizations often announce their protest activities prior to their implementation to mobilize awareness, recruit supporters, and receive media attention. We are interested in the effectiveness of protest announcements—that is, under what conditions governments make concessions to avoid having an announced protest take place. Governments assess the costs and benefits of providing concessions by taking into account the level of credible threat of the announced protest and the costs related to concessions. We test these assumptions with a unique data set on protest announcements and concessions in Nepal (2007-2010). Using cross-sectional regressions, we demonstrate that protest announcements by unions, announcements with highly threatening tactics and announcements with minimal demands will bring about concessions from the government. We contribute to the growing literature on different protest tactics by providing systematic empirical evidence, for the first time, on the effectiveness of mere protest announcements." (abstract)

<https://doi.org/10.1177/0010414018784059>

EUROPE

109. Darija Fabijanic, Hendrik Sittig (eds.): **A pillar of democracy on shaky ground: public service media in South East Europe.** Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung (KAS); Media Programme South East Europe, 2019, vi, 236 p.

Public Service Media and Its Future: Legitimacy in the Digital Age (the German case) / Daphne Wolter -- Survey on the Perception of Public Service Media in South East Europe -- Public Broadcasting in Albania: Between Legacy and Future Opportunities / Ilda Londo -- Public Service Media in Bosnia-Herzegovina: A Crisis of Legitimacy and Sustainability / Lejla Turcilo -- Public Service Media in Bulgaria: Lack of Sustainability / Orlin Spassov -- Public Service Radio and Television in Croatia: at the Service of the Public or Politics? / Viktorija Car -- Kosovo's Public Broadcaster: Insufficient Editorial Independence and Management Competence / Driton Qeriqi -- The Story of an Unfinished Transformation to True Public Service Media: The Case of Teleradio Moldova / Nadine Gogu - - Public Service Media in Montenegro: a Leaf Aflutter in the Wind / Nataša Ružić -- Macedonian Radio Television in Need of New Professional Standards / Dragan Sekulovski -- Public Service Media in Romania: The Battle for Independence from Politics / Romina Surugiu, Liana Ionescu -- Public Service Media in Serbia: A State of Flux / Mirosljub Radojkovic.

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

110. Paul Butcher: **Disinformation and democracy: the home front in the information war.** Brussels: European Policy Centre, 2019, 22 p.

"Efforts to fight the spread of disinformation have had mixed results. Self-regulation by online platforms such as Twitter or Facebook puts a great deal of power in their hands, with potentially negative effects on independent news outlets that depend on social media for their outreach. State regulation, meanwhile, raises concerns of censorship. There is a danger that methods intended to reduce disinformation, implemented clumsily or without sufficient regard for their effects, will actually exacerbate the anti-establishment feeling that drives disinformation in the first place. Just as the disinformation problem can, to a great extent, be traced back to wider structural faults in the political system, the solution, too, must be partly structural. There must be a shift in commercial practices to disrupt the commercial motivations driving disinformation, make online platforms more fair, transparent and open, and reduce the pressure on media outlets to compete for attention." (executive summary)

https://wms.flexious.be/editor/plugins/imagemanager/content/2140/PDF/2019/190130_Disinformationanddemocracy_PB.pdf

111. Marius Dragomir: **Media capture in Europe.** Media Development Investment Fund (MDIF), 2019, 25 p.

"The collusion between the political class and media owners [in Central and Eastern Europe] has reached unprecedented levels, leading to a phenomenon known as media capture, a situation where most or all of the news media institutions are operating as part of a government-business cartel that controls and manipulates the flow of information with the aim of protecting their unrestricted and exclusive access to public resources." (back cover)

<https://www.mdif.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/07/MDIF-Report-Media-Capture-in-Europe.pdf>

112. Semir Dzebo: **The business of misinformation: Bosnia and Herzegovina. Lying for profit.** Budapest: Center for Media, Data and Society (CMDS), 2019, 8 p.

"The websites creating misinformation content in Bosnia and Herzegovina can be classified into four categories based on their financial and/or political motivations and the extent to

which they provide valuable journalistic contributions. The majority of misinformation websites are motivated solely by profit which they generate via Google AdSense. Established media outlets engage in misinformation practices either to compete for readers' attention or on behalf of their political patrons. Two relatively secretive websites have established themselves as influential leaders in misinformative propaganda, primarily preoccupied with benefiting their political patrons rather than obtaining profits. Due to secrecy and lack of regulation, it is extremely difficult to establish the financial background of these websites." (Main findings, p.1)

<https://cmds.ceu.edu/sites/cmcs.ceu.hu/files/attachment/basicpage/1652/businessofmisinformationbosnia.pdf>

113. Richard Fletcher, Joy Jenkins: **Polarisation and the news media in Europe.** European Parliamentary Research Service (EPRS), 2019, 49 p.

"Across Europe there is as yet little evidence to support the idea that increased exposure to news featuring like-minded or opposing views leads to the widespread polarisation of attitudes. Although some studies have found that both can strengthen the attitudes of a minority who already hold strong views. Most studies of news use on social media have failed to find evidence of echo chambers and/or 'filter bubbles', where people are over-exposed to like-minded views. Some studies even find evidence that it increases the likelihood of exposure to opposing views. The extent to which people self-select news sources in Europe based on their political preferences, as well as the extent to which news outlets produce partisan coverage, still varies greatly by country. In addition to differences between European countries, comparative research often tends to show that the United States of America has much higher levels of partisan news production, consumption and polarisation, making it difficult to generalise from these findings. There are large gaps in our understanding of the relationship between the news media and polarisation, particularly outside Western and Northern Europe, and particularly concerning our knowledge of new, more partisan digital-born news sources." (

https://reutersinstitute.politics.ox.ac.uk/sites/default/files/2019-03/Polarisation_and_the_news_media_in_Europe.pdf

114. Jozef Michal Mintal, Alex Rusnák: **The business of misinformation: Slovakia. Snake oil spills onto the web.** Budapest: Center for Media, Data and Society (CMDS), 2019, 12 p.

"The presented report looks at 49 major Slovak disinformation and misinformation websites and sketches out their ownership as well as financial background. The report succeeds in identifying the ownership or operational structure behind 35 websites. In terms of financial data, the report canvasses four sources of income: tax designation, e-commerce, crowdfunding, and advertising. In conclusion, the Slovak misinformation and disinformation website scene appears to be run by multiple independent entities using various business models to sustain operation. Transparency and accountability remain an issue in most of the cases: Most of the websites with an unclear or concealed background are health and lifestyle related; 57% of websites were established during 2013-2016; Out of 14 health and lifestyle websites only one does not display ads or sells goods and services; Out of 49 websites, 38 either display ads or sell goods and services." (main findings, p.1)

<https://cmds.ceu.edu/business-misinformation-slovakia-snake-oil-spills-web>

115. Natalja Rjabinska: **Die ukrainische Medienlandschaft: divers, aber politisiert.** In: Ukraine-Analysen, nr. 215, 2019, p.2-5

"Laut ukrainischen Journalisten und Medienaktivisten hat sich die Lage der Medien in der Ukraine seit dem Euromaidan 2013/2014 in einigen Aspekten verbessert. Die Medien können freier berichten, die Regierung aktiver kontrollieren und sie fühlen sich vom Staat weniger unter Druck gesetzt. Gleichzeitig bestehen nennenswerte Einschränkungen, z. B. hinsichtlich der Unabhängigkeit und Pluralität der Medien. Einige Probleme sind heute gar akuter als vor fünf Jahren." (Zusammenfassung)

subjects: media landscapes & media systems; freedom of expression - Ukraine

<https://www.laender-analysen.de/ukraine/pdf/UkraineAnalysen215.pdf>

116. Hendrik Sittig, Darija Fabijanic (eds.): **Strong majority in South East Europe: public service media are important for democracy. Results of KAS Media Programme's survey on significance of public service media in ten countries of South East Europe.** Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung (KAS), Media Programme South East Europe, 2019, 5 p.

"The Media Programme South East Europe of the Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung (KAS) has taken a closer look at the current situation and developments of public service media in South East Europe the last couple of months. In a current representative opinion poll, over 10 000 people from all ten countries, which are covered by the Media Programme, were interviewed. How important do people find public service media for democracy? How much do they trust them? How should they be financed and what content shall be broadcast? And are PSM considered politically independent? ...Hereinafter you'll find the summarised results for the entire region and some special findings for the individual countries." (p.1)

<http://bit.ly/2xtVR1E>

117. Denis Stukal, Sergey Sanovich, Richard A. Bonneau, Joshua A. Tucker: **The use of Twitter bots in Russian political communication.** Washington, DC: PONARS Eurasia, 2019, 10 p.

"Our analysis of millions of Russian tweets over 2014-2018 reveals that bots make up a large proportion of the Russian political Twittersphere. However, an important lesson from our region is that one cannot assume that simply because there are bots present in the Russian political Twittersphere that they are pro-Kremlin. Instead, as it turns out, pro-opposition, pro-Kiev, and neutral bots proliferate as well. We therefore also developed machine learning models that allow us to distinguish between three major groups of political bots in Russia at scale, including pro-Kremlin, pro-opposition, and pro-Kyiv bots. It is worth noting, though, that the fourth residual category of bots that we call neutral actually make up a plurality of these bot-orientation types. Our preliminary analysis of bot activity shows that across the entire data set, bots mainly seem to be being used to amplify political messages. In the case of neutral bots, amplification is conducted via tweeting repetitive texts, whereas non-neutral bots achieve this via retweeting. It appears that the sources of retweets from Russian political bots are either mass media with strong political orientation or prominent political figures. Exciting topics for future research would include more deeply diving into the topics of the messages shared by bots, better understanding whether the target audience for these shared messages are humans or other computer algorithms (e.g., to influence search rankings), and testing hypotheses related to over-time variation in the use of political bots, both in Russia and beyond." (conclusion)

http://www.ponarseurasia.org/sites/default/files/policy-memos-pdf/Peppm564_Stukal-Sanovich-Bonneau-Tucker_Jan2019_0.pdf

118. Judit Szakács: **The business of misinformation: Hungary. Pushing politics, picking pockets.** Budapest: Center for Media, Data and Society (CMDS), 2019, 20 p.

"It is almost impossible to obtain information about who is behind Hungarian misinformation websites;

financial information about them is even harder to come by; Hungarian misinformation websites fall on the spectrum from purely ideological sites to simple moneymaking machines; Facebook appears to be the almost exclusive source of traffic for misinformation websites in Hungary; Misinformation websites focusing on generating income are often abandoned and then brought back to life using a different domain name; The Facebook page of misinformation websites is stable and keeps directing users to the ever-changing urls of the websites; The websites' posts are spread via Facebook pages and groups that often bear names unrelated to the website. In a lot of cases, this can be because the websites' names have changed. But we also found signs of an underground trade of Facebook groups and pages; The revenue generated by placing ads on a website may not be significant, but Hungarian misinformation websites appear to have at least a couple of sister-sites; At the money-making end of the spectrum, lots of misinformation websites appear to be controlled by few individuals/groups, and some individuals/groups appear to run a high number of misinformation websites; One of the groups identified as operating a number of misinformation websites can be linked to a network of political organizations that have been accused of fraud in the 2014 and 2018 general elections in Hungary." (main findings, p.1)

<https://cmds.ceu.edu/sites/cmcs.ceu.hu/files/attachment/basicpage/1676/businessofmisinformationhungaryfinal.pdf>

MIDDLE EAST / WESTERN ASIA & NORTH AFRICA

119. G Harindranath, Yingqin Zheng Evronia Azer: **Revisiting leadership in information and communication technology (ICT)-enabled activism: a study of Egypt's grassroots human rights groups.** In: new media & society, vol. 21, nr. 5, 2019, p.1141-1169

"Scholars argue that contemporary movements in the age of social media are leaderless and self-organised. However, the concept of connective leadership has been put forward to highlight the need for movements to have figures who connect entities together. This study conducts a qualitative research of 30 interviews of human rights groups in the 2011 Egyptian revolution to address the question of how leadership is performed in information and communication technology-enabled activism. The article reconceptualises connective leadership as decentred, emergent and collectively performed, and provides a broader and richer account of leaders' roles, characteristics and challenges." (abstract)

<https://doi.org/10.1177/1461444818821375>

120. Nirvana El Saied: **Satire and protest: the Middle East through Egyptian cartoons.** Oxford: Reuters Institute for the Study of Journalism, 2019, 23 p.

"This paper aims at examining how Egyptian popular culture shapes perception of the Israeli – Palestinian conflict through the widespread medium of political cartoons. The paper examines cartoons published in Egyptian newspapers after the American president, Donald Trump, announced in 2017 that the USA move its embassy in Israel to Jerusalem." (p.2)

<https://reutersinstitute.politics.ox.ac.uk/sites/default/files/2019-08/Nirvana%20Egyptian%20cartoons.pdf>

121. **Journalists' toolkit on sustainable lifestyles: with inspirations, writing tips and visual aids.** Brussels: CIDSE, 2019, 19 p. also published in French, German, Portuguese and Spanish

"This toolkit is for all journalists and communicators who would like to approach and delve into the topic of sustainable lifestyles. In here you will find advice from people working in the field who shared their perspective on finding the most compelling stories, visually representing them, and reaching out to editors. Additionally, professional communicators shared in this toolkit their experience on how to talk to broad audiences about sustainable lifestyles, how to catch their attention, and raise awareness. This document was developed by CIDSE, the international family of Catholic social justice organizations, in the framework of the sustainable lifestyles campaign "Change for the Planet - Care for the People". CIDSE has been involved in climate justice for years, but only more recently we started focusing more closely on sustainable lifestyles. It seemed more and more urgent to stress that, additionally to the changes needed at the political level, we also need to radically shift our behaviors and personify that change that we want to see and communication plays a crucial role in supporting and provoking such a shift. While still being active at global level and lobbying for justice in the political system managing climate, we also believe in the power of people to create massive change with their coordinated personal efforts." (introduction)
<https://www.cidse.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/10/EN-Journalists-Toolkit-Sustainable-lifestyles-March-2019.pdf>

122. Alex Iván Arévalo Salinas, Griselda Vilar Sastre, Marcial García López (eds.): **Comunicación y cambio social.** Valencia: Tirant Humanidades, 2019, 241 p.

Parte I. Comunicación para el cambio social y la sensibilización. ¿A qué nos referimos cuando hablamos de comunicación, ciudadanía y cambio social? / Alejandro Barranquero Carretero -- Principios y valores inspiradores de una comunicación para el cambio social en las organizaciones / Juan I. Pagola Carte, Javier Erro Sala, Lohitzune Zuloaga Lojo -- Reflexiones en torno a la educación para la ciudadanía global (ECG) para construir una cultura de paz / María Martínez Lirola -- Representación de modelos familiares en la publicidad convencional. La inclusión como estrategia comunicativa / Marta Gil Ramírez, Ruth Gómez de Travesedo Rojas -- Publicidad transmedia en campañas de concienciación social: Una estrategia eficaz para movilizar al usuario / Cristina González Oñate, Carlos Fanjul Peyró -- La iniciativa ¿Hablamos?, ¿Parlem?, Un ejemplo de participación ciudadana por la paz social / Paloma López-Villafranca, Isabel Ruiz-Mora, Silvia Olmedo-Salar -- Las redes sociales como mecanismo de empoderamiento de las ONGD. El caso de Acción contra el Hambre, Ayuda en Acción y Oxfam Intermón / Raquel Martínez Sanz, Judith Arrillaga Pérez -- **Parte II. Comunicación y conflictos.** El corresponsal de guerra de hotel: ¿ficción o realidad? / Eva Lavín de las Heras -- Deficiencias en comunicación frente al terrorismo yihadista / Carlos Igualada Tolosa -- Utilización persuasiva de los recursos retóricos en redes sociales por parte de la prensa convencional: la guerra en Siria a través de Twitter / María Solano Altaba, José Francisco Serrano Ocea -- El Conflicto Político de la Postverdad. El caso de Donald Trump en Twitter / Concha Pérez Curiel, Miguel Ángel Martín López, Antonio Montoya Sánchez -- La criminalización radical del enemigo como estrategia del Estado nacional y las élites en la lucha por las tierras indígenas / Carlos del Valle Rojas -- Los migrantes y la construcción de su identidad cultural a través de las TIC. El caso de los migrantes mexicanos en Estados Unidos / Enrique Vaquerizo Domínguez -- **Parte III. Imagen, comunicación audiovisual y transformación social.** Ken Loach: La voz de los desheredados, señas de identidad de un humanista / Mercedes Miguel Borrás, Alberto Úbeda-Portugués -- Un conflicto social: La violencia de género en el cortometraje de ficción español / Ana Isabel Cea Navas -- Plataforma de Afectados por las Hipotecas y sus videos de Youtube: Un análisis de los formatos y sus principales tendencias / Alex Iván Arévalo Salinas, Griselda Vilar Sastre -- La "paz" representada en los bancos de imágenes en Internet. Estudio de casos / Javier Trabadelo Robles.

subjects: communication for social change; conflict-sensitive / peace communication; nonprofit public relations - Spain

123. Sarah Cummings, Nancy White, Michiel Schoenmakers, Victor van Reijswoud, Martine Koopman, Chris Zielinski, Cavin Mugarura, Ramin Assaand, Srividya Harish: **Checklist for the development of portals for international development.** In: Knowledge Management for Development Journal, vol. 14, nr. 1, 2019, p.83-94

"This guideline has been developed by the authors in a collaborative manner over the period May 2018-May 2019 in consultation with the Knowledge Management for Development (KM4Dev) community. It is designed to provide guidance for development organizations who are setting up portals –also known as knowledge portals, hubs and websites– as a way of counteracting what is known as portal proliferation syndrome. The guideline provides a checklist of issues which are important in the development of portals, covering what to take into account before starting, during the design phase and implementation, and technical standards and specifications. The checklist will be further developed to identify the most important issues." (p.83)

<https://www.km4journal.org/index.php/km4dj/article/view/384>

124. Michael Lawrence, Rachel Tavernor (eds.): **Global humanitarianism and media culture.** Manchester: Manchester University Press, 2019, x, 288 p.

Introduction: Global humanitarianism and media culture / Michael Lawrence and Rachel Tavernor -- **Part I: Histories of humanity.** 1 'United Nations children' in Hollywood cinema: Juvenile actors and humanitarian sentiment in the 1940s / Michael Lawrence -- 2 Classical antiquity as humanitarian narrative: The Marshall Plan films about Greece / Katerina Loukopoulou -- 3 'The most potent public relations tool ever devised'? The United States Peace Corps in the early 1960s / Agnieszka Sobocinska -- **Part II: Narratives of humanitarianism.** 4 The naive republic of aid: Grassroots exceptionalism in humanitarian memoir / Emily Bauman -- 5 'Telegenically dead Palestinians': Cinema, news media and perception management of the Gaza conflicts / Shohini Chaudhuri -- 6 The Unknown Famine: Television and the politics of British humanitarianism / Andrew Jones -- **Part III: Reporting refuge and risk.** 7 European borderscapes: The management of migration between care and control / Pierluigi Musarò -- 8 The role of aid agencies in the media portrayal of children in Za'atari refugee camp / Toby Fricker -- 9 Selling the lottery to earn salvation: Journalism practice, risk and humanitarian communication / Jairo Lugo-Ocando and Gabriel Andrade -- **Part IV: Capitalism, consumption and charity.** 10 Consumption, global humanitarianism and childhood / Laura Suski -- 11 Liking visuals and visually liking on Facebook: From starving children to satirical saviours / Rachel Tavernor -- 12 The corporate karma carnival: Offline and online games, branding and humanitarianism at the Roskilde Festival / Lene Bull Christiansen and Mette Fog Olwig.
<http://www.oapen.org/search?identifier=1004271>

125. Kaarina Nikunen: **Media solidarities: emotions, power and justice in the digital age.** Los Angeles: Sage, 2019, viii, 199 p.

"Drawing on social theory, political economy and cultural studies, 'Media Solidarities' explores the way in which media can both enable and obstruct meaningful bonds of solidarity and positive social change. Written in a highly approachable style, it ties theory to contemporary world events and media discourses through a series of examples and case studies. The book offers an analytical toolkit to critically understand media narratives of representation, participation and production." (back cover)
<http://dx.doi.org/10.4135/9781529715019>

126. Donnalyn Pompper: **Climate and sustainability communication: global perspectives.** paperback ed. London; New York: Routledge, 2019, x, 149 p.

Introduction – Beyond the Business Case: Building Upon Traditional Approaches and Opening New Spaces for Multiple Perspectives on Climate and Sustainability Communication / Donnalyn Pompper -- 1. Mass Communication Research in Sustainability Science: Moving Toward an Engaged Approach to Address Society's Sustainability Dilemma / Hollie Smith, Brianna Suldovsky, and Laura Lindenfeld -- 2. Who Is Responsible for Climate Change? Attribution of Responsibility, News Media, and South Koreans' Perceived Risk of Climate Change / Jeongheon JC Chang, Sei-Hill Kim, Jae Chul Shim, and Dong Hoon Ma -- 3. Marketplace Advocacy by the U.S. Fossil Fuel Industries: Issues of Representation and Environmental Discourse / Barbara Miller Gaither and T. Kenn Gaither -- 4. Digital Media, Cycle of Contention, and Sustainability of Environmental Activism: The Case of Anti-PX Protests in China / Jun Liu -- 5. Media's Role in Enhancing Sustainable Development in Zambia / Carrie Young and Katherine McComas -- 6. "Maybe Yes, Maybe No?": Testing the Indirect Relationship of News Use through Ambivalence and Strength of Policy Position on Public Engagement with Climate Change / Jay D. Hmielowski and Erik C. Nisbet -- 7. Communicating Sustainability Online: An Examination of Corporate, Nonprofit, and University Websites / Holly Ott, Ruoxu Wang, and Denise Bortree.

127. Pradip Thomas: **Communication for social change: context, social movements and the digital.** Los Angeles et al.: Sage, 2019, viii, 216 p.

Section 1: Dealing with Context. Accounting for Context in Communication for Social Change -- Anti-Context: Infrastructure Struggles in India: Between Maoism and the State -- **Section 2: What Can CSC Theory Learn from Social Movements.** Social Movements, Communications and Social Change: An Introduction -- Learning from a Social Movement: The Case of the Right to Information Movement -- **Section 3: Digital Interventions in Social Change: Opportunities and Challenges.** Digital Humanitarianism: Challenges and Opportunities -- Contemporary Digital Alternatives: Community Informatics, The Case of Telecomunicaciones Indígenas Comunitarias and the Information Commons -- Making the Digital Count: E-Government, Public Sector Software and Social Change -- The Other Side of the Digital: E-Waste. <http://dx.doi.org/10.4135/9789353287658>

AFRICA, SUB-SAHARAN

128. Abhijit Banerjee, Eliana La Ferrara, Victor H. Orozco-Olvera: **The entertaining way to behavioral change: fighting HIV with MTV.** Washington, DC: World Bank Group, 2019, 45 p.

"This paper tests the effectiveness of an entertainment education television series, MTV Shuga, aimed at providing information and changing attitudes and behaviors related to HIV/AIDS. Using a simple model, the paper shows that "edutainment" can work through an individual or a social channel. This study is a randomized controlled trial conducted in urban Nigeria, where young viewers were exposed to MTV Shuga or a placebo television series. Among those exposed to MTV Shuga, the trial created additional variation in the social messages they received and the people with whom they watched the show. The study finds significant improvements in knowledge and attitudes toward HIV and risky sexual behavior. Treated subjects are twice as likely to get tested for HIV eight months after the intervention. The study also finds reductions in sexually transmitted diseases among women. These effects are stronger for viewers who reported being more involved with the narrative, consistent with the psychological underpinnings of edutainment." (abstract)

<http://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/518151568049461993/pdf/The-Entertaining-Way-to-Behavioral-Change-Fighting-HIV-with-MTV.pdf>

129. Leyla Tavernaro-Haidarian: **Makeovers made over: Ubuntu and decolonization in reality TV.** In: *Television & New Media*, 2019

"Narratives about Africa are often shaped by deficit discourses that frame "development" as an instrument for advancing the interests of global capitalism. From within this neoliberal view, Africa has to "catch up" to and "be taught" how to emulate and achieve the standards promulgated in mainstream media. Through the lens of an alternative realism, however, such narratives can be reshaped. The African philosophy of ubuntu is one example of a deeply relational ethic from within which development can be reconceptualized as "freedom" in terms of democratic ideals and which can be used as a guiding principle for media work and the refashioning of (reality television) images." (abstract)

<https://doi.org/10.1177/1527476419836677>

130. Gilbert K. M. Tietah, Margaret I. Amoakohene, Marquita S. Smith: **Continuity in change: a history of radio for national development.** In: *Radio Journal*, vol. 17, nr. 2, 2019, p.217-234

"In this article, we assert and demonstrate a particular and enduring adaptability of radio in tandem with observable temporal shifts in development communication theory and practice in Africa. Specifically, we use the historical research method to explore and explain the ideological discourses, polity contours and social forces that have overlain the role of radio as both an index and an instrument of development in Ghana. The evidence reveals that radio has transitioned through three key milestones in how the technology has been appropriated and applied to national development efforts: from transplantation, through transmission, to transaction. Each of these phases coincides, incidentally, with paradigm shifts in development communication theorizing: from modernization through diffusion to participation. They also coincide, broadly, with three distinctive epochs of ideological shifts in the historical accounting on radio for development in Ghana: from British imperial hegemony, through post-independence command-and-control, to contemporary liberal pluralism." (abstract)

https://doi.org/10.1386/rjao_00006_1

ASIA & PACIFIC

131. Kalinga Seneviratne (ed.): **Mindful communication for sustainable development: perspectives from Asia.** New Delhi et al.: Sage, 2018, xiv, 353 p.

"The model of journalism we practice in Asia is an adversarial one driven by conflict reporting, a model we have borrowed from the West. This book is an outcome of a project implemented by the Faculty of Communication Arts of Chulalongkorn University and funded by the International Program for the Development of Communications (IPDC) of UNESCO. The project incorporates Asian philosophical ideas and communication theories emanating from Buddhist, Hindu, and Confucius teachings for developing a curriculum to train Asian journalists. It is designed to frame a new paradigm of reporting that could form a new approach to development communication. It covers areas such as realizing social harmony, protecting nature and environment, respecting cultural diversity, and encouraging sufficiency economic models. This book focuses on using such a path of communication to promote sustainable development." (preface)

<http://dx.doi.org/10.4135/9789353280697>

132. Susan Banki, Ja Seng Ing: **Precarity and risk in Myanmar's media: a longitudinal analysis of natural disaster coverage by 'The Irrawaddy'.** In: Lisa Brooten, Jane Madlyn McElhone, Gayathry Venkiteswaran (eds.): *Myanmar media in transition: legacies, challenges and change.* Singapore: ISEAS, 2019, p.177-200

"In this chapter we use the twin concepts of precarity and mobilization to explore the tensions associated with media reporting about Myanmar over time, analysing the reporting of the (formerly) exiled media publication *The Irrawaddy*. The chapter explores coverage through an examination of the sources utilized and the substantive content and tone of the articles. We begin by reviewing *The Irrawaddy's* history and then position it through the lenses of mobility and precarity. After a discussion of methods, we compare the coverage in *The Irrawaddy* of three natural disasters, in both the English and the Burmese editions, and supplement our analysis with interviews with members of staff. Our findings indicate that risks associated with reporting have lessened considerably, but tension remains as *The Irrawaddy* is hamstrung by conflicting goals that influence its coverage." (p.177-178)

<https://www.degruyter.com/viewbooktoc/product/547269>

133. Kellee S. Tsai, Qingyan Wang: **Charitable crowdfunding in China: an emergent channel for setting policy agendas?.** In: *The China Quarterly*, nr. 240, 2019, p.936-966

"Social media in China has not only become a popular means of communication, but also expanded the interaction between the government and online citizens. Why have some charitable crowdfunding campaigns had agenda-setting influence on public policy, while others have had limited or no impact? Based on an original database of 188 charitable crowdfunding projects currently active on Sina Weibo, we observe that over 80 per cent of long-term campaigns do not have explicit policy aspirations. Among those pursuing policy objectives, however, nearly two-thirds have had either agenda-setting influence or contributed to policy change. Such campaigns complement, rather than challenge existing government priorities. Based on field interviews (listed in Appendix A), case studies of four micro-charities – Free Lunch for Children, Love Save Pneumoconiosis, Support Relief of Rare Diseases, and Water Safety Program of China – are presented to highlight factors that contributed to their variation in public outcomes at the national level. The study suggests that charitable crowdfunding may be viewed as an "input institution" in the context of responsive authoritarianism in China, albeit within closely monitored parameters." (abstract)

<http://bit.ly/3b1tqzs>

Digitalisation & ICT for Development

GENERAL & INTERNATIONAL

134. **BMZ Toolkit 2.0: Digitalisierung in der Entwicklungszusammenarbeit.** Bonn, Berlin: Bundesministerium für wirtschaftliche Zusammenarbeit und Entwicklung (BMZ), 2019, 221 p.

1 Überblick: Digitalisierung in der Entwicklungszusammenarbeit -- 2 Inspirierende Projekte: Proaxisbeispiele zur Anwendung von Digitalprojekten innerhalb und außerhalb der deutschen Entwicklungszusammenarbeit -- 3 Management von Digitalprojekten: Arbeitshilfen zur strategischen Planung und Umsetzung -- 4 Methoden, Tools und Ansätze: Möglichkeiten, den digitalen Wandel für Ihre Ansätze zu nutzen -- 5 Ressourcen: Partner und Publikationen im Themebereich.

subjects: ICT development assistance - international scope - manuals & training materials; case studies

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

135. **Gerechtigkeit 4.0: Auswirkungen der Digitalisierung auf den Globalen Süden.** Berlin: Brot für die Welt, 2019, 74 p.

"Führende Tech-Konzerne, allen voran die aus dem Silicon Valley, instrumentalisieren zunehmend das Handelsrecht für ihre Interessen, wie die von der US-Regierung im Jahre 2000 verabschiedete Digitale Agenda zeigt. Dabei geht es längst nicht mehr nur um die

Reduzierung von Zöllen auf digitale Produkte wie Software oder einheitliche Standards für Telekommunikationsdienste. Patente auf Künstliche Intelligenz sowie die (Nicht)Regulierung von Datenflüssen sind inzwischen auch Bestandteil handelsrechtlicher Regelungen und Gegenstand kontroverser Debatten in der Welthandelsorganisation WTO. Für die Länder des Globalen Südens - aber nicht nur für sie - steht dabei viel auf dem Spiel, einschließlich der Gefahr eines neuen, digitalen Kolonialismus. Die Publikation untersucht, wo die Potenziale und Grenzen digitaler Lösungsansätze liegen. Sie analysiert, was sich aus vermeintlichen Vorzeigeprojekten wie dem mobilen Bezahlsystem M-Pesa oder der Verbreitung des bargeldlosen Bezahls in Indien lernen lässt. Die Autoren untersuchen auch, ob die Digitalisierung transnationaler Lieferketten nicht nur die Transparenz erhöht, sondern auch die Wertschöpfung bei den Arbeiterinnen und Arbeitern auf den Kaffee- und Sojaplantagen oder in Fabriken. Für eine faire Gestaltung der Digitalisierung müssen vor allem folgende Fragen beachtet werden: Wie können benachteiligte Bevölkerungsgruppen in den ländlichen Regionen Afrikas oder Bewohnerinnen und Bewohner von Armenvierteln in den Megacities einen besseren Zugang zu Arbeit und Grunddienstleistungen erhalten? Welcher Maßnahmen bedarf es, um für Menschen in Asien und Lateinamerika die Risiken des digitalen Wandels zu minimieren und dessen Potenziale zu erweitern? Die Studie schließt deswegen mit neun Bausteinen zum Aufbau einer fairen Digitalisierung." (Vorwort)

subjects: electronic commerce; industry 4.0 <decentralised industry production with digital technologies>; digital economies; data banks; data protection (computer software); data protection (legal aspects) - position papers & recommendations

https://www.brot-fuer-die-welt.de/fileadmin/mediapool/downloads/fachpublikationen/analyse/Analyse_85_Gerechtigkeit_4.0.pdf

136. Global information society watch 2019. Artificial intelligence: human rights, social justice and development. Association for Progressive Communications (APC); Article 19; Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (Sida), 2019, 87 p.

"Artificial intelligence (AI) is now receiving unprecedented global attention as it finds widespread practical application in multiple spheres of activity. But what are the human rights, social justice and development implications of AI when used in areas such as health, education and social services, or in building "smart cities"? How does algorithmic decision making impact on marginalised people and the poor? This edition of Global Information Society Watch (GISWatch) provides a perspective from the global South on the application of AI to our everyday lives. It includes 40 country reports from countries as diverse as Benin, Argentina, India, Russia and Ukraine, as well as three regional reports. These are framed by eight thematic reports dealing with topics such as data governance, food sovereignty, AI in the workplace, and so-called "killer robots". While pointing to the positive use of AI to enable rights in ways that were not easily possible before, this edition of GISWatch highlights the real threats that we need to pay attention to if we are going to build an AI-embedded future that enables human dignity." (back cover)

https://www.apc.org/sites/default/files/gisw2019_artificial_intelligence.pdf

137. Payal Arora: The next billion users: digital life beyond the West. Cambridge, Mass. (US); London: Harvard University Press, 2019, 269 p.

"The Next Billion Users reveals that many assumptions about internet use in developing countries are wrong. After immersing herself in factory towns, slums, townships, and favelas, Payal Arora assesses real patterns of internet usage in India, China, South Africa, Brazil, and the Middle East. She finds Himalayan teens growing closer by sharing a single computer with common passwords and profiles. In China's gaming factories, the line between work and leisure disappears. In Riyadh, a group of young women organize a YouTube fashion show. Why do citizens of states with strict surveillance policies appear to care so little about their digital privacy? Why do Brazilians eschew geo-tagging on social media? What drives young Indians to friend "foreign" strangers on Facebook and give "missed calls" to people? The Next Billion Users answers these questions and many more. Through extensive fieldwork, Arora demonstrates that the global poor are far from virtuous utilitarians who mainly go online to study, find jobs, and obtain health information. She reveals habits of use bound to intrigue everyone from casual internet users to developers of global digital platforms to organizations seeking to reach the next billion internet users." (publisher)

138. Mark Graham (ed.): Digital economies at global margins. Cambridge, Mass.; London: MIT Press; Ottawa: International Development Research Centre (IDRC), 2019, x, 378 p.

1 Changing Connectivity and Digital Economies at Global Margins / Mark Graham -- Marginal Benefits at the Global Margins: The Unfulfilled Potential of Digital Technologies / Uwe Deichmann and Deepak Mishra -- Toward the Transformative Power of Universal Connectivity / Bitange Ndemo -- A Data-Driven Approach to Closing the Internet Inclusion Gap / Robert Pepper and Molly Jackman -- Digital Services and Industrial Inclusion: Growing Africa's Technological Complexity / Calestous Juma -- Platforms at the Margins / Jonathan Donner and Chris Locke -- Digital Economies at Global Margins: A Warning from the Dark Side / Tim Unwin -- Digital Globality and Economic Margins—Unpacking Myths, Recovering Materialities / Anita Gurumurthy -- I

Digitalization at Global Margins. Making Sense of Digital Disintermediation and Development: The Case of the Mombasa Tea Auction / Christopher Poster, Mark Graham, and Timothy Mwolo Waema -- Development or Divide? Information and Communication Technologies in Commercial Small-Scale Farming in East Africa / Madien Krone and Peter Dannenberg -- Digital Inclusion, Female Entrepreneurship, and the Production of Neoliberal Subjects—Views from Chile and Tanzania / Hannah McCarrick and Dorothea Kleine -- "Let the Private Sector Take Care of This ": The PhilanthroCapitalism of Digital Humanitarianism / Ryan Burns -- The Digitalization of Anti-poverty Programs: Aadhaar and the Reform of Social Protection in India / Silvia Masiero -- The Myth of Market Price Information: Mobile Phones and the Application of Economic Knowledge in ICTD / Jenna Burreil and Elisa Oreglia -- II Digital Production at Global Margins. Hope and Hype in Africa's Digital Economy: The Rise of Innovation Hubs / Nicolas Friederici -- 9 Hackathons and the Cultivation of Platform Dependence / Lilly Irani -- Meeting Social Objectives with Offshore Service Work: Evaluating Impact Sourcing in the Philippines / Jorien Oprins and Niels Beerepoot -- Digital Labor and Development: Impacts of Global Digital Labor Platforms and the Gig Economy on Worker Livelihoods / Mark Graham, Isis Hjorth, and Vili Lehdonvirta -- 12 Geographie Discrimination in the Gig Economy / Hernan Galperin and Catrihel Greppi -- Margins at the Center: Alternative Digital Economies in Shenzhen, China / Jack Linchuan Qiu and Julie Yujie Chen -- African Economies: Simply Connect? Problematising the Discourse on Connectivity in Logistics and Communication / Stefan Ouma, Julian Stenmanns, and Julia Verne.

https://www.idrc.ca/sites/default/files/sp/1/images/idl-57429_2.pdf

139. Glossar: Digitalisierung in der Entwicklungszusammenarbeit. Fachbegriffe aus der digitalen Welt für die Entwicklungszusammenarbeit. Bonn, Berlin: Bundesministerium für wirtschaftliche Zusammenarbeit und Entwicklung (BMZ), 2019, 108 p.

3D-Druck -- Applikation (App) -- Big Data -- Blockchain -- Cloud (Computing) -- Crowdsourcing -- Datenschutz (Digitale Privatsphäre) -- Digitale Inklusion -- Digitale Kluft (Digital Divide) -- Digitale Rechte (Digital Rights) -- Digital Finance -- Digital Readiness -- Digital Storytelling -- Digitale Technologien -- Drohnen (Unmanned Aerial Vehicles, UAV) -- E-Agriculture -- E-Governance -- E-Health -- E-Learning -- E-Literacy (Digital Literacy) -- E-Partizipation -- E-Payment -- E-Skills -- E-Waste (E-Schrott) -- Gamification -- Gender und Internet -- Geoinformationssystem (GIS) -- Hackathon -- Industrie 4.0: Vernetzte Produktion -- Information Management System (IMS) -- Innovation Hubs -- Internet der Dinge (Internet of Things, IoT) -- Internetfreiheit (auch Netzneutralität) -- Internet Governance -- IT-Sicherheit (Cyber Security) -- Künstliche Intelligenz -- Mobilfunk -- Massive Open Online Course (MOOC) -- Media Viability -- M-Pesa -- Open Government -- Open Source -- Smart Cities -- Smartphones -- SMS -- Soziale Netzwerke -- Tech-Start-Ups -- Ushahidi -- Zugang (Access).

subjects: ICT development assistance - subject dictionaries & encyclopedias

<https://www.bmz.de/de/mediathek/publikationen/reihen/strategiepapiere/Glossar-Digitalisierung-und-nachhaltige-Entwicklung.pdf>

140. Sustainable digitalization: guidelines for a digitalization we need for the future we want. Berlin: German NGO Forum on Environment and Development, 2019, 8 p.

"If digitalization truly is an element of great social change, it has to be sustainable, fair, and relevant to all people and working for the common good. Without proper discussions on benefits or risk, without democratic control and regulations, technologies have the potential to lead to more and new social, economic and ecological problems. Important first steps have been made to discuss the role of technology and the digital world. Yet we have to continue to actively shape the path of a truly sustainable digitalization. As a framework, in this paper we propose one of the most comprehensive sustainability concepts ever agreed on by the world: The 2030 Agenda with its Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)." (p.1)

<https://www.forumue.de/wp-content/uploads/2019/11/SDigiG-online.pdf>

141. Michel Bauwens, Vasilis Kostakis, Alex Pazaitis: Peer to peer: the commons manifesto. London: University of Westminster Press, 2019, 91 p.

"As capitalism faces a series of structural crises, a new social, political and economic dynamic is emerging: peer to peer. What is peer to peer (P2P)? Why is it essential for building a commons-centric future? How could this happen? These are the questions we try to answer, by tying together four of its aspects: 1. P2P is a type of social relations in human networks, where participants have maximum freedom to connect. 2. P2P is also a technological infrastructure that makes the generalization and scaling up of such relations

possible. 3. P2P thus enables a new mode of production and property. 4. P2P creates the potential for a transition to an economy that can be generative towards people and nature. We believe that these four aspects will profoundly change human society. P2P ideally describes systems in which any human being can contribute to the creation and maintenance of a shared resource while benefiting from it. There is an enormous variety of such systems: from the free encyclopedia Wikipedia to free and open-source software projects, to open design and hardware communities, to relocalization initiatives and community currencies." (introduction)

<https://www.uwestminsterpress.co.uk/site/books/10.16997/book33/>

142. Didier Bigo, Engin F. Isin, Evelyn Ruppert (eds.): **Data politics: worlds, subjects, rights**. London, New York: Routledge, 2019, ix, 293 p.

Part I. Conditions of possibility of data politics. Knowledge infrastructures under siege: climate data as memory, truce, and target / Paul N. Edwards -- Against infrasomatization: towards a critical theory of algorithms / David M. Berry -- Surveillance capitalism, surveillance culture and data politics / David Lyon -- **Part II. Worlds.** Mutual entanglement and complex sovereignty in cyberspace / Ronald J. Deibert and Louis W. Pauly - Digital data and the transnational intelligence space / Didier Bigo and Laurent Bonelli -- From fake to junk news: the data politics of online virality / Tommaso Venturini -- Seeing like Big Tech: security assemblages, technology, and the future of state bureaucracy / Félix Tréguer -- **Part III. Subjects.** Towards data justice: bridging anti-surveillance and social justice activism / Lina Dencik, Arne Hintz and Jonathan Cable -- Theses on automation and labour / Brett Neilson and Ned Rossiter -- Data's empire: postcolonial data politics / Engin Isin and Evelyn Ruppert -- **Part IV. Rights.** The right to data oblivion / Giovanni Ziccardi -- Data citizens: how to reinvent rights / Jennifer Gabrys -- Data rights: claiming privacy rights through international institutions / Elspeth Guild.

<https://www.taylorfrancis.com/books/e/9781315167305>

143. Werner Bogula: **Digitale Plattformen für internationale Kulturbeziehungen: sichere Kommunikation und Kooperation im Netz**. Stuttgart: Institut für Auslandsbeziehungen (ifa), 2019, 87 p.

"Die vorliegende Studie untersucht, mit welchen Mitteln der ursprüngliche emanzipatorische Anspruch der erhofften neuen Freiräume mit Hilfe digitaler Instrumente eingelöst werden kann. Es werden digitale Plattformen für Projekte der Auswärtigen Kultur- und Bildungspolitik (AKBP) analysiert sowie neueste noch in der Entwicklung befindliche dezentrale Technologien aufgezeigt, die für negative Entwicklungen des Netzes neue Lösungen anbieten." (S.6)

subjects: digital platforms, internet portals

<http://dx.doi.org/10.17901/AKBP1.08.2019>

144. Hugues Ferreboeuf (ed.): **Lean ICT: towards digital sobriety**. Shift Project, 2019, 89 p.

"The current trend for digital overconsumption in the world is not sustainable with respect to the supply of energy and materials it requires. Digital transition as it is implemented at present results from a considerable expansion of the direct energy footprint of digital technologies, with an annual growth of from 9% to 10% according to the different hypotheses. This hyper-growth, occurring in spite of regular advances made up to now in the energy efficiency of digital devices and systems, is resulting in: The appropriation of a progressively disproportionate share of available electricity, increasing tension on the buildup of non-carbon production sources; The increase by half in 5 years of digital technology in GHG emissions (2.5% to 3.7% between 2013 and 2018) and a twofold increase of this ratio from now to 2025 (if data traffic continues to grow by 30% a year); Increasing demand for rare and critical metals of which many are essential for low carbon energy technologies, hence a risk of tension regarding supplies, exacerbated by the almost monopolistic position of China with respect to most of these metals ... So that digital transition can contribute to reducing the global energy consumption of a system, it is vital to change our consumption patterns and integrating digital technology in our projects, by applying the following recommendations: 1. Adopt digital sobriety as a principle of action; 2. Inform and spread awareness; 3. Mobilize the lever of public purchasing; 4. Allow companies and organizations to manage the environmental dimension of their digital transition; 5. Carry out a carbon balance of digital projects to facilitate their prioritization; 6. Improve consideration of the systemic dimensions of digital technology; 7. Work at the European scale and with international organizations." (conclusions, p.60-63)

https://theshiftproject.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/03/Lean-ICT-Report_The-Shift-Project_2019.pdf

145. Anja Höfner, Vivian Frick (eds.): **Was Bits und Bäume verbindet: Digitalisierung nachhaltig gestalten**. München: oekom Verlag, 2019, 144 p.

1. Sozial-ökologische Auswirkungen der Digitalisierung: Wer hat die Last

unseres digitalen Lebens zu tragen? Eine Reise in den Globalen Süden, zu den Produktionsstätten Chinas und den Konsument*innen digitaler Technologien -- 2. Datenschutz und Umweltschutz: Wie kann ein nachhaltiger Umgang mit Daten aussehen? Ist es smart, so viele Daten wie möglich zu sammeln und zu verarbeiten? Wie soll der Datenzugang gestaltet werden? -- 3. Macht, Märkte, Monopole: Wem gehört das Internet? Wie wirken sich digitale Anwendungen auf unser Wirtschaftssystem, die Vermögens- und Machtverteilung aus? -- 4. Alternatives Wirtschaften: Wie können wir im Kontext der Digitalisierung eine nachhaltige und demokratische digitale Wirtschaft gestalten? -- 5. Nachhaltigkeits- und Tech-Bewegung: Wie können sich die verschiedenen Akteure weiter vernetzen, gemeinsame Forderungen entwickeln und für eine nachhaltige Digitalisierung einsetzen?

subjects: digitalization; sustainable development; data protection (legal aspects); internet governance; alternative economy

<https://germanwatch.org/sites/germanwatch.org/files/Was%20Bits%20%20B%C3%A4ume%20verbindet%20-%20Buch.pdf>

146. Mozilla Foundation: **Internet health report 2019**. Bielefeld: transcript, 2019, 116 p.

"This report is structured according to five overlapping themes that we consider a helpful framework for assessing internet health: privacy and security, openness, digital inclusion, web literacy, and decentralization, but it's designed so you can read the articles in any order." (introduction)

<https://www.transcript-verlag.de/978-3-8376-4946-8/internet-health-report-2019/>

AFRICA, SUB-SAHARAN

147. Dabié Désiré Axel Nassa (eds.): **Numérique, espaces et sociétés en Afrique**. Paris: L'Harmattan, 2019, 403 p.

table of contents: <http://scans.hebis.de/44/99/99/44999997toc.pdf>

subjects: telecommunication markets; agricultural information & extension; mobile banking & commerce; electronic commerce; mobile phones - Côte d'Ivoire / Ivory Coast; Tanzania; Togo

AMERICAS & CARIBBEAN

148. **Assessing internet development in Brazil: using UNESCO's Internet Universality Indicators**. Paris: UNESCO; Brazilian Network Information Center (NIC.br); Regional Center for Studies on the Development of the Information Society (Cetic.br), 2019, 197 p.

"The development of the national environment of the Internet in Brazil is strong and positive, and in line with international standards when considering the regulatory framework. However, there are enforcement problems in some areas and significant shortcomings in access and connectivity for citizens. Although there has been an increase in access to the Internet for Brazilians, there are still inequalities in the conditions for use and appropriation of ICTs, which can be pointed out as one of the most critical national issues for Internet development." (executive summary, p.17)

<https://unesdoc.unesco.org/ark:/48223/pf0000372330.locale=en>

149. Ana Rivoir, María Julia Morales (coord.): **Tecnologías digitales: miradas críticas de la apropiación en América Latina**. Buenos Aires: CLACSO; Montevideo: RIAT, 2019, 405 p.

Sección I. Revisiones y aportes conceptuales sobre apropiación de tecnologías digitales -- Sección II. Tecnologías digitales en la educación y la infancia -- Sección III. Territorios y apropiación digital -- Sección IV. Apropiaciones en la economía y el gobierno -- Sección V. Apropiación digital para la participación y en los movimientos sociales.

subjects: internet & social media use; internet & social media use: older adults; digital media use: children; mobile phone use; educational use of ICTs / internet; media use: minorities & disadvantaged groups; electronic commerce; e-governance / e-democracy; gender advocacy; social movements; cyber advocacy / digital activism - Latin America: Argentina; Chile; Mexico; Uruguay

<http://biblioteca.clacso.edu.ar/clacso/se/20191128031455/Tecnologias-digitales.pdf>

150. Luis M. Romero Rodríguez, Diana Rivera Rogel (comp.): **La comunicación en el escenario digital: actualidad, retos y perspectivas**. Lima: Pearson Educación de Perú, 2019, 879 p.

"Esta obra colectiva de 25 capítulos cuenta con la visión de más de 60 expertos de la comunicación digital de cinco países y está avalada por grupos de investigación de universidades de primer nivel, así como de resultados de proyectos de investigación europeos e iberoamericanos. Asistimos a un replanteamiento de las bases del periodismo,

de la gestión y transmisión de la información, de los formatos y géneros con los cuales se puede contar, incluso de cómo se hacen las noticias o de quiénes las cuentan; a la vez de explorar los fenómenos más actuales de la comunicación como la posverdad, las fake news, el storytelling, los influencers, la gamificación, el machine-learning y el big data, entre otros." (tapa posterior)

subjects: digitalization; prosumers; digital journalism, online journalism; internet & social media use; digital radio; entertainment media industries; sport programmes; infotainment / politainment; advertising industries & markets; algorithms & big data - Latin America; Spain

151. María Ángeles Rubio, Jorge Albarracín: **Las TIC en la agricultura boliviana: nuevas oportunidades para todos los productores?**. La Paz: Universidad Mayor de San Andrés (UMSA), CIDES, 2019, 205 p.

I. Características del contexto boliviano -- II. Caracterización del entorno TIC en la agricultura boliviana: Entorno TIC dirigido a la agricultura; Las TIC responden a la necesidades de información de la agricultura; Perspectivas de las TIC en la agricultura latinoamericana; Entorno TIC en el medio rural boliviano; Infraestructuras de comunicación facilitando la conectividad; Investigación y desarrollo: generando y transmitiendo innovación; Actores del proceso: predisposición de la población y capacitación en TIC -- III. Introducción de las TIC en la agricultura boliviana: Necesidades de información en el campo boliviano; Software TIC para la agricultura, una oferta todavía incipiente; Usuarios y potenciales usuarios: tejiendo una red de demanda -- Conclusiones. subjects: agricultural information & extension; e-agriculture / ICTs and agriculture - Bolivia

152. Caroline Stratton, David Nemer: **ICTD research in Latin America: literature review, scholar feedback, and recommendations**. In: Information Technology for Development, 2019

"Reviews of the ICTD literature have noted a scarcity of studies about Latin American countries. We investigate (1) what are the alternatives to ICTD and English-language ICTD publication venues researchers utilize to disseminate their work and why they may do so, and (2) what methodological, theoretical, and contextual characteristics these researchers bring to their publications. The study takes a two-pronged approach to answer these questions: a survey of researchers who have conducted ICTD research in Latin America and an analysis of their ICTD publications. We find that researchers use an array of specific alternative and additional terms to describe ICTD research, that methodological and theoretical characteristics of the literature resemble ICTD in general, and that contextual coverage of the region is lacking. Our results prompt a set of recommendations for better incorporating scholarship about Latin America in the ICTD field as well as improving global coverage of the ICTD community." (abstract)

<https://doi.org/10.1080/02681102.2019.1701970>

ASIA & PACIFIC

153. Htaike Htaike Aung, Wai Myo Htut: **From blogging to digital rights: Telecommunications reform in Myanmar**. In: Lisa Brooten, Jane Madlyn McElhone, Gayathry Venkiteswaran (eds.): Myanmar media in transition: legacies, challenges and change. Singapore: ISEAS, 2019, p.366-376

"The uptake of telecommunications technology in Myanmar has been nothing short of dramatic. After years of restricted access to information and freedom of expression, it has been a remarkable journey for civil society groups like MIDO to witness the growing interest and demand, especially among the youth, to use smartphones to engage politically and socially. Yet the challenges are still there, not only because of the restrictive laws but also because of the threats resulting from hate speech and misleading information that affect people's right to know. There are still missing pieces in terms of privacy and data protection, which will be crucial if the government goes ahead with its plans to introduce e-government systems and digital identification methods. If private telecommunication operators succeed in amending their licensing agreements so they are no longer responsible for offering coverage to all areas of the country, especially those with ongoing conflicts, it will mean that communities or individuals that most need connectivity will not have access through mobile telephones. It is becoming increasingly important to demand governmental and corporate transparency, as well as meaningful public participation, in the formulation of policies and laws for the telecommunications sector." (p.374)

<https://www.degruyter.com/viewbooktoc/product/547269>

Disaster & Humanitarian Crisis Communication

GENERAL & INTERNATIONAL

154. CDAC facilitator's guide for technical training. London: Communicating with Disaster Affected Communities (CDAC), 2019, 21 p.

"The core document of CDAC's technical training is the facilitator's guide – a document that leads facilitators, agencies and staff through an all-inclusive journey in communication and community engagement best practice. The guide aspires to: Provide information for people affected by disaster to save lives, mitigate risk and enable people to take the best possible action by being as informed as possible; Set up mechanisms for two-way communication between humanitarian actors and the people they seek to serve to engage communities and enable humanitarian programmes to be informed by communities, to enable their participation in humanitarian response and to hold actors to account; Enable communication between disaster-affected people themselves to help people's coping mechanisms and so that people can help each other; and Engage in collaboration across different humanitarian actors, with different humanitarian actors to harness different experiences, skills and expertise." (cdacnetwork.org)

<http://www.cdacnetwork.org/tools-and-resources/i/20190902085439-tnop6>

155. Johannes Paulmann: **Humanitarianism and media: 1900 to the present**. New York; Oxford: Berghahn, 2019, viii, 305 p.

Humanitarianism and Media: Introduction to an Entangled History / Johannes Paulmann -- **Part I: Humanitarian Imagery**. 1. Promoting Distant Children in Need: Christian Imagery in the Late Nineteenth and Early Twentieth Centuries / Katharina Stornig -- 2. "Make the Situation Real to Us without Stressing the Horrors": Children, Photography and Humanitarianism in the Spanish Civil War / Rose Holmes -- 3. Humanitarianism on the Screen: The ICRC Films, 1921–1965 [Appendix: ICRC 'Humanitarian' Films] / Daniel Palmieri -- 4. "People Who Once were Human Beings Like You and Me": Why Allied Atrocity Films of Liberated Nazi Concentration Camps in 1944–46 Maximized the Horror and Universalized the Victims / Ulrike Weckel -- 5. The Polemics of Pity: British Photographs of Berlin, 1945–1947 / Paul Betts -- 6. The Human Gaze: Photography after 1945 / Tobias Weidner -- **Part II: Humanitarian Media Regimes**. 7. On Fishing in Other People's Ponds: The Freedom from Hunger Campaign, International Fundraising, and the Ethics of NGO Publicity / Heike Wieters -- 8. Advocacy Strategies of Western Humanitarian NGOs from the 1960s to the 1990s / Valérie Gorin -- 9. Humanitarianism and Revolution: Samed, the Palestine Red Crescent Society, and the Work of Liberation / Ilana Feldman -- 10. Mediatization of Disasters and Humanitarian Aid in the Federal Republic of Germany / Patrick Merziger -- 11. NGOs, Celebrity Humanitarianism, and the Media: Negotiating Conflicting Perceptions of Aid and Development during the "Ethiopian Famine" / Matthias Kuhnert -- 12. The Audience of Distant Suffering and the Question of (In)Action / Maria Kyriakidou.

156. Barnaby Willits-King, John Bryant, Kerrie Holloway: **The humanitarian 'digital divide'**. Overseas Development Institute (ODI), Humanitarian Policy Group (HPG), 2019, 31 p.

"Technology has driven major change in some areas of humanitarian response, but its use can also be biased and blind to risks. A tendency towards techno-optimism risks avoiding fundamental questions around the limits of technology, the role of the private sector (including local and regional technology entrepreneurs) and identifying when technology is and is not useful. Technology is not inclusive by nature. The humanitarian digital divide exists and there is growing awareness of this, but the humanitarian system is currently focused mainly on digital risks, meaning insufficient attention is placed on questions of how to root digital tools in a more inclusive framework. We need to go beyond token moves to more inclusive digital approaches and really delve into what is required for genuine change." (conclusions, p.23)

https://www.odi.org/sites/odi.org.uk/files/resource-documents/digital_divide_lit_review_web_0.pdf

157. Glenda Cooper: **Reporting humanitarian disasters in a social media age**. New York: Routledge, 2018, 252 p.

"Drawing on more than 100 in-depth interviews with journalists and aid agency press officers, participant observations at the Guardian, BBC and Save the Children UK, as well as the ordinary people who created the words and pictures that framed these disasters, this book reveals how humanitarian disasters are covered in the 21st century – and the potential consequences for those who posted a tweet, a video or photo, without ever realising how far it would go." (publisher)

<https://www.taylorfrancis.com/books/9781351054546>

AFRICA, SUB-SAHARAN

158. C. Fricke: **We need to talk: effective Ebola risk communication requires respect and transparency and remains as vital as ever. An assessment of changing communication needs and preferences in Beni, North Kivu**. Translators Without Borders, 2019, 43 p.

also published in French

"Interviews with health communicators and residents in September 2019 found that language barriers impede understanding of critical information on Ebola. Information in French and Swahili does not reach everyone. People misunderstand seemingly simple medical words in French. Swahili is best understood in the version local to Beni, while women and older people in the Beni area need information in localized Nande. Military personnel and their families need information in Lingala. To effectively communicate about Ebola, information needs to be relayed in all four languages. The use of technical terminology presents its own language barrier. Key terms related to Ebola are in French and are not consistently translated. Health communicators themselves misunderstand them. Study participants explained that some words related to the outbreak are socially and culturally unacceptable. People consider those words harsh and offensive, especially words they associate with death. As a result, many people are reluctant to use those words. Health communicators replace them with their own euphemistic explanations. These alternatives can be inconsistent and vague, potentially leading to misunderstandings. Health communicators need support to translate Ebola-related terms in a socially acceptable and consistent way. The content of the information provided is also problematic. Current messages on Ebola offer only basic information and instructions. They do not provide information that will help people to better understand why and how the prevention and treatment of Ebola works. People's questions have evolved with the dynamics of the outbreak and changes in the response strategy. Study participants asked for complex and transparent information in a language and style that is familiar to them. They want in-depth explanations that relate to the latest developments. Yet health communicators lack communication tools and training adapted to these developments, and struggle to provide clear and consistent answers. The resulting misunderstandings and contradictions confuse people, and the lack of detailed explanations creates further doubt and frustration." (summary)

https://translatorswithoutborders.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/12/CR_DRC_BeniAssessment_EN_FINAL.pdf

ASIA & PACIFIC

159. Matt Abud, Syed Zain Al-Mahmood, Rezaur Rahman, Hasan James: **Information needs assessment: Rohingya and host communities, Cox's Bazaar, Bangladesh.** Internews, 2019, 60 p.

"This Information Ecosystem Assessment builds on the previous study conducted by Internews and the Emergency Telecoms Sector in late 2017. It targets both refugee and host communities, through an extensive quantitative survey and select Focus Group Discussions. The standout change between the two Assessments is the dramatic increase in the number of refugees who say they now have enough information to make decisions about their daily lives: the percentage jumped from 23% in 2017 to 92% in the recent study. This is evidence that the efforts to provide information, by Internews, BBC Media Action, Translators Without Borders, and a range of humanitarian organisations, has had real impact in meeting information needs. Upon close examination, however, the increase is not a straightforward win. Large numbers of refugees still report confusion over how to access several services and meet basic needs, with 40% saying they were unsure how to obtain more or better food. Similarly large percentages needed information about financial support, water supplies aid registration general information about events around the camps, what was happening in Myanmar / Rakhine, and long-term options for their and their children's futures. As discussed in the report, it is possible that refugees don't identify the lack of answers to these questions as an 'information gap' that affects their ability to make decisions, but rather a simple lack of options that better information can't resolve." (executive summary)

https://internews.org/sites/default/files/2019-08/Rohingya_Info_Needs_Assessment_2019.pdf

Economics & Management of Media

AMERICAS & CARIBBEAN

160. Gabriel Kaplún (coord.): **Vivir o sobrevivir? Sostenibilidad de las alternativas mediáticas en Uruguay.** Montevideo: Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung (FES), 2019, 67 p.

"Presentamos aquí datos básicos de los 13 casos analizados, principalmente desde la perspectiva de sus responsables. La Diaria, fundado en 2006, es un periódico impreso ... Portal 180 es un portal web informativo que opera con una lógica empresarial basada en la venta de espacios publicitarios ... Sudestada es un portal web que busca focalizarse en «la investigación periodística, el periodismo de datos y las coberturas de contexto» ... Canal U es una señal de televisión que se emite en sistemas para abonados («cables») nacionales y regionales ... Giro TV fue un proyecto empresarial que se conformó entre La Diaria y un conjunto de realizadores audiovisuales para presentarse al llamado a televisión digital terrestre comercial en 2013 ... Mi Canal, un proyecto de la central de trabajadores PIT-CNT, también se presentó y obtuvo una frecuencia en el llamado de televisión digital terrestre de 2013 ... Parking Films es una productora audiovisual de cine y televisión, proyecto unipersonal reciente (2014) de un realizador con trayectoria previa en otras productoras ... Coral Films-Efecto Cine es una empresa dedicada a la realización de películas con potencialidad de difusión masiva (Coral) y a la proyección itinerante en pantalla inflable en

espacios públicos de filmes propios y de otros realizadores uruguayos (Efecto Cine) ... Tiranos Temblad difundía semanal o quincenalmente en YouTube acontecimientos uruguayos seleccionados de los videos subidos a esa red por los usuarios ... El responsable del semanario impreso San José Hoy transitó una experiencia anterior, el periódico cooperativo Hechos de San José, que en sus tres años de existencia en los 80 empataba las cuentas ... La Asociación de Radios del Interior (RAMI) reúne a 140 emisoras distribuidas en todo el interior del país ... Las radios comunitarias uruguayas surgieron en la década de los 90 y se mantuvieron en la ilegalidad hasta la aprobación de una ley que inició un proceso de regularización que ha amparado hasta ahora a 165 ... Televisión Nacional de Uruguay (TNU), el canal estatal fundado en 1965, cubre casi todo el territorio nacional gracias a una red de repetidoras locales." (p.11-13)

subjects: financial sustainability of media; nonprofit media; alternative media; citizen / community journalism; community media sustainability - Uruguay
<http://library.fes.de/pdf-files/bueros/uruguay/15739-20191204.pdf>

ASIA & PACIFIC

161. Chanpreet Arora: **The evolving Indian media market: succeeding through localisation.** Oxford: Reuters Institute for the Study of Journalism, 2019, 44 p.

"India, with about 1.3 billion people, has a teledensity of 91% with 1.7 billion mobile connections and 700 million unique subscribers. There are 525 million internet users led by mobile internet. Mobile, therefore, is now the primary screen in India. It is disrupting media consumption patterns as it has created an ecosystem for personalised single user entertainment. India has the second largest population of internet users in the world and one of the highest per capita video consumption. 325 million individuals accessed video entertainment, 245 million individuals consumed news online and 150 million individuals tuned into audio streaming platforms in 2018. The mobile user is demonstrating unprecedented behaviour that cannot be anticipated based on empirical data. This digital disruption is challenging the way media companies develop brands and business models." (p.1)

https://reutersinstitute.politics.ox.ac.uk/sites/default/files/2019-09/Chanpreet_Arora_Journalist_Fellow_paper.pdf

162. Giorgi Jangiani: **Media influence matrix: Georgia. Funding journalism.** Budapest: Center for Media, Data and Society (CMDS), 2019, 24 p.

"The largest funders in the Georgian media are the government (through the state budget) and the banking sector with their associated companies (through advertising spending). In 2018, public broadcasters received the largest portion of public money, over GEL 60m, which is worth nearly 75% of the entire television ad market. The amount of annual funding that public media get from the state budget is regulated by legislation: the broadcasting law says that this subsidy should be equal to at least 0.14% of the country's Gross Domestic Product (GDP).[1] The two broadcasters that receive state funding are GPB and Adjara TV.[2] Two other key sources of public investment in the media are political advertising and government spending on buying press services. Although news is a product in high demand, the news media is hardly a lucrative business in Georgia. The advertising market has declined in recent years. In 2018, the television ad spending declined to GEL 56m (US\$ 22m) from GEL 68m (US\$ 27.2m) in the previous year. Between 2016 and 2018, six of the ten largest television companies on the market incurred losses. Of all media though, the print media sector has experienced the most dramatic decline in advertising revenues and paid circulation in recent years." (p.2)

<https://cmds.ceu.edu/sites/cmcs.ceu.hu/files/attachment/basicpage/1435/mimreportgeorgiaregulation.pdf>

163. Gulnura Toraliev: **Media influence matrix: Kyrgyzstan. Funding Journalism.** Budapest: Central European University, Center for Media, Data and Society (CMDS), 2019, 22 p.

"The media sector in Kyrgyzstan is heavily dominated by the government through both ownership and funding. The government funds a large pool of state-owned media companies, including newspapers, radio broadcasters and the public service operator KTRK. According to our estimates, the government spent some US\$ 7.6m in the media in 2018, more than 75% of which was accounted for by the state budget allocation for KTRK. On top of that, in a move aimed at gaining loyalty of media outlets, it is believed that the government is using state-owned companies, mainly banks and mining firms, or other public institutions, to fund more media. The value of these contributions is not publicly available. According to our calculations, and interviews with experts and journalists carried out for this report, we estimate the value of government funding in the media to be upwards of US\$ 10m, which is equivalent to roughly half the value of the advertising market in Kyrgyzstan. Such an overly dominant position of the government in the media harms the country's journalism in many ways. First, most of the media that relies on government cash is biased in its reporting. KTRK, one of the most influential broadcasters in Kyrgyzstan thanks partly to its nationwide coverage, is a devoted promoter of state policies and rarely provides alternative points of view. More than a third of KTRK's airtime is filled with state propaganda, recent studies showed. Second, the government's intervention in the media has a distorting effect on the

market, discouraging investments and stymieing innovation and experimentation. Besides government funding, a major source of revenue for the media is the informal financing, comprising ad hoc contributions made by people or companies to media outlets as a way to buy their allegiance ... Philanthropy remains the sole source of support for independent media. However, its contribution is a pittance compared to the other sources of media funding. The philanthropy funding in the Kyrgyz media during the past decade, some US\$ 6.1m, is less than two-thirds of the state spending in one year alone." (p.4)

<https://cmds.ceu.edu/sites/cmcs.ceu.hu/files/attachment/basicpage/1622/mimkyrgyzstanfundng.pdf>

EUROPE

164. CANnual report 2019: Changing landscapes. The past five years of the advertising industry of Central and Eastern Europe. 5th annual report Budapest: WeCAN Communications, 2019, 177 p.

subjects: advertising industries & markets - Baltic States; Bosnia-Herzegovina; Bulgaria; Croatia; Czech Republic; Hungary; Poland; Romania; Russia; Serbia; Slovakia; Slovenia; Ukraine - country surveys

<https://wecan.net/cannual-report/>

165. Christopher Buschow, Christian Wellbrock: Money for nothing and content for free? Zahlungsbereitschaft für digitaljournalistische Inhalte. Düsseldorf: Landesanstalt für Medien Nordrhein-Westfalen (LfM), 2019, 42 p.

"Die vorliegende Studie untersucht, wie etablierte Medienunternehmen und journalistische Neugründungen in Deutschland nutzerseitige Zahlungsbereitschaft für digitaljournalistische Inhalte besser identifizieren, fördern und abschöpfen können. Auf Grundlage einer für die deutsche Online-Bevölkerung repräsentativen Befragung mit rund 6.000 Teilnehmerinnen und Teilnehmern und acht vertiefenden Gruppendiskussionen gelangt die Studie zu folgenden Kernergebnissen: 1. Nutzerinnen und Nutzer zahlen am liebsten für „harten“ Journalismus ... 2. Nutzerinnen und Nutzer wünschen sich Orientierungshilfe im Inhalte-Dschungel ... 3. Digitaler Journalismus wird (immer noch) häufig als „Katze im Sack“ wahrgenommen ... 4. Digitaler Journalismus ist Nutzerinnen und Nutzern zu teuer ... 5. Nutzerinnen und Nutzer sollten in der Lage sein, vertrauenswürdigen und demokratisch wertvollen Journalismus erkennen zu können." (executive summary)

subjects: digital journalism, online journalism; financial sustainability of media - Germany - interviews & surveys

https://publikationen.medienanstalt-nrw.de/modules/pdf_download.php?products_id=586

166. Guido Vogt: Fernsehsender beraten: Organisationsentwicklung, Innovationsstrategien und Change Management. Baden-Baden: Nomos, 2019, 306 p.

"Das Fernsehen ist angesichts des digitalen Wandels und allgegenwärtiger Bewegtbildinhalte einer existentiellen Bewährungsprobe ausgesetzt. Nur die Neuentwicklung von Geschäftsmodellen und Formaten, die echte „Originals“ darstellen, kann das langfristige Überleben der Sender sichern. Gleichzeitig gilt es eine systematische Technologie-Früherkennung und Implementierung zu betreiben. Der Band stellt ein geeignetes Innovations- und Veränderungsmanagement vor, um professionelle Content-Kreationen und Technologie-Lösungen qualitäts-, termin- und kostengerecht bereitzustellen. Dabei wird besonders den Möglichkeiten zum kreativen Arbeiten Rechnung getragen. Denn Kreativität ist am Ende entscheidend für den Erfolg im TV-Markt." (Verlagsinformation) subjects: television management; organizational development; change & process management; coaching; consulting - Germany

<https://doi.org/10.5771/9783845290188>

Ethics in Communication & Media Accountability

GENERAL & INTERNATIONAL

167. Ann Luce (ed.): Ethical reporting of sensitive topics. London; New York: Routledge, 2019, xiv, 294 p.

Introduction / Ann Luce -- Ethics, Responsibility and Self-Care. Journalism Standards on the Job / Chris Frost -- Learning to Cope with the Tough Times / Lyn Barnes -- Reporting Sensitive Topics. Reporting Child Sexual Abuse / Amanda Gearing -- Reporting Suicide / Ann Luce -- Reporting Violence. Reporting Mass Shootings / Glynn Greensmith -- Reporting Urban Violence and Gangs / Mathew Charles -- Reporting Health. Reporting "Critical" Health Journalism / John Lister -- Reporting on Drugs, Diets, Devices and Other Health Interventions / Kim Walsh-Childers -- Reporting Science and the Environment. Reporting Controversial Science / Shelley Thompson & Hilary Stepien -- Reporting Climate Change / Bob Wyss -- Reporting Natural Disasters in the Digital Age / Amanda Gearing --

Reporting Cultural, Ethnic and Geographical Difference. Reporting on "Other" Cultures / Alex Wake -- Reporting on International Migration / Jeremiaah Opiniano -- Conclusion: Further Hints and Tips.

<https://www.taylorfrancis.com/books/e/9781351166324>

168. The state of deepfakes: landscape, threats, and impact. Amsterdam: Deeptrace, 2019, 20 p.

"Our research revealed that the deepfake phenomenon is growing rapidly online, with the number of deepfake videos almost doubling over the last seven months to 14,678. This increase is supported by the growing commodification of tools and services that lower the barrier for non-experts to create deepfakes. Perhaps unsurprisingly, we observed a significant contribution to the creation and use of synthetic media tools from web users in China and South Korea, despite the totality of our sources coming from the English-speaking Internet. Another key trend we identified is the prominence of non-consensual deepfake pornography, which accounted for 96% of the total deepfake videos online. We also found that the top four websites dedicated to deepfake pornography received more than 134 million views on videos targeting hundreds of female celebrities worldwide. This significant viewership demonstrates a market for websites creating and hosting deepfake pornography, a trend that will continue to grow unless decisive action is taken. Deepfakes are also making a significant impact on the political sphere. Two landmark cases from Gabon and Malaysia that received minimal Western media coverage saw deepfakes linked to an alleged government cover-up and a political smear campaign. One of these cases was related to an attempted military coup, while the other continues to threaten a highprofile politician with imprisonment. Seen together, these examples are possibly the most powerful indications of how deepfakes are already destabilizing political processes. Without defensive countermeasures, the integrity of democracies around the world are at risk."

<https://storage.googleapis.com/deeptrace-public/Deeptrace-the-State-of-Deepfakes-2019.pdf>

169. Roberto Aparici, David García-Marín (eds.): La posverdad: una cartografía de los medios, las redes y la política. Barcelona: Gedisa, 2019, 185 p.

Primera parte. La posverdad en la era de redes. 1. Historia de la mentira: más allá de Derrida / Roberto Aparici y David García-Marín -- 2. La posverdad: el software de nuestra era / David García-Marín y Roberto Aparici -- 3. Viejos, nuevos medios y Democracia 2.0 / Michael Hoehsmann, Paul R. Carr y Gina Thésée -- 4. La posverdad es mentira. Un aporte conceptual sobre fake news y periodismo / Leonardo Murolo -- 5. Los influencers, oráculos del liderazgo, chamanes en las redes sociales / José Antonio Gabelas y Carmen Marta-Lazo -- **Segunda parte. Periodismo y poder.** 6. Propaganda, manipulación y uso emocional del lenguaje político / Andrea Pérez Ruiz y Manuel Aguilar Gutiérrez -- 7. Estrategias de la posverdad y política-cyborg / David García-Marín y Roberto Aparici -- 8. El periodismo de datos como antídoto de la posverdad / Ángel L. Rubio Moraga y Andrea Donofrio -- 9. Posverdad y comunicación política: infoxicación y fact-checking / María Luisa Cárdenas Rica y David Polo Serrano -- 10. El futuro del periodismo en tiempos de posverdad / Ángel L. Rubio Moraga y José Luis Dader -- 11. La sociedad de la mentira / David García-Marín y Roberto Aparici.

subjects: disinformation, fake news; influencer (social media); propaganda; data journalism / computer-assisted investigative reporting; fact checking & verification of sources

170. Anette Forsberg: Violated or comforted - and then abandoned: ethical dimensions of relationships between journalists and vulnerable news sources. In: Journal of Media Ethics, vol. 34, nr. 4, 2019, p.193-204

"This article focuses on ethical challenges for journalists when contacting and interviewing vulnerable sources about grief in connection with crime and accidents. The study is based on in-depth interviews, with bereaved closely related to the deceased, about their encounters with journalists. Results suggest editorial structures can contribute to violations, and the media attention can disturb and postpone the grieving process. When journalists no longer are interested, mourning relatives can feel abandoned. Paradoxically, proper ethical behavior from journalists can make this worse since respondents can feel more abandoned and even betrayed by journalists they consider sympathetic." (abstract)

<https://doi.org/10.1080/23736992.2019.1673756>

171. Kate M. Ott: Christian ethics for a digital society. Lanham et al.: Rowman & Littlefield, 2019, xi, 177 p.

"Instead of just worrying about the next technological gadget or app, it's time we consider what Christianity has to offer a world increasingly reimagined in a digital landscape. This book provides a new perspective on how to assess digital technology use, development, and expansion through a lens of Christian values. The purpose of this book is to begin a conversation about the massive ecosystem change that digital technologies push in our lives through a focus on the ethics of everyday practices." (publisher)

table of contents: <http://swbplus.bsz-bw.de/bsz1644754649inh.htm>

172. Amin Alhassan, Muhammed Abdulai: **Cultural and moral implications of soli and its effects on journalism in Northern Ghana.** In: *Journal of Media Ethics*, vol. 34, nr. 1, 2019, p.41-51

"The issue of soli (Soli is a Ghanaian journalistic parlance referring to the practice where journalists accept money or other forms of gifts as sitting allowance after covering an event.) or content-influencing gifts and its relations to the professional practice of journalist and other media workers has become a subject of discussion among academic researchers and general audiences. It is against this background that this article examines media practitioners' understanding of the culture and moral implications of soli and its effects on professional journalism in the northern region of Ghana. Using qualitative approaches, the study revealed that in Ghana, soli is both a moral and cultural problem, and when accepted, it undermines objective, balanced, and independent news reportage. This project concludes that any discourse on soli must take into consideration the cultural and philosophical foundations of journalism within a developmental context, as well as the various global socio-cultural institutions Ghanaians are exposed to." (abstract)
<https://doi.org/10.1080/23736992.2018.1564311>

173. Michael Yao Wodui Serwornoo: **An examination of journalistic codes of ethics in anglophone West Africa.** In: *Journal of Media Ethics*, vol. 34, nr. 1, 2019, p.29-40

"Ethical scandals involving journalists in English-speaking West African countries have been documented to include conflict of interest, freebies, intellectual theft, deception, carelessness, kowtowing to advertisers and politicians, use of dubious evidence, and outright bias. This study explores how pronounced and clear the rules relating to these breaches are in the codes of these countries and whether the similarities and dissimilarities in wording indicate the influence of individual actors involved in writing them. Relying on thematic and qualitative document analysis methods, the study found that rules in the codes addressing the ethical breaches are pronounced and clear. Although largely similar in content, the codes also feature important differences that are strongly related to the composition of the groups that wrote them. This study discusses why ethical challenges in these countries persist in the midst well-written code of ethics." (abstract)
<https://doi.org/10.1080/23736992.2018.1564313>

ASIA & PACIFIC

174. Shafiq Ahmad Kamboh, Muhammad Ittefaq: **Newspaper suicide reporting in a Muslim country: analysis of violations and compliance with international guidelines.** In: *Journal of Media Ethics*, vol. 34, nr. 1, 2019, p.2-14

"Suicide attempt rates are on the rise in predominantly Islamic Republic of Pakistan. However, there exists an indigenous academic apathy toward exploring media-suicide relationships. This study, using content analysis and interviews, examines the lack of compliance with international ethical guidelines for suicide reporting by Pakistani newspapers. In 553 reported suicide cases, 2,355 guideline violations were detected. The overall tone of suicide news stories remained overwhelmingly irresponsible, and analysis indicates that both Urdu and English language newspapers made similar violations. Largely ignorant of international standards, Pakistani journalists report attempted suicide cases just like any other crime. This study suggests a prompt action on the part of appropriate bodies to amend relevant codes of ethics and eventually educate relevant journalist fraternities to report suicides in a socially responsible way." (abstract)
<https://doi.org/10.1080/23736992.2019.1568252>

EUROPE

175. **Journalism Trust Initiative.** European Committee for Standardization (CEN), 2019, 54 p.

"We define journalism as the gathering, production and dissemination of information in a framework of ethical values. Its purpose is to provide citizens with information that empowers them to fully participate in society. We commit ourselves to four primary indicators of ethical quality in journalistic work: ethical practice in editorial activity; good governance in the ownership and management of news media; respect for principles of self-regulation and active engagement with the public." (preamble, p.6)
<https://www.cen.eu/news/workshops/Pages/WS-2019-018.aspx>

Freedom of Expression, Media Policies, Media Legislation

GENERAL & INTERNATIONAL

176. **Access to information: a new promise for sustainable development.** Paris: UNESCO, 2019, 54 p.

"The central aim of this study is to unpack the major trends in the field of access to information laws and their implementation. In order to understand the trends, the report examines the activities of trendsetters. It focuses on awareness-raising by UNESCO, Member State recommendations in the Universal Periodic Review, the commitments of the Open Government Partnership, actions of civil society organizations, and the standard-setting activities of such regional intergovernmental organizations as the Council of Europe, the African Union and the Organization of American States." (scope of the study, p.8)
<https://unesdoc.unesco.org/ark:/48223/pf0000371485>

177. **Freedom on the net 2019: the crisis of social media.** Washington, DC; New York: Freedom House, 2019, 32 p.

subjects: internet control / censorship / filtering; social media; social media in political communication; disinformation, fake news - Africa; Asia; Europe; Latin America; Oceania / Pacific Islands - comparative analyses
https://www.freedomonthenet.org/sites/default/files/2019-11/11042019_Report_FH_FOTN_2019_final_Public_Download.pdf

178. Roxana Radu: **Negotiating internet governance.** Oxford (UK); New York: Oxford University Press, 2019, xix, 228 p.

"This book provides an incisive analysis of the emergence and evolution of global Internet governance, revealing its mechanisms, key actors and dominant community practices. Based on extensive empirical analysis covering more than four decades, it presents the evolution of Internet regulation from the early days of networking to more recent debates on algorithms and artificial intelligence, putting into perspective its politically-mediated system of rules built on technical features and power differentials. For anyone interested in understanding contemporary global developments, this book is a primer on how norms of behaviour online and Internet regulation are renegotiated in numerous fora by a variety of actors - including governments, businesses, international organisations, civil society, technical and academic experts - and what that means for everyday users." (publisher)
<https://doi.org/10.1093/oso/9780198833079.001.0001>

179. **#journodefender: turning trolling against journalists on its head.** Kalmar: Fojo Media Institute, 2019, 83 p.

"This report describes and analyses how online propaganda against journalists across the world - through hate, harassment, threats and fabricated news - undermines independent reporting, sows doubt among the public and makes journalists, in particular female journalists, open for online attacks and physical abuse to the detriment of freedom of expression and open, democratic societies. To stem the tidal wave of mostly anonymous online propaganda against journalists, in particularly female journalists across the world who are exposed to unacceptable amounts of online sexual abuse, Fojo Media Institute, the publisher of this report, plans to set up #journodefender, a global hub to monitor, investigate and take action against the-endsjustifies-the-means trolling with particular focus on assisting journalism in countries that are particularly badly affected." (prologue)
<https://fojo.se/publications/journodefender/>

180. **Direito à informação em África: manual para a sociedade civil.** Windhoek: Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung (FES); Centro Africano para a Liberdade de Informação (AFIC), 2019, 151 p.

"Este manual destina-se a apresentar um quadro de formação para as OSC envolvidas em trabalho de apoio à promoção e protecção dos direitos humanos. O manual estabelece uma norma para o conteúdo de formação sobre o direito à informação para as OSC em África. O manual também serve de ferramenta de referência/ informação para formação das OSC em África sobre o direito à informação; Ferramenta para a formação de formadores sobre o direito à informação; e um guia para formação de formadores sobre metodologias e abordagens de formação. Este manual destina-se a intervenientes da sociedade civil que trabalham para promover questões de transparência e responsabilidade, boa governação, direitos humanos, estado de direito e prestação de serviços, entre outros. O manual também pode ser usado por organizações comunitárias, grupos de agricultores e todas as organizações e indivíduos que possam ou devam requerer informação de qualquer organismo público ou órgão privado detentor de informação pública." (objectivo do manual)
 subjects: freedom of information (access to public information) - criteria catalogues, frameworks, guidelines
<http://library.fes.de/pdf-files/bueros/africa-media/15710.pdf>

181. **Direito à informação em África: manual para jornalistas.** Windhoek: Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung (FES); Africa Freedom of Information Centre (AFIC); Centre for Law and Democracy (CLD), 2019, 75 p.

"Este manual de formação visa alargar os conhecimentos dos participantes sobre o direito à informação; Estimular uma interpretação do direito à informação como ferramenta para o jornalismo de investigação; Desenvolver a capacidade dos participantes na promoção do direito à informação; Espelhar a aplicação prática de leis do direito à informação nos países dos participantes; e definir o papel dos jornalistas na promoção do direito à informação." (introdução)

subjects: freedom of information (access to public information) - criteria catalogues, frameworks, guidelines

<http://library.fes.de/pdf-files/bueros/africa-media/15711.pdf>

182. **Intensified attacks, new defences: developments in the fight to protect journalists and end impunity.** Paris: UNESCO, 2019, 70 p.

"The period between 2014 through the end of 2018 has seen 495 journalists killed, according to UNESCO data, which represents an 18% increase in the number of killings as compared to the preceding 5-year period (2009-2013). Based on the number of killings, the most dangerous regions for journalists are the Arab States region, the Latin America and Caribbean region and the Asia and the Pacific region. Across all regions the vast majority of killings were of local journalists, rather than foreign reporters. The five-year period saw an inversion in the proportion of journalists being killed outside of conflict zones. While in 2014 a majority of journalist killings occurred in conflict regions, in 2017 and 2018 more killings (55% in both years) occurred outside conflict regions. This trend reflects the changing nature of violence against journalists, who were increasingly silenced for reporting on issues of corruption, crime and politics. Although the vast majority of journalists killed are men, killings of women journalists almost doubled relative to the previous 5-year period (24 female journalists were killed in 2009-2013, compared to 46 in 2014-2018). The issue of impunity remains widespread, with only 131 cases of journalists' killings reported by Member States as being resolved since 2006, representing an overall impunity rate of 88%." (executive summary, p.8)

<https://unesdoc.unesco.org/ark:/48223/pf0000371487.locale=en>

183. **Michelle Betz: Safer together: considerations for cooperation to address safety in the media support, humanitarian and human rights sectors.** International Media Support (IMS), 2019, 31 p.

"Every year, hundreds of human rights defenders, humanitarian workers and journalists and media workers are killed around the world – simply for doing their job. Hundreds more are threatened, sexually harassed, kidnapped, arrested, imprisoned or otherwise targeted. This briefing paper is the preliminary output of research undertaken in an effort to inform or inspire action among the media support, human rights and humanitarian sectors to address pressing safety and protection issues. The paper seeks not only to identify commonalities between these sectors, but to identify possible areas for future collaboration and cooperation to address issues of safety and impunity." (publisher)

https://www.mediasupport.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/12/2908-Safer_together.FINAL_.pdf

184. **Susan J. Brison, Katharine Gelber (eds.): Free speech in the digital age.** New York: Oxford University Press, 2019, xvi, 259 p.

Introduction / Susan J. Brison and Katharine Gelber -- 1. Digital Dualism and the "Speech as Thought" Paradox / Katharine Gelber and Susan J. Brison -- 2. Search Engines and Free Speech Coverage / Heather M. Whitney and Robert Mark Simpson -- 3. Cyber Harassment and Free Speech: Drawing the Line Online / James Weinstein -- 4. Recipes, Plans, Instructions, and the Free Speech Implications of Words that are Tools / Frederick Schauer -- 5. Free Speech Categories in the Digital Age / Ashutosh Bhagwat -- 6. Privacy, Speech, and the Digital Imagination / Robert C. Post -- 7. Restricting Speech to protect it / Danielle Keats Citron -- 8. "Not Where Bodies Live": The Abstraction of Internet Expression / Mary Anne Franks -- 9. Demographics, Design, and Free Speech: How Demographics Have Produced Social Media Optimized for Abuse and the Silencing of Marginalized Voices / Soraya Chemaly -- 10. Unmasking Hate on Twitter: Disrupting Anonymity By Tracking Trolls 170 Diana L. Ascher And Safiya Umoja Noble Contents 11. Online Dating Sites As Public Accommodations: Facilitating Racial Discrimination / Sonu Bedi -- 12. The Meaning of Silence in Cyberspace: The Authority Problem and Online Hate Speech / Alexander Brown -- 13. Regulating Online Speech: Keeping Humans, and Human Rights, at the Core / Dinah Pokempner.

<https://www.oxfordscholarship.com/view/10.1093/oso/9780190883591.001.0001/oso-9780190883591>

185. **Kristin Skare Orgeret, Roy Krøvel: Safety of journalists covering conflict & sensitive issues.** In: conflict & communication online, vol. 18, nr. 1, 2019

Introduction: Where are we now? – (Almost) a decade with the UN Plan of Action on the Safety of Journalists and the Issue of Impunity / Ingrid Fadnes, Roy Krøvel & Kristin Skare Orgeret -- Getting from the global to the local: Norms and systems for protecting journalists in the times of the sustainable development goals / Guy Berger -- Afghan journalists in a balancing act: Coping with deteriorating safety / Elisabeth Eide, Abdul Mujeeb Khalvatgar & Hasina Shirzad -- Safety culture changing visual representations of wars? The case of Afghanistan / Saumava Mitra -- Fixers in corporate media: Pashtun journalists under threat in North Western Pakistan / Altaf Khan -- Digital security awareness and practices of journalists in Turkey: A descriptive study / Behlül Çaliskan -- When online commentary turns into violence: The role of Twitter in slander against journalists in Colombia / Marta Milena Barrios, Lina María Vega-Estarita & Luis M. Gil. <http://www.cco.regener-online.de/>

AFRICA, SUB-SAHARAN

186. **Ethiopia: reflections on media reform.** Kalmar: Fojo Media Institute, 2019, 60 p.

Requirements for media reform -- Media law -- Is self-regulation necessary? -- Ensuring all voices are heard in the media -- Advancing media literacy & freedom in a digital age -- Media businesses: survival of the fittest.

<https://fojo.se/publications/ethiopia-reflections-on-media-reform-english/>

187. **The price we pay: targeted for dissent by the Tanzanian state.** London: Amnesty International, 2019, 36 p.

"Since President John Magufuli took office in November 2015, the state has applied a raft of repressive laws restricting the rights of opposition politicians, human rights defenders, activists, researchers, journalists, bloggers and other online users. Cumulatively, the application of these laws has had a chilling effect on the rights to freedom of expression, association and peaceful assembly, with people's censoring actions perceived as critical of government for fear of prosecution or other reprisals ... Restrictions on media freedom have also intensified under the 2016 Media Services Act which enhances censorship, violates the right to information and limits scrutiny of government policies and programmes. Between 2016 and the time of writing this report, the Tanzania government has used the Media Service Act to close, fine and suspend at least six media outlets for publishing reports on allegations of corruption and human rights violations and the state of Tanzania's economy. Since 2018, Tanzania's government has also brought in sweeping powers to police the internet. The Electronic Postal Communications (Online Content) Regulations enacted in March 2018 broadly restricts online content, requires bloggers to register and permit surveillance of cybercafés without judicial oversight. Together with the 2015 Cybercrimes Act, which criminalizes publication of "false" information, these laws undermine privacy of internet users and stifle freedom of expression. While it is too early to know how these new, restrictive laws will be applied and enforced, people are increasingly afraid of freely expressing themselves online." (executive summary)

<https://www.amnesty.org/download/Documents/AFR5603012019ENGLISH.pdf>

188. **"As long as I am quiet, I am safe": threats to independent media and civil society in Tanzania.** Human Rights Watch, 2019, 63 p.

" This publication documents how authorities have stepped up censorship of the media and arbitrarily arrested and, in some cases, prosecuted journalists and activists perceived to be government critics. They have also exerted tighter control over NGOs and political opposition parties. The repression has effectively silenced critics and activists. The report calls on the Tanzanian government to take steps to protect the rights of freedom of expression and association, particularly ahead of elections, including by refraining from public rhetoric hostile to human rights issues; urgently reversing the pattern of repression and taking measures to stop the arbitrary arrest and harassment of journalists, NGO representatives and other activists, and political opposition members; and reforming repressive laws." (back cover)

https://www.hrw.org/sites/default/files/report_pdf/tanzania1019_web_2.pdf

AMERICAS & CARIBBEAN

189. **Direito à comunicação no Brasil 2018.** São Paulo: Interozes, 2019, 80 p.

Apresentação -- Violência contra ativistas e comunicadores compromete liberdade de expressão em 2018 -- Banalização do ódio e ódio político online marcam 2018 e ameaçam liberdade de expressão -- Desinformação: violação do direito à comunicação e arma contra a democracia -- Donos de rádio e TV se beneficiam eleitoralmente das concessões públicas -- Proteção de dados: lei apresenta avanços, mas não esgota desafios à

privacidade e liberdade de expressão -- Do sequestro ao extermínio: os difíceis momentos da comunicação pública no Brasil -- Telecomunicações: universalização segue distante, limitando o exercício de direitos -- Desafios e recomendações para a garantia do Direito Humano à Comunicação no Brasil.

subjects: freedom of expression; hate speech; disinformation, fake news; digital privacy & security; telecommunications regulation; public service broadcasting - Brazil
<https://intervozes.org.br/arquivos/interliv013dircom8.pdf>

190. William Carballo, Nancy Sáenz: **La emboscada: asesinato y memoria de cuatro periodistas holandeses en El Salvador**. San Salvador: Fundación Comunicándonos, 2019, xxiv, 228 p.

"Este libro, como pocos, cuenta la historia de todo aquello que el periodismo debería ser y, al mismo tiempo, de todas sus debilidades. Cuatro valientes guerreros de la libertad de expresión, ejerciendo su función fundamental de lanzar luz sobre graves violaciones de derechos humanos, son permanentemente silenciados. Al buscar la verdad, terminan ellos mismos por ser protagonistas de un trágico episodio. Esta investigación, ejemplo sin par de un proceso de memoria y verdad, estoy seguro es, a la vez, una herramienta para poner fin a la impunidad en el caso particular ilustrado por el libro y fuente de inspiración para procurar justicia en otros casos de asesinatos de periodistas que siguen sin dar castigo a los victimarios. Memoria, verdad, justicia, violaciones de derechos humanos, investigación, impunidad, palabras clave que acompañan el ejercicio del periodismo y que componen el hilo conductor de este brillante trabajo." (Guilherme Canela, Consejero regional de Comunicación e Información de la UNESCO, en la tapa posterior del libro)

subjects: violence against journalists / media personnel; freedom of the press - El Salvador
<http://comunicandonos.org.sv/especial-la-emboscada/libro-la-emboscada.pdf>

ASIA & PACIFIC

191. "To speak out is dangerous": the criminalization of peaceful expression in Thailand. Human Rights Watch, 2019, 136 p.

"Focusing on the period between the 2014 coup and flawed elections in March 2019, "To Speak Out is Dangerous" draws on interviews with individuals prosecuted for exercising their rights to speech or assembly, lawyers, journalists, students, and activists, and examination of police charge sheets, court documents, news reports, and official statements. The report provides an in-depth analysis of the overly broad and vaguely worded laws that the Thai government has most frequently used to violate internationally protected rights to freedom of expression, association, and peaceful assembly. Human Rights Watch calls on the Thai government to stop using criminal laws against peaceful speech and protest; repeal all remaining NCPO orders restricting basic rights; and bring Thailand's laws, policies, and practices into conformity with international human rights law and standards for the protection of freedom of expression, association, and assembly." (back cover)

https://www.hrw.org/sites/default/files/report_pdf/thailand1019_web.pdf

192. Ilias Alami, Nangyalay Tanai, Mahmood Mobarez: **Supporting safety of journalists in Afghanistan: an assessment based on UNESCO's Journalists' Safety Indicators**. Paris: UNESCO; International Programme for the Development of Communications (IPDC), 2019, 129 p.

<https://unesdoc.unesco.org/ark:/48223/pf0000372371.locale=en>

193. Ifra Asad, Mackenzie Nelson: **Media influence matrix: Pakistan. technology, public sphere and journalism**. Budapest: Center for Media, Data and Society (CMDS), 2019, 20 p.

"With particularly low internet penetration rates, intense state censorship and heavy Chinese investment, Pakistan presents elements of an authoritarian internet culture where surveillance is a barely-questioned norm, unless probed by civil society organizations or journalists. Social media giants such as Facebook and Twitter have come into minor clashes with the Pakistani government where enforcing content blockage/regulation is concerned. For example, the government in 2018 expanded the remit of the Pakistan Telecommunication Authority (PTA) to allow the regulator to block various types of content.[1] Journalists have begun to self-censor out of threats to their lives. Nearly 88% of Pakistan's journalists said that they self-censored, according to a 2018 survey carried out by Media Matters for Democracy, a local NGO. China, with its China-Pakistan Economic Corridor and One Belt One Road initiative, is exporting its regulatory model of surveillance to Pakistan, thus worsening the situation. A handful of digital human rights civil society organizations have sprung up over the past few years such as Media Matters for Democracy, Digital Rights Foundation and Bytes4All, all with the aim of fighting back against invasion of privacy, freedom of speech, and safety of journalists, and raising awareness about the issue of internet and human rights in Pakistan." (p. 4)

<https://cmds.ceu.edu/sites/cmcs.ceu.hu/files/attachment/basicpage/1613/mimpakistantech.pdf>

194. Nat Kretchun: **The need for a new US information strategy for North Korea**. Washington, DC: United States Institute of Peace (USIP), 2019, 19 p.

subjects: censorship; internet control / censorship / filtering; media in (semi) authoritarian regimes & dictatorships; censorship circumvention tools & strategies - North Korea
https://www.usip.org/sites/default/files/2019-07/sr_451-the_need_for_a_new_u.s._information_strategy_for_north_korea.pdf

195. Jennifer Leehey: **Silencing a snakehead fish: a case study in local media, rural-based activism, and defamation litigation in Southern Myanmar**. In: Lisa Brooten, Jane Madlyn McElhone, Gayathry Venkiteswaran (eds.): Myanmar media in transition: legacies, challenges and change. Singapore: ISEAS, 2019, p.151-176

"My focus in this chapter is on civil society mobilization in Tanintharyi Region in southern Myanmar, and particularly in Kanbauk, a village of about 1,500 households in the Tanintharyi Hills, eighty kilometres north of the regional capital, Dawei. In recent years, Kanbauk villagers have contended with Delco Ltd, a Yangon-based company that runs a tin and tungsten mine in their area in a production-sharing agreement with the government-owned Mining Enterprise No. 2. Villagers have been seeking to assert some influence over company practices, especially regarding the release of wastewater into local streams. Tensions intensified after an accident in September 2015 in which a tailing pond embankment collapsed causing a flash flood that led to the death of a child and the destruction of many villagers' houses. I discuss the resistance effort that emerged in the village and the company's strategies to suppress and dismiss it. Specifically, I focus on the work of a Kanbauk writer and activist, Aung Lwin, and an evocative essay he wrote, published in May 2016 in Tanintharyi Weekly, a small regional publication. Written from the perspective of a fish dying in a stream polluted by mining waste, Aung Lwin's essay offers a sardonic view of events in the village and hints at a possible arrangement between the company and local government officials. As part of its larger effort to quash local resistance to the mine, Delco filed (and won) a lawsuit against Aung Lwin for criminal defamation under Article 500 of the Myanmar Penal Code. The case reveals the complexities of the current moment in Myanmar and the uncertain spaces in which actors in civil society are operating. It reveals as well the fraught dynamics of media, as authoritarian forces remain active and unpredictable. Although this particular lawsuit was brought against the writer rather than the publication, it has wider implications for Myanmar media, especially for smaller, more vulnerable, regional outlets." (p.152)

<https://www.degruyter.com/viewbooktoc/product/547269>

196. Gulnura Toralieva: **Media influence matrix: Kyrgyzstan. Government, politics and regulation**. Budapest: Center for Media, Data and Society (CMDS), 2019, 22 p.

<https://cmds.ceu.edu/sites/cmcs.ceu.hu/files/attachment/basicpage/1622/mimkyrgyzstanfund.pdf>

EUROPE

197. Ulrike Gruska: **Taking control? Internet censorship and surveillance in Russia**. Berlin: Reporters Without Borders, 2019, 77 p.

also published in German

"The present report traces the development from the first bans on content in 2012 to the present day. It shows how critical editorial teams are put under pressure and how the authorities attempt to silence individual journalists and bloggers. It provides information about new online media that report on societal ills against all odds, and it raises the question about the relevance of international platforms for the freedom of expression in Russia. This report is based on about 30 interviews with journalists and activists, lawyers and human rights defenders conducted by Reporters Without Borders (RSF) Germany press officer Ulrike Gruska and RSF Germany board member Gemma Pörzgen in Moscow and Berlin." (preface)

https://www.reporter-ohne-grenzen.de/fileadmin/Redaktion/Downloads/Berichte/2019/russiareport_web_updated.pdf

198. Dumitrita Holdis: **Media influence matrix: Romania. Government, politics and regulation**. Budapest: Center for Media, Data and Society (CMDS), 2019, 21 p.

<https://cmds.ceu.edu/sites/cmcs.ceu.hu/files/attachment/article/1728/mimromaniafullreport.pdf>

199. Andrej A. Soldatov: **Security first, technology second: Putin tightens his grip on Russia's internet, with China's help**. Berlin: Deutsche Gesellschaft für auswärtige Politik (DGAP), 2019, 5 p.

"Over the past seven years, the Russian government has employed various methods from censorship and surveillance to the intimidation of internet companies to tighten its control over the internet. The Kremlin undoubtedly considers the costs of control insignificant compared to the costs of political instability – even if this means slowing down the pace of innovation in Russia's digital economy. Close cooperation with China increases its technical capabilities to restrict the freedom of internet. But just how much control the Kremlin is willing to relinquish to Chinese companies in order to better control Russian society will remain the key question for the years to come." (conclusion)

https://dqgap.org/system/files/article_pdfs/2019-03-dqgapkompakt.pdf

MIDDLE EAST / WESTERN ASIA & NORTH AFRICA

200. Ibrahim Al Saraji: **Supporting safety of journalists in Iraq: an assessment based on UNESCO's Journalists' Safety Indicators**. Paris: UNESCO; International Programme for the Development of Communications (IPDC), 2019, 71 p.

<https://unesdoc.unesco.org/ark:/48223/pf0000372373.locale=en>

201. Ian Graham: **Media influence matrix: Jordan. Government, politics and regulation**. Budapest: Center for Media, Data and Society (CMDS), 2019, 22 p.

<https://cmds.ceu.edu/sites/cmcs.ceu.hu/files/attachment/basicpage/1487/mimjordanregulationfinal.pdf>

202. Jehanne Henry: **"There is a price to pay": the criminalization of peaceful speech in Lebanon**. New York: Human Rights Watch, 2019, 122 p.

"Over the past few years, Lebanon has witnessed an alarming increase in attacks on peaceful speech and expression. The country's criminal defamation laws, which authorize imprisonment up to three years for peaceful speech, have been used against citizens who have written about pressing social issues, including corruption. Government data indicates a 325% increase in defamation cases for online speech between 2015 and 2018. Based on research conducted over the course of a year and extensive interviews with defendants in criminal defamation cases, lawyers, government officials, and civil society, Human Rights Watch found that the prosecution, security agencies, and judiciary behaved in ways that suggested bias in favour of the complainants. These patterns illustrate the potential for public officials, religious groups, and security agencies to misuse criminal defamation laws as a tool for retaliation and repression. Individuals who had been sued faced a number of serious consequences as a result of the criminal process, including physical abuse and privacy violations during interrogations, pretrial detention, family separation, and considerable mental and financial stress. The increasing use of criminal defamation laws has had a chilling effect on free speech in Lebanon." (back cover)

https://www.hrw.org/sites/default/files/report_pdf/lebanon1119_web.pdf

203. Steffen Krüger: **The right of access to information: an important step in the fight against corruption in Morocco?**. In: KAS International Reports, nr. 4, 2019, p.52-63

also published in German

"Morocco is no stranger to the global problem of corruption and the associated lack of public trust in the country's administration. Public pressure, especially during the Arab Spring, resulted in a constitutional amendment in 2011 and people being given the right of access to information. Citizens now have the right to request non-public information held by the administration, while at the same time public bodies are required to proactively provide citizens with more information. Morocco's Access to Information Act has been in force since March 2019, however, its adoption has been postponed until 2020." (introduction)

<http://bit.ly/36rh5sT>

Gender & Media

GENERAL & INTERNATIONAL

204. Anne-Marie Impe: **Reporting on violence against women and girls: a handbook for journalists**. Paris: UNESCO, 2019, 160 p.

French ed.: Informer sur les violences à l'égard des filles et des femmes: manuel pour les journalistes. Paris: UNESCO, 2019

"Adequate media coverage of gender-based violence should enable the public to fully appreciate and better understand the phenomenon. Calling it by its correct name, explaining its context, recalling some key figures and legal texts, talking about it sufficiently and providing useful information to female victims of violence (telephone numbers and contact details of associations and support services, etc.) helps to prevent and tackle gender-based violence, and to assist victims. To help journalists with their reporting work, this handbook brings together the advice of experienced reporters, charters of good practice from many

media outlets around the world, and recommendations for journalists from institutions such as the Dart Center for Journalism & Trauma, the International Federation of Journalists, the Ethical Journalism Network (EJN), the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), the World Health Organization (WHO), UNESCO, the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and others. This publication therefore contains very practical advice, particularly about avoiding certain pitfalls when reporting on gender-based violence." (objectives, p.11)

<https://unesdoc.unesco.org/ark:/48223/pf0000371524>

205. Silvia Chocarro (comp.): **The safety of women journalists: breaking the cycle of silence and violence. An overview of nine countries**. Copenhagen: International Media Support (IMS), 2019, 58 p.

"This report assesses the question of how women in media are being targeted and how journalism is impacted by gender specific harassment and violence. It also looks at to what extent this issue is being effectively addressed on a national level and supported by the international community since the launch in 2012 of the UN Plan of Action for the Safety of Journalists and the Issue of Impunity. The study discusses the challenges and existing efforts to improve the safety and protection of women journalists in nine countries with a view to informing debate and actions by media owners and editors, policy makers, press freedom organisations and journalists." (back cover)

https://www.mediasupport.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/10/2871-Gender-safety_FINAL_31.10.19_spreads-1.pdf

206. Dina Deligiorgis, Manal Benkirane et al.: **The big conversation: handbook to address violence against women in and through the media**. Paris: UNESCO; United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women, 2019, 90 p.

also published in French

"This handbook provides guidance, tools and promising practices from countries across the globe for those working with and within media. It is our intention that this handbook provides entry points for accelerating progress towards gender equality in the systems and structures of organizations. We hope that it leverages what we know works in order to promote the values of diversity, equality and non-violence in the content that media produces." (foreword)

<https://unesdoc.unesco.org/ark:/48223/pf0000369853>

AFRICA, SUB-SAHARAN

207. Abhijit Banerjee, Eliana La Ferrara, Victor Orozco: **Entertainment, education, and attitudes toward domestic violence**. In: AEA Papers and Proceedings, nr. 109, 2019, p.133–137

"Entertainment education ("edutainment") is a communication strategy that works through mass entertainment media with the aim of promoting a better context for behavior change than the delivery of information alone. We experimentally evaluate season 3 of the edutainment TV series MTV Shuga, produced by MTV Staying Alive Foundation and filmed in Nigeria. Shuga 3 consists of eight episodes of 22 minutes each. While the main focus of the series is HIV, a subplot involves a married couple with a violent husband. In this paper we focus on this theme and assess the impact of Shuga on attitudes toward domestic violence. We find broadly positive effects. Moreover, the effect seems to be concentrated among people who recall the show and the narrative around the characters well, consistent with the idea of edutainment. We contribute to the nonexperimental literature on the impact of commercial TV on gender outcomes (e.g., Chong and La Ferrara 2009; Jensen and Oster 2009; La Ferrara, Chong, and Duryea 2012; Kearney and Levine 2015) and to recent experimental work that uses edutainment for public policy (e.g., Banerjee, Barnhardt, and Duflo 2015; Ravallion et al. 2015; Berg and Zia 2017). We differ from the latter in focusing on changing norms toward gender based violence."

<https://openknowledge.worldbank.org/bitstream/handle/10986/31722/pandp.20191073.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y>

208. Emma Heywood: **Assessment of Studio Kalangou's impact on women's rights and empowerment in Niger**. Fondation Hironnelle; University of Sheffield, 2019, 45 p.

also published in French

This study was conducted between April 2018 and July 2019 with the aim of assessing the impact of Studio Kalangou's radio broadcasts on women's rights and empowerment in Niger. It comprised: A content analysis of approximately 60 hours of radio programmes broadcast in 2018 by Studio Kalangou in Niger; A series of 40 focus groups, 20 conducted before, and 20 after, the programmes were broadcast; Two knowledge exchange workshops in Niger with representatives from the media, civil society organisations, NGOs, and donors, held before and after the programmes were broadcast; A third and final knowledge exchange workshop, on completion of the research ... Radio remains a main source of information in Niger and, based on the data collected during the study, is accessed primarily by mobile phone. Use of social media to access sources of information, including radio, remains limited. Whilst radio remains the main source of information amongst older focus group respondents, younger participants demonstrate little interest in radio, preferring social media. A generational divide

exists between older and younger listeners. Older listeners are adamant about what youth should be doing, what they should like and what they should enjoy listening to. This does not chime with what young people want or are interested in. Female empowerment, according to the broadcasts, is a long-term process and affects women as part of a group. In contrast, according to listeners, empowerment must affect their daily lives and be on a personal, more micro level. Women-focused programmes, whilst necessary and beneficial, may serve to isolate information and themes as they depart from the normal expectations of a male-dominated society. Gender equality, which already emerges in Studio Kalangou's mainstream broadcasts, needs to be encouraged and extended throughout the schedule to impact all listeners. There is evidence of changes in behaviour amongst listeners as a result of Studio Kalangou broadcasts. Improvements in general and specific awareness of subject matter and themes emerge strongly. There are differences in editorial priorities between what Studio Kalangou offers and what the listeners want." (p.4-5)

https://www.hiredelle.org/images/pdf/Etudes/Studio_Kalangou_Assessment_Emma_Heywo_od.pdf

ASIA & PACIFIC

209. Thin Lei Win: **Cracking the glass ceiling in Myanmar media**. In: Lisa Brooten, Jane Madlyn McElhone, Gayathry Venkiteswaran (eds.): *Myanmar media in transition: legacies, challenges and change*. Singapore: ISEAS, 2019, p.243-250

"Pre-publication censorship has been abolished, private journals and papers abound (although the issue of consolidation caused by financial strains is another matter) and, depending on your calculations, there are between 2,000 and 5,000 accredited journalists in Myanmar, at least half of whom are women. Yet you could count on one hand the number of women in leadership positions in the local media landscape ... In the words of Nai Nai, a former journalist who worked first for the Southeast Asian Press Alliance and now FOJO (and conducted the interview with Ye Naing Moe in this volume), "The hardest challenge of all is the attitude from male senior staff who do not want to accept and respect the effort and capacity of women. The top-down communication and 'don't talk back' culture is a huge issue to tackle." Women journalists, instead of being respected, are seen as "incapable, burdensome, emotional and unable to reason", added Nai Nai. Her family of journalistic talent also includes a younger sister who left her job as a producer with a television station to give birth, becoming yet another statistic of female journalists whose careers were cut short after choosing to start a family." (p.243-244)

<https://www.degruyter.com/viewbooktoc/product/547269>

EUROPE

210. Money - power - stereotypes: does gender equality in the media really matter? **International comparative gender study in Georgia, Moldova and Russia**. Kalmar (SE): Fojo Media Institute; Russian Academy of Sciences (ISESP RAS), 2019, 19 p.

also published in Russian

"One interesting trend to follow is the feminisation of the journalism profession. The trend is global but especially prominent in the countries covered by this study: the findings indicate that the gender balance is shifting in Moldova and Georgia, whereas women are now dominating among media professionals in general in Russia and Belarus. According to the experts interviewed this is not a result of a growing sector with more women coming in but rather about an outflow of men. It seems like the journalistic profession has become less attractive (to men) due to economic restraints (lower wages) and political pressure that makes it harder to exercise independent journalism. Judging from the gender ratio in enrollment for higher education in journalism and communication (over 70 per cent women in some European countries), this trend is likely to carry on. If the curve of this graph will not change we will (again) end up with a skewed gender balance and need to consider possible implications for diversity of voices and what stories are told. The study also confirms that women are taking on more of decision-making roles, especially in regional and in independent media (in Georgia and Moldova there is no gender asymmetry according to the study). However, there is still a gender gap when it comes to distribution of power in national media with high circulation/audience, likely related to the fact that the most influential media are still most often managed by men. Interestingly enough, female respondents in Moldova had low career expectations, although in practice the study indicates that women have better chances of building a career in the media than men. In Georgia, on the other hand, female media professionals are often overqualified, and show the most dissatisfaction with their jobs. The much-debated issue of sexual harassment at work is also covered by the study. In Russia on average three out of ten of the respondents claimed to have experienced sexual harassment in job related environments. Overall, the results of the survey indicate that the journalistic profession is quite dangerous for women, because they risk being subjected to sexual harassment literally everywhere, by colleagues or superiors at the office, as well as while reporting on the ground." (preface)

http://media.fojo.nu/2019/04/ECER_Gender_report_2018_en-1.pdf

211. Claudia Vaccarone: **All things being equal: gender equality guidelines from public service media**. Geneva: European Broadcasting Union (EBU), 2019, 57 p.

"This report reflects a shared ambition to lead the way in achieving gender equality in the media workplace, recognizing that the very existence of PSM relies on its ability to: accurately reflect the experiences of the audiences it serves; increase innovation and productivity through the building of diverse teams; attract and retain the best talent from the available global pool. EBU data shows that Members have different starting points and are facing different challenges. However, an increasing number are making gender equality a priority and achieving impressive results, leading to a change in their cultures. This report stresses particularly the importance of working toward a sustainable culture in which women and men have equal opportunities to progress. The recommendations in this report are supported throughout with actionable tips and case studies from EBU Members. These narratives provide an opportunity to learn from each other and to identify practical steps that other media organizations can take. The report explores thoroughly the strategies that underpin a gender-equal media organization: workplace data and staff feedback to diagnose the issues; effective workplace policy to support equality of opportunity; and enabling a positive workplace culture through flexibility, leadership and behaviours to retain talent." (executive summary)

<https://www.ebu.ch/publications/gender-equality-guidelines>

International Communication, Foreign News, Public Diplomacy

GENERAL & INTERNATIONAL

212. Brigitte Alfter: **Cross-border collaborative journalism: a step-by-step guide**. London; New York: Routledge, 2019, xiii, 186 p.

subjects: collaborative journalism; investigative journalism; transnational collaboration in journalism - criteria catalogues, frameworks, guidelines
<https://www.taylorfrancis.com/books/9780429464409>

213. Helen Berents: **Apprehending the "telegenic dead": considering images of dead children in global politics**. In: *International political sociology*, vol. 13, nr. 2, 2019, p.145-160

"Images of suffering children have long been used to illustrate the violence and horror of conflict. In recent years, it is images of dead children that have garnered attention from media audiences around the world. In response to the deaths of four children killed by the Israeli army while playing on a Gazan beach, Israeli Prime Minister Netanyahu accused Hamas of generating "telegenically dead" Palestinian children for their cause (CNN 2014). In this article, it argues with this term to consider the appearance of images of dead children in global politics. I draw on a growing literature relating to the corpse as a subject in international relations (IR), asking how children's bodies are understood, following Butler, as "grievable lives." It explores the notion of "iconic" images and the politics of sharing images of dead bodies and consider global power relations that allow certain children's deaths to be visible and not others. Through this analysis, the article argues that the idea of telegenic death might be productively considered to understand how the fleshy reality of children's deaths contribute to discussions about the representation and visibility of children in contexts of crisis and conflict." (abstract)

<https://doi.org/10.1093/ips/oly036>

214. Lindsay Palmer: **The fixers: local news workers and the underground labor of international reporting**. New York: Oxford University Press, 2019, viii, 226 p.

"Though news fixers are vital to the practice of international reporting--helping journalists to understand foreign languages, set up compelling interviews, and navigate unfamiliar terrain--their role is rarely made transparent to news audiences. Without news fixers, journalists would struggle to cover stories that unfold outside their own countries. Yet, fixers are some of the most underprotected and undervalued employees in the foreign news industry. This book draws upon interviews with 75 news fixers from around the world, in hopes of learning more about fixers' own perspectives on their important work. Overwhelmingly, these news workers suggest that they play the precarious role of 'cultural mediator,' bridging the divides that might exist between foreign journalists and the people who live and work in the places the journalists cover. Fixers also suggest that they deserve more upward mobility in the field of international journalism, as well as more protection from the news organizations that depend so heavily on their work." (publisher)

<https://www.oxfordscholarship.com/view/10.1093/oso/9780190680824.001.0001/oso-9780190680824>

215. Daya Kishan Thussu: **International communication: continuity and change**. 3rd ed. London et al.: Bloomsbury Academic, 2019, xxii, 369 p.

"This book maps out the expansion of media and telecommunications corporations within the macro-economic context of liberalisation, deregulation and privatisation. It then goes on to explore the impact of such growth on audiences in different cultural contexts and from regional, national and international perspectives. Each chapter contains engaging case studies which exemplify the main concepts and arguments." (back cover)

table of contents: <http://www.gbv.de/dms/bowker/toc/9781780932651.pdf>

AFRICA, SUB-SAHARAN

216. Johanna Blakley, Adam Amel Rogers, Erica Watson-Currie, Kristin Jung: **Africa in the media**. USC Annenberg Norman Lear Center, The African Narrative, 2019, 51 p.

"Stories about Africa appeared infrequently on U.S. television: a mention appeared once in every five hours of TV programming. Viewers were seven times more likely to see references to Europe. Despite the low frequency of mentions, we know that there were more than 3.6 billion views of these depictions of Africa in the U.S. in March. Five countries — Egypt, South Africa, Kenya, Seychelles and "Congo" — accounted for almost half (49%) of all mentions of any African nation. Most mentions of Africa (43%) appeared on national or local news, with over 1.5 billion views. Business, technology and economy in Africa accounted for 8% of news coverage while crime accounted for 16%. Viewers saw one out of five references to Africa in unscripted entertainment, including talk shows, game shows and reality programming. Twenty percent of those mentions were on the game show Jeopardy. Documentaries (17%) and scripted entertainment (15%) account for almost all the rest of Africa depictions." (summary of key findings, p.6) <https://learcenter.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/01/africainthedia.pdf>

217. Anjam Sundaram: **A post-colonial model of international news: perspectives and contributions of stringers and local journalists in Central Africa**. In: Allan Thompson (ed.): *Media and mass atrocity: the Rwanda genocide and beyond*. Waterloo, Ontario: Centre for International Governance Innovation, 2019, p.365-391

"This chapter demonstrates the critical importance of stringers and local journalists to international news production, and how much harder we need to work to understand the motivations and perspectives of these excluded groups of journalistic actors. News bureaus should restructure to cater to the needs of these vital subaltern journalists to create higher quality journalism, while according these journalists proper credit and compensation. Post-colonial theory finds several applications in current news structures. It is my belief that this analogy, which I introduce in some detail, can be further developed to better understand how modern news production systems function and can diminish their appropriation from the margins and subalterns. Chronicles about stringers and local journalists serve to humanize and illuminate these journalists, in particular for readers generally unaware of the invisible actors behind their daily international news. With greater empathy and understanding, the gap between news producers and consumers narrows, and consumers, in seeing the inner workings of news production, come to understand just how much to trust what they read on the page or hear on television." (conclusion)

218. Kate Wright: **Who's reporting Africa now? Non-governmental organizations, journalists, and multimedia**. New York et al.: Peter Lang, 2018, xiv, 280 p.

"As news organizations cut correspondent posts and foreign bureaux, non-governmental organizations have begun to expand into news reporting. But why and how do journalists use the photographs, video, and audio that NGOs produce? What are the effects of this on the kinds of stories told about Africa? And how have these developments changed the nature of journalism and NGO-work? 'Who's Reporting Africa Now?' is the first book to address these questions—using frank interviews and internal documents to shed light on the workings of major news organizations and NGOs, collaborating with one another in specific news production processes. These contrasting case studies are used to illuminate the complex moral and political economies underpinning such journalism, involving not only NGO press officers and journalists but also field workers, freelancers, private foundations, social media participants, businesspeople, and advertising executives." (back cover)

book presentation; <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=NMZhMOx26-Y>
<https://doi.org/10.3726/b12613>

AMERICAS & CARIBBEAN

219. Lauren Kogen: **Marketplace of ideas or little shop of horrors? Comparing US news coverage of local and distant suffering**. In: Allan Thompson (ed.): *Media and mass atrocity: the Rwanda genocide and beyond*. Waterloo, Ontario: Centre for

International Governance Innovation, 2019, p.393-412

"While we might blame news audiences for their short-lived engagement with foreign crises, their reactions are far less surprising when we look carefully at what news stories truly communicate to readers. As illustrated above, the subtle lessons the news media teach audiences about foreign crises work together to suggest that there are few, if any, solutions to foreign suffering and the solutions that have been implemented do not work very well. By way of comparison, the media suggest that national crises, such as Hurricane Katrina, can and will be effectively addressed by responsible governments and engaged publics. Given these patterns in news discourse, it is no surprise that Americans engage superficially with the topic of distant suffering.... Journalists could begin to change the way foreign crises are covered and present better coverage of solutions by actually asking victims on the ground what they think rather than relying on political leaders and charitable groups for facts and quotes. For instance, despite many stories on al-Shabaab, none included any comments by Somalis themselves on what could be done to stop the group, and only a very small number of victim comments explicitly addressed causes or solutions. While several pieces stated that the famine was caused by drought, no Somalis were ever quoted regarding what government policies or international interventions might have lessened the severity of future droughts." (conclusion)

EUROPE

220. Michal Boksa: **Russian information warfare in Central and Eastern Europe: strategies, impact, and countermeasures**. Washington, DC: German Marshall Fund of the United States, 2019, 19 p.

"The dynamism of Russia's information warfare is best illustrated by the fact that over the last decade it underwent at least two strategic shifts—after the Russian-Georgian war in 2008 and in 2014 when Russia went from being risk-averse and stealthy to increasingly aggressive and risk-taking. Effective countermeasures, especially those applied in Central and Eastern Europe, must reflect this reality by being highly adaptable and agile—a factor that local anti-information-warfare capacities often lack." (executive summary)
<http://www.gmfus.org/file/27616/download>

Journalism & Journalism Education

GENERAL & INTERNATIONAL

221. **After the scoop: how investigative journalism affects media. Case studies from around the world**. Bonn: Deutsche Welle DW Akademie, 2019, 68 p.

"This publication has featured a great variety of investigative media, each of them with their unique history, spirit and organizational culture. And yet they have a lot in common: constantly being on their feet, exploring and trying out new ways to ensure their media stays viable; adhering to quality and ethical journalism, thereby building relationships of trust with their audiences; knowing who their audience is and building loyal communities; and integrating new digital technology and processes into their work where possible. This has led to another fundamental viability ingredient: a very strong brand that has made investigative journalism an integral part of their DNA. Analyze markets strategically: The The investigative media in this publication look at what their markets can offer, where the limitations are and how to deal with the biggest threats to their business—in terms of finances, legal threats and qualified staff. Integrate people dedicated to business: Rappler (Philippines), Atlatszo.hu (Hungary) and Tempo (Indonesia) are examples of media that all have staff who spend a large amount of their time, if not all of it, on ensuring their outlet stays financially afloat. Seek collaborations: Tempo has carried out joint investigations with other media in neighboring countries, Rappler has teamed up with a fact-checking agency, Agência Pública (Brazil) cooperates regularly with NGOs or international media and has a dedicated media relations officer. Cooperate with dedicated donors or sponsors that meet their standards: FrontPageAfrica (Liberia) managed to attract the biggest telecom operator in Liberia as an advertiser thanks to their quality reporting, Plaza Pública (Guatemala) is hosted by a university, Premium Times (Nigeria) has created a not-for-profit newsroom to attract funds from international donors. Invest in capacity building: Tempo, Rappler and Mada Masr (Egypt) are training their own staff in investigative reporting and journalism standards. Interact with their audience and experiment with new distribution channels: KRIK (Serbia) is using drawings instead of photos on their website, Mada Masr mixes their investigations with recipes, lifestyle pieces and sharp-tongued comics, and Agência Pública set up an interactive website to highlight the plight of those families that lost their home during the construction of the Olympic stadium in Rio de Janeiro. Make tech an integral part of their work: Whether this is about research techniques or distribution methods. Rappler has been investigating online trolling, Mada Masr continues to distribute their reports via Facebook and VPN despite being blocked by the authorities. Interact with their audience and build a community that helps to investigate by providing information, protests when the media gets threatened, pays for its products or contributes financially through crowdfunding, such as is the case at Atlatszo.hu." (synopsis, p.68)

<https://www.dw.com/downloads/50323847/dwa-after-the-scoop-web.pdf>

222. Beatrice Dernbach, Beate Illg (eds.): Journalism and journalism education in developing countries. Manisal, Kanarata (IN): Manisal Universal Press, 2019, 245 p.

Introduction: Journalism and Journalism Education in Developing Countries / Beatrice Dernbach and Beate Illg -- **Section I: Overview.** 1.1 Standards of Journalism Education: An International Comparative Study in the Context of Media and Development / Christoph Schmitt -- 1.2 The Role of International Non-governmental Organizations / Barbara Thomass and Ines Drefs -- 1.3 Blended Learning is a Great Promise / Werner Eggert -- 1.4 Everything is Connected to Everything / Hemut Osang -- 1.5 Quality of Science Journalism, Measured by Content Analysis / Christoph Spurrk and Michael Schanne -- **Section 2: Asia.** 2.1 Journalism Education in Indonesia: A Case Study of Seven Universities in Indonesia / Mira Roehyad-Reetz -- 2.2 Historical Development and Current Challenges of Academic Journalism Education in Vietnam and Cambodia / Eira Martens-Edwards -- 2.3 Media and Democratization in Nepal / Yubaraj Ghimire and Dev Raj Dabal -- 2.4 Self-perception of Nepalese Journalists within the Democratization Process of the Country / Beate Illg -- 2.5 India's Media Education: In Need of a Total Overhaul / Buroshiva Dasgupta -- 2.6 Journalism Education in India: Identifying Background Issues / Arvind Sivaramkrishnan -- 2.7 Missing Links in Practical Journalism of Developing Pakistan / Shafiq Ahmad Kamboh -- 2.8 Journalism Training in Afghanistan / Kefa Hamidi -- 2.9 Journalism Education in Central Asian Kyrgyz Republic: Teaching Journalism to Students with Outdated Soviet Curriculum / Bahtijar Kurambajev, Mary L. Sheffer and Ecaterina Stepaniuc -- **Section 3: Arab States, Africa and South America.** 3.1 Academic Journalism Education in the Arab World: A Long Journey Towards the Ideal Curriculum / Monika Lengauer -- 3.2 Journalism Training in a Changing African Society: Case of Kenya / Wilson Ugungu -- 3.3 Foreign News Selection in the Ghanaian Press: An Ideological Footprint of Western Journalism Education and Media Assistance / Michael Yao Wodui Serwornoo -- 3.4 Brazil's Journalism Education: The Reality in Latin America's Largest Country / Rodrigo Rodenbusch.

223. Julie Posetti, Felix Simon, Nabeelah Shabbir: Lessons in innovation: how international news organisations combat disinformation through mission-driven journalism. Oxford: Reuters Institute for the Study of Journalism, 2019, 41 p.

"This report examines how digital-born news media in the Global South have developed innovative reporting and storytelling practices in response to growing disinformation problems. Based on field observation and interviews at Rappler in the Philippines, Daily Maverick in South Africa, and The Quint in India, we show that all three organisations combine a clear sense of mission and a commitment to core journalistic values with an active effort to find new ways of identifying and countering disinformation, based on a combination of investigative journalism fact-checking, data and social network analysis, and sometimes strategic collaboration with both audiences and platform companies. In the process, each of these organisations are developing new capacities and skills, sharing them across the newsroom, differentiating themselves from their competitors, and potentially increasing their long-term sustainability, in ways we believe other news media worldwide could learn from. All three case organisations we examine here are digital-born, mobile-first (or in the process of becoming so), and at least in part enabled by social media in terms of audience development and reach. While smaller than their most important legacy media competitors, all have built significant online audiences across their websites and social media channels. They represent a strategic sample of leading digital-born commercial news media operating with limited resources in challenging media, political, and press freedom environments in the Global South." (publisher)

https://reutersinstitute.politics.ox.ac.uk/sites/default/files/2019-04/Posetti_Lessons_in_Innovation_FINAL.pdf

224. Julie Posetti, Felix Simon, Nabeelah Shabbir: What if scale breaks community? Rebooting audience engagement when journalism is under fire. Oxford: Reuters Institute for the Study of Journalism, 2019, 51 p.

"This report focuses on how digital-born news media navigate audience engagement in the context of both rapid developments in a digital, mobile, and platform-dominated media environment and significant political pressure, including the 'weaponisation' of social media to target and harass independent news organisations and individual journalists, along with their audiences. It is based on analysis of data from Participatory Action Research, including fieldwork and interviews at three news organisations in the process of actively redefining audience engagement. They are Rappler (the Philippines), Daily Maverick (South Africa), and The Quint (India) – all commercial news organisations of the Global South, whose public interest journalism has been recognised with top international industry awards. We show how these outlets, two of which – Rappler and The Quint – relied heavily on social media for distribution and audience engagement at the outset, are now faced with the risks

accompanying open and social journalism at-scale, including the 'weaponisation' of online communities by political actors, and the frequently changing priorities of the platforms. We find that, in response to political attacks, and the risks associated with various forms of what we're calling 'platform capture', these news organisations are evolving, and are increasingly focused on forging deeper, narrower, and stronger relationships with audiences, emphasising physical encounters, investment in niche audiences over empty reach, and moving communities to action." (publisher)

<https://reutersinstitute.politics.ox.ac.uk/sites/default/files/2019-10/Posetti%20What%20if%20FINAL.pdf>

225. Viviana Arinez Roca: Traduciendo cifras a noticias: guía de periodismo económica. La Paz: Universidad Católica Boliviana; Plural Editores, 2019, 90 p.

Antecedentes del periodismo económico -- El periodismo económico en Bolivia -- Características del periodismo económico -- Fuentes del periodismo económico -- La interpretación de datos y el uso de gráficos e infografías -- Anexos.

subjects: business & economics journalism - Bolivia - textbooks

226. Tina Lee (ed.): Unbias the news: why diversity matters for journalism. Essen: Correctiv, 2019, 221 p.

Watch your language: Why is multinational coverage so monolingual / Tanya Pampalone -- Big name isn't always big news / Kolawole Talabi -- If it weren't for the newsroom predators / Anuradha Sharma -- Through the eyes of the orientalist / Emran Feroz -- Behind the official story: Is media independence possible in Cuba? / Mónica Baró Sánchez -- Words matter: nonbinary in the newsroom / Bex van Koot -- The lost voice: Reporting on crises in your homeland / Marielba Núñez -- No objectivity without diversity: War simulation in Lebanon / Ali Shebab -- Excuse me, that's my discovery! Bias in science reporting / Laura Vargas-Parada -- Machines without prejudices: Investigating algorithmic bias / Christina Elmer -- Connection disrupted: Internet inequality on the periphery / Priscila Pacheco -- Surviving the whitewashing of media row / Amber D. Dodd -- Why this 'objectivity' thing has kept us broke / Chinula Mandla -- The freelancer's dilemma: Can I ever afford to say no? / Irene Caselli -- Confessions of a parachute journalist / Daniel Bates -- Journalists, trust your fixers / Jelena Prtoric -- Starting over: Making space for migrant journalists / Asma Abidi -- The myth of the criminal expatriate / Ahmad Sabri -- Not my mother's paper: Who gets left out by Australian media / Shona Yang -- Viewing privacy through another cultural lens / Qian Sun -- Half the world on mute: The fight against online harassment / Michaela Cavanagh -- Update your dictionary: What comes after #MeToo? / Wafaa Albady -- Ableism in the newsroom: Removing barriers for journalists with disabilities / Charles Nisz -- "My body, my passport": The somber success of a femal journalist / Riana Raymonde Randrianaisoa -- Fostering a resilient media ecosystem / Michelle Soto Méndez -- Shattering the "Human Zoo": breaking through national stereotypes / Purple Romero -- Full circle: Making space for inclusion in immersive storytelling / Lakshmi Sarah -- Back in the USSR? Moving beyond "Post-Soviet" / Atokhan Ganiev -- Going to extremes: Polarization vs. plurality in Spanish media / Silvia Nortes -- Creating space for diversity / Margherita Bettoni -- Can a collaborative mindset help improve journalism? / Brigitte Alfter.

227. Vanessa Wiltshire: Keeping it local: can collaborations help save local public interest journalism?. Oxford: Reuters Institute for the Study of Journalism, 2019, 72 p.

"This research paper looks at the responsibilities of, and opportunities for, major media organisations to collaborate with regional and suburban media to break stories, cover local issues and promote democracy and asks how a collaborative model can practically work for journalists. Despite the angst over dwindling budgets, decline in the number of journalists and the digital transition in local newsrooms – and despite the competitive nature of journalists and producers who've ever fought for a hard-won exclusive – local collaborations are on the rise, with former rivals, legacy media, hyperlocals and new start-ups among those joining forces to deliver stories for their communities ... This paper looks at some examples of these types of collaborations in the UK and US, ranging from some of the largest ongoing collaborative relationships to small short-term projects, from re-investment in beat reporting of councils and data investigations with shared outcomes for the partners, to solutions journalism approaches addressing a community's economic challenges and coverage of an event like the run up to a mayoral election." (publisher)

https://reutersinstitute.politics.ox.ac.uk/sites/default/files/2019-09/Vanessa_Wiltshire_JF_paper_keeping_it_local.pdf

228. Nixon K. Kariithi (ed.): **How African economies work: a guide to business and economics reporting.** Johannesburg: Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung (KAS), 2019, 220 p.

Part I. Theoretical perspectives to business and economics reporting in Africa. 1. The Dearth of Business and Financial Reporting Scholarship in Africa and Philosophical Implications of the Absence of African Media Scholarship on the Panama Papers / Nhamo Anthony Mhiripiri -- 2. Understanding the utilisation of source generated content by business journalists in Malawi / Ellard Spencer Manjwira -- **Part II. Practical business and economics reporting.** 3. Press coverage on the extractive industries in Africa: A case study of Tanzania / Abdallah Katunzi -- 4. Reporting the National Budget / Nixon K. Kariithi -- 5. Media Coverage of Micro-finance in Ghana / Zakaria Tanko Musah -- 6. Africa's Online Press and the Stock Exchange: A Content Analysis of Selected Financial Papers / Manka E. Akwo -- **Part III. Pedagogical perspectives in business and economics reporting.** 7. Artificial Intelligence for journalism and media students / Elva Gomez De Sibandze -- 8. Seventy years of University Education in Nigeria: The State of Business and Economics Journalism Education? / Oyewo Olusola Oyeyinka -- 9. Specialised reporting fundamentals for the business and economics journalist? / Muiywa Popoola -- 10. Media Reporting of illicit financial flows and money laundering in Africa? / Nixon K. Kariithi and Juliet Tembo.
<http://bit.ly/2U7CFHs>

229. Gérard Guèdègbé: **Presse francophone en Afrique de l'Ouest: expériences et réflexions de pionniers.** Johannesburg: Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung (KAS), 2019, 50 p.

Eugénie Rokhaya Aw N'diaye: « Si une femme leader n'a pas ses pieds dans la boue, ce n'est pas un leader » -- Jérôme Tovignon Carlos: « Je crois que notre génération a échappé à la dictature de l'argent » -- Diomansi Bomboté: « Le rôle des médias est d'établir un équilibre entre le pouvoir et les citoyens » -- Irène N'Guessan Bath: « La jeune génération ne doit obtenir ses lauriers que par la qualité du travail qu'elle produit » -- Sada Kane: « La plus importante de toutes les qualités que peut développer le journaliste, c'est la rigueur » -- Cheick Mouctary Diarra: « Si votre vérité est inattaquable, vous êtes à l'abri » -- Souleymane Diallo: « La corruption a fait des ravages énormes dans les médias » -- Souley Issiaka: « Avec l'avènement du numérique, nous sommes obligés de repenser le rôle du journaliste » -- Dorothee Dolibe Tabiou épouse Ibrahim: « Pour être compétent il faut apprendre, il faut se former et aujourd'hui les possibilités existent ».
<http://bit.ly/2wY1cOo>

230. Chineme Carl Okafor: **Infographics, new media and media consumption habits in Nigeria.** Oxford: Reuters Institute for the Study of Journalism, 2019, [52 p.]

"This study engages in a comparative analysis of the history, importance, and benefits of infographics, in general, and in the media, in particular in Nigeria. It looks at the history of the Nigerian press, as well as the scale of use of infographics and new media tools in communicating business stories in the country by its journalists. It also measures the level of approval of this new trend in the Nigerian journalism space." (abstract, p.4)

https://reutersinstitute.politics.ox.ac.uk/sites/default/files/2019-08/Infographics_New_Media_and_Media_Consumption_Habits_in_Nigeria.pdf

231. Christer L. Pettersson, Nigussu Solomon: **Social media and journalism in Ethiopia: setting the scene for reform.** Kalmár (SE): Fojo Media Institute; Nubia Media & Communications, 2019, 28 p.

"Social media has, in a few years, turned the political landscape in Ethiopia on its head not only as a means of mobilising people, but also as a means of spreading rumours, hate speech and disinformation ... What ultimately is happening is that digital media has made a more invasive, ultimately personalised form of marketing possible, which is changing political and commercial communication as a whole and with it the media landscape ... A number of core problem areas for social media emanate out of the digital technology shift and the emergence of social media that stakeholders need to deal with now and in the future. Among them are: Broadening access to the internet; Regulation: publishing responsibility, freedom of speech and democracy; Consumer protection: data privacy, disclosure of platform data handling and advertising; Copyright of inventions and content; Overall media finance when advertising revenues are migrating to primarily Facebook and Google (incl Youtube); Media literacy in the light of hate speech, disinformation and a completely new range of disruptive, conniving marketing that with it carries both great opportunities and massive losses." (introduction)

http://media.fojo.nu/2019/04/Ethiopia_Social_media_in_Ethiopia.pdf

232. Murillo Camarotto: **Local media in Brazil: draining the newsrooms in the country's poorest region.** Oxford: Reuters Institute for the Study of Journalism, 2019, 30 p.

"In spite of being one of the poorest places in Brazil, Pernambuco has historically had a combative and awarded local media. Until recently, local reporters had been winning the most important national journalism prizes with inspiring local stories and initiatives. This context has been changing dramatically, influenced both by the digital disruption in the media industry and by a "draining" process of the newsrooms. Based on exclusive data collected from media outlets and on interviews, this research shows that the local reporters have been abandoning journalism (a lot of them prematurely) in one of the most impoverished areas of Brazil, where the public surveillance is paramount. These shifts have resulted in serious failings of local newspapers in addressing community information needs. Throughout five chapters, this research describes why, how and under what circumstances many journalists have been swapping newsrooms desks for political cabinets in Pernambuco. The direct effects of this movement are also shown through a comparison of the local media coverage of two remarkable episodes in the Pernambuco political life." (publisher)

https://reutersinstitute.politics.ox.ac.uk/sites/default/files/2019-10/Journalist_Fellow_paper_MURILLO_CAMAROTTO.pdf

233. Juan Carlos Salazar del Barrio (coord.): **Presencia: una escuela de ética y buen periodismo.** La Paz: Plural Editores; Fundación para el Periodismo, 2019, 319 p.

Prólogo: Una escuela de ética y buen periodismo / Juan Carlos Salazar del Barrio -- **I. Los primeros años.** Una gestación larga y difícil / Huáscar Cajías Kaufmann -- Nuestro propósito: Primer editorial del semanario -- Presencia nace para gritar una verdad, y las verdades no siempre agradan a todos / Alfonso Prudencio Claure (Paulovich) -- Un periódico nuevo para un tiempo nuevo / Alfonso Prudencio Claure (Paulovich) -- ¿Por qué Presencia? / Arviando Mariaca Valdez -- El peregrinaje del semanario Presencia / Carlos Andrade Quiroga -- Nueva etapa: Primera editorial del diario -- Los difíciles primeros años del diario / Carlos Andrade Quiroga -- Presencia en la opinión de dos cardenales / Alberto Zalamea -- **II. Fundadores y pioneros.** El Doctor Cajías / Pedro Shimose -- "Mi conciencia no tiene vacaciones" -- No hay razón para hablar ni escribir así... / Huáscar Cajías Kaufmann -- Paulovich, un humorista en un país de "caras largas y jetas caídas" / Juan Carlos Salazar del Barrio -- Armando Mariaca, una vida dedicada a la prensa / Luis Ramiro Beltrán Salmón -- Alberto Kit Bailey, maestro y pilar de Presencia / José Luis Alcázar de la Riva -- Sobre viejas virtudes olvidadas / Alberto K Bailey Gutiérrez -- Monseñor Prata, modernizador de Presencia / Armando Mariaca Valdez -- Gennaro Prata, un controvertido visionario / Francesco Zaratti Sacchetti -- Jaime Humérez, gestor del periodismo boliviano / Harold Olmos -- **III. Al ritmo del progreso.** Al ritmo del progreso / Huáscar Cajías Kaufmann -- La consolidación del diario / Armando Mariaca Valdez -- Presencia en el periodismo boliviano / María Elena Humérez -- La herencia más valiosa / J. Renán Estenssoro V. - - Juan León, un periodista incisivo y original / Pedro Shimose -- Raúl Rivadeneira, periodista intachable / Pedro Shimose -- Un hito en la historia del periodismo boliviano: la publicación del diario del Che / María Elena Humérez -- Un diario con vocación nacional / Redacción de Presencia -- **IV. Presencia Literaria y periodismo cultural.** Presencia Literaria y periodismo cultural / Oscar Rivera-Rodas -- Vida y obra de Juan Quirós / Raúl Rivadeneira Prada -- **V. Presencia en la construcción de la democracia.** Una historia que es historia / Ana María Campero -- Pasión, muerte y resurrección de la democracia / Redacción de Presencia -- La huelga de hambre de 1977 / Huáscar Cajías Kaufmann -- Apuntes con cargo a inventario / Presencia, período 1982-1998 -- Juan Cristóbal Soruco Quiroga -- Ana María Romero, el periodismo como forma de vida / Sandra Aliaga Bruch -- Historia de una diaria presencia / Redacción de Presencia -- **VI. Los últimos días.** La última etapa de Presencia / Mario Frías Infante -- 18 años sin Presencia, la voz de los sin voz / Pedro Glasinovic Villafán -- Comunicado de la Conferencia Episcopal Boliviana -- Pausa de Presencia: Último editorial del diario -- El pecado de la Iglesia / Alberto Bailey Gutiérrez -- **VII. La escuela de Presencia. Testimonios.** El periodismo en tiempos turbulentos / José Luis Alcázar de la Riva -- Palabra sobre palabra / Moira Bailey J. -- Medio siglo en la lucha por el restablecimiento de la democracia / Víctor Hugo Carvajal -- Una escuela profesional de ética y responsabilidad / Mario E. Maldonado V. -- Algunos apuntes sobre Presencia / Harold Olmos -- Nostalgia de una escuela de periodismo llamada Presencia / Fernando Salazar Paredes -- Viajarás por todo el mundo / Humberto Vacaflor Ganam -- La mística y los obstáculos / José Tito Vila de la Viña.

subjects: Presencia <newspaper, Bolivia>; journalism history; press history; Catholic press; democracy / democratization and media; cultural & literary journalism - Bolivia

234. Jude William Genilo, Fahmidul Haq, Shameem Mahmud: **Journalism education in Bangladesh: from aspiring journalists to career professionals.** Bonn: Deutsche Welle DW Akademie, 2019, 66 p.

"This study aimed to identify the factors that facilitate or inhibit new and aspiring journalists in Bangladesh to prepare for and join the profession. It also sought to determine the factors that would enable or restrict them from acquiring the necessary skill sets (particularly in educational institutions and media outlets) to succeed in professional journalism. Moreover, it identified the institutional policies and practices that demotivate new and aspiring journalism from continuing in the profession." (conclusions, p.47)

<https://www.dw.com/downloads/51296724/dw-akademiejournalism-education-in-bangladesh.pdf>

235. Shakuntala Rao (ed.): **Indian journalism in a new era: changes, challenges, and perspectives.** New Delhi: Oxford University Press, 2019, xii, 384 p.

Part 1. History and evolving changes in journalism. From Akhbarat to print: the hybridity of news culture in early Indian journalism / Prasun Sonwalkar -- An inexorable watchdog of democracy: theorizing press censorship in 1975-7 as a watershed media moment in India / Deb Aikat -- A missing voice: India in the global news space / Daya Thussu -- An incomplete journalism Parivar: the story of India's missing news magazine industry / Radhicka Parameswaran, Sunitha Chitrapu, and Roshni Susana Verghese -- **Part 2. Social media and e-journalism.** Internet vernacularization, mobilization, and journalism / Taberez Ahmed Neyazi -- The media are biased: exploring online right-wing responses to mainstream news in India / Kalyani Chadha and Prashanth Bhat -- "Tweet first, work on the story later": role of social media in Indian journalism / Smeeta Mishra -- Indian news entrepreneurs and their digital news startups / Monica Chadha -- Mapping the news app ecosystem: Indian general elections, mobile apps, and emerging news culture / Saayan Chattopadhyaya -- **Part 3. Marginalization and journalism.** Gender and journalism: selection and framing of rape news in Indian media / Dhiman Chattopadhyaya -- Media and the existing news narratives in Kashmir conflict / Arif Hussain Nadaf -- Covering the green beat: environmental journalism in India / Ram Awtar Yadav and Kanchan K. Malik -- **Part 4. Ethics, pedagogy, and the public sphere in journalism.** Principle or practice?: pedagogic challenges in Indian journalism education / Usha Raman -- The 24/7 English news cycle as a spectre of neoliberal violence / Mohan J. Dutta and Ashwini Falnikar -- Journalistic subcultures: rules, values, routines, and norms of English-language and Hindi-language media / Anup Kumar -- Journalism and ethics: India media mines the private / Geeta Seshu.

EUROPE

236. Joy Jenkins, Lucas Graves: **Case studies in collaborative local journalism.** Oxford: Reuters Institute for the Study of Journalism, 2019, 46 p.

"This report is based on more than 30 interviews with key figures in high-profile collaborative journalism experiments in three different countries, including journalists as well as senior management, community organisers, data analysts, technical experts, and others. The three primary cases featured are the Bureau Local (UK), 'L'Italia Delle Slot' (Italy), and Lännen Media (Finland). We also interviewed the director of CORRECTIV.Lokal, an initiative in Germany seeking to replicate the work of the Bureau Local. These cases reflect three distinct models of collaboration: (1) a permanent network of journalists and non-journalists engaged in topic-driven reporting projects (the Bureau Local); (2) legacy and start-up news organisations working together on a single extended investigation ('L'Italia Delle Slot'); and (3) regional news organisations sharing content through a collaborative newsroom (Lännen Media). These initiatives involve both similar and divergent approaches to network building, project development, and content distribution. Two of the collaborations focus on publishing high-impact stories simultaneously across multiple outlets: the Bureau Local pursues multiple projects each year, while 'L'Italia Delle Slot' is a time-limited project focused on one subject. The third collaboration, Lännen Media, includes journalists working in newsrooms around Finland to produce national and international reporting shared among 12 member newspapers. We find that these very different initiatives feature many common elements that offer potential lessons for other local newsrooms: Each collaboration is designed to facilitate concrete forms of resource sharing – of both human and technical resources – while minimising potential competitive friction among the individuals and organisations involved. All three collaborations feature diverse and dispersed networks, and are dedicated to creating connections, both virtually and in person, to allow for knowledge-sharing, skills enhancement, and mentorship. They also aim to engage participants as equal partners in editorial processes. Participants suggest that collaborative approaches have allowed them to report on topics they would not typically cover as well as engage with familiar subjects in

more comprehensive ways. Many said they have also learned how to better incorporate data and multimedia elements into their reporting. Two of the collaborations embrace strategies that allow them to connect with communities to tell their stories. The Bureau Local and 'L'Italia Delle Slot' have worked to build partnerships with individuals and organisations affected by the issues they cover, while Lännen Media journalists aim for coverage with broad appeal that doesn't favour particular localities." (publisher)
<https://reutersinstitute.politics.ox.ac.uk/our-research/case-studies-collaborative-local-journalism>

Media Assistance

GENERAL & INTERNATIONAL

237. Bill Orme: **Strengthening the United Nations' role in media development.** Washington, DC: Center for International Media Assistance (CIMA), 2019

"This report examines the myriad ways that the agencies and bodies of the United Nations support the development of healthy media systems. Author Bill Orme highlights the role of four UN organizations in particular—UNESCO, UNDP, UNICEF, and DPO—and makes recommendations targeted to these agencies, as well as to UN member states and donors. The UN should promote greater coordination among the UN agencies active in the media sector, following on the successes from the UN Action Plan for the Safety of Journalists. UNESCO and UNDP, in particular, have untapped synergies in this field. In post-conflict states, the UN's mandate should explicitly include support for public access to information and the protection of journalists and independent media in those countries. In their support for 2030 Agenda implementation, member states should prioritize a broader and freer flow of public information on both the national and global levels on progress toward every 17 SDGs and their 169 associated targets. Bilateral and multilateral development programs should help accelerate the implementation of the SDG 16.10 (which commits all UN members to "protect fundamental freedoms," including press freedom) by supporting voluntary national assessments of the status and effectiveness of access-to-information laws and the overall enabling environment for independent media." (key findings)

<https://www.cima.ned.org/publication/strengthening-the-united-nations-role-in-media-development/>

238. Sameer Padania: **How to fund investigative journalism: insights from the field and its key donors.** Bonn: Deutsche Welle DW Akademie, 2019, 40 p.

"Our findings show that there is a viable future for investigative journalism (IJ) at all levels, local to international, if systematic, predictable, stable funding for networks, centers, journalists, technologies and collaborations can be found. Funders acknowledge that most manifestations of IJ around the world will be non-profit, with remarkable, honorable exceptions. That said, all interviewees agree that IJ needs support for an infusion of skills in organizational management and development as a springboard for its future progress, especially if donors want to encourage IJ groups to develop greater revenue diversification as a route to viability." (executive summary, p.6)

<https://www.dw.com/downloads/50303188/dwa-investigative-journalism-web.pdf>

239. **Case study: Media Development Investment Fund.** Convergence, 2019, 10 p.

"Media Development Investment Fund (MDIF) is a not-for-profit fund that provides affordable debt, equity, and quasi-equity financing as well as technical assistance to independent media companies in countries where the free press is under threat ... As of December 31, 2018, MDIF has provided more than \$172 million in financing and technical assistance grants to 115 independent media companies, primarily small and medium enterprises (SMEs), across 40 countries. As the only global investment fund for independent news media, MDIF presents several insights for others considering blended finance in the media sector – or in other sectors that face significant investment barriers: While blended finance is not a panacea for financing the SDGs, it can still support private sector development for less commonly targeted SDGs; Fit-for-purpose vehicles can be used to unlock specific pools of investment capital; It can be difficult for 'first-time fund managers' to raise commercial capital – even those with a relevant track record; The larger ticket sizes required to attract investors can be challenging to reconcile with impactful investment sizes; Blended finance offers a unique opportunity to align incentives for development impact and financial returns." (executive summary)

https://assets.ctfassets.net/4cggwde6qy0/72vG3KzwSfXClaysBvDnBR/e10f6c3f5571cc505a48c4a4bab51f78/Convergence_MDIF_Case_Study_2.pdf

240. **Impact dashboard 2019.** New York; Prague: Media Development Investment Fund (MDIF), 2019, 50 p.

"In 2018, 92.5 million people received their news from MDIF clients, 51.9 million online and 40.6 million through traditional media. After five years of working with MDIF, client reach increased on average by 191.1% (a median of 33.2%). In 2018, MDIF clients generated \$355.2 million in revenues, with each dollar invested by MDIF leveraging \$5.97 in client

revenues. After five years of working with MDIF, clients increased their revenues by 218.3% on average (a median of 80.1%). In 2018, 76.7% of MDIF loan clients were classified as having low or moderate risk. The median risk rating of our loan portfolio was 5.65, squarely within the moderate risk range and consistent with previous years. In 2018, 70.4% of MDIF clients agreed or strongly agreed that there had been positive changes in their company because of their involvement with MDIF. 82.4% of those who received capacity building support that year agreed or strongly agreed that there had been positive changes in their company because of that intervention." (executive summary, p.4-5)

https://www.mdif.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/10/MDIF_Impact_Dashboard_2019_Online.pdf

241. **Medienentwicklungszusammenarbeit der Bundesregierung: Antwort der Bundesregierung auf die Kleine Anfrage der Abgeordneten Markus Frohnmaier, Stefan Keuter und der Fraktion der AfD – Drucksache 19/11730.** Deutscher Bundestag, 2019, 24 p.

"Die Bundesregierung hat im erfragten Zeitraum [seit 2008] 143 Vorhaben der Deutschen Welle (DW), der Deutsche Welle Akademie (DWA) und der GIZ gefördert bzw. beauftragt, die zum Teil mehrere Einzelmaßnahmen und -aktivitäten umfassen. Das Engagement auf dem Gebiet der Meinungsfreiheit und Medienentwicklung erfolgt in der Regel im Rahmen von Zuwendungen, mit denen auf den jeweiligen lokalen Bedarf ausgerichtete Beratungs- und Trainingsleistungen, etwa in Medienhäusern, umgesetzt werden. Eine unmittelbare Projektbeauftragung erfolgt hierbei nicht." (S.2)

subjects: media assistance - Germany

<http://dip21.bundestag.de/dip21/btd/19/124/1912468.pdf>

242. Peter Deselaers, Kyle James, Roula Mikhael, Laura Schneider: **More than money: rethinking media viability in the digital age.** Bonn: Deutsche Welle DW Akademie, 2019, 11 p.

"Media viability challenges will not be solved at the individual outlet level. Rather, it is necessary to bring different stakeholders together to look at the bigger picture and assess the health of a country or a region's media ecosystem. Then, partners can strategically plan projects that contribute to creating an enabling environment for the media, one in which outlets have a chance to survive—or even thrive. Networks can go far in boosting viability, acting as bulwark against political influence as well as helping outlets share resources and scale their potential to access all sorts of revenue sources. Finally, what is important to foster media viability at the level of individual media outlets? The most important step is to broaden the perspective beyond the isolated search for new sources of income. A viable strategy finds a balance between the different aspects of Media Viability—economy, politics, technology, content, and community—to set community radio stations, digital start-ups, and local newspapers on a more viable path." (p.8-9)

<https://www.dw.com/download/47825755/dwa-discussion-paper-media-viabilityweb.pdf>

243. Lauren Kogen: **Evaluations and impact assessments in communication for development.** In: Jan Servaes: *Handbook of Communication for Development and Social Change.* , 2019, 17 p.

"Within the development field, project evaluations and impact assessments are essential. Donors are increasingly requiring rigorous evaluations in order to (1) ensure that aid dollars are spent on projects that are having positive impacts and not being wasted on projects that are ineffective and (2) promote "evidence-based policy making" in which evaluations contribute to understanding best practices for development aid. These two goals are frequently referred to by the world's major donors as promoting "accountability" and "learning," respectively. However, current conceptions of learning and accountability are problematic – at times even counterproductive. This chapter provides an overview of the role of evaluations in the CDS field and the concepts of accountability and learning and then describes the problems, contradictions, and ethical dilemmas that arise in the field because of them. The chapter ends with suggestions for how the field might fine tune the concepts of learning and accountability in a way that would better serve both donors and aid recipients." (abstract)

https://link.springer.com/referenceworkentry/10.1007/978-981-10-7035-8_131-1

244. Martin Scott, Mel Bunce, Kate Wright: **Foundation funding and the boundaries of journalism.** In: *Journalism Studies*, vol. 20, nr. 14, 2019, p.2034-2052

"Private foundations are an important source of funding for many news outlets. It has even been suggested that they may offer a partial solution to journalism's economic crisis. Yet we do not know how foundation funding shapes journalistic practice. In this article, we show that foundation funding has a significant effect on the "boundaries of journalism". That is, the ways in which journalists understand, value and practice their journalism. This argument is based on 74 interviews with the most active foundations funding international non-profit news and the journalists they support. In general, we found that these foundations did not try to directly influence the content of the journalism they funded. However, their involvement did make a difference. It created requirements and incentives for journalists to do new, non-editorial tasks, as well as longer-form, off-agenda, "impactful" news coverage in specific

thematic areas. As a result, foundations are ultimately changing the role and contribution of journalism in society. We argue that these changes are the result of various forms of "boundary work", or performative struggles over the nature of journalism. This contrasts with most previous literature, which has focused on the effects of foundation funding on journalistic autonomy." (abstract)

<https://doi.org/10.1080/1461670X.2018.1556321>

245. Martin Scott, Kate Wright, Mel Bunce: **Foundation-funded journalism: the state of research.** Reading list. *Humanitarian-journalism.net*, 2019, 6 p.

"Research into foundation-funded journalism is relatively scarce and disconnected. There is, for example, no single edited volume on this topic. This matters because while philanthropists and foundations often want to support journalism, it is not always clear how they should do this. Similarly, journalists are often unsure about common practices in this area. For those interested in carrying out further research in this area, this matters because it is useful to know what methods have been used to study this topic in the past and how their findings compare to others." (p.1)

<http://humanitarian-journalism.net/wp-content/uploads/2019/04/Foundation-funded-journalism-The-state-of-research.pdf>

246. Christoph Spurk, Carmen Koch: **The use of theories of change in media and governance programmes.** Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC); Zurich University of Applied Sciences (ZHAW), Institute of Applied Media Studies (IAM), 2019, 41 p.

"In this study, we have seen that, in contrast to causal models, narrative and overview models of Theories of Change are mainly used by donors and implementing organisations. However, causal models offer a lot more information that would help improve project planning, as well as monitoring and evaluation. That potential is still untapped, although all of the organisations involved in this study have already started to formulate concrete steps that could be parts of causal models. Our recommendation is to work on causal models of Theories of Change as a standard tool in project planning, as it will give clear context-related insights into what can be expected from projects, and what is feasible in the specific environment. In our view, media support would be much more understandable and realistic. Through formulating result chains, many hidden assumptions come to light, and additional elements that need to be tackled before outcomes can be expected will become obvious. It would also be a pre-condition to provide impact evaluations that are lacking in the sector of media support for governance." (conclusions)

https://www.shareweb.ch/site/DDLG/NDocuments/Theories%20of%20Change_Media%20Programmes%20and%20Research%20Evidence_2019.pdf

AFRICA, SUB-SAHARAN

247. Prue Clarke: **How foreign aid fuels African media's payola problem.** In: *Project Syndicate*, nr. February 12, 2019

"Today, a typical journalist in Africa is a professional workshop attendee. Non-governmental organisations from every sector "train" journalists in their subject matter, often with content conceived in Western capitals by people with no experience in journalism or in the target countries. Journalists go from workshop to workshop, turning up long enough to collect their per diems and write a puff piece. This approach is as costly as it is regrettable. In one African country, a media-development organisation with which I have worked spent more than \$1-million of taxpayer money to produce a one-hour program on governance, which was then aired on community radio, its content so sanitised to appease local officials that few people tuned in. But even more problematic was the distortion to the domestic media market. To produce the program, the NGO recruited ten top journalists from established outlets and paid them as much as ten times their normal salary. Once the project was over, most of the journalists quit their old jobs in search of better pay in the aid and government sectors. From my experience, most African journalists know how to report a well-sourced story. What they lack are the resources to put this knowledge to use. The deficiencies of African media are best addressed as a business challenge, not a training problem."

https://www.project-syndicate.org/commentary/african-media-low-wages-corrupt-coverage-by-prue-clarke-2019-02?barrier=accesspa_ylog

248. Lars Tallert, Peter Mwesige, Renaud de la Brosse, Christer L. Pettersson: **Challenges and entry points for regional media development support in Sub Saharan Africa.** Kalmar: Fojo Media Institute, 2019, 44 p.

"The report is written from a media perspective and focuses on regional media initiatives and challenges in Sub-Saharan Africa. Seven focus areas that are instrumental for the future of quality journalism have been investigated: Professionalism – capacity to demand accountability; Gender and media; Financial sustainability and media diversity; Access to information; Safety of journalists; Social media, disinformation and online harassment; Media self-regulation and ethics. In the second part of the study, focus is set on what donors should

consider when reviewing how regional media initiatives and processes can contribute to democracy and accountability. This second part can be seen as connecting local and national media stakeholders with regional initiatives in Sub-Saharan Africa as well as to the ongoing global dialogue on the need for increased media development, manifested at the international meeting organised by CIMA and Sida in Paris in March 2019. The report lists seven recommendations on entry points: 1. Step up regional media support; 2. Focus on integrated, comprehensive regional approaches; 3. Stimulate regional coalition building; 4. Support regional innovative initiatives that demand accountability; 5. Prioritise regional support that promotes financial sustainability for the media; 6. Strengthen regional support for institution building, supporting self-regulation and ethics; 7. Fund regional processes that are anchored in national and local initiatives aiming at building trust and giving voice to the excluded." (executive summary)

https://fojo.se/wp-content/uploads/2019/08/SSA2019_v2.pdf

AMERICAS & CARIBBEAN

249. Sarah Armour-Jones: **Journalism grantmaking: new funding, models and partnerships to sustain and grow the field.** Philadelphia, PA: Media Impact Funders, 2019, 13 p.

"Since 2009, 3,106 funders gave \$1.7 billion in journalism-related grants [in the U.S.]. Of that, \$306 million was directed toward the Newseum. Excluding grants to the Newseum, the top 9 journalism funders to U.S.-based organizations have given \$550 million, via 1,776 grants since 2009. Of the \$1.7 billion, \$326 million was for investigative journalism projects; \$88 million was for constituency journalism projects; \$42 million for citizen journalism projects; \$185 million for advocacy journalism projects; \$1.6 billion for projects in the journalism, news and information, general category." (p.2)

<https://mediainpactfunders.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/09/Journalism-report-for-web-hyperlinks-1.pdf>

250. Sarah Armour-Jones: **Radio & audio grantmaking: reaching new audiences through old platforms.** Philadelphia, PA: Media Impact Funders, 2019, 17 p.

"Both radio and audio funding levels are growing, reflecting both overall funding trends in media and particular interest in using old and new sound-based formats in creative and compelling ways. Both formats are driving innovation across programming, with radio often serving as a curator of news and information and community voices, and audio providing a democratized opportunity for truly diverse creators to share their stories. Both formats provide low barriers to entry, flexibility and ubiquity, offering funders tremendous opportunities to educate and inform, tell critical stories, engage communities and counteract consolidated and one-sided programming. Perhaps most importantly, funders do not need to reinvent the wheel, and can use the data map to find projects that align with their giving goals—whether by geographic area or populations served; content focus (science, arts, news); or goal (preservation and archiving, equalizing education for learning differences and disability)." (conclusion)

<https://mediainpactfunders.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/05/Radio-report-FINAL-5-17.pdf>

251. Patrick Ferrucci, Jacob L. Nelson: **The new advertisers: how foundation funding impacts journalism.** In: *Media and Communication*, vol. 7, nr. 4, 2019, p.45-55

"Many journalism stakeholders have begun looking to philanthropic foundations to help newsrooms find economic sustainability. The rapidly expanding role of foundations as a revenue source for news publishers raises an important question: How do foundations exercise their influence over the newsrooms they fund? Using the hierarchy of influence model, this study utilizes more than 40 interviews with journalists at digitally native nonprofit news organizations and employees from foundations that fund nonprofit journalism to better understand the impact of foundation funding on journalistic practice. Drawing on previous scholarship exploring extra-media influence on the news industry, we argue that the impact of foundations on journalism parallels that of advertisers throughout the 20th century—with one important distinction: Journalism practitioners and researchers have long forbidden the influence from advertisers on editorial decisions, seeing the blurring of the two as inherently unethical. Outside funding from foundations, on the other hand, is often premised on editorial influence, complicating efforts by journalists to maintain the firewall between news revenue and production." (abstract)

<https://www.cogitatiopress.com/mediandcommunication/article/view/2251>

ASIA & PACIFIC

252. Jane Madlyn McElhone, Lisa Brooten: **Whispered support: two decades of international aid for independent journalism and free expression.** In: Lisa Brooten, Jane Madlyn McElhone, Gayathry Venkiteswaran (eds.): *Myanmar media in transition: legacies, challenges and change.* Singapore: ISEAS, 2019, p.95-130

"This chapter is drawn primarily from Jane Madlyn McElhone's thirteen years of in-field experience in Myanmar and other nations in transition, as well as key informant interviews she conducted in 2017 and 2018 ... Our discussion is driven by a series of interlinked questions. Who were the key media development actors during the time of the military junta, what kind of support did they offer, and who benefited from it? What were the assumptions driving the aid? With hindsight, what are the lessons learned that can be applied to Myanmar's contemporary media development sector, and to regional and international media development efforts? What is the legacy of the many years of pre-transition aid? What have we learned from the response to the Rakhine crisis?" (p.96-97)

<https://www.degruyter.com/viewbooktoc/product/547269>

253. Gayathry Venkiteswaran, Yin Yadanar Thein, Myint Kyaw: **Legal changes for media and expression: new reforms, old controls.** In: Lisa Brooten, Jane Madlyn McElhone, Gayathry Venkiteswaran (eds.): *Myanmar media in transition: legacies, challenges and change.* Singapore: ISEAS, 2019, p.59-94

"This chapter provides an overview of the laws related to media and free expression introduced or changed in Myanmar since 2011. We begin with a review of the literature on media legal reforms during transitions, followed by a mapping of the media laws in Myanmar and issues related to the reform process. We argue that the legal framework, while attempting to undo the controls of the past, has not been radically transformed. The paradigm of control has prevailed during this transition period, and the use of criminal laws has rendered some of the legal changes inadequate to support freedom, public interest, diversity and pluralism in relation to media and expression ... Our overview of laws and cases is supplemented here with interviews with journalists and media activists. We also draw from our personal experiences and observations as free expression advocates during the transition period. As part of our work, we have attended, participated in and organized various formal and informal meetings related to media freedom and reform, which has provided insights into the legal reform process we discuss here." (p.60)

<https://www.degruyter.com/viewbooktoc/product/547269>

EUROPE

254. **Supporting media for democracy (2013-2019).** Brussels: European Endowment for Democracy (EED), 2019, 20 p.

"This publication presents EED's work in the area of independent media, and reflects on lessons learned in six years of media and democracy support. It offers an analysis of the worrying trends and challenges faced by media today and calls for an urgent re-set in thinking about donor support to media in the EU neighbourhood. The document also seeks to offer recommendations for the wider donor community. Key recommendations include the need for a longer-term and more coordinated approach to media support as an essential component of democratisation, recognising the high cost of quality media and the difficulties media have of surviving in increasingly distorted markets and restrictive environments ... Over the past six years, EED has ensured a particular focus on media-based projects, funding more than 230 initiatives. This represents around one third of all initiatives supported by EED. In line with EED's added-value philosophy, support is usually focused on areas that cannot currently get funding from other donors, such as seed funding, bridge funding and emergency support, in addition to core funding and funding provided in a discrete way. It is important to note that EED support cannot replace the need for further support from other donors ... EED's media work can broadly be divided into the following five thematic areas: Ensuring media pluralism; Supporting innovation; Countering disinformation; Investigative journalism and documentation; Media targeting specific audiences." (p.3-4)

<https://www.democracyendowment.eu/en/component/attachments/attachments.html?id=285>

255. **Building trust in media in South East Europe and Turkey.** Brussels: UNESCO Liaison Office Brussels, 2019, 16 p.

"The project seeks to restore confidence in the media in South East Europe and Turkey. The focus is on improving media accountability mechanisms, media internal governance, and media and information literacy among citizens to strengthen civil society support for the media and demand for quality media." (p.3)

<https://unesdoc.unesco.org/ark:/48223/pf0000367834>

Media Landscapes, Media & Communication General

GENERAL & INTERNATIONAL

256. Mehita Iqani, Fernando Resende: **Media and the global south: narrative territorialities, cross-cultural currents.** London et al.: Routledge, 2019, 226 p.

1 Theorizing media in and across the global south: narrative as territory, culture as flow -- 2 Imaginaries of the north and south in three Egyptian plays -- 3 They are like us: race, porn, and viewing patterns in South Africa -- 4 Popular culture, new femininities, and subjectivities: reading Nairobi

Diaries -- 5 Cartographies of Brazilian popular and 'peripheral' music on YouTube: the case of Passinho dance-off -- 6 Cuir visualities, survival imaginaries -- 7 Risking images: the political and subjective production of images in Brazil's 2013 mass protests -- 8 Journalism cultures in Egypt and Lebanon: role perception, professional practices, and ethical considerations -- 9 Concrete poetry in Brazil and Germany: the avant-garde reviews history through new media -- 10 Between remembering and forgetting: memory, culture, and the nostalgia market in the Brazilian mediascape -- 11 The struggle over narratives: Palestine as metaphor for imagined spatialities -- 12 Helper and threat: how the mediation of Africa-China relations complicates the idea of the global south.

<https://www.taylorfrancis.com/books/e/9780429030109>

AFRICA, SUB-SAHARAN

257. Ndiaga Loum, Ibrahima Sarr (dir.): **Les médias en Afrique depuis les indépendances: bilan, enjeux et perspectives**. Paris: L'Harmattan, 2018, 268 p.

Présentation / Ndiaga Loum et Ibrahima Sarr -- Grandeur et décadence de l'empire médiatique français en Afrique / Tidiane Diop -- Quels modèles de (dé)concentration de la propriété médiatique en Afrique? / Henri Assogba -- Forums radiophoniques au Sénégal: entre leurs et leurs démocratiques / Fatoumata Bernadette Sonko -- Le journaliste et le politique au Sénégal. Approche diachronique d'une relation complexe entre deux acteurs majeurs de la démocratie / Ndiaga Loum et Ibrahima Sarr -- Ouverture démocratique et vivre ensemble. Discours médiatiques sur l'ethnie au Cameroun / Alexie Tcheyup -- La couverture médiatique en ligne de la chaîne télévisée publique « Wataniya 1 » de l'élection présidentielle de 2014 en Tunisie et le principe d'équité / Nouha Belaid -- L'Instance de régulation de l'audiovisuel en Tunisie (HAICA) dans les méandres politico-médiatiques / Larbi Chouikha -- Tunisie: Repenser le modèle des médias de service public / Nouri Lajmi & Renaud De La Brosse -- La formation des journalistes vue de la perspective postcoloniale. Réflexion théorique sur la base d'une approche des études postcoloniales / Jens Cavallin -- Le journalisme d'investigation en Tunisie: formation, représentations et enjeux / Hamida El Bour -- Internet et pratique du journalisme au Sénégal: évolution ou révolution? / Mamadou Ndiaye -- L'usage du réseau social Facebook dans la co-construction des connaissances chez les étudiants / Diarra Diakhaté -- Les technologies numériques: quel rôle et quels enjeux dans la performance des apprenants? / Oumou Salam Dème. subjects: post-colonial approaches; media concentration; public service broadcasting; election reporting; investigative journalism; digital journalism, online journalism; Facebook; media regulatory bodies - Africa; Cameroon; Senegal; Tunisia

ASIA & PACIFIC

258. Lisa Brooten, Jane Madlyn McElhone, Gayathry Venkiteswaran (eds.): **Myanmar media in transition: legacies, challenges and change**. Singapore: ISEAS, 2019, xix, 407 p.

1. Introduction: Myanmar Media Historically and the Challenges of Transition / Lisa Brooten, Jane Madlyn McElhone and Gayathry Venkiteswaran -- **Part I. Structural Constraints and Opportunities**. 2. Legal Changes for Media and Expression: New Reforms, Old Controls / Gayathry Venkiteswaran, Yin Yadanar Thein and Myint Kyaw -- 3. Whispered Support: Two Decades of International Aid for Independent Journalism and Free Expression / Jane Madlyn McElhone and Lisa Brooten -- 4. The Changing Face of Print Media: An Interview with News Veteran Thiha Saw / Interviewed by Jane Madlyn McElhone and Gayathry Venkiteswaran -- 5. Privacy Risks in Myanmar's Emerging ICT Sector / Kamran Emad and Erin McAuliffe -- **Part II Journalism in Transition**. 6. Silencing a Snakehead Fish: A Case Study in Local Media, Rural-Based Activism, and Defamation Litigation in Southern Myanmar / Jennifer Leehey -- 7. Precarity and Risk in Myanmar's Media: A Longitudinal Analysis of Natural Disaster Coverage by The Irrawaddy / Susan Banki and Ja Seng Ing -- 8. Educating a New Generation of Watchdogs: Interview with Ye Naing Moe, Director of the Yangon and Mandalay Journalism Schools / Interviewed by Nai Nai and Jane Madlyn McElhone -- 9. The Metamorphosis of Media in Myanmar's Ethnic States / Jane Madlyn McElhone -- 10. Covering Rakhine: Journalism, Conflict and Identity / Eaint Thiri Thu -- 11. Media in Myanmar: Laws, Military and the Public / Lawi Weng -- 12. Cracking The Glass Ceiling in Myanmar Media / Thin Lei Win -- 13. Media and the 2015 General Elections / Carine Jaquet -- **Part III. Creative Expression**. 14. Myanmar's Pop Music Industry in Transition / Heather MacLachlan -- 15. New Video Generation: The Myanmar Motion Picture Industry in 2017 / Jane M. Ferguson -- 16. Films for Dignity / Mon

Mon Myat -- 17. A "Fierce" Fear: Literature and Loathing after the Junta / Ma Thida -- **Part IV. Society and Media**. 18. The Tea Shop Meets the 8 O'clock News: Facebook, Convergence and Online Public Spaces / Yan Naung Oak and Lisa Brooten -- 19. From Blogging to Digital Rights: Telecommunications Reform in Myanmar / Htaik Htaik Aung and Wai Myo Htut -- 20. Counter-Narratives: Myanmar's Digital Media Activists / Sarah Oh -- Epilogue: Media Studies in Myanmar - Where Do We Go from Here? / Lisa Brooten, Jane Madlyn McElhone and Gayathry Venkiteswaran.

<https://www.degruyter.com/view/product/547269>

EUROPE

259. Anja Gengo, Enis Omerovic, Kristina Cendic: **Assessment of media development in Bosnia and Herzegovina: based on UNESCO's media development indicators**. Paris: UNESCO, 2019, 139 p.

subjects: media landscapes & media systems; media legislation & regulation; media diversity & pluralism; journalism training & education; access to media - Bosnia-Herzegovina

<https://unesdoc.unesco.org/ark:/48223/pf0000371223>

Migrants, Minorities, Indigenous Peoples, Disadvantaged Groups & Media

GENERAL & INTERNATIONAL

260. **Indigenous languages: zero to digital. A guide to bring your language online**. Translation Commons, 2019, 24 p.

"This document describes how to enable mobile and desktop software to support a written language. The recommended implementation allows native speakers to communicate online, share knowledge and documents, and to use software and devices that would otherwise be inaccessible to them. The intended audiences of this document are: Indigenous communities wanting to make their language accessible on mobile devices and computers; Technologists supporting the digitization of one or more languages; Organizations wanting to enable language communities. This document aims to help you determine what tools you need and how to use them. It may also assist you in discovering the available tools for using your language online." (introduction)

<https://drive.google.com/file/d/1zpZK3jF3bDI2e5YnEw8FXSKYXSRefKu/view>

261. Jessica Retis, Roza Tsagarousianou (eds.): **The handbook of diasporas, media, and culture**. Hoboken, NJ: Wiley Blackwell, 2019, xviii, 602 p.

<https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/book/10.1002/9781119236771>

262. Caroline Y. Robertson-von Trotha (ed.): **Diaspora: Netzwerke globaler Gemeinschaften**. Karlsruhe: KIT Scientific Publishing; Institut für Auslandsbeziehungen (ifa), 2019, iv, 212 p.

subjects: diasporas; diaspora / migrants' media use; internet & social media use; minorities; photography - Poland; Russia; Syria; Turkey; Germany

<http://dx.doi.org/10.5445/KSP/1000084128>

263. Bruno Takahashi, Sonny Rosenthal (eds.): **Environmental communication among minority populations**. London; New York: Routledge, 2019, xi, 120 p.

Introduction / Bruno Takahashi & Sonny Rosenthal -- Models for Environmental Communication for Unique Populations: Cases from the Field / Maria Knight Lapinski, Kami Silk, Rain Wuyu Liu, and Daniel Totzkay -- The Vanishing Racial Divide: The Dynamics of Race and Socioeconomic Class in Environmental Risk Communication / B.F. Battistoli -- Voices in the Garden: Designing Social Change at the Intersection of Green Radicalism and Participatory Media / Patrick D. Murphy and Clemencia Rodríguez -- Interrogating metaphors of sustainability: Laying the framework for a more inclusive discussion of the development of the Alberta oil sands for Indigenous groups / Amanda Williams -- "So that the environment looks clean": Cultural values and environmental communication in a Nicaraguan community / Jessica Love-Nichols -- Women Farmers' Voices on Climate Change Adaptation in India / Jagadish Thaker and Mohan J. Dutta.

<https://www.taylorfrancis.com/books/e/9781351127080>

264. Venise Wagner, Sally Lehrman (eds.): **Reporting inequality: tools and methods for covering race and ethnicity**. New York; London: Routledge, 2019, xii, 299 p.

Part I: A New Framework for Covering Race. 1 The Individual in Context /

Sally Lehrman and Venise Wagner -- 2 Structural Racism / Alden Loury -- 3 The Accumulation and Disaccumulation of Opportunity / Michael Brown, Martin Carnoy, Elliot Currie, Troy Duster, David Oppenheimer, Majorie M. Shultz, and David Wellman – Examining Implicit Racial Bias in Journalism / Satia A. Marotta, Simon Howard and Samuel R. Sommers -- 5 The Colorblind Conundrum / Sally Lehrman and Venise Wagner -- **Part II: How Opportunity Works.** 6 Reporting the Story Upstream / Sally Lehrman and Venise Wagner -- 7 The Opportunity Index / Sally Lehrman and Venise Wagner -- **Part III: Best Practices.** 8 Interviewing Across Difference / Omedi Ochieng -- 9 Avoiding Stereotypes and Stigma / Sue Ellen Christian - 10 Using Fault Lines in Reporting / Marquita S. Smith -- 11 Building Relationships in Under-covered Communities / Keith Woods -- **Part IV: Case Studies.** Case Study A Reporting Opportunity in Health / Sally Lehrman -- Case Study B Sometimes School Segregation Comes From Race Neutral Policies / Venise Wagner -- Case Study C Exploring the Wealth/Income Gap / Jeff Kelly Lowenstein -- Case Study D When Housing Separates Us / Nikole Hannah-Jones -- Case Study E Gaps in the Social Safety Net / Karen de Sá -- Case Study F The Path to Legal Status Isn't So Clear Cut / Susan Ferriss.

<https://www.taylorfrancis.com/books/e/9781315725123>

AFRICA, SUB-SAHARAN

265. Wunpini Fatimata Mohammed: **Journalistic griots: the marginalization of indigenous language news and oral epistemologies in Ghana.** In: *Radio Journal*, vol. 17, nr. 2, 2019, p. 235-252

"This study examines news production and newsroom culture in radio stations in Ghana's Northern Region. It explores the dynamics of news production and delivery in indigenous language newsrooms. Through in-depth interviews with eight indigenous language news presenters and journalists, the study critically explores the intricacies of news production, drawing attention to how news production is contextualized within this society. Through an oral epistemological approach, I argue that news journalists and presenters draw on orature and oral epistemologies to build their news-presenting personas and personalities in a way that positions them as frame sponsors who intentionally set the agenda for news content by unilaterally selecting specific stories to air. This study presents novel ways to conceptualize framing and agenda-setting while demonstrating the usefulness of customizing theory for specific sociocultural contexts. The study presents theoretical and practical implications to bridge the gap between theory and praxis while rethinking news production in Global South contexts such as Ghana." (abstract)

https://doi.org/10.1386/rjao_00007_1

266. Abiodun Salawu (ed.): **African language digital media and communication.** London; New York: Routledge, 2018, xi, 236 p.

Introduction: Not to be left behind: African languages, media and the digital sphere -- **Section A: Digital media, revitalisation and sustainability of African languages.** Access to information, skills and development in Africa: local knowledge in local language -- **Section B: Audience, African language mass media and their adaptation to the digital sphere.** Alaroye, IsoLezwe and the adoption of digital technologies -- Okun Radio Online -- Grassroots media and social media adaptation: case study of Urhobo Today -- Defying "protocol": use of local languages among online newspaper readers in Zimbabwe -- Perceptions of and motivations for accessing Swahili online newspapers among students at the University of Dar es Salaam -- **Section C: African languages in the social media.** Use of indigenous languages for social media communication: the Nigerian example -- Subaltern agency, social media and the indigenous African language question in Zimbabwe -- "Digital chieftaincy": social media, register and community policing in Kenya -- **Section D: Contents, challenges and prospects of online African language media.** New technologies, indigenous language journalism practice and development discourse in Africa -- Issues and challenges of adopting digital technologies by African language media: the Yoruba example -- African language online mass media in Malawi.

<https://www.taylorfrancis.com/books/9781351120425>

AMERICAS & CARIBBEAN

267. Laura Ximena Triana Gallego: **Indigenous agency through visual narratives in the Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta, Colombia.** In: *Journal of alternative and community media*, vol. 4, nr. 4, 2019, p.14-27

"This article focuses on the Wiwa community in the Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta, Colombia. This community has been reviving its traditional music as part of an effort to

reconstruct its social network. Moreover, its members have recently embraced visual arts as a versatile medium in the context of the armed conflict. The local community of Siminke has started using visual tools not only to explicitly address their social and political issues on a regional level, but also to develop a new cultural space for self-expression and social (re)construction. Video and photography are being used here to preserve a cultural knowledge traditionally transmitted from generation to generation, a process disrupted by the armed conflict in the region. Methodology encompasses communicative methods such as interviews, visual analysis and photo-elicitation in order to understand and highlight the community's internal perspective on the use of visual arts to reinforce their agency in pursuit of political goals." (abstract) <https://joacm.org/index.php/JOACM/article/view/1156>

ASIA & PACIFIC

268. Birgit Bräuchler: **Indigenous media and conflict transformation in Indonesia.** Osnabrück: Deutsche Stiftung Friedensforschung, 2019, 39 p.

"This project set out to look at emerging indigenous mediascapes in Indonesia and at how far they contribute to transforming structural violence that is deeply rooted in the Indonesian state's treatment of indigenous peoples. More specifically, it was looking at cases in which so-called indigenous people use media to fight for their rights and challenge existing power relations." (p.6)

<https://bundesstiftung-friedensforschung.de/blog/forschung-dsf-no-49>

269. Eaint Thiri Thu: **Covering Rakhine: journalism, conflict and identity.** In: Lisa Brooten, Jane Madlyn McElhone, Gayathry Venkiteswaran (eds.): *Myanmar media in transition: legacies, challenges and change.* Singapore: ISEAS, 2019, p.229-238

"In this chapter I explore the challenge of gaining access, and remaining independent, in an ethnic state where you are expected to be on one side of the conflict or on the other. For decades the military junta restricted access to information and wielded a powerful propaganda strategy. This has had a long-lasting impact. There is a massive communication gap between the Burman lowlands and the ethnic states, characterized by historic misunderstandings and misinformation, especially now that social media platforms are the primary way to share information. This has both caused and perpetuated intercommunal conflict between Rakhine Buddhists and Rohingya Muslims. Information is a power and a weapon, with all sides distorting and exaggerating it. It is hard to trust what people say and to do accurate media coverage. Even the words you use to describe northern Rakhine and the Rohingya are highly sensitive. The fact that the military has closed off a large area in the north of the state where the Rohingya historically lived makes access and understanding all the more difficult. In this chapter I use my own experiences doing fieldwork, conducting interviews and building trust to explore identity and language politics in Rakhine State and to explain the challenges of getting to the truth." (p.229-230)

<https://www.degruyter.com/viewbooktoc/product/547269>

270. Jane Madlyn McElhone: **The metamorphosis of media in Myanmar's ethnic states.** In: Lisa Brooten, Jane Madlyn McElhone, Gayathry Venkiteswaran (eds.): *Myanmar media in transition: legacies, challenges and change.* Singapore: ISEAS, 2019, p.210-228

"In this chapter I explore the challenging move from the borderlands and the growth of the media sector inside the ethnic states. The outlets launched inside now outnumber those that have moved inside. BNI's members - now totalling fourteen - are also in the minority. Yet in many ways it is Burma News International (BNI) and its members that have put ethnic media on the map inside Myanmar, and their struggles say much about the sector." (p.211)

<https://www.degruyter.com/viewbooktoc/product/547269>

EUROPE

271. Giovanna Dell'Orto, Irmgard Wetzstein (eds.): **Refugee news, refugee politics: journalism, public opinion and policymaking in Europe.** New York; London: Routledge, 2019, xxiv, 228 p.

Introduction: situating the "refugee crisis" and its sociopolitical effects through 21st-century European journalism / Giovanna Dell'Orto and Irmgard Wetzstein -- Welcoming citizens, divided government, simplifying media: Germany's refugee crisis, 2015-2017 / Dietrich Thränhardt -- One sentence, many misunderstandings: a German journalist reflects on Germany's "we can do it" stance / Peter Riesbeck -- The expectations-politics-policy conundrum: assessing the impact of the migration and refugee crisis on the European Union / Vicki L. Birchfield and Geoffrey Harris -- "Fortress Europe": representation and argumentation in Austrian media and EU press releases on border policies / Sabine Lehner and Markus Rheindorf -- The gender dimension of the refugee debate: progressiveness and backwardness discourses in Austrian press coverage / Irmgard Wetzstein -- Empathy toward refugees, apathy toward journalism: hundreds of thousands of refugees in Greece, thousands of stories, just a few hundred clicks / Andreas M. Panagopoulos -- Real empathy,

fake news?: one reporter's experiences in the frontlines in northern Greece / Costas Kantouris -- Moving on and in: integration through shared and independent living spaces in Greece / Sophia Ioannou with Valia Sawidou -- Tackling the "refugee crisis" and meeting the educational needs of newly arrived refugees: programs for refugee teachers and students in Germany and Austria / Kerstin Lueck and Leonhard Dokalik-Wetzstein -- Online fake news, hateful posts against refugees, and a surge in xenophobia and hate crimes in Austria / Claudia Schäfer with Andreas Schadauer -- Trying to find the right words / Ioannis Papadopoulos -- Down & out & wet & bedraggled: navigating the emotional and ethical maelstrom of reporting from the crisis flashpoint of Idomeni / Phoebe Fronista and Sofia Papadopoulou -- Overcoming the empathy gap: covering Europe's migrant crisis for an American audience / Jeanne Carstensen -- Reporting back to the migrant audience: Afghans' exodus and perilous journey to Europe / Mstafa Mohammad Sarwar -- Avoiding the traps of the numbers game and caricatures: the responsibility of keeping the factual record for the world / Elena Becatoros and David Rising -- From empathy to hostility In 127 days: the journey of Austrian press and TV coverage / Edith Meinhart, Martin Staudinger, and Peter Unger -- Cologne's New Year's Eve sexual assaults: the turning point in German media coverage / Jan Bielicki -- Fake news and a profession in crisis: a foreign correspondent reflects on "Willkommenskultur" / Carmen Valero -- Torn between transparency and stereotypes?: how to report about refugees and crime / Eva Thöne -- Widening the focus: why writing about migration is more than writing about migrants / Caterina Lobenstein -- After the arrival: telling stories of integration in Germany for a global audience / Melissa Eddy -- Conclusion: interplays of journalistic practices, news, public opinion and policies in Europe's refugee crisis / Giovanna Dell'Orto.

<https://www.taylorfrancis.com/books/e/9781351049634>

272. Leen d' Haenens, Willem Joris, François Heinderyckx (eds.): **Images of immigrants and refugees in Western Europe: media representations, public opinion, and refugees' experiences.** Leuven: Leuven University Press, 2019, 207 p.

1. Images of Immigrants and Refugees in Western Europe: Media Representations, Public Opinion, and Refugees' Experiences / Leen d'Haenens and Willem Joris -- **Part I – Policy on Migration and Integration in Europe.** 2. Migration and integration policy in Europe: Comparing Belgium and Sweden / Paul Puschmann, Ebba Sundin, David De Coninck, and Leen d'Haenens -- **Part II – Media Representations.** 3. The Refugee Situation as Portrayed in News Media: A Content Analysis of Belgian and Swedish Newspapers – 2015-2017 / Rozane De Cock, Ebba Sundin, and Valérie Mistiaen -- 4. Depiction of Immigration in Television News: Public and Commercial Broadcasters: A Comparison / Valérie Mistiaen -- 5. Agency and Power in the Dutch-Language News: Coverage of the Summer 2015 Refugee Situation in Europe. A Transitivity Analysis of Semantic Roles / Lutgard Lams -- 6. A Diverse View on the Promotion of Tolerance and Cultural Diversity through the Eyes of Journalists: Focus on Belgium and Sweden / Stefan Mertens, Leen d'Haenens, Rozane De Cock, and Olivier Standaert -- **Part III – Public Opinion.** 7. Discordance between Public Opinion and News Media: Representations of Immigrants and Refugees in Belgium and Sweden / David De Coninck, Hanne Vandenberghe, and Koen Matthijs -- 8. Online News Consumption and Public Sentiment toward Refugees: Is there a Filter Bubble at Play? Belgium, France, the Netherlands, and Sweden: A Comparison / Stefan Mertens, Leen d'Haenens, and Rozane De Cock -- 9. The Effects of Dominant versus Peripheral News Frames on Attitudes toward Refugees and News Story Credibility / Willem Joris and Rozane De Cock -- **Part IV – Refugees' Experiences.** 10. Beyond Victimhood: Reflecting on Migrant-Victim Representations with Afghan, Iraqi, and Syrian Asylum Seekers and Refugees in Belgium / Kevin Smets, Jacinthe Mazzocchetti, Lorraine Gerstmans, and Lien Mostmans -- Conclusion / François Heinderyckx.
<https://muse.jhu.edu/book/65934>

Production Skills & Processes

GENERAL & INTERNATIONAL

273. Clémence Petit-Perrot, Linda Daniels: **Using WhatsApp for radio.** Cape Town: Children's Radio Foundation (CRF); Media Development Investment Fund (MDIF), 2019, 43 p.

"This toolkit is structured around providing practical examples and tips for integrating the WhatsApp platform into four key areas of a radio station's life: listener engagement, community journalism, research and data collection, and extending or replacing the FM broadcast. It is geared towards radio station managers, reporters, presenters, and other station staff members. The toolkit is complemented by four short do-it-yourself videos recorded at radio stations that were part of the WhatsApp for radio integration platform." (p.4)
<https://www.kbridge.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/04/WhatsApp-for-Radio-Toolkit.pdf>

274. **Memoria de sostenibilidad: la bioindustria circular del papel y su descarbonización.** Madrid: Asociación Española de Fabricantes de Pasta, Papel y Cartón (ASPAPPEL), 2018, 110 p.

"Esta quinta edición de la Memoria de Sostenibilidad del Sector Papel es la materialización de nuestro doble y prioritario compromiso con la sostenibilidad y la transparencia. El documento que editamos cada tres años cubre en esta ocasión el período 2015-2017, a lo largo del que se han producido importantes avances en aspectos singularmente relevantes para nuestro sector como la certificación de la gestión forestal sostenible, el proceso de descarbonización en que estamos trabajando, la consolidación de un potente ciclo inversor en innovación y renovación tecnológica o las nuevas iniciativas de promoción del reciclaje en el marco de la economía circular. El sector comparte una clara visión como bioindustria circular llamada a liderar la descarbonización de nuestra economía, siendo una de las industrias con mayor capacidad para afrontar este reto a través de la innovación en productos y procesos, atrayendo talento y capital para alcanzar este ambicioso objetivo."

subjects: paper; recycling; environmental protection
http://www.aspapel.es/sites/default/files/publicaciones/doc_572_memoria_sostenibilidad_2018.pdf

275. Erkki Mervaala: **Introduction to podcasting.** New York; Prague: Media Development Investment Fund (MDIF), 2018, 39 p.

"The purpose of this guide is to be an introduction to podcast production and monetisation, helping you through the basics of creating and launching a podcast - from recording and editing to distribution and promotion. Additionally, it will explain how to find and use the metrics and analytics to make your podcasts profitable. Because of the multifaceted production of podcasts, some of the more technical sections have been condensed This guide will focus only on audio podcasts. There are some video format podcasts, for which a guide would include segments on video shooting and editing. But the same basic strategies apply. After reading this guide, you should be able to start your own podcast production and turn it into a profitable product." (p.4-5)

<https://www.kbridge.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/12/Guide-5-Introduction-to-Podcasting-by-Erkki-Mervaala.pdf>

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