

Media Development Literature

July – December 2020

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Audiences & Media Use

GENERAL & INTERNATIONAL

1. Irene V. Pasquetto, Eaman Jahani, Alla Baranovsky, Matthew A. Baum: **Understanding misinformation on mobile instant messengers (MIMs) in developing countries.** Shorenstein Center on Media, Politics and Public Policy, 2020, 27 p.

"We conducted a mixed-methods research project in Nigeria, India, and Pakistan consisting of surveys, survey experiments, and semi-structured interviews, to better understand the spread and impact of misinformation, and in particular of misinformation on mobile messaging apps (MIMs). One of our goals was to evaluate the relevance and prevalence of viral false claims in each country. We found evidence that popular "false claims" debunked by fact-checking companies are widely recognized, but, unsurprisingly, news from mainstream media are more widely recognized than the false claims. This is certainly a good sign, which confirms similar trends reported elsewhere. However, we also found preliminary evidence that misinformation circulates wide on messaging apps. When asked whether and where they encountered researcher-selected false claims, participants reported to be exposed to more false claims than "mainstream claims" (i.e., true) on messaging apps, while this was not the case for traditional media, such as newspapers and TV News. While others have found false claims to be more prevalent on social media than on mainstream media, this is the first systematic evidence that messaging apps might be the primary source for spread of misinformation." (executive summary)

<https://shorensteincenter.org/misinformation-on-mims/>

2. **Trust misplaced? A report on the future of trust in media.** Ipsos, 2020, 31 p.

"This report is a collaboration between Ipsos and The Trust Project, a U.S.-based non-profit, international consortium of news organizations building standards of transparency. Its mission is to "amplify journalism's commitment to transparency, accuracy, inclusion and fairness so that the public can make informed news choices." The "Trust Indicators" it has pioneered are used by Google, Facebook and Bing to help surface trustworthy content in search and social. Ipsos led a two-stage variation of a future scenario-led workshop with members of The Trust Project. Together we identified and explored factors that will impact the future of trust and truth in journalism. These included: nationalist and populist sentiment; business model challenges for news media; technological changes; and, disinformation campaigns from nations and other bad actors. Ipsos then developed a two-part questionnaire that ran on two monthly waves of its Global Advisor survey to learn more about public opinion that underpins these topics. That data is presented throughout this report and can be found in detail on the Ipsos website." (overview)

<https://www.ipsos.com/sites/default/files/ct/publication/documents/2020-10/trust-misplaced-2020.pdf>

3. Benjamin Toff, Sumitra Badrinathan, Camila Mont'Alverne, Amy Ross Arguedas, Richard Fletcher, Rasmus Kleis Nielsen: **What we think we know and what we want to know: perspectives on trust in news in a changing world.** Oxford: Reuters Institute for the Study of Journalism, 2020, 26 p.

"Trust in news has eroded worldwide. According to the Reuters Institute's Digital News Report 2020, fewer than four in ten people (38%) across 40 markets say they typically trust most news. While trust has fallen by double digit margins in recent years in many places, including Brazil and the United Kingdom, in other countries more stable overall trends conceal stark and growing partisan divides. Why is trust eroding, how does it play out across different contexts and different groups, what are the implications, and what might be done about it? These are the organising questions behind the Trust in News Project. This report is the first of many we will publish from the project over the next three years. Because trust is a relationship between trustors and trustees, we anticipate focusing primarily on audiences and the way they think about trust, but we begin the project by taking stock of how those who study journalism and those who practice it think about the subject ... We focus on media environments in four democracies – Brazil, India, the United Kingdom, and the United States. These countries encompass both the Global South and North, with a range of cultural heterogeneity and political practices that vary in their partisan and populist tendencies. For our purposes, one of the most important differences across these countries is in how audiences have integrated digital and social media practices into how they consume news. Whereas public social networking sites such as Facebook and Twitter have rapidly become key conduits of information in democracies worldwide, many of those we interviewed pointed to the popularity of encrypted messaging services like WhatsApp, specifically in Brazil and India, which have combined with deficits in digital literacy to serve as a 'breeding ground' for misinformation and disinformation (Chakrabarti et al. 2018). As Irineu Machado, head of content delivery at UOL (Brazil), told us, audiences increasingly 'distrust organisations who traditionally' cover news and 'distrust information in general', and some rely not just on public social networking sites but also private groups and messaging applications ... This report is divided into two main sections. First, we outline important lessons from existing research

and practitioners' observations on trust in news. Second, we identify outstanding questions that we expect will guide our project in the years ahead." (introduction) <https://reutersinstitute.politics.ox.ac.uk/what-we-think-we-know-and-what-we-want-know-perspectives-trust-news-changing-world>

4. Daniel Trottier, Rashid Gabdulhakov, Qian Hunag (eds.): **Introducing vigilant audiences.** Cambridge: Open Book Publishers, 2020, xiii, 342 p.

"The authors engage with a range of cross-disciplinary perspectives in order to explore the actions of a vigilant digital audience — denunciation, shaming, doxing — and to consider the role of the press and other public figures in supporting or contesting these activities. In turn, the volume illuminates several tensions underlying these justice seeking activities — from their capacity to reproduce categorical forms of discrimination, to the diverse motivations of the wider audiences who participate in vigilant denunciations. This timely volume presents thoughtful case studies drawn both from high-profile Anglo-American contexts, and from developments in regions that have received less coverage in English-language scholarship [China, Morocco, Russia and Slovenia]. It is distinctive in its focus on the contested boundary between policing and entertainment, and on the various contexts in which the desire to seek retribution converges with the desire to consume entertainment." (back cover)

<https://doi.org/10.11647/OBP.0200>

AFRICA, SUB-SAHARAN

5. Komi Amewunou: **Poursuite des cours par télévision, radio, et Internet pendant la pandémie du COVID-19: atouts et contraintes au Togo.** Afrobarometer, 2020, 10 p.

"Quatre Togolais sur cinq environ disposent d'une radio dans leur ménage (81%) et suivent régulièrement les informations à la radio (78%). Deux ménages sur cinq (44%) ne possèdent pas de télévision. La moitié (51%) des Togolais ne suivent jamais ou rarement les informations à la télé. Un cinquième des Togolais (18%) possède un ordinateur. Quatre Togolais sur cinq (82%) ont un téléphone portable à usage personnel. Un tiers (32%) de la population ont des téléphones qui peuvent accéder à l'Internet. Moins de deux Togolais sur 10 (18%) s'informent souvent via l'Internet." (résultats clés)

<https://afrobarometer.org/publications/ad361-poursuite-des-cours-par-television-radio-et-internet-pendant-la-pandemie-du-covid>

6. Josephine Appiah-Nyamekye Sanny, Edem Selormey: **Double-edged sword? Ghanaians see pros, cons of social media, want access but not fake news.** Afrobarometer, 2020, 12 p.

"The Afrobarometer survey conducted in late 2019 shows that although radio and television remain the most dominant news sources, daily news consumption via social media (by 22% of Ghanaians) and the Internet (19%) is steadily increasing. Social media is less trusted as a source of information — only 39% of Ghanaians say they trust it "somewhat" or "a lot" — than private and public media (55% each) and government sources (54%). Close to eight in 10 Ghanaians (78%) say politicians and political parties spread information that they know is false. But smaller majorities also blame government officials, journalists, social media users, and activists and interest groups. Although an overwhelming majority (92%) of Ghanaians who have heard of social media think social media usage makes people more aware of current happenings, almost as many (86%) say it makes people more likely to believe fake news. One-third (32%) of Ghanaians support government regulation of access to the Internet and social media, but close to half (48%) prefer unrestricted access. Large majorities of Ghanaians "agree" or "strongly agree" that the government should be able to limit or prohibit the sharing of false news (77%), hate speech (69%), and news and opinions that criticize or insult the president (57%). Close to half (48%) also say the government should be able to limit the spread of information it disapproves of." (key findings, p.2)

http://afrobarometer.org/sites/default/files/publications/Dispatches/ad366-fake_news_and_social_media_in_ghana-7june20.pdf

7. Anyway Chingwete, Stephen Ndoma: **Crisis communication: radio tops Zimbabweans' news sources — except for 'other people'.** Afrobarometer, 2020, 13 p.

"Radio remains the leading source of media news for adult Zimbabweans. Six out of 10 citizens (59%) said they get news regularly ("every day" or "a few times a week") via the radio, compared to 33% for television and 17% for newspapers. About one in five citizens get news regularly from social media (21%) and the Internet (18%). But "other people" surpass all media channels as a regular source of news, cited by almost two-thirds (64%) of respondents. News habits have changed little in Zimbabwe in recent years. Only social media shows significant recent growth as a regular news source. Urban and rural residents differ sharply in their news habits. For example, while television beats out radio in cities (69% vs. 63%), only 12% of rural inhabitants regularly get TV news. Most Zimbabweans (95%) own a mobile phone or live in a household where someone else owns one. But only 43% of those phones have access to the Internet. About three-fourths

(73%) of citizens own or have access to radios, compared to 48% for televisions and 23% for computers. Poor citizens are less likely to own communications devices and to access the Internet than their better-off counterparts. Religious leaders are the most trusted institution in Zimbabwe, making them a potentially valuable conduit for information during the COVID-19 pandemic." (key findings, p.2)

http://afrobarometer.org/sites/default/files/publications/Dispatches/ad367-crisis_communication_in_zimbabwe-afrobarometer-15june20.pdf

8. Christiaan Keulder: **Free vs. false: Namibia's changing media landscape presents tough choices for citizens.** Afrobarometer, 2020, 10 p.

"Most adult Namibians own mobile phones (88%) and radios (67%). Four in 10 (40%) own television sets, and one in four (25%) own computers. Daily Internet use has multiplied over the past decade, increasing from 5% in 2008 to 28% in 2019. But more than four in 10 Namibians (44%) still "never" use the Internet. The most common source of daily news for Namibians is the radio (62%), followed by TV (40%), the Internet (27%), social media (27%), and newspapers (23%). Among the three-fourths (76%) of adult Namibians who have heard of social media, half (51%) see its effects on society as positive, while one-fourth (24%) see them as negative. Social media users are most frequently blamed as sources of false (fake) news (by 67% of respondents), followed by journalists (62%) and politicians (60%). Eight out of 10 Namibians regard the country's news media as "completely free" (47%) or "somewhat free" (33%). But a majority (56%) think the government should have the right to prevent publications it disapproves of — more than twice as many as a decade ago. Moreover, majorities say the government should be able to limit or prohibit the sharing of false news (64%), of information or opinions that it disapproves of (54%) or that criticize or insult the president (62%), and of hate speech (62%). Yet more than half (55%) of citizens say that unrestricted access to the Internet and social media should be protected." (key findings)

<https://afrobarometer.org/publications/ad342-free-vs-false-namibia-changing-media-landscape-presents-tough-choices-citizens>

9. Joseph Koné, Kaphalo Ségorbah Silwé: **Face à l'hégémonie de la télévision et la radio, l'Internet et les médias sociaux continuent leur popularité grandissante en Côte d'Ivoire.** Afrobarometer, 2020, 11 p.

"L'utilisation de la mesure d'audience par les médias est faible en Côte d'Ivoire. Selon une étude du Ministère de la Communication, de l'Économie Numérique et de la Poste (2017), la plupart des médias ivoiriens naviguent à vue sans une véritable connaissance et maîtrise du marché par des études d'audience et d'habitude de consommation des cibles. Dans le cas de la presse écrite, les maisons d'édition permettent d'établir l'audience en précisant même le lieu. Pour la presse numérique, les compteurs présents sur les pages web le permettent également. Par contre, avec une transmission par la voie des ondes, il est difficile de savoir qui regarde quoi et à quel moment. L'un des moyens permettant aux diffuseurs d'avoir un retour sur leurs émissions est le sondage. En effet, l'audience acquise, au fil des années, une importance capitale. Plus un écran est regardé, plus un annonceur est intéressé. De plus, le déploiement de la télévision numérique te restre (TNT) est en cours sur le territoire ivoirien, évolution qui renforce la nécessité d'une mesure d'audience fiable et régulière afin de permettre une éclosion adaptée des chaînes et programmes répondant aux attentes de la population. Bien que tous les indicateurs de mesure d'audience ne soient pas investigués par les enquêtes d'Afrobarometer, les résultats ici présentés révèlent que la télévision et la radio ont les scores les plus élevés d'audience. Cependant l'on observe que les audiences de l'Internet et des médias sociaux tels que Facebook et Twitter connaissent une forte progression. La radio se présente comme le seul média à s'imposer aussi bien en milieu rural qu'urbain et avec la plus faible différence selon le niveau de pauvreté." (résumé)

<https://afrobarometer.org/publications/ad379-face-lhegemonie-de-la-television-et-la-radio-internet-et-les-medias-sociaux>

AMERICAS & CARIBBEAN

10. **Especial medios de comunicación: encuesta de satisfacción política y opinión pública.** Buenos Aires: Universidad de San Andrés, Encuesta de Satisfacción Política y Opinión Pública (ESPOP), 2020, 24 p.

"En la mayoría de los casos existe una relación lineal entre la confianza y el consumo de cada medio. En ese contexto, entre los consumidores frecuentes de cada medio la confianza neta (Confía Mucho + Confías Algo) es mayor en Telefe (80%), C5N (78%) y Clarín (74%). De todos modos, cabe aclarar que en todos los medios la confianza neta entre los consumidores frecuentes es mayor al 50%. En varios medios de comunicación se observa partidismo en su consumo y en la confianza. En efecto, se reflejan diferencias en el consumo de medios entre los votantes de Macri y de Fernández principalmente en C5N, TN (Todo Noticias), La Nación, Canal 13 y Página 12. Al contrario, se observa una mayor similitud de consumo entre votantes en los casos de Canal 26 y Telefe. Por su parte, la mayor diferencia sobre la confianza en los medios según el voto se registra en TN

(Todo Noticias), Canal 13, La Nación, Clarín y C5N, pues la brecha que divide a los votantes de Macri y los de Fernández supera los 40 puntos porcentuales en estos casos." (resumen, p.22-23)

<http://meso.com.ar/wp-content/uploads/2020/09/20.-Especial-Medios-ESPOP-2020-MESO-2.pdf>

11. Port-au-Prince information ecosystem assessment.

Internews; Panos Caribbean, 2020, 70 p.

Key finding 1: A trusted thirdperson is the most important information provider. When asked for their main source of information, family, friends, and religious leaders accounted for 89% of the response choices combined. Additionally, 97% stated they trust their family and friends. Key finding 2: Social media, the new player in the game? Even though radio remains the main channel of information used by the population (76%) – followed by television (48%) – WhatsApp (29%) and Facebook (28%) combined total 57% of respondents' choice. Moreover, among participants who have Internet access, the leading applications to receive news are WhatsApp (82%) and Facebook (70%). Key finding 3: News on current events and sports are the most preferred content in traditional media channels. Participants mostly responded they like to see "news on current events" and "sports news" in traditional media channels. Radio listeners mostly enjoy "news on current events" (61%), newspapers readers like to read about "news on current events" (65%) and "sports" (33%), and television consumers mostly favor "news on current events" (49%) and "sports" (37%). Sports are ahead of educational and/or health programs in all types of media. Key finding 4: Residents in Port-au-Prince have unmet information needs. When asked about the information they need the most – at the time –, 52% of participants selected "how to find a job", followed closely by "general news about what is happening in the country including COVID-19" (51%). Respondents also mentioned the need for information on "access to food and drinking water" (48%), as well as information about the "security situation in Port-au-Prince" (47%). Key finding 5: Information consumers are not passive actors: trust and relevance are key points. Content and source are the two main factors affecting the information ecosystem in Port-au-Prince. Even among their preferred source of information – family and friends – or their preferred channel – radio –, trust is not blindly granted. In the focus groups, participants point out the lack of training of journalists, the fact that many confuse facts with opinions or place greater value in sensationalism, often leading to unsubstantiated claims and misinformation ... (p.5-14)

https://internews.org/sites/default/files/2020-10/Internews_IEA_PAP_Information_ecosystem_final.pdf

12. Gustavo Hernández Díaz, Johanna Pérez Daza (eds.):

Prosumidores y comunicación en la era digital. Caracas:

Universidad Católica Andrés Bello, 2020, 107 p.

1. Claves en tiempos digitales / Marcelino Bisbal -- 2. Prosumidores, audiencias y consumo cultural en Venezuela (2005-2018) / Gustavo Hernández Díaz -- 3. Jóvenes prosumidores visuales en la era digital / Johanna Pérez Daza -- 4. Participación política de los prosumidores en Venezuela / Edixela Burgos -- 5. Comunicación y políticas públicas / Andrés Cañizález -- 6. Comunicación organizacional: sobrevivir a un entorno complejo / Humberto Jaimes Quero

http://saber.ucab.edu.ve/bitstream/handle/123456789/19700/Prosumidores%20y%20comunicacion%20era%20digital-UCAB-2020.pdf?sequ_ence=1

13. Karen Mercado Andía, Oscar Bazoberry Chali: Acceso a internet y ruralidad: el caso de Macharetí en Bolivia. La Paz: Instituto para el Desarrollo Rural de Sudamérica, 2019, 81 p.

"Que se haya establecido en primer lugar el uso de la aplicación WhatsApp nos muestra la importancia de las redes en la comunicación personal, afectiva, familiar, en el trabajo, la economía y la organización de las personas. El Facebook denota la importancia e las redes abiertas, sin embargo, también las características como medio de información y el grado de apertura de la población a la información global. En tercer lugar, la importancia del Google y el YouTube como plataformas de exploración de información más especializada en salud, tutoriales para actividades manuales, información agropecuaria, muestra nuevas formas de búsqueda y de adquisición de conocimientos y habilidades en diferentes temas de interés, sin límite. Otras formas de acceder a vincularse de manera colectiva e individual, como la información de otras organizaciones, el correo electrónico, aunque han mostrado numéricamente menos representatividad, su uso no es menos importante, ya que por una parte se trata de contenido local nacional y por otra de comunicación personalizada. Respecto a las brechas del uso del Internet frente al nivel de educación alcanzado, estas pueden ser disminuidas gracias a las herramientas, como el uso de mensajes de voz, por lo que llamamos a los jóvenes a darse la tarea de encontrar la manera de transferir estos conocimientos a las personas con mayores dificultades. De manera que se independicen para atender sus propias necesidades de comunicación. Al mismo tiempo que el estudio ha encontrado relaciones de solidaridad entre familiares y vecinos, que llevan más allá del uso individual de estos medios, por lo que alentamos a mantener estos mecanismos de colaboración. La radio y la televisión son todavía importantes medios de información, sin embargo, la tendencia en la propia comunidad

Macharetí muestra que puede ser complementario al uso del internet, lo que en los próximos años ayudaría a disminuir la brecha generacional entre los distintos medios de difusión y comunicación." (conclusiones, p.79-80)

<https://ipdrs.org/index.php/publicaciones/libros/impreso/98>

ASIA & PACIFIC

14. FactShala user study: executive summary. Baseline status of internet users in India. Internews; DataLEADS; fact India Media Literacy Network, 2020, 29 p.

"The study revealed some clear patterns about why people fall for misinformation, regardless of their age, gender or education level. Some of the key trends common across city and village respondents were: 1. Majority of the respondents do not question the source of the information, or assess if the source or sender is a credible authority on the subject. Respondents across demographics focus more on the content of the message and rely on personal biases and beliefs while deciding whether they will believe or reject a message. 2. Respondents usually do not verify information from alternative sources on the web. There is a noticeable skepticism against social media, but despite that it is noteworthy that majority respondents are unaware of strategies to evaluate evidence or verify online content. 3. A great deal of trust in mainstream media, to the point that they blindly trust information misattributed to mainstream media. 4. Majority respondents do not realise the extent of manipulated content they access online. Respondents are also oblivious to the absence of gatekeeping on social media and the difference of nature between news versus non-news content. 5. If the sender is a prominent influencer or a person they look upto, respondents were more likely to believe the message. Believability increases if the ideology of person sharing information aligns with that of the audience." (key insights from user study, p.4)

https://internews.org/sites/default/files/2021-02/FactShala_User_Study_Report_2020_v10.pdf

15. Tripta Chandola: Listening into others: an ethnographic exploration in Govindpuri. Institute of Network Cultures, 2020, 149 p.

"The essays collected here are based on two decades of engagement with the residents of the slums of Govindpuri in India's capital, Delhi. The book presents stories of many kinds, from speculative treatises, via the recollection of a thousand everyday conversations, to an account of the making of a radio documentary. Zig-zagging through the lanes of Govindpuri, Listening into Others explores the vibrant sounds emanating from slum culture. Redefining ethnography as listening in passing, Chandola excels at narrating the stories of the everyday. The ubiquity of smartphones, sonic selfies, wailing, the ethics of wearing jeans, the crossroad rituals of elections, the political agency of slum-dwellers, the war of the sexes through bodily gestures, and conflicts over ownership of both property and sound generated in the slums — these are among the many encounters Chandola opens up to the reader. Slums are anxious spaces in the materiality, experience, and imagination of a city. They are the by-products of the violent and exploitative mechanisms of urbanization. What becomes of the slum-dwellers, who universally, across centuries, cities and continents, befall similar fates of being discriminated, reckoned to be the scum of the earth, and a burden on society? By listening to identified others and amplifying their voices in their own vocabularies and grammar, Tripta Chandola's praxis creates a methodological, political, and poetic rupture. Slums, she finds, are not anathema to the city's past, present, or future. They are an integral component of urbanization and a foundational part of the city." (publisher)

<https://networkcultures.org/blog/publication/tod36-listening-into-others-an-ethnographic-exploration-in-govindpuri/>

16. Nalaka Gunawardene, Arjuna Ranawana: Sri Lanka media audience study 2019: consuming news in turbulent times. International Media Support (IMS), 2020, 63 p.

"Across various demographics, Sri Lankan audiences highly value news and current information. More than three quarters (77%) identified news as being very important, and another 18% said it was somewhat important. National news on current affairs had the highest level of audience interest (76%), followed by national politics, local current affairs, national level entertainment news, national weather, local politics and national level sports. There was limited interest in economic and business news, and even less in international news. Audiences have a good sense of what good journalism means to them. Among the many attributes of good journalism highlighted by participants were: trustworthy, evidence-based information; clear and accurate; timely and relevant; balanced and unbiased reporting with a sufficient level of detail; respecting privacy; drawing from multiple sources; ethical use of sensitive visuals; and never advocating racism or violence. Most people turn to two, three or four news sources on a regular basis apparently to guard against being misled by media biases and manipulation ..." (executive summary)

<https://www.mediasupport.org/publication/consuming-news-in-turbulent-times/>

17. CeSID, IREX: **Strengthening Media Systems Activity (SMS) demand-side study: "Comprehensive study of the public's media needs and behaviors in Serbia"**. USAID, 2019, 72 p.

"This study was specifically intended to: 1. provide comprehensive insight into the public's media consumption patterns, and its underlying causes: a) values; b) needs and interests, particularly regarding media content; c) motivation and aspirations, with specific emphasis on buying media content; d) financial functioning and attitudes towards different types of payment systems, etc. and 2. provide comprehensive analysis and recommendations to inform the Strengthening Media Systems Activity (SMS) programmatic approach in all aspects of media sustainability, as well as to inform organizational and business strategies and tactics of different types of media outlets on the local, regional and national levels. The research implemented in 2019 combined a variety of methods (both quantitative and qualitative) and techniques (a face-to-face-survey and computer-assisted web interviewing, or CAWI), and targeted a number of groups – a representative sample of 1500 respondents age 15 to 65 for the face-to-face survey, a sample of 100 daily internet users for web interviews, and 96 internet and local media users aged 15 to 65 for the 12 focus group discussions in Belgrade, Niš, Kragujevac, Novi Sad, Sombor, Loznica, and Zajecar. The key aim of the research was to gain an in-depth understanding of the needs, habits, and expectations of the audience, in order to facilitate rational and informed discussion about the media sector and public attitudes; and strategic decision-making by media businesses, with the starting assumption that understanding audience needs and profiling target groups constitutes integral parts of any media business strategy in terms of both preparing and formatting media content. Thus, the study was structured to facilitate the achievement of SMS objectives and to provide directions for SMS strategic and operational interventions in the following areas: 1. Content production and editorial policy, 2. Content sources and formats, 3. Interaction and community involvement, and 4. Financial sustainability." (abstract, p.2-3)

<https://www.irex.org/sites/default/files/pdf/sms-demand-side-report-serbia.pdf>

Children & Media, Youth & Media, Media Literacy

GENERAL & INTERNATIONAL

18. **Guidelines for parents and educators on child online protection**. Geneva: International Telecommunication Union (ITU), 2020, 59 p.

"Many parents and guardians are under a common misconception that their child is safer if they use the computer at home, or at school, than elsewhere. This is a dangerous misconception because the Internet can take children and young people virtually anywhere in the world, and in the process, they can be exposed to potentially dangerous risks, just as they could in the physical world. However, children and young people do experience slightly increased risk of harm when accessing the Internet via a smartphone, tablet or other handheld devices. This is because these handheld devices give instant access to the Internet from anywhere and are less likely to be monitored by parents or carers. These guidelines have been developed within the child online protection (COP) initiative, as part of the ITU Global Cybersecurity Agenda3, with the aim of establishing the foundations for a safe and secure cyberworld not only for today's youth but also for future generations. These guidelines also focus on children with vulnerabilities, particularly, migrant children, children with ASD and children with disabilities. The guidelines are meant to act as a blueprint which can be adapted and used in a way that is consistent with national or local customs and laws and address issues that might affect all children and young people under the age of 18." (executive summary)

<https://www.itu.int/en/ITU-D/Cybersecurity/Pages/COP-2020-Guidelines.aspx>

19. **Keeping it real: an exploratory study of how 13-14-year-olds critically engage with online content**. et al. Tim Schoot Uiterkamp. Free Press Unlimited, 2020, 43 p.

"We recruited participants aged 13-14 in three countries: Mexico, South Africa and the Netherlands. Through a questionnaire, an observation exercise and interviews, we gathered information in order to identify trends ... We constructed a number of global personas that cut across the groups. Safety Seeker: Aims to avoid potential harm online; they do not interact with content they believe is not genuine and they are discerning about friend requests. Awareness Raiser: Is concerned about global issues and considers the positive impact of online content more important than its veracity. Entertainment Junkie: Cares about having fun, being entertained and making friends smile; truth isn't as important. Dedicated Fan: Believes content posted by the people they admire and will call out fake news about the things they care about. Socialiser: Is all about friends, connecting across several social media platforms. They are discerning about friends but still have hundreds – and they believe the things they share. Scroller: Doesn't engage with misinformation or content they don't care about; they just scroll on past. They can be challenging to engage." (executive summary, p.4-5)

https://www.freepressunlimited.org/sites/freepressunlimited.org/files/research-fpu-keeping_it_real.pdf

20. **Creating change through digital communities: how RNW Media's digital platforms impact young people's knowledge, attitudes and behaviour**. Hilversum: RNW Media, 2020, 34 p.

"The Theories of Change for both Citizens' Voice [a programme focusing on social cohesion and inclusive governance] and the SRHR programme (which includes Love Matters [delivering information and media on love, sex and relationships to 18-30-year-olds]) contain a key assumption that through providing reliable information on our digital platforms, young people gain new knowledge and understanding on topics that matter to them. For Citizens' Voice, the assumption is that by accessing pluralistic information and engaging in dialogue with people with other backgrounds and perspectives, young people are aware of different viewpoints, accept and respect diversity, challenge restrictive norms and participate in society. For Love Matters, it relates to providing evidence-based and pleasure-positive SRHR information that helps people to make informed decisions in their personal lives. To investigate whether this assumption holds true for both programmes, a dedicated survey question was included in the surveys of platform users conducted as part of the Next Generation Mid-Term Review (MTR) evaluation conducted by external researchers in 2019. This open question asked users whether they could give an example of a change they had experienced through engaging with the platform. The answers and examples given by users have been analysed by the PMEL team to answer the main research question: To what extent do returning users experience a change in knowledge, attitude or behaviour as a result of engaging with the platform?" (introduction) <https://www.rnw.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/05/Creating-Change-through-Digital-Communities-2.pdf>

21. **Evaluation of UNESCO's work in the thematic area of media and information literacy (MIL)**. Paris: UNESCO, 2020, 128 p.

"Overall, this evaluation has shown that over the last biennia UNESCO has made significant achievements through its work in MIL and is holding the lead in this constantly evolving field that has gained increasing importance at the forefront of global and national agendas. It also revealed that MIL offers increasingly interdisciplinary opportunities for the Organization and strategic decisions are needed as to the level of priority and adequacy of resources required for optimally positioning this strand of work to contribute to the achievement of Agenda 2030 through a wide range of topics. Among other, work on data privacy and big data, media and freedom of expression areas, a focus on PVE and a boost towards the disinformation, life-long learning and artificial intelligence approaches, as well as an enhanced focus on disadvantaged groups and a more consistent approach to advancing gender equality will allow UNESCO to remain at the forefront and to keep and expand its intellectual and foresight role in the area of MIL." (abstract)

<https://unesdoc.unesco.org/ark:/48223/pf0000374972>

22. **Media and information literacy**. Bonn: Deutsche Welle DW Akademie, 2020, 13 p.

"Media and Information Literacy (MIL) plays an essential role in helping people navigate the media. It helps them separate fact from fiction, exercise their right to access information and be active members of the media ecosystem. DW Akademie's goal is to empower young people to be active and act responsibly in the media world." (p.3)

<https://www.dw.com/downloads/55960017/dw-akademie-mil-flashcards-2020-english.pdf>

23. **Seoul declaration on media and information literacy for everyone and by everyone: a defence against disinfodemics**. Seoul: UNESCO, 2020, 3 p.

https://en.unesco.org/sites/default/files/seoul_declaration_mil_disinfodemic_en.pdf

24. **Tips for young people: staying safe online during the COVID-19 pandemic**. UNICEF, 2020, 6 p.

"Here are some practical steps you can follow to keep yourself safer during this period and improve the time that you and your family have both online and offline: 1. It is important to check your privacy settings on ALL of your social media accounts and know how to set your accounts to private or to friends online. You can find advice here or here on how to change your settings. 2. Make sure that when you are using any applications that use video, your location cannot be identified. 3. When you step away from the camera for any reason, the video may still be on and recording. It is okay to cover the camera when not using it. ALWAYS ensure that the video is turned off at the end of a session. And think about what other people can see when the video is on. 4. Be extra careful of how you treat and communicate with your friends online during this time. Think about how your posts, comments, likes and shares might affect those who see them. 5. Meeting new people is part of the attraction of being online but be extra careful while you are online during the pandemic. Remember that not everyone online who wants to talk to you has the same reason as you for wanting to chat. If you are in any doubt, block the person and speak to a trusted adult about your concerns ..." (p.2-3)

<https://reliefweb.int/report/world/tips-young-people-staying-safe-online-during-covid-19-pandemic>

25. Christina Schachtner: **The narrative subject: storytelling in the age of the Internet.** Cham: Palgrave Macmillan, 2020, 269 p.

"This open access book considers the stories of adolescents and young adults from different regions of the world who use digital media as instruments and stages for storytelling, or who make themselves the subject of storytelling. These narratives discuss interconnectedness, self-staging, and managing boundaries. From the perspective of media and cultural research, they can be read as responses to the challenges of contemporary society. Providing empirical evidence and thought-provoking explanations, this book will be useful to students and scholars who wish to uncover how ongoing processes of cultural transformation are reflected in the thoughts and feelings of the internet generation." (publisher)

<https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-030-51189-0>

AMERICAS & CARIBBEAN

26. Ignacio Aguaded, Arantxa Vizcaíno-Verdú (eds.): **Redes sociales y ciudadanía: hacia un mundo ciberconectado y empoderado.** Huelva: Grupo Comunicar Ediciones; Alfamed, 2020, 847 p.

"Esta es una obra miscelánea que se adentra, desde múltiples perspectivas, en las interacciones entre educación y comunicación por medio de la influencia global de las redes sociales. En un contexto hiperconectado, pero no necesariamente 'empoderado,' resulta esencial la formación en competencias mediáticas para que la ciudadanía pueda responder de forma inteligente, crítica y creativa ante el gran reto de la 'pantalla global.' El texto es resultado de los trabajos de la Red Interuniversitaria Euroamericana «Alfamed» en el V Congreso Internacional de Competencias Mediáticas: «Redes sociales y ciudadanía: Hacia un mundo ciberconectado y empoderado», celebrado en dos modalidades: versión virtual del 14 al 16 de octubre de 2020, y versión presencial del 5 al 7 de mayo de 2021 en Quito (Ecuador)." (cubierta posterior)

subjects: digital & information literacy; digital media use: children; digital media use: youth; mobile phone use: youth; Instagram; YouTube; civil society, civic engagement, citizen participation & digital media; cyber advocacy / digital activism; media literacy & education: teacher training; prosumers; influencer (social media); media literacy & education: secondary education; distance education; algorithms & big data - Latin America; Spain - case studies

<https://doi.org/10.3916/Alfamed2020>

ASIA & PACIFIC

27. **Information ecosystem assessment of first time youth voters in Myanmar's 2020 election.** Internews, 2020, iv, 55 p.

Summary of Key Findings: Facebook is "best" source of information for elections, but television is still most trusted Among first time youth voters, 83% of survey respondents cited Facebook as the best channel to receive elections information. In Myanmar, Facebook and the Internet are virtually interchangeable. Key Informant Interviews (KII) and Focused Group Discussions (FGD) confirmed that information flows fluidly among Facebook users, who receive and share information in their respective common interest groups on Facebook, highlighting the important role of informal social media networks, which function as information sharing mechanisms. A few qualifying facts add more nuance to this finding: 1) the online survey was distributed through Facebook, which selfselects Facebook users; 2) the emergence of COVID-19 has increased Facebook use and the number of Facebook users; 3) respondents and interviewees were well aware of disinformation common to the platform, diluting their trust in information received via social media ... Traditional media still plays a central role in inclusive voter education/elections outreach. While social media use is now widespread, survey respondents and interviewees still cited television, print and radio as main sources of information. 49% of respondents still regularly read the newspaper, 65% still watch TV, and 36% still listen to the radio. Moreover, insights from interviews and FGDs show that voters in Rakhine, Chin and Shan, affected by Internet outages, those in rural areas with limited access to Internet and digital communications infrastructure, and internally displaced persons may be excluded from information distributed solely on social media. Though traditional media is essential to inclusive quality information, this sector, especially those at the local and regional level, is struggling to survive financially ..." (executive summary)

<https://internews.org/sites/default/files/2020-10/Internews-IEA-FTYV-Full%20Report-2020.pdf>

28. Masato Kajimoto, Misako Ito, Ming-Kuok Lim (eds.): **Media and information literacy education in Asia: exploration of policies and practices in Japan, Thailand, Indonesia, Malaysia, and the Philippines.** Bangkok: UNESCO Office Bangkok and Regional Bureau for Education in Asia and the Pacific, 2020, 75 p.

<https://unesdoc.unesco.org/ark:/48223/pf0000374575>

EUROPE

29. Ana Iglesias Rodríguez, Azucena Hernández Martín: **Evaluación de las competencias digitales de estudiantes de educación obligatoria: diseño, validación y presentación de la prueba Ecodies.** Barcelona: Octaedro, 2020, 232 p.

"El imparable progreso tecnológico, los nuevos dispositivos electrónicos que se van incorporando al mercado, a la sociedad y a los centros educativos, demandan la adquisición y desarrollo de competencias digitales sólidas entre los ciudadanos. Dado que es en la etapa de Educación Obligatoria cuando los estudiantes adquieren, desarrollan y van consolidando estas competencias, esta obra ofrece las claves para evaluarlas, al presentar una prueba muy relevante para los docentes, Ecodies, ya validada y que puede emplearse, total o parcialmente, dependiendo de las áreas de competencia digital que se deseen evaluar. La obra también proporciona una revisión exhaustiva sobre las principales variables personales y familiares que influyen en la adquisición y desarrollo las competencias digitales, por lo que resulta de interés para las familias y los distintos profesionales de la educación. Además, se describe todo el proceso de investigación realizado para la elaboración de Ecodies y su validación, así como las decisiones adoptadas respecto al diseño metodológico." (<https://octaedro.com>)

MIDDLE EAST / WESTERN ASIA & NORTH AFRICA

30. Hassan Atifi (ed.): **Vulnérabilité et internet au Maroc: entre précarisation et empowerment.** Paris: L'Harmattan, 2020, 173 p.

1. Médiatisation et mise en scène de la vulnérabilité dans les vidéos en ligne au Maroc / Hassan Atifi -- 2. Sémantique de l'indicible. Le cas d'une souffrance marocaine racontée en discours numérique / Driss Ablali -- 3. Jeunes séropositifs marocains et Internet : combattre la vulnérabilité / Bouchaib Majdoul -- 4. Sociabilité numérique et stratégies identitaires des jeunes au Maroc : la visibilité de la vulnérabilité ou la vulnérabilité de l'être visible ? / Damiano Rama -- 5. Usage collectif des TIC et changement social en contexte de pauvreté dans les communautés rurales au Maroc / Noureddine Bahri, Abderrahim Bentaib et Thierry Desrues -- 6. Quand les médias se mobilisent contre la Hogra : cas d'Amina Filali au Maroc / Abderrahmane Amssider, Khadija Youssoufi, Chadia Essakhi

Christian & Religious Communication

GENERAL & INTERNATIONAL

31. Daria Pezzoli-Olgiate, Anna-Katharina Höpflinger: **Religion, Medien und die Corona-Pandemie: Paradoxien einer Krise.** Baden-Baden: Nomos, 2021, 134 p.

Fahren auf Sicht im Nebel des notwendig Undeutlichen / Friedhelm Hartenstein -- Wenn jetzt alles anders ist, wie ist es denn immer gewesen? / Christoph Rehm-Sutter -- «Wir sitzen zu Hause und draußen geht die Welt unter» / Daria Pezzoli-Olgiate, Anna-Katharina Höpflinger -- Leere Tempel, volle Livestreams in China / Yifan Li -- Digitale Aufführungen des Ausnahmezustands / Caterina Matilde Panunzio -- Ambivalente Deutungen des Virus in Facebook-Communities / Guido Murillo Vélez -- Solidarität zwischen Kirche und Suppenküche [Deutschland] / Verena Marie Eberhardt -- Leid und Hoffnung einer Nation im Graffiti [Italien] / Hannah Griese -- Lieder zwischen Krisenbewältigung und Entertainment / Anna-Katharina Höpflinger -- Witz und Religionskritik in Internet-Memes / Katharina Luise Merkert -- Einsamer Abschied vor aller Welt [USA] / Paulina Epischin -- Das Virus ist unsichtbar, der Tod ganz konkret / Daria Pezzoli-Olgiate -- Erlösung durch Kapitalismus / Michael Maderer -- Die Verschwörung(en) hinter der Pandemie / Matthias Eder -- Die Pandemie als Ritual: ein Gedankenspiel / Florian Kronawitter -- Prophetische Metaphern der postpandemischen Zeit / Jochen Mündlein

<https://doi.org/10.5771/978374892216>

32. José Luis Aguirre Alvis: **Una pastoral de la comunicación de y para la evangelización: una aproximación a la propuesta comunicativa desde el Papa Francisco. El reto por una comunicación de cercanía.** La Paz: Universidad Católica Boliviana, Servicio de Capacitación en Radio y Televisión para el Desarrollo (SECRAD), 2020, 23 p.

"El Papa Francisco, contribuye directamente a señalar tanto las nociones básicas para una experiencia auténticamente comunicativa, describe los ambientes que gestan y nutren esta capacidad, especialmente desde el núcleo de la familia, así como recomienda el rumbo del desempeño profesional de los comunicadores a la par de su comprensión y manejo de los recursos tecnológicos tanto tradicionales como de nueva generación a su alcance. Así, se puede concluir, y a partir de una síntesis conceptual de sus Mensajes dirigidos a la Jornada Mundial de las Comunicaciones Sociales cuatro ejes que pudieran representar su carácter de Pastor y comunicador. Se agrupan así sus constantes sobre la experiencia de la comunicación cuatro dimensiones: 1. Entender la comunicación

humana; 2. Comprender el don de la palabra; 3. Comprender los nuevos escenarios de la palabra, y; 4. La comunicación como promesa y anuncio." (conclusión, p.19)

http://signisalc.org/2017/userfiles/ckeditor/pastoral_de_y_para_la_evangeliza.pdf

33. Francis Barbey: Communication pastorale en Afrique: les fondements communicationnels de la gestion paroissiale à l'usage des jeunes prêtres ... et de leurs paroissiens. Esquisse d'une théorie de la praxis de communion. Paris: L'Harmattan, 2020, 96 p.

Introduction -- 1. Communication: condition et lieu de la communauté et de la communion -- 2. De la communautarisation de la paroisse -- 3. Le prêtre, un homme de communion -- 4. De certains vertus communes à cultiver dans la communauté -- 5. Communication et gestion de la paroisse -- 6. Du curé comme d'un "chef d'orchestre"

34. Facundo Fernández Buils: Evangelizar en una cultura postmedial: criterios y perspectivas para una pastoral de la comunicación social. Rome: Pontificia Universitatis Lateranensis, Pontificium Institutum Pastorale "Redemptor Hominis", licenciata thesis, 2020, 112 p.

"En el primer momento de nuestra investigación plantearemos un estado de situación de la pastoral de la comunicación, analizando algunos documentos del magisterio pontificio desde comienzo del siglo XX hasta nuestros días. Presentaremos las perspectivas y las actitudes de la Iglesia en su vínculo con los medios de comunicación y las líneas pastorales propuestas para afrontar los desafíos culturales suscitados por el impacto de las tecnologías de la comunicación en cada momento de la historia ... Hemos dicho que somos testigos de los cambios culturales que han producido las tecnologías de la comunicación, pero ¿qué entendemos por el concepto el cultura? A partir de algunos autores, en un segundo momento profundizaremos brevemente en esta noción, a la luz de las ciencias humanísticas, de la antropología y la sociología. Presentaremos también la evolución de este concepto en el magisterio eclesial desde el Concilio Vaticano II hasta nuestros días, llegando a la definición de cultura que propone Papa Francisco en la exhortación Evangelii Gaudium, asumiendo el valioso aporte elaborado por el magisterio latinoamericano. A continuación presentaremos una descripción de la cultura comunicativa actual a la luz de tres autores, Henry Jenkins, Ruggero Eugeni y Luciano Floridi, quienes han investigado las tecnologías de la comunicación y su impacto en el hombre y la sociedad. Por último, presentaremos el aporte de Massimiliano Padula y Filippo Ceretti, que propondrán un retorno a la dimensión antropológica de la comunicación a la que llamarán humanidad medial ... Luego de adentrarnos en este contexto comunicativo y su impacto en la cultura, la pregunta se hace evidente: ¿cómo pensar una pastoral de la comunicación en esta cultura postmedial? A partir de este análisis intentaremos presentar en el último capítulo algunos elementos para diseñar una pastoral medial hoy. Desde la perspectiva antropológica de las tecnologías de la comunicación, buscaremos reconocer cuál es el kairós propio de este tiempo que nos toca vivir, proponiendo algunos criterios para diseñar una pastoral medial con un nuevo estilo evangelizador a la luz de las enseñanzas de Papa Francisco. No es nuestra intención proponer una guía exhaustiva sobre cómo elaborar y establecer un plan de comunicación eclesial, sino presentar algunos elementos que sirvan como "materia prima" para la reflexión y el discernimiento sobre cómo llevar adelante una pastoral de la comunicación que sea evangelizadora en y de la cultura postmedial." (introducción, p.6-7)

35. Alberto Gil, Guido Gili: Transmission or 'creative fidelity'? The institutional communicator's role in the Church today. In: Church, communication & culture, vol. 5, nr. 3, 2020, p.320-338

"The role of the institutional communicator in the Church today has a special relevance derived from the credibility crisis suffered by this institution. A greatly increased awareness to this theme leads to the discovery of profound and essential dimensions of this role, which are discussed in this article. The focus is on the credibility of the communicator, who, on one hand is called to take full responsibility for what he says, but on the other hand speaks in the name of and through a collective subject—the Church or one of its specific constituent parts—that doesn't always receive much appreciation from its numerous audiences; it is actually often perceived to be "biased" as an institution, it is widely opposed and criticized. An in-depth analysis regarding the role of credibility from a sociological point of view is illustrated by the application of the three roles identified by Erving Goffman— animator, author and principal—to the figure of the institutional communicator, underlining his responsibilities as communication co-leader. A comparison with the concept of translator as a mediator illuminates other characteristics of the communicator, and functions as a basis to comment on some of the virtues (both personal and professional), which he must possess, enhancing both his credibility and efficiency. The application of the concept of creative fidelity (fidélité créatrice) from the French philosopher Gabriel Marcel, together with the interrelation between comprehension and exposition in a comprehensible manner (hermeneutics and creativity), highlights the necessity of reconsidering the importance of communication and of the communicator within the decision-making process." (abstract)

<https://doi.org/10.1080/23753234.2020.1820881>

36. Maggi Savin-Baden, Victoria Mason-Robbie (eds.): Digital afterlife: death matters in a digital age. Boca Raton; London; New York: CRC Press, 2020, xv, 213 p.

Perspectives on digital afterlife / Maggi Savin-Baden and Victoria Mason-Robbie -- Social media and digital afterlife / Elaine Kasket -- Posthumous digital material: does it 'live on' in survivors' accounts of their dead? / Mórna O'Connor -- The impact of digital afterlife on grief and mourning / Carla Sofka -- Digital afterlife to digital endurance / Debra Bassett -- Law, policy and digital afterlife / Edina Harbinja -- Digital remains: users perspectives / Tal Morse and Michael Birnhack -- Legal issues in digital afterlife / Gary Rycroft -- Building a digital immortal / David Burden -- Philosophical investigations of digital afterlife / John Reader -- Postdigital afterlife / Petar Jandric -- Digital afterlife matters / Victoria Mason-Robbie and Maggi Savin-Baden

<https://doi.org/10.1201/9780429322198>

37. Gotlind Ulshöfer, Monika Wilhelm (eds.): Theologische Medienethik im digitalen Zeitalter. Stuttgart: Kohlhammer, 2020, 396 p.

table of contents: <https://d-nb.info/1144389364/04>

subjects: Christian media ethics; digital & social media ethics; journalism ethics; advertising ethics; video games: ethical issues

AFRICA, SUB-SAHARAN

38. Oskar Wermter: Vom Rhein zum Sambesi: herausgerufen auf den Weg mit Jesus. Nürnberg: Jesuitenmission Deutschland, 2020, 147 p.

"Zusammen mit katholischen Journalisten gründeten wir eine Katholische Vereinigung von Medienfachleuten, und ich war Mitglied des freien Medienrates von Simbabwe, einer selbstständigen Organisation, unabhängig vom Staat, die Anleitungen gab, wie die Medien selber ethische Prinzipien durchsetzen können. Journalisten und sonstige Medienleute sollten Beschwerden über Veröffentlichungen in den Medien durch Dialog mit den Verantwortlichen in Presse, Rundfunk, Fernsehen und Internet untersuchen und Irrtümer richtigstellen. Ich war froh, dass ich als kirchlicher Vertreter an diesem Prozess beteiligt war. Ich hoffte, dadurch auch die Beziehungen zwischen Kirche und Medien zu verbessern. Die Medien wissen oft nicht viel über die Kirche, und die Kirche ist oft misstrauisch gegenüber Medien. Seriöse Journalisten und die Kirche haben gemeinsam ein leidenschaftliches Interesse an der Wahrheit und verlässlicher Berichterstattung. Zwischen beiden muss es einen echten Dialog über die Ethik im Umgang mit der Rolle der Medien in der Öffentlichkeit geben. Wie geht man mit Nachrichten und ihrer Veröffentlichung um? Wie kann mediale Kommunikation nicht so sehr Gruppeninteressen, sondern dem Gemeinwohl dienen? Wie sollen Journalisten bei ihren Nachforschungen vorgehen? In kirchlichen Kreisen sind die Medien gefürchtet. Die Missbrauchsskandale, besonders der Schutz, den Täter angeblich in der Kirche genießen, erwecken den Eindruck, als ob die Kirche sich nicht strikt an die Wahrheit bei der Verteidigung ihrer eigenen Interessen hält. Aber was ist Sinn und Zweck der Kirche, wenn sie nicht wahrhaftig ist und man ihr nicht trauen kann?" (S.125-127)

subjects: Catholic communicators / journalists; Catholic congregations & communication; Jesuits - Zimbabwe - biographical reference works & biographies

<https://www.jesuiten.org/news/vom-rhein-zum-sambesi-autobiografie-von-oskar-wermter-si>

AMERICAS & CARIBBEAN

39. Leandro Luis Bedin Fontana: Religion Macht Politik: Runder Tisch Brasilien = Religião, poder e política. Freiburg: KoBra Kooperation Brasilien, 2020, 20 p.

subjects: Pentecostal Churches; Pentecostal Churches & communication; religion and politics - Brazil

<https://www.kooperation-brasilien.org/de/veranstaltungen/runder-tisch-brasilien/rtb-2020/forum-1-religion-macht-politik/rtb-leandro-re-ligion-macht-politik-kopie.pdf>

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

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

leaving their role as promoters of positive social change to become tools for religious indoctrination." (abstract)

<https://doi.org/10.1177/1742766520951973>

41. Darcy Isobel Cyr Groves: There's an app for that: Headspace, meditation, and the shifting religious landscape of a digital world. Bard College, 2020, 50 p.

"[This publication] is a senior project in Religious Studies that explores the conditions, both historical and clinical, which led to the popularity of the guided meditation app Headspace, and the cultural attitudes that surround mindfulness meditation in America." (publisher) https://digitalcommons.bard.edu/senproj_s2020/255/

42. Patricia Palacio Moreta, Estefanía Kelly Valdez, Marilanda Ramírez Encarnación: Plan de comunicación integral para el reposicionamiento de la Conferencia del Episcopado Dominicano. Santo Domingo: Pontificia Universidad Católica Madre y Maestra, Escuela de Administración de Empresas, master thesis, 2020, 144 p.

"Los distintos capítulos y temas que forman el engranaje de este plan de comunicación tendrán un alcance muy ambicioso y se contempla iniciar su aplicación a partir de enero del año 2021 extendiéndose hasta septiembre del 2023, estructurada en tres etapas. El primer capítulo explica la justificación de nuestro plan de comunicación y se resume de forma concisa y precisa por qué se ha elegido diseñar este necesario plan de comunicación para la CED. En el segundo capítulo el enfoque se dirige a la auditoría inicial realizada, la cual incluye la investigación sobre los antecedentes de la institución, estructura, gestión de la comunicación, análisis de la noticiabilidad de la organización, medios digitales, entre otras informaciones. En el tercer capítulo se establecen los objetivos generales y objetivos específicos, y en el cuatro, se delimitan los públicos internos y externos con los cuales se relaciona la institución. En el quinto capítulo se definen los argumentarios y contraargumentarios, las estrategias de comunicación y las acciones propuestas para llevar a cabo la estrategia. En el sexto capítulo, se detalla la inversión que se requiere para la aplicación del plan, en el séptimo, la calendarización de las acciones, en el octavo, las conclusiones y, finalmente, las futuras líneas de investigación para desarrollar en un próximo plan de comunicación." (introducción, p.9-10)

43. Gilliard Zuque da Fonscea: Expressões de fé: a construção de sentido nos comentários de transmissões religiosas no Facebook. Vitória: Universidade Federal do Espírito Santo, Centro de Artes, master thesis, 2020, 185 p.

"Investiga os efeitos de sentido, como são construídos e que valores são colocados em circulação no espaço destinado aos comentários nas transmissões ao vivo das missas pelo Facebook. Busca entender como, ao longo da transmissão, acontecem as interações entre público, padre e plataforma no espaço dedicado aos comentários. Toma como corpus os comentários das lives das celebrações transmitidas através da página do Padre Anderson Gomes, responsável pela administração da Paróquia Nossa Senhora do Perpétuo Socorro, em Vila Velha (ES). Constitui pesquisa documental, a partir dos posts extraídos da página, com recorte feito após o levantamento das transmissões das missas realizadas no período de um ano, entre 01 de outubro de 2017 e 30 de setembro de 2018. Analisa a transmissão ocorrida no dia 1o de julho de 2018. Trata os dados de forma qualitativa, à luz do referencial teórico e metodológico da sociossemiótica, de Eric Landowski, A.J Greimas e colaboradores. Tem como hipóteses que a experiência religiosa on-line do público está vinculada à experiência off-line e que a interação entre os sujeitos acontece não só através dos regimes de manipulação e programação, mas também a partir do regime de ajustamento." (resumo)

http://portais4.ufes.br/posgrad/teses/tese_14123_01disserta%87%C6o_final_gilliard.pdf

EUROPE

44. Paulina Guzik: An unfinished story of conversion: clerical sexual abuse in Poland. A communications case study on betrayal, healing and trust recovery. In: Church, communication & culture, vol. 5, nr. 3, 2020, p.417-455

"Poland is one of the most Catholic countries in the world. 33 million out of its 38 million people (92.9% of its population) declare themselves to be Roman Catholic. Church initiatives for the needy, whether poor or immigrants, are everywhere. The Church is a robust and influential institution, strengthened by the pontificate of the Polish Pope, John Paul II, who is considered not only a saint but also a national hero. In many aspects, Poles could be put as an example for Catholics in other countries. But there is an issue in which the Church is not at the vanguard: the fight against sexual abuse. Recent cases have eroded the solid trust Polish people put in their Church. More recently, the documentary Tell No One, released in two parts in May 2019 and May 2020, was a turning point, and the confidence in the institution visibly plummeted. This case study tells the recent story

of the issue of sexual abuse by Catholic clergy in Poland, its lights and its shadows. The paper ends with some suggestions for a trust recovery strategy, as recommendations for both Church authorities and their communication offices." (abstract)

<https://doi.org/10.1080/23753234.2020.1827963>

MIDDLE EAST / WESTERN ASIA & NORTH AFRICA

45. Mahsa Alimardani, Mona Elswah: Online temptations: COVID-19 and religious misinformation in the MENA region. In: Social media and society, vol. 6, nr. 3, 2020, p.1-4

"Issues of verification in the age of mass media, and now social media, have been a long-discussed topic among Islamic media scholars. While Islam might be a common thread in COVID-19 religious misinformation, there is nothing inherently Islamic to the religious tinged elements of misinformation on social media, beyond its use for financial or political expediency. Furthermore, religious misinformation can be used by opponents of Islam to further undermine the religion and its adherents, prompting Islamophobia. Religious misinformation comes from various types of actors. On one hand, we saw examples of top-down misinformation from certain religious leaders who benefit from social media platforms to spread false remedies. Incidents of bottom-up misinformation, on the other hand, demonstrate content creators taking advantage of pandemic-induced uncertainty to attract new subscribers and followers. While the content and the actors behind religious misinformation are significant, in McLuhan's terms, the medium is the real message (McLuhan, 1964). Social media platforms are defining new parameters for religious dynamics and authority. They are the impetus behind why religious misinformation is contributing to this infodemic. Social media platforms have become digital worship spaces for some believers. In recent years, religious leaders were able to share their teachings, while repurposing and remixing Holy scripture to bolster religious participation (Brubaker & Haigh, 2017; Cheong, 2014). Social media have in some instances disrupted and challenged the traditional forms of religious authority structures. Now, anyone can claim religious authority, or assume religious leadership, something ordinarily be out of reach without social media. This form of misinformation finds a home among an online audience eager for peace at a time of crisis. Conspiracy-based content reduces the complexity of reality and simplifies causation in times of uncertainty." (conclusion)

<https://doi.org/10.1177/2056305120948251>

46. Simon Stjernholm, Elisabeth Özdalga (eds.): Muslim preaching in the Middle East and beyond: historical and contemporary case studies. Edinburgh: Edinburgh University Press, 2020, 226 p.

1. The Framework of Islamic Rhetoric: The Ritual of the Khutba and its Origin -- 2. The Khutba Scene in Arab Religious Films and TV Dramas -- 3. Instructive Speech among Bosnian Muslim Women: Sermons, Lessons, or Guidance? -- 4. Preaching and the Problem of Religious Authority in Medieval Islam -- 5. Friday Sermons in a Secular State: Religious Institution-building in Modern Turkey -- 6. Going Online. Saudi Female Intellectual Preachers in the New Media -- 7. Brief Reminders: Muslim Preachers, Mediation, and Time -- 8. Advising and Warning the People: Swedish Salafis on Violence, Renunciation and Life in the Suburb -- 9. Discourses on Marriage, Religious Identity, and Gender in Medieval and Contemporary Islamic Preaching: Continuities and Adaptations

Community Media

AFRICA, SUB-SAHARAN

47. Last Alfandika, Sarah Kimberly Muchetwa: Redefining community: community radio licencing in Zimbabwe at cross-roads. In: African journalism studies, vol. 40, nr. 3, 2019, p.42-56

"The promulgation of the Broadcasting Service Act (BSA), which contains a three-tier model of the broadcasting system, was supposed to revolutionise the broadcasting media sphere in Zimbabwe. It was supposed to change the dynamics of radio broadcasting in Zimbabwe by increasing the opportunity for public, commercial and community broadcasting sectors. However, the three-tier model of broadcasting has remained on the paper, creating a strong debate on community radio licensing among media activists, practitioners, academics, the government and other media policy stakeholders on the government's reluctance in issuing community radio licences. While some studies have focused on the strategies used by community broadcasting activists to communicate with their target audiences in Zimbabwe, this research seeks to contribute to the growing body of literature on community broadcasting policy and the contestations which have resulted in the impasse of the licensing of community radios in Zimbabwe. Based on the Four Theoretical Approach to Community Media, in-depth interviews with Zimbabwean media policy stakeholders as well as documentary analysis, this study explores the contestation of ideas that characterised community broadcasting reform processes in Zimbabwe." (abstract)

<https://doi.org/10.1080/23743670.2020.1725776>

48. Patricio Cerón Llive, Jorge Guachamín: **Media viability in the CORAPE network**. Bonn: Deutsche Welle DW Akademie; Coordinadora de Radios Populares y Educativas del Ecuador (CORAPE), 2020, 33 p.

"The Coordinadora de Medios Comunitarios, Populares y Educativos de Ecuador (CORAPE) is the biggest network of community media in Ecuador, and since 2016 has been the main partner of DW Akademie in that South American country. Between 2016 and 2019 the two organizations implemented a project financed by the German Ministry of Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ), with the aim to strengthen the work of community media in Ecuador in the provision of access to information to vulnerable populations, especially in indigenous languages. One central line of this project was the financial sustainability or viability of community media, which has historically been one of the greatest problems for this sector. The economic viability of community media worsened during the course of the project because of economic and political changes in the country: the fall in oil prices and state restructuring made necessary by the fiscal crisis caused a drastic reduction in advertising income for community media. The project was designed with the participation of CORAPE members, leading to the definition of four focus areas of media viability (advertising; projects and entrepreneurship; partnerships and alliances; production and programming) and the agreement on a series of methodological tools. A selection of eight community media outlets, which varied in their nature, organization, and sources of financing, participated in a process of self-analysis, external consultation, and peer exchanges with the goal of finding solutions to the viability of community media. In this way, they succeeded in defining a series of processes and created specialized tools that could be applied within the network, as well as to other community media in the world. This publication is divided into three chapters. The first presents background information, justification for the project, and the methodology used. The second shows the training procedures and best practices of four of the participating community media outlets. The final chapter reflects the learning outcomes of the project by recommending eight steps and tools to help community media achieve viability." (p.7)

<https://www.dw.com/downloads/55579023/dw-akademiecmmunity-media-in-lateinamericamedia-viability-en-web-version.pdf>

49. Karla Palma, Camila Alcaíno: **Mining the media: how community radio breaks through extractivist discourse articulations in a context of disaster and socio-environmental conflicts**. In: Environmental communication, vol. 14, nr. 6, 2020, p.830-843

"Mining extractive companies have extended their operations to other realms, such as the management of media. Thus, from a space of physical intervention, they start to conquer a space of symbolic representation, creating a gap between local communities' perceptions of the mining process and the perception that is spread through media outlets about the operations in the territories. In Chile, this perception is complicated by the participation of the mining industry in media ownership and the overall concentration of media. Through critical ethnographic fieldwork, analysis of national and local community media examples, this article explores an ongoing socio-environmental conflict in the Choapa Valley where the copper mine Los Pelambres operates. It does it by first discussing how the mining industry pursues narratives of extractivism in the Chilean media and then discussing how local communities defy this narrative by creating their description of the territory through local media outlets." (abstract)

<https://doi.org/10.1080/17524032.2020.1756887>

50. Juan Domingo Ramírez Cáceres: **Census of community radio stations in Chile: territorial location, description, characteristics and projection of community radio work**. In: Journal of radio & audio media, 2020

"The article gives an account of the results of the first census of community radios (CR) in Chile. The official data on these stations and those collected by community radio organizations are not complete or reliable, so it is necessary to know how many radios they are, where they are located territorially and what their characteristics are. The census detects 361 community radios distributed in the country. It accounts for characteristic elements and reaffirms the differences in the development of CR in Chile, in relation to other Latin American countries such as Argentina, Ecuador or Colombia, where radios occupy frequencies of the radio spectrum before the government allows it, negotiating its legalization later. It is determined that in Chile the majority of CRs initiate their transmissions and operate in accordance with the law. They are mostly small radios, since Chilean law allows them a maximum of 25 watts; Its members are mainly volunteers, with low audience participation in their management and with a weak association between them and with existing radio organizations. The article provides data that allows the development of territorial profiles of broadcasters and provides information on their technical, operational and financial characteristics, and helps to know how CRs actually work in Chile." (abstract) <https://doi.org/10.1080/19376529.2019.1698046>

51. Jesikah Maria Ross: **JMR's participatory journalism playbook: a field guide to listening and reporting with communities**. Internews, 2020, 26 p.

"The guide aims to make what community engagement practitioners do visible and demonstrate why it matters. We're not walking Rolodexes for reporters to tap, nor are we party planners or social media administrators. We create spaces and processes for the people we want to serve to articulate their experiences and collaborate with our newsrooms to report them. This takes more time and effort than you might think. It involves a lot of unglamorous labor, such as coordinating meetings, taking and distributing notes, following up with people about tasks, facilitating group processes, and developing partnerships — skill sets that are not often celebrated in newsroom culture, but whose absence is felt acutely when they are missing. This guide is about what engagement looks like and what it takes to do it well. My hope is that it fuels colleagues' efforts nationwide who struggle for recognition and support in newsroom workflows, as well as helps editors and reporters realize that engagement is not separate from editorial, but plays a fundamental role in crafting relevant, powerful, and nuanced journalism." (p.5)

https://internews.org/sites/default/files/2020-07/JMR_playbook_07-10-20_V3.pdf

52. **Comunicar sin riesgo: radios comunitarias en tiempos de paz. Manual de autoprotección**. Bogotá: Fundación para la Libertad de Prensa (FLIP), 2019, 69 p.

La importancia de la prevención en la protección integral a las emisoras comunitarias -- Los retos del acuerdo de paz: la situación de las emisoras comunitarias de Caquetá, Nariño, Putumayo y Guaviare -- Aspectos que deben tenerse en cuenta para la realización de análisis de ámbito y entorno -- Medidas de autocuidado para las emisoras comunitarias -- Medidas de autoprotección previas al cubrimiento de temas de interés comunitario -- Medidas de autoprotección durante el cubrimiento de interés comunitario -- La autoprotección empieza al interior de la emisora comunitaria -- Reflexiones y cuestionamientos sobre la difusión de interés comunitario -- Rutas de acción para responder a situaciones de riesgo inminente -- Normatividad que ampara el desarrollo de la labor informativa de las emisoras comunitarias

<https://flip.org.co/index.php/es/publicaciones/manuales/item/2332-comunicar-sin-riesgo-radios-comunitarias-en-tiempos-de-paz-manu-al-de-autoproteccion>

ASIA & PACIFIC

53. Bridget Backhaus: **Keeping it clean: exploring discourses of development on Indian community radio**. In: Third world quarterly, vol. 41, nr. 12, 2020, p.2130-2147

"Community radio in India operates within a clear framework of development. This calls into question the fundamental purpose of community radio: communication rights, activism, voice, community participation or development? Drawing on ethnographic research conducted at two rural stations in South India, this research explores the influence of a pervasive development discourse on the grassroots activities and functions of community radio. The starkest example of this was observed through the far-reaching influence of the Government of India's highly publicised sanitation programme, the Swachh Bharat Mission. This programme represents a pervasive example of the modernisation paradigm in development communication, yet it was found to proliferate throughout community radio, a medium more often associated with participatory communication. This development discourse was found to profoundly impact the way both broadcasters and audience members engage with and experience community radio. The findings highlight a disconnect between the theoretical and ideological frameworks of community radio and the ways in which a development discourse operates through the stations at the grassroots level. As such, this article argues that community radio in India represents a liminal space where multiple development communication paradigms interact and compete with the theoretical underpinnings of the movement." (abstract)

<https://doi.org/10.1080/01436597.2020.1809371>

54. Jocelyn Ellen Nettlefold: **Listening at the local level: the role of radio in building community and trust**. In: Media international Australia, vol. 172, nr. 1, 2019, p.74-88

"This article examines the role of local radio in the contemporary media environment, specifically as a site for community engagement. Previous research finds journalistic organisations, at the local level, are critical to the functioning of society and more needs to be understood about their contemporary role amid destabilised and fragmented public discourse. In contrast to unrestrained and untrustworthy social media platforms, the mediation of local radio can assist in encouraging more inclusive, constructive, and respectful views from people from diverse sectors of society. Empirical research from a case study of a locally produced ABC Radio Community Conversation event exploring community tensions about built, heritage and environmental development in the Australian island state of Tasmania provides new insights into how the facilitation of local radio discussion can help build trust, public knowledge and enable greater participation. Listening and transparency from journalists about their practices is important, creating a

space where people can connect in a civil and empathetic way not easily afforded by social media." (abstract)

<https://doi.org/10.1177/1329878X19858662>

55. Dhanraj A. Patil: Participatory communication approach for rural development: evidence from two grassroots community radio stations in rural India. In: *Asia-Pacific journal of rural development*, vol. 29, nr. 1, 2019, p.98-110

"The traditional approach of communication for rural development (RD) was greatly influenced by the dominant paradigm of development. The retort against this paradigm gave birth to the participatory approach of communication wherein the common people in rural areas were considered as the 'subjects' of development in conjunction with their active involvement. It is the era when alternative communication medium like community radio (CR) was accepted as a tool of participatory RD in developing countries like India. Based on case studies of India's pioneer CRs (Sangam Radio and Radio Bundelkhand), using media ethnography tools, a qualitative enquiry was carried out to explore its role in the process of RD by inclusion of voices of rural subalterns in their own development." (abstract)

<https://doi.org/10.1177/1018529119860623>

Conflicts, Media & Peacebuilding

GENERAL & INTERNATIONAL

56. Realising the potential of social media as a tool for building peace. International Alert; British Council, 2020, 20 p.

"This paper suggests that social media has the potential to play a greater role in building peace in the following ways: Offering new perspectives in understanding conflict contexts and so informing how interventions are designed, including mapping actors and conversations, gathering data about conflict dynamics and overcoming traditional programme design challenges. Amplifying peaceful voices while shaping the public and political narrative, including countering fake news and threat narratives, addressing potential trigger points such as rumour management and acting as a bridging function between local, national and international spheres to mobilise action. Creating new spaces for people to connect, coordinate and mobilise around peace, including as a vehicle for collective coping, augmenting traditional dialogue activities, engaging people in dialogue who may not ordinarily participate in offline activities and strengthening peace processes ... To take full advantage of social media's potential, the paper recommends the establishment of partnerships between donors, social media companies and peacebuilding organisations; increased support for and emphasis on social media as a public space for positive political dialogue and countering misinformation; investment in a stronger evidence base; increased flexibility in design and funding for social media peaceoriented programming; and the safeguarding of civil society space in regulating the sector." (executive summary)

<https://www.international-alert.org/sites/default/files/Social-Media-Peacebuilding-Tool-EN-2020.pdf>

57. Iffat Idris: Media/communications on peacebuilding/social cohesion/changing prevailing narratives on conflict. Brighton, UK: Institute of Development Studies, 2020, 22 p.

"The media can play a positive role in peacebuilding/conflict prevention. Recognition of this has led to increasing programmes on media/communications and peacebuilding, with common interventions including training of journalists, and development of pro-peace programme content. However, there are significant challenges in designing and implementing such programmes, and even more in evaluation. While some interventions have generated positive results (e.g. reduced election-related violence), evidence is limited and it is hard to make causal links between interventions and impact. This highlights the need for more research." (summary, p.2)

<https://opendocs.ids.ac.uk/opendocs/handle/20.500.12413/15226>

58. Konrad Rudnicki, Stefan Steiger: Online hate speech: introduction into motivational causes, effects and regulatory contexts. DeTACT; Media Diversity Institute, 2020, 71 p.

What is online hate speech? -- Hate: an emotion -- Globalization of hate -- Victims of hate -- Hate from the perspective of the victims -- Hate from the perspective of the perpetrators -- Hate from the perspective of the bystanders -- Counter-communication -- Content moderation -- Psychoeducation -- Hate speech and political regulation -- Modes of hate speech regulation -- Hate speech regulation in Germany -- Hate speech regulation in Ireland -- Hate speech regulation in the Netherlands -- Hate speech regulation in Belgium -- Hate speech regulation in Hungary

https://www.media-diversity.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/09/DeTact_Online-Hate-Speech.pdf

59. Hannah Richter: Research report: a report summarising campaigns, training resources and the current state of thinking on counter radicalisation throughout the world. Fundacja TechSoup – techsoupeurope; RNTC, 2019, 87 p.

"The report is split into three chapters: chapter one looks at over one hundred different campaigns, highlighting effective and successful campaigns, and the evaluations of them where possible. Those that are not evaluated can be used as inspiration. The categorisation of the different campaigns was difficult, therefore within the chapter itself the campaigns have been categorised into 12 different topics, however in the bibliography they are categorised by the country that they originated in. In order to visualise how many campaigns fell into two different categories, the campaign crossover table was created. It is important to note that some of the campaigns in the table may also have fallen into a third category as well, but this has not been displayed. Chapter two identifies training resources and articles that lay out the current state of thinking on the following six different topics: counter/alternative narratives, disinformation resources, good/best practices, current thinking, educational resources and toolkits, and finally, resources discussing online radicalisation. Chapter three provides summaries and key takeaways from the three round table discussions we conducted in Brussels, London and The Hague ... Finally, as a result of the knowledge gathered in this report, the conclusion and recommendations lay out the necessary components for building a successful, effective, and impactful campaign, in the hopes that it will be informative and useful for future campaigners and trainers." (introduction)

<https://www.rnw.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/12/GC-State-of-the-Art-Analysis-Full-Report.pdf>

60. Digital pathways for peace: insights and lessons from a global online consultation. Peace Direct, 2020, 55 p.

"In March 2020, Peace Direct held a three-day online consultation with over 75 practitioners and academics across the globe. Participants and guest contributors exchanged insights and local experiences on the impact of digital technology on peace and conflict, how local peacebuilders incorporate digital technology in their responses to conflict, and how they envision positive change in this new branch of peacebuilding. We received more than 300 detailed comments over 11 discussion threads. This report presents the findings and recommendations from that consultation." (p.2)

<https://www.peacedirect.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/08/PD-LVP-Tech-Report.pdf>

61. How to talk to friends and family who share misinformation: an election tip sheet. PEN America, 2020, 2 p.

"1. Try to verify that the content is misleading or false before you engage ... 2. To comment or not to comment? ... 3. Consider the perspective of the person who shared the story ... 4. Avoid escalation ... 5. Be a resource for others." (p.1-2)

https://pen.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/09/What_to_Expect_2020_How_to_Talk_to_Friends_and_Family.pdf

62. "Video unavailable": social media platforms remove evidence of war crimes. New York: Human Rights Watch, 2020, 94 p.

"Social media platforms are taking down "terrorist and violent extremist content" more and more quickly, often in response to the demands of governments, but in a way that prevents the content from being used to support investigations into serious crimes, including war crimes. "Video Unavailable": Social Media Platforms Remove Evidence of War Crimes, examines the value of social media content in human rights investigations and the impacts that content takedowns are having for international and national investigators, civil society organizations, and the media. Human Rights Watch is calling for a broad consultative process with all relevant stakeholders, including social media companies, to develop a mechanism to preserve potential evidence of serious crimes that was posted publicly online and make it available to support national and international prosecutions, as well as investigations by civil society organizations, journalists and academics." (back cover)

https://www.hrw.org/sites/default/files/media_2020/09/crisis_conflict0920_web_0.pdf

63. Alex Iván Arévalo Salinas: Periodismo de paz y conflictos. Valencia: Tirant Humanidades, 2020, 124 p.

"Este libro aborda tres aspectos que explican la crisis que vive actualmente el periodismo tradicional: la crisis de los contenidos, la crisis de estructura y la crisis de credibilidad. Asimismo, profundiza en el papel que tiene el periodismo en la promoción de algunos conflictos sociales, en la exclusión de grupos minoritarios y su papel en el control social. En la segunda parte, desde un periodismo de paz, se definen cambios y propuestas que permitan reformular este escenario. Las reflexiones se apoyan en numerosos ejemplos, principalmente noticias; en investigaciones previas y en las vivencias del autor en la organización de iniciativas de evaluación de la responsabilidad mediática." (tapa posterior)

64. Asya Cooley, Skye Cooley: **Child's play: cooperative gaming as a tool of deradicalization.** In: Journal for deradicalization, nr. 23, 2020, p.96-132

"This research project contributes to the CVE (countering violent extremism) literature by studying narratives as tools of reflections on self-identity designed intentionally within gaming exercises to help contextualize and account for as much environmental complexity as possible. This paper provides theoretical understandings of narratives (and their role in our lives), discusses narratives as they relate to violent extremist ideologies, and proposes how narrative reflections may serve as a deradicalization tool within cooperative games. Additionally, this article highlights elements of narrative reflection within current CVE resources and provides a list of exercises (games) that can be used in the field to promote narrative reflections." (abstract)

<https://journals.sfu.ca/jd/index.php/jd/article/view/363>

65. Hannah Smith and Katherine Mansted: **Weaponised deep fakes: national security and democracy.** Barton ACT: Australian Strategic Policy Institute (ASPI), International Cyber Policy Centre, 2020, 18 p.

"Any technology that can be used to generate false or misleading content, from photocopiers and Photoshop software to deep fakes, can be weaponised. This paper argues that policymakers face a narrowing window of opportunity to minimise the consequences of weaponised deep fakes. Any response must include measures across three lines of effort: 1. investment in and deployment of deep fake detection technologies; 2. changing online behaviour, including via policy measures that empower digital audiences to critically engage with content and that bolster trusted communication channels; 3. creation and enforcement of digital authentication standards." (p.4)

<https://www.aspi.org.au/report/weaponised-deep-fakes>

66. Jonathan Harlander, Maude Morrison: **Social media codes of conduct: reflections for mediators.** Centre for Humanitarian Dialogue, 2020, 8 p.

"This article summarises preliminary reflections for mediators on social media codes of conduct. Such codes of conduct, to be agreed upon by conflict stakeholders, would aim to prevent and mitigate the use of social media to exacerbate conflicts or jeopardise peace processes. Such codes of conduct would apply to both social media content (specific types of posts and comments such as hate speech) and social media behaviour (specific uses of social media such as coordinated efforts to manipulate public debate)." (p.1)

<https://reliefweb.int/report/world/social-media-codes-conduct-reflections-mediators>

67. Jörg Peschaka: **Working paper: designing narrative-based CVE products with a structured professional judgment approach.** In: Journal for deradicalization, 25, 2020, p.158-196

"Inspired by methods used in risk assessment, this paper suggests a structured professional judgment approach (SPJ) to facilitate the decision-making process in expert group settings tasked with the development of narrative-based countering violent extremism (CVE) products. The added value of this concept is to systematically apply the relevant knowledge distributed among the literature and identify the strengths and weaknesses of the narrative-based CVE product in early stages like the baseline assessment. This may enable campaigners to avoid expensive mistakes and accelerate the development of products. A tentative checklist is provided. Furthermore, indicators for monitoring and evaluation are suggested." (abstract)

<https://journals.sfu.ca/jd/index.php/jd/article/view/415/257>

68. Linda Schlegel: **Jumanji extremism? How games and gamification could facilitate radicalization processes.** In: Journal for deradicalization, nr. 23, 2020, p.1-43

"This article makes an exploratory contribution to the theoretical foundations of the study of gaming in radicalization research. It is argued that both top-down and bottom up gamification have already impacted extremist discourse and potentially radicalization processes but that research on gamification in other contexts points to a much wider application of gamification to extremist propaganda distribution tools in the future. The potential influence of video games on radicalization processes exceeds the transfer of the popular argument that exposure to violent media leads to desensitization to the context of radicalization and includes the exploitation of pop culture references, increases in self-efficacy regarding violence, and the direct experience of retroopian visions through the content of games." (abstract)

<https://journals.sfu.ca/jd/index.php/jd/article/view/359/223>

69. Frank Smyth: **Safety of journalists covering protests: preserving freedom of the press during times of turmoil.** Paris: UNESCO, 2020, 16 p.

"Key trends: Harassment, arrests and physical violence against journalists, mostly by government security forces and sometimes by protestors, have risen in recent years; Press freedom and freedom of expression has been impacted in many countries by these attacks; A range of attacks have been identified by UNESCO in 65 countries since 2015 for this report; At least ten journalists have been killed since 2015 while covering protests, according to UNESCO's Observatory of Killed Journalists; Tactics used against journalists have violated international laws and norms that have been long agreed upon under the umbrella of multilateral institutions." (p.1)

<https://unesdoc.unesco.org/ark:/48223/pf0000374206>

70. Özen Odag, Anne Leiser, Klaus Boehnke: **Reviewing the role of the internet in radicalization processes.** In: Journal for deradicalization, nr. 21, 2019, p.261-299

"This review presents the existing research on the role of the Internet in radicalization processes. Using a systematic literature search strategy, our paper yields 88 studies on the role of the Internet in a) right-wing extremism and b) radical jihadism. Available studies display a predominant interest in the characteristics of radical websites and a remarkable absence of a user-centred perspective. They show that extremist groups make use of the Internet to spread right wing or jihadist ideologies, connect like-minded others in echo chambers and cloaked websites, and address particularly marginalized individuals of a society, with specific strategies for recruitment. Existing studies have thus far not sufficiently examined the users of available sites, nor have they studied the causal mechanisms that unfold at the intersection between the Internet and its users. The present review suggests avenues for future research, drawing on media and violence research and research on social identity and deindividuation effects in computer-mediated communication." (abstract)

<https://journals.sfu.ca/jd/index.php/jd/article/view/289>

AFRICA, SUB-SAHARAN

71. **Using drama to encourage non-violent conflict resolution in South Sudan.** London: BBC Media Action, 2020, 2 p.

"Mixed methods research found that including entertaining and relatable characters and storylines in the Life in Lulu radio drama engaged listeners and helped them to apply lessons from the programme to resolve conflicts peacefully in their own households and communities." (p.1)

<http://downloads.bbc.co.uk/mediaaction/pdf/research-summaries/southsudan-lifeinlulu-april2020.pdf>

72. **Admire Mare: Conflict-sensitive journalism: a practical handbook for journalists in Southern Africa.** Windhoek: Namibia University of Science and Technology, Faculty of Human Sciences, Department of Communication; Social Science Research Council; African Peacebuilding Network (APN), 2019, 96 p.

1. The urgent need for conflict-sensitive journalism in Southern Africa / Admire Mare -- 2. The Role of the Media in Conflict and Peace Processes in Africa / Dumisani Moyo -- 3. An Ubuntu approach to Peace Journalism / Colin Chasi and Ylva Rodny-Gumed -- 4. Peace-journalism, conflict management and Indigenous Knowledge Systems: An Afrocentric perspective / Rewai Makamani -- 5. Media and Electoral Conflict in Southern Africa / Stanley Tsarwe -- 6. Gendering Cultural Violence, Victimhood, and Peacebuilding in Zimbabwean Media / Rose Jaji -- 7. Fake news and peace journalism: What are the implications? / Hatikanganwi Mapudzi and Nkosinotando Mpofo -- Journalists' safety in conflict zones: protecting the profession, protecting yourself / Hugh Ellis -- Ethical dilemmas of reporting in a conflict situation / Clayton Peel

<https://www.nust.na/sites/default/files/documents/Final%20Handbook%2015%20Oct%202019%20.pdf>

AMERICAS & CARIBBEAN

73. **Experiencias y enfoques de comunicación, memoria y paz.** In: Chasqui: revista latinoamericana de comunicación <Quito>, nr. 143, 2020, 350 p.

Presentación / Carlos Beristain, Carmen Chinas -- La verdad refugiada. Lecciones no aprendidas sobre el desplazamiento forzado transfronterizo colombiano / Adriana Medina Carrillo -- La memoria colectiva desde el exilio colombiano: construyendo la paz en el post-acuerdo / Stephanie López Villamil, Nicolás Gissi Barbieri, Sebastián Polo Alvis -- Memoria, verdad y justicia en el territorio 11. Desafíos en la politización del exilio colombiano / Diana Ortiz, Carlos Salamanca, Verónica Torras -- La verdad en el exilio. Situación de las víctimas del conflicto colombiano en España / Claudia Alejandra Sepúlveda-Giraldo, Liliana Zambrano-Quintero -- Movimientos sociales de víctimas frente a la construcción de políticas públicas con enfoque de género en contextos de violencia / Juan Carlos Cardona Londoño -- Políticas de la memoria en Colombia: un abordaje desde

la educación / Brayan Sebastián Gauta Blanco -- Por el Magdalena medio. Radios comunitarias para la paz, víctimas y la reconciliación / César Augusto Tapias Hernández -- Las narrativas de violencia y el genocidio en Guatemala: consideraciones desde la justicia transicional / María Patricia González Chávez -- Resistencia, resiliencia y luchas por la memoria de la violencia. Los periodistas en Veracruz, México / Celia del Palacio Montiel -- Lo político y la cultura: de la censura al surgimiento de nuevas expresiones culturales en el Montevideo de la transición democrática / Luciana Scaraffuni

<https://doi.org/10.16921/chasqui.v0i143>

74. **Recomendaciones para el cubrimiento de manifestaciones sociales.** Bogotá: Fundación para la Libertad de Prensa (FLIP), 2020, 12 p.

subjects: protest reporting & media representation; safety of journalists - Colombia - criteria catalogues, frameworks, guidelines

https://ifex.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/01/Documento_Recomendaciones_Protestas.pdf

ASIA & PACIFIC

75. Elise Thomas, Albert Zhang: **Snapshot of a shadow war: a preliminary analysis of Twitter activity linked to the Azerbaijan–Armenia conflict.** Australian Strategic Policy Institute (ASPI), International Cyber Policy Centre, 2020, 29 p.

"The rapid escalation in the long-running conflict between Azerbaijan and Armenia which took place in late September 2020 has been shadowed by a battle across social media for control of the international narrative about the conflict. On Twitter, large numbers of accounts supporting both sides have been wading in on politicised hashtags linked to the conflict. Our findings indicate large-scale coordinated activity. While much of this behaviour is likely to be authentic, our analysis has also found a significant amount of suspicious and potentially inauthentic behaviour. The goal of this research piece is to observe and document some of the early dynamics of the information battle playing out in parallel to the conflict on the ground and create a basis for further, more comprehensive research. This report is in no way intended to undermine the legitimacy of authentic social media conversations and debate taking place on all sides of the conflict." (aspi.org.au)

<https://www.aspi.org.au/report/snapshot-shadow-war>

MIDDLE EAST / WESTERN ASIA & NORTH AFRICA

76. Kareem El Damanhoury: **Entertainment-education versus extremism: examining parasocial interaction among Arab viewers of anti-ISIS TV drama.** In: Journal for deradicalization, nr. 24, 2020, p.40-77

"Recent reports indicate that over 20,000 Arab fighters traveled to join ISIS in Iraq and Syria and another 5-15 percent of millennials across seven Arab countries consider some violent extremist groups to be on the right path. In response, Arab countries have experimented with entertainment-education (E-E) by using anti-extremism narratives in popular culture to address radicalization at the societal level. This study explores whether those narratives can elicit viewers' parasocial interaction (PSI)—pseudo friendships with or animosity toward mediated personas that can catalyze persuasion—with fictional characters. Using qualitative and quantitative content analyses of more than 8,600 YouTube comments, this study explores Arab viewers' responses to a recent E-E project, al-Siham al-Marika (The Piercing Arrows) drama series, that portrays life under ISIS's control. The findings identify recurrent themes in the pool of comments, such as show debates, religious contestations, political disputes, empathy for victims, and engagement with plotline/characters. More importantly, they reveal at least one out of six comments (n = 1477) exhibits PSI with fictional characters, addressing them as part of their social milieu. The study further traces the variations in the nature of PSI in relation to mediated positive role models, negative role models, and transitional characters in the narrative. It concludes with a discussion of E-E's potentials as an anti-extremism messaging strategy and PSI's role as a useful metric in assessing such narratives." (abstract)

<https://journals.sfu.ca/jd/index.php/jd/article/view/383>

77. Joe Whittaker, Lilah Elsayed: **Linkages as a lens: an exploration of strategic communications in P/CVE.** In: Journal for deradicalization, nr. 20, 2019, p.1-45

"Strategic communications for the purpose of countering violent extremism have become widespread in recent years, especially given the communications revolution which has amplified the messages of violent extremists and those that wish to counter them. Despite this, there is little-to-no research which collects message data and analyses its design in a systematic way. In this article, we collect data from 10 social media multi-message campaigns and undertake an exploratory analysis of their design using a methodology developed from Ingram's "Linkage-based" framework for countering militant Islamist propaganda. Our findings include: a prevalence towards highlighting the atrocities of violent extremist groups rather than strategies which challenge their competence; a

priority to messages which seize the narrative agenda; differing emotional or rational pulls depending on the language in which the message is delivered; a range of different tactics employed depending on the target audience; as well as a wide range of deployments of different themes of positive and negative messages. We offer a number of possible explanations for these findings, before undertaking a cluster analysis of the data to aid the construction of Weberian "ideal type" campaigns, which offer a contribution to the field for the purposes of future research and exposition." (abstract)

<https://journals.sfu.ca/jd/index.php/jd/article/view/243/167>

COVID-19 Pandemic: Impact on Media & Society

GENERAL & INTERNATIONAL

78. Damian Radcliffe: **The impact of COVID-19 on journalism in emerging economies and the Global South.** Thomson Reuters Foundation, 2021, 141 p.

"55 alumni of training programmes run by the Thomson Reuters Foundation (TRF) shared their experiences about living – and working – in the COVID era. These insights, coupled with extensive desk research and analysis, inform the narrative of this new report ... COVID-19 has had a twin impact on journalism: not only has it presented a unique set of challenges for journalists, but it has also accentuated and accelerated several major structural issues that predate the pandemic. These issues include encroachments on press freedom, the news industry's faltering business model, the erosion of trust in journalism and combating fake news. Laws banning 'fake news' can be used as instruments to support government crackdowns on media freedom and on reporting with which political elites disagree. The pandemic has offered a justification for more countries to introduce these types of laws, tighten current restrictions or suspend existing laws. Even if these developments are rolled back, journalism and the news industry is unlikely to return to its pre-pandemic state. Many of the jobs and outlets that have been lost will never reappear, and those that do may look very different to the way they were." (executive summary)

<http://www.trust.org/documents/covid-report.pdf>

79. Anya Schiffrin, Hannah Clifford, Kylie Tumiatti: **Saving journalism: a vision for the post-Covid world.** Washington, DC: Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung (KAS), 2021, 36 p.

"Dozens of plans to help save journalism have emerged since the Covid-19 pandemic decimated media outlets around the world. This report summarizes some of the trends we've seen and evaluates where they currently stand. Most promising are Australia's efforts to get Google and Facebook to pay for news and efforts in the U.S. to get laws and investment that would support local news." (executive summary)

https://www.kas.de/documents/283221/283270/KAS_Saving%20Journalism.pdf/8ee31596-7166-30b4-551f-c442686f91ae?version=1.4&t=1611338643015

80. Joan Barata: **COVID-19: the role of judicial operators in the protection and promotion of the right to freedom of expression: guidelines.** Paris: UNESCO, 2020, 13 p.

"Judges and courts, both at national and regional levels, will find these guidelines useful to ensure the application of international and regional human rights standards of freedom of expression and privacy when ruling on cases involving States' responses to the COVID-19 outbreak that have an impact to freedom of expression, press freedom, access to information, privacy and safety of journalists. When resorting to state of emergency powers to cope with the COVID-19 pandemic, States must comply with requirements, criteria and procedures established by international and regional legal instruments to safeguard citizens' fundamental rights and prevent abuses and arbitrariness. While reporting on the pandemic, journalists may become targets of attacks and intimidations and face limitations due to imposed restrictions. Their work should be considered as the provision of an essential service, therefore protection must be provided and any violations to their safety should be thoroughly investigated and prosecuted. The development of health data collection tools to track infections and properly identify potential disseminators of the virus should consider the effects on the right to privacy, and therefore, observe international standards regarding data protection." (highlights)

<https://unesdoc.unesco.org/ark:/48223/pf0000374208>

81. Rasmus Kleis Nielsen, Federica Cherubini, Simge Andi: **Few winners, many losers: the COVID-19 pandemic's dramatic and unequal impact on independent news media.** Oxford: Reuters Institute for the Study of Journalism, 2020, 31 p.

"This report presents findings from an analysis of 165 responses to a survey of a strategic sample of known and identified independent news media organisations on how the COVID-19 pandemic has impacted them, combined with interviews with a critical sample of seven independent news media operating in middle income countries with some or significant limitations on media freedom across the globe. The bulk of the survey

responses were collected from June to August 2020. Key findings include: • Audience reach up for most: a clear majority of independent news media who responded to our survey say that their overall audience reach has increased during the COVID-19 crisis, though almost a fifth of respondents (primarily print newspapers) report that their overall audience reach has declined. • Revenues down for most: 22% of respondents expect a significant (1–20%) drop in their 2020 revenues, 21% a very significant (21–30%) drop, and worryingly more than a third (36%) severe drops of 30% or more. 14% of respondents report they expect stable or even growing revenues in 2020. • Variable impact: among our respondents, commercial news media are hardest hit by the crisis, especially those that are advertising-based, as well as newspapers and local media. These are parts of the news industry often already severely challenged by the move to a digital, mobile, and platform-dominated media environment. • Who are doing well? The respondents who expect stable or even growing revenues are often smaller online newsrooms, some of them non-profits. While typically smaller than the traditional mainstays of the industry, these independent news media often invest a far larger share of their operating cost in their newsroom." (key findings, p.7)

https://reutersinstitute.politics.ox.ac.uk/sites/default/files/2020-11/Nielsen_et_al_COVID-19_Pandemics_Impact_on_Independent_News_Media_FINAL.pdf

82. Julie Posetti, Emily Bell, Pete Brown: Journalism and the pandemic: a global snapshot of impacts. International Center for Journalists (ICFJ); Tow Center for Digital Journalism at Columbia University, 2020, 30 p.

"Our report demonstrates that journalists are working in a severely pressured financial, physical and psychological environment during the pandemic. This will be the most enduringly difficult professional period many have experienced during their careers. There is the added complication of an information ecosystem that is too tolerant of dis/misinformation and unreliable sources, including officials and politicians who politicize the crisis at the expense of truthfulness and accountability. Despite the challenges, a significant opportunity exists for journalism as a field to build on the renewed levels of mission, audience engagement and clearly demonstrated need for accountability reporting the pandemic has highlighted". (conclusions)

https://www.icfj.org/sites/default/files/2020-10/Journalism%20and%20the%20Pandemic%20Project%20Report%201%202020_FINAL.pdf

AFRICA, SUB-SAHARAN

83. Media and COVID-19 in West Africa: Ghana. Media Foundation for West Africa (MFWA), 2020, 8 p.

<https://www.mfwa.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/08/Ghana-April-May-June-final.pdf>

84. Media and COVID-19 in West Africa: Liberia. Media Foundation for West Africa (MFWA), 2020, 7 p.

<https://www.mfwa.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/07/Liberia-May-June-final.pdf>

85. Media and COVID-19 in West Africa: Nigeria. Media Foundation for West Africa (MFWA), 2020, 8 p.

<https://www.mfwa.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/09/Nigeria-May-June-final3.pdf>

86. Media and COVID-19 in West Africa: Sierra Leone. Media Foundation for West Africa (MFWA), 2020, 8 p.

<https://www.mfwa.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/08/Sierra-Leone-April-May-June.pdf>

87. Teldah Mawarire: "Things will never be the same again": COVID-19 effects on freedom of expression in Southern Africa, 2020 research. Advancing Rights in Southern Africa (ARISA); Internews, 2020, 23 p.

"Sadly the research reveal that COVID-19 temporary measures and laws on lockdowns dented freedom of expression gains that had been made over the years with concerns that if there is no financial intervention or adoption of sustainable revenue solutions in SADC, print media that were already in financial dire straits before the pandemic, will close their doors permanently. The pandemic saw countries invoking shutdowns that restricted movement and, in some cases, resulted in companies closing causing loss of jobs and income and impacting on media revenues from newspapers sales and advertising. Findings also show that the pandemic had various effects on journalism quality, mental integrity of journalists and operational problems that rendered the work of journalists difficult ... The findings reveal that the COVID-19 restrictions denied journalists and citizens the rights to express themselves freely, thereby interfering with the rights of citizens to access critical information that could have helped them to make informed decisions as well as fight stigma and discrimination during the lockdowns." (executive summary)

<https://internews.org/resource/things-will-never-be-same-again>

AMERICAS & CARIBBEAN

88. Comunicación, sociedad y salud en contexto de pandemia. In: Chasqui: revista latinoamericana de comunicación <Quito>, nr. 145, 2020, p.41-300

Comunicación, sociedad y salud en contexto de pandemia / Eduardo Rueda, Diego Herrera -- Ciência e Covid-19 no Brasil: a repercussão das decisões da OMS no Twitter / Júnia Ortiz, Antonio Marcos Pereira Brotas, Luisa Massarani -- Cómo es la información que recibimos sobre la COVID-19. Estudio de percepción y consumo / Héctor Navarro Guere -- La red sanitaria y su participación en la difusión o contención de las fake news y bulos relacionados con la COVID-19: el caso de Lima-Perú / María Mercedes Palomino Gonzalez, Marco Antonio Lovón Cueva, Rosario del Carmen Arellanos Tafur -- Covid-19 e fake news: análise das notícias verificadas no site "Fato ou Fake" / Marcell Alves Da Silva, Frida Bárbara Medeiros, Kellen Alves Ceretta -- A infodemia da "gripezinha": uma análise sobre desinformação e coronavírus no Brasil / Juliana Alcantara, Ricardo Ribeiro Ferreira -- El algoritmo de YouTube y la desinformación sobre vacunas durante la pandemia de COVID-19 / Gabriela Elisa Sued -- Cosmofagia e net-ativismo indígena brasileiro, durante a pandemia da Covid-19 / Thiago Cardoso Franco, Marcelo Rodrigo Da Silva -- Ciudades MIL, smart campus y e-salud: Prevención epidemiológica / Felipe Chibás Ortiz, Ignacio Aguaded, Sabina Civila, Ana Dias -- A pandemíia e o pandemônio: Covid-19, desigualdade e direito à comunicação / Inesita Soares de Araujo, Raquel Aguiar Cordeiro - - Comunicación para el cambio de comportamientos y estrategias sanitaria del gobierno peruano frente al COVID-19 / Sandro Macassi -- Entre a pandemia e o negacionismo: a comunicação de riscos da Covid-19 pelo governo brasileiro / Ivonete da Silva Lopes, Daniela de Ulysséa Leal -- eHealth y pandemia Covid-19: nuevos tiempos para las relaciones entre médicos y pacientes / Mónica Petracchi, Milca Cuberli

<https://doi.org/10.16921/chasqui.v1i145>

89. Bolivia, COVID-19: cómo pasamos la pandemia y qué nos depara el futuro. Instituto para el Desarrollo Rural de Sudamérica (IPDRS); Acción Cultural Loyola (ACLO), 2020, 42 p.

"En el área rural, se ratifica la predominancia de la radio sobre los otros medios (59% escucha siempre o casi siempre), seguido muy de cerca de la televisión (56% mira televisión) y luego los medios digitales, el Facebook (41% se conecta) es más reconocido como un medio de información que el WhatsApp (36% utiliza la aplicación). En el área urbana predomina de lejos la televisión (70% siempre o casi siempre), seguida por el Facebook (60%), el WhatsApp (47%) y la Radio (33%). Un dato importante, es que los que no utilizan nunca los medios digitales en el área rural están aproximadamente entre el 33%; la radio y televisión, alrededor del 17%. En el área urbana quienes no utilizan la radio son un 20%, y la televisión, un 5%, y el promedio entre los que no utilizan Facebook ni WhatsApp es de 13% ... Los medios por los que se informa del COVID-19, son más diversos y con características muy particulares por sector y por región. En general, la tendencia de los medios de comunicación es similar a los medios que se utilizan normalmente, aunque aquí hay una mayor predominancia de la televisión (26%), seguida por la radio (21%) y luego el Facebook (19%). Sin embargo, existen otros agentes que sumados hacen un 24%, esos son amigos / vecinos / familiares (7%), otros varios, entre ellos políticos: ONG (7%), dirigentes de organizaciones sociales (6%) y finalmente promotores de salud (4%). En algunos departamentos, estos otros medios, llegan o pasan del 20%, como es el caso de Cochabamba, Pando, Chuquisaca y el Beni. Aquí se ve más nitidamente la importancia de la radio y televisión, es creciente de acuerdo a los grupos de edad, los mayores la utilizan con mayor preferencia que los medios virtuales. Este grupo también se informa del COVID-19 en un significativo 30% por esos otros medios que se indicaron como son los amigos / vecinos / familiares, dirigentes de organizaciones sociales y finalmente promotores de salud" (p.6)

<https://ipdrs.org/index.php/publicaciones/articulos/impreso/125>

90. Comunicación en tiempos del COVID-19. Instituto para el Desarrollo Rural de Sudamérica (IPDRS); Acción Cultural Loyola (ACLO), 2020, 15 p.

"En el caso de la población rural, prácticamente 70 % percibe que no tiene suficiente información, en el caso de la población urbana este porcentaje es menor a 50 %. Confrontando esta información con los medios y la disponibilidad, la explicación más razonable es que no se trata necesariamente de inexistencia de información, sino más bien de los contenidos que se difunden ... Encontramos dos grandes grupos de preocupaciones, una que tiene que ver con la enfermedad directamente con más de 50%, como es el enfermarse, no ser atendido en los centros de salud y ser hospitalizados. Otro grupo de preocupaciones son indirectas y tienen que ver con separarse de la familia, quedarse sin alimentos y no tener trabajo. Los aspectos que preocupan a las personas han sido poco abordados por los medios de comunicación y no existen políticas que den mayores certezas a la población respecto al futuro inmediato. Existen diferencias notables entre la población rural y urbana, en la primera hay una preocupación mayor por quedarse sin alimentos, en cambio en la segunda prima la preocupación por el empleo." (p.5-6)

<https://acllo.org.bo/estudio-covid-19/>

91. Elaine Ford, Winfried Weck (eds.): **Internet y pandemia en las Américas: primera crisis sanitaria en la era digital**. Ciudad de Panamá: Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung (KAS); Democracia Digital, 2020, 286 p.

1. El acceso a Internet como un derecho fundamental en los tiempos de la COVID-19 / Pablo Legorburu (Argentina) -- 2. La pandemia: entre populismos y desinformación / Elaine Ford (Perú) -- 3. ¿Datos en cuarentena? Impacto, alcance y desafíos de los datos abiertos frente a la COVID-19 / Álvaro Ramírez-Alujas (Chile) -- 4. Estado del arte del teletrabajo en época de pandemia / Carlos Vera Quintana (Ecuador) -- 5. El rol de Internet durante la pandemia de la COVID-19 en Latinoamérica: Teleeducación / Germán Escorcía (México) -- 6. El rol de Internet durante la pandemia de la COVID-19 en América Latina y el Caribe / Osvaldo I. Larancuent (República Dominicana) -- 7. El derecho a la privacidad y su tratamiento durante la pandemia de la COVID-19 / Lía Hernández (Panamá) -- 8. Innovación, tecnología y MIPYMES en tiempos de la COVID-19 / Luis Salazar (Costa Rica) - 9. Ciberseguridad, transformación digital y COVID-19: Una mirada global y el panorama en América Latina / Cláudio Lucena (Brasil)

<https://www.democraciadigital.pe/sites/default/files/libro-internet-y-pandemia-en-las-americas.pdf>

COVID-19 Reporting & Health Communication

GENERAL & INTERNATIONAL

92. **COVID-19: global risk communication and community engagement strategy. Interim guidance December 2020 — May 2021**. World Health Organization, 2020, 46 p.

"There is an unprecedented need to elevate the role risk communication and community engagement (RCCE) plays in breaking the chains of transmission and mitigating the impact of the pandemic. A revised RCCE strategy was needed to reflect this and the learning from the response to-date. The new strategy will cover six months from December 2020 to May 2021. Analysis of socio-behavioural data shows us some broad trends. In general, people know about COVID-19 and the preventive measures necessary. However, people are becoming complacent and risk perceptions are lowering. In general, people are feeling less confident in what they can do to control the virus. As the pandemic becomes more protracted, pandemic fatigue is increasing. The growing fatigue, the stress caused by uncertainty, lowering risk perceptions and reducing trust in government responses, is taking its toll on the fabric of our communities." (executive summary)

<https://apps.who.int/iris/handle/10665/338057>

93. Julie Posetti, Kalina Bontcheva: **Disinfodemic: deciphering COVID-19 disinformation**. Paris: UNESCO, 2020, 16 p.

"COVID-19 disinformation creates confusion about medical science with immediate impact on every person on the planet, and upon whole societies. It is more toxic and more deadly than disinformation about other subjects. That is why this policy brief coins the term disinfodemic. Using this frame, the brief helps to make sense of this new menace, and of the many types of responses that are unfolding internationally. To do this, it unpacks nine main themes and four dominant formats of COVID-19 disinformation, and presents a typology that groups the range of responses to the problem into 10 classes." (introduction)

<https://unesdoc.unesco.org/ark:/48223/pf0000374416>

94. S. Ripoll, J. Cole, O. Tulloch, M. Schmidt-Sane, T. Hrynich: **Six ways to incorporate social context and trust in infodemic management**. Brighton: Social Science in Humanitarian Action Platform (SSHAP), 2021, 5 p.

"Building trust in public health authorities and epidemic response takes time and is an ongoing process. However, in the short term, mistrust can be mitigated by responding in contextually appropriate ways through meaningful community engagement: 1. Use social science to understand the socio-economic, political and historical context ... 2. Adapt communications to respond to the concerns of different groups of people, using trusted sources and platforms ... 3. Establish dialogue and create feedback systems ... 4. Include diverse groups and listen with an open mind ... 5. Be transparent, consistent and open, particularly about uncertainty, controversy and mistakes ... 6. Offer compelling narratives that build a sense of capability and motivation to act." (p.3-4)

<https://doi.org/10.19088/SSHAP.2021.001>

95. **30 critical concepts for fighting COVID-19 in the age of digital interdependence**. Washington, DC: Pan American Health Organization (PAHO), 2020, 11 p.

"Why understanding these 30 concepts is key during and post COVID-19? As millions of people around the world are quarantined or in physical isolation, with border closings and restrictions in travel, Information Technologies (IT) have become the main means of interaction and communication. Suddenly, Digital Health and related concepts have begun

to appear in every conversation related to the Health Systems' response to the pandemic. And despite being longstanding concepts, the current situation has elevated them to the forefront of all discussions and decision-making about the pandemic response." (p.1)

<https://iris.paho.org/handle/10665.2/52670>

96. **Behavioral science tips for COVID-19 communications**. Southern Africa Labour and Development Research Unit (SALDRU); University of Pennsylvania, Center for Health Incentives & Behavioral Economics; Ideas42.org, 2020, 2 p.

"Human behavior plays a central role in reducing the spread of coronavirus. Communication by government entities and other trusted sources about desirable or mandated behaviors during the pandemic is critical. As policymakers, funders, and program staff, it is our responsibility to ensure that communications are clear, concise, and accurate. We can go one step further with messaging that is behaviorally informed, contextually relevant, and communicated through novel delivery channels. Effective communication will ensure that everyone hears, understands, and follows guidance necessary for COVID-19 mitigation." (p.1)

https://www.ideas42.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/05/142-1226_uPennCOVID_Tipsheet_comms_4.pdf

97. **COVID-19 style guide for Liberian journalists**. Internews; Liberia Media Development (LMD) Program; Press Union of Liberia, 2020, 10 p.

"This style guide ... was produced to support Liberian journalists reporting on COVID-19 - to encourage the accurate use of terms and phrases while reporting on the pandemic." (p.1)

https://internews.org/sites/default/files/2020-11/COVID-19_Style_Guide_for_Liberian%20Journalists.pdf

98. **COVID-19 vaccine deployment: behaviour, ethics, misinformation and policy strategies**. London: Royal Society; British Academy, 2020, 35 p.

- COVID-19 vaccine deployment faces an unprecedented degree of uncertainty and complexity, which is difficult to communicate, such as immune response, duration of immunity, repeated vaccination, transmission dynamics, microbiological and clinical characteristics and multiple vaccines.
- Priority groups for vaccine deployment need transparent public debate to build support for ethical principles.
- Current seasonal flu uptake is low in certain groups, suggesting vaccination challenges, which include: high risk groups under the age of 65 (40 - 50%), support staff in health care organisations (as low as 37%) and London and even variation amongst key workers such as Doctors (40 - 100%).
- Deployment and tracking should build on existing immunisation programmes such as primary care by GPs to identify comorbidities, track vaccinations and reminders for additional boosters.
- COVID-19 vaccine deployment faces an infodemic with misinformation often filling the knowledge void, characterised by: (1) distrust of science and selective use of expert authority, (2) distrust in pharmaceutical companies and government, (3) straightforward explanations, (4) use of emotion; and, (5) echo chambers.
- A narrow focus on misinformation disregards the fact that there are genuine knowledge voids, necessitating public dialogue about vaccine concerns and hesitancy rather than providing passive one-way communication strategies." (summary of key points, p.1)

<https://royalsociety.org/-/media/policy/projects/set-c/set-c-vaccine-deployment.pdf>

99. **COVID-19: an informative guide. Advice for journalists**. Washington, DC: Pan American Health Organization (PAHO), 2020, 15 p.

"This document offers tools to help journalists practice responsible coverage of the pandemic using evidence-based information. It also proposes ways to approach coverage and encourages journalists to provide advice and solutions that can help reduce health risks and save lives. The priorities of the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO/WHO) during the COVID-19 pandemic are to save lives, protect health workers, flatten the epidemiological curve to slow the spread of disease, and prevent cases from overloading health systems so that lives will not be lost due to lack of access to needed care. PAHO supports the countries of the Region of the Americas in adopting the measures they deem necessary to tackle the pandemic. Having clear, timely, and accurate information from reliable sources is vital for people in various situations during this pandemic. The information that is given must acknowledge uncertainty and help people protect themselves and prepare for different possible scenarios during the pandemic. This is essential for containing the spread of COVID-19 and the fear associated with it and mitigating its impact." (p.1)

<https://iris.paho.org/handle/10665.2/52392>

100. **Global rumour bulletin**. Internews, 2020, 10 p.

"For the last 6 months, the Internews' Rooted in Trust project has collected more than 5,238 rumours from seven countries: Afghanistan, Lebanon, Philippines, Colombia, Central African Republic, Mali and Sudan. We work in 12 local languages and collect data across

seven major social media platforms and a wide range of feedback collection channels, including door-to-door surveys, informal meetings, assessments, community meetings, listening groups, SMS, and radio, with 27 partners across the seven countries. This Global Rumour Bulletin brings together our reflections on two key themes that represent more than 20% of all rumours collected across the seven project sites: rumours that the pandemic either doesn't exist at all, or that it is a conspiracy, and rumours about vaccines and vaccinations. On the final page you will find a set of recommendations on how we feel the response to rumours and misinformation on these two key themes can be improved." (introduction)

https://internews.org/sites/default/files/2020-12/Internews_Global_Rumor_Bulletin_2020-12.pdf

101. Understanding the infodemic and misinformation in the fight against COVID-19. Washington, DC: Pan American Health Organization (PAHO), 2020, 6 p.

"Misinformation is false or inaccurate information deliberately intended to deceive. In the context of the current pandemic, it can greatly affect all aspects of life, especially people's mental health, since searching for COVID-19 updates on the Internet has jumped 50%–70% across all generations. Misinformation in a pandemic can negatively affect human health. Many false or misleading stories are fabricated and shared without any background or quality checking. Much of this misinformation is based on conspiracy theories, some introducing elements of these into seemingly mainstream discourse. Inaccurate and false information has been circulating about all aspects of the disease." (p.1)

<https://iris.paho.org/handle/10665.2/52052>

102. María Paz Bertoglia, Katharina-Sophia Dolezal: Communicating about vaccine safety: guidelines to help health workers communicate with parents, caregivers, and patients. Washington, DC: Pan American Health Organization (PAHO), 2020, 61 p.

"Studies show that telling people about the quality, safety, effectiveness and availability of vaccines is not enough to influence behavior change related to immunization, and in general, doesn't increase coverage. For this reason, it's necessary to understand the reasons why people choose not to get vaccinated or not get their children vaccinated, in order to begin a two-way respectful dialogue using the best, most effective messages. Given this context, the main objective of these guidelines is to provide tools for staff working in the field of immunization to support effective communication between health personnel and the general population, with the aim of strengthening, maintaining or recovering trust in vaccines and the immunization programs in the Region of the Americas." (back cover)

<https://iris.paho.org/handle/10665.2/53167>

103. Nadia Butler: Key considerations: online information, mis- and disinformation in the context of COVID-19. Social Science in Humanitarian Action Platform (SSHAP), 2020, 8 p.

"This brief sets out practical considerations relating to flows of information, misinformation and disinformation through online media, particularly social media networks, in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic. It details various types of online media, key players and influencers on social media, and strategies for ensuring good information and disrupting mis- and disinformation. It is important to analyse different types of information across different channels, how it is spread and to whom, in order to determine how social media can be harnessed in both positive and negative ways. The WHO recommends proactive communication during a public health emergency that, "encourages the public to adopt protective behaviours, facilitates heightened disease surveillance, reduces confusion and allows for better allocation of resources – all of which are necessary for an effective response". With its global influence, social media requires particular consideration during times of public health emergencies and was highlighted as a key issue by the Social Science Working Group of WHO's Global Research Roadmap for COVID-19. Timely, accurate communication through all media sources is a critical component of ensuring trust in response activities." (p.1)

<https://www.socialscienceinaction.org/resources/key-considerations-online-information-mis-disinformation-context-covid-19/>

104. Tabitha Hrynicky, Santiago Ripoll, Megan Schmidt-Sane: Rapid review: vaccine hesitancy and building confidence in COVID-19 vaccination. Social Science in Humanitarian Action Platform (SSHAP), 2020, 18 p.

"This brief draws on social science literature and informal interviews with experts to illustrate that vaccine hesitancy is more complex and context-specific, and often reflects diverse, everyday anxieties – not just, or even primarily, exposure to misinformation or anti-vaccine campaigners. Based on this, the brief proposes strategies to guide policy makers, public health officials, vaccine developers, health workers, researchers,

advocates, communicators, media actors and others involved in vaccine development, communication and deployment to boost confidence in COVID-19 vaccines." (p.1)

<https://www.socialscienceinaction.org/resources/rapid-review-vaccine-hesitancy-and-building-confidence-in-covid-19-vaccination/>

105. Genevieve Hutchinson, Jacqueline Dalton: Handbook for media: the new coronavirus and COVID-19. London: BBC Media Action, 2020, 34 p.

The new coronavirus that causes COVID-19 can spread rapidly and cause a lot of harm. But if communities respond appropriately and quickly, it is possible to limit its spread and the damage it causes. Mass media and communication have an absolutely vital role to play in this effort. Media can: • Provide audiences with crucial information on how to stay safe and help prevent the spread of the coronavirus; • Keep people up to date on the support services available and how to access them; • Counter dangerous rumours and incorrect information; • Hold authorities to account over their responsibility to protect the population; • Provide a platform for those affected or at risk to raise their concerns and needs, ask questions, and explore solutions; • Reassure and motivate people to help themselves and others. BBC Media Action has developed this handbook to help media support their audiences to face this health emergency." (introduction)

<https://lifeline.bbcmmediaaction.org/the-new-coronavirus-and-covid-19-handbook-for-media/>

106. Catherine Riva, Serena Tinari: Investigating health & medicine. Global Investigative Journalism Network (GIJN), 2020, 90 p.

"This guide focuses on medicines and medical devices. It aims to provide journalists with the tools and knowledge to independently assess the evidence, critically appraise the risk-benefit ratio of any given product or policy, and expose corruption and malpractice. It can be read as a textbook, one chapter at a time, or used selectively to support your work. Investigating behind-the-scenes is consuming but rewarding. As we'll discuss in Chapter 2, combining the methods and standards of muckraking and Evidence-Based Medicine (EBM) can be highly effective. EBM, defined as "the conscientious, explicit, and judicious use of current best evidence in making decisions about the care of individual patients," has been constantly revised to include a wider public health approach. But as Students4BestEvidence, a network of students from around the world who are interested in learning more about evidence-based health care, put it: "It's about asking the right questions and using the best research evidence to answer those questions." EBM is an approach that matches the ethics and standards of investigative journalism." (introduction, p.8-9)

<https://gijn.org/health-and-medicine-guide-table-of-contents/>

107. Philip Tamminga: Improving the response to COVID-19: lessons from the humanitarian sector around communication, community engagement and participation. CDAC Network, 2020, 22 p.

"Lesson one: Put people and principles at the centre of COVID-19 decision-making, not politics. Lesson two: Reframe discussions about responsibility in a pandemic so that those who are considered vulnerable are a priority rather than an afterthought. Lesson three: Prepare ways to share sophisticated information quickly in complex, but predictable emergencies so that knowledge, trust, and resources in the population can be leveraged when it happens. Lesson four: Have communication channels and cooperation plans for all governmental and non-governmental authorities and organisations so that the response is coordinated and understandable to the community. Lesson five: Find ways for people to get involved and have a meaningful say in the response: make this the cornerstone of any COVID-19 communication plan. Lesson six: Work to re-engage communities as participating partners; have mechanisms to leverage local and volunteer groups to maximise their knowledge expertise to increase the effectiveness of the COVID-19 response. Lesson seven: Move to more participatory, two-way communications and feedback with vulnerable communities; find out what channels they really use, not just what we want them to use. Lesson eight: Empower local agencies and communities to take a lead role in the response, so they can truly supplement the response and take charge at a local level." (summary of lessons learned, p.2)

<http://www.cdacnetwork.org/tools-and-resources//20201116233504-bnmh1>

108. Sylvia Chou Wen-Ying, Caitlin E. Burgdorf, Anna Gaysynsky, Christine M. Hunter: COVID-19 vaccination communication: applying behavioral and social science to address vaccine hesitancy and foster vaccine confidence. National Institutes of Health (NIH), 2020, 23 p.

"This report, which was developed in consultation with leading experts in social and behavioral sciences and public health, outlines evidence-informed communication strategies in support of national COVID-19 vaccine distribution efforts across federal agencies and their state and local partners. The recommendations put forth are actionable

and responsive to the unique challenges faced by the United States in responding to the COVID-19 pandemic. The report relies on a few foundational practices of effective health communication, namely coordinated communication and consistent messaging, trust building through partnerships, consideration of different health literacy levels in the population, and importantly, prioritizing equity in all aspects of communication. We build on these foundational principles to outline three intersecting considerations for communication efforts (What is being communicated, Who is the target of the message, and How the message is communicated), along with concrete recommendations for targeted and tailored communication that responds to the needs and perspectives of the intended audience." (executive summary)

https://obsr.od.nih.gov/wp-content/uploads/2020/12/COVIDReport_Final.pdf

109. Joachim Wenzel, Stephanie Jaschke, Emily Engelhardt: **Handreichung: Krisenberatung am Telefon und per Video in Zeiten von Corona.** Deutsche Gesellschaft für Systemische Therapie, Beratung und Familientherapie (DGST), Fachgruppe Onlineberatung und Medien, 2020, 16 p.

"Beratende und andere Fachkräfte erleben derzeit eine nie dagewesene Herausforderung, da ihre eigene Lebenssituation und zugleich die Lebenswelt ihrer Klienten sich von einem auf den anderen Tag grundlegend geändert hat. Dabei besteht eine doppelte Herausforderung, nämlich den eigenen Alltag jenseits früherer Routine zu meistern und zeitgleich in einer neuen beruflichen Situation den Fragen und Problemen oft sehr verunsicherter Klienten gerecht zu werden. Da dies nun immer häufiger mittels Telefons oder per Video geschieht, wollen wir die wichtigsten Aspekte in den Blick bringen und weiterführende Internetressourcen zur Thematik erschließen." (p.1)

<https://www.vandenhoeck-ruprecht-verlage.com/media/pdf/4f7c/17/Krisenberatung-am-Telefon-und-per-Video-in-Zeiten-von-Corona-2-020-04-08-VS-1-2.pdf>

AFRICA, SUB-SAHARAN

110. **COVID-19 West and Central Africa: outils d'engagement communitaires / tools for community engagement.** 2020

"Welcome to the online library of the regional working group for risk communication and community engagement to fight coronavirus in West and Central Africa. The readymade tools available on this website are designed to be culturally adapted and context specific." (<https://coronawestafrika.info/general/>) "Bienvenue à la bibliothèque en ligne du Groupe thématique : Communication de Risque et Engagement Communautaire (CREC) dans la lutte contre le coronavirus en Afrique de l'Ouest et du Centre. Les outils prêts à l'emploi disponibles sur ce site web sont conçus pour être adaptés à la culture et au contexte." (<https://coronawestafrika.info/general/>)

<https://coronawestafrika.info/>

111. Nigel Scott, Simon Batchelor, Jones. Tom: **External evaluation of mobile phone technology-based nutrition and agriculture advisory services in Africa: mobile phones, nutrition, and health in Tanzania: business modelling endline report.** E-pact Consortium; Institute of Development Studies (IDS), 2020, 118 p.

"mNutrition is a global initiative supported by FCDO, managed by GSMA, and implemented by in-country MNOs and third party providers to use mobile technology, that sought to improve the health and nutritional status of children and adults in the developing world. The potential to utilise mobile technology to change attitudes, knowledge, behaviours, and practices around health and agriculture for improved nutritional status has been recognised for some time, but to date there have been no rigorous evaluations of m-services at scale. A consortium of researchers from Gamos, IDS, and IFPRI were contracted to conduct a rigorous mixed-methods evaluation to estimate the impact of mNutrition on children and adults, and to understand how the context and the components of the mNutrition intervention shape its impact. In Tanzania, the service, Wazazi Nipendeni, focused on the provision of nutrition and health information and services to vulnerable pregnant women and caregivers of children under the age of five on their mobile phones, with the goal of improving nutrition outcomes and behaviours for mothers and young children." (<https://opendocs.ids.ac.uk>)

<https://opendocs.ids.ac.uk/opendocs/handle/20.500.12413/15779>

AMERICAS & CARIBBEAN

112. Xavier Ramon-Vegas, Marcel Mauri-Ríos, Ruth Rodríguez-Martínez: **Redes sociales y plataformas de fact-checking contra la desinformación sobre la COVID-19.** In: Hipertext.net, nr. 21, 2020, p.79-92

"La pandemia de la COVID-19 ha generado una crisis sanitaria y comunicativa sin precedentes. A través de las plataformas digitales, se ha producido una ingente

circulación de información falsa, inexacta o descontextualizada so-bre el coronavirus. Entre ella, cabe destacar los rumores, bulos y teorías conspirativas sobre (1) el origen, expansión y letalidad del virus; (2) las re-comendaciones y prácticas curativas; y (3) la gestión de la pandemia por parte de las administraciones públicas y organismos internacionales. En el actual escenario de infodemia, esta investigación aborda de qué forma 8 organizaciones de fact-checking han empleado Twitter como herramienta para combatir la desinformación en tiempos de la COVID-19: Agência Lupa (Brasil), Chequeado (Argentina), Maldita.es y Newtral (España), Colombia-Check (Colombia), Ecuador Chequea (Ecuador), El Sabueso – Animal Político (México) y Cotejo (Venezuela). Entre los meses de marzo y junio de 2020 estas organizaciones han publicado de forma sostenida en Twitter, obteniendo elevadas cifras de engagement en forma de retuits y favoritos. Se han incluido múltiples hashtags sobre la COVID-19, incluyendo aquellas etiquetas promovidas por LATAM Chequea y la IFCN (#CoronaVirusFacts y #Da-tosCoronaVirus) y otros hashtags genéricos dirigidos al gran público. Los contenidos relacionados con la COVID-19 han sido los más viralizados por los usuarios." (resumen)

<https://doi.org/10.31009/hipertext.net.2020.i21.07>

ASIA & PACIFIC

113. **In full view: creatively tackling sanitation in India.** London: BBC Media Action, 2020, 14 p.

"Navrangi Re! (Nine To A Shade), a 26-episode television drama series was created to take the discussion on e Faecal Sludge Management (FSM) to mainstream audiences, beyond the domain of infrastructure and technology. It was the result of a unique partnership between a donor (the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation), a commercial media network (Viacom18), an academic institution (Centre for Social & Behavior Change, Ashoka University), an evaluation partner (Oxford Policy Management), and a global media brand with proven social and behaviour change communication expertise (BBC Media Action). Navrangi Re! is the story of an urban neighbourhood – a mohalla – where lots of different people live cheek by jowl, and through the trials and tribulations of life in an urban jungle, find ways to overcome this constant crisis mode that has become normalised. The mohalla is a creative device to accommodate an entire socio-economic microcosm, with different families occupying different points on the sanitation value chain ... The evaluation results of Navrangi Re! demonstrate the power of narratives in making the invisible, visible – in bringing attention to critical, silent and complex social problems. They also validate the science, art and craft used in BBC Media Action's narrative 'engagement' model – a) rooting the storytelling in research and theory, b) a commitment to an immersive creative approach and c) an unwavering focus on 'entertainment first'. The results also show that it is possible for narratives to walk the tightrope between outcomes and audience ratings to achieve change. There is strong evidence that an insight-based Theory of Change combined with all the ingredients that make compelling drama helped Navrangi Re! deliver on the twin challenges of achieving Television Rating Points (TRPs) week after week and demonstrating impact. The results shine the light on the need for innovative partnerships. Crafting partnerships that bring together donors, private sector platforms, academia, research and storytellers is the need of the hour. In a post-Covid world, different stakeholders need to convene more of these partnerships to leverage the power of narrative for stronger societies." (p.2-14)

<http://downloads.bbc.co.uk/mediaaction/pdf/executive-summary-navrangi-re-sept-2020.pdf>

114. **Public trust in the media during the coronavirus pandemic.** Media Matters for Democracy, 2020, 34 p.

"The public generally approved of the Pakistani news media coverage of the coronavirus pandemic. A majority of the respondents agreed that the Covid news coverage had provided them the information they needed, provided largely accurate information, worked for the benefit of the public, and helped the country's image. People found the mainstream media the most trustworthy source of Covid-19 news and information, with 57 percent expressing their trust in it. Family-and-friends networks were the second most trusted source for coronavirus information (56 percent). The lowest level of credibility was associated with social media with 30 percent finding it untrustworthy for Covid-related news and information. One in five respondents also said they never used social media to access coronavirus information. Fifty percent of the respondents said they had never used the government's Covid web portal or smartphone app. But a majority of the respondents (52 percent) still considered official sources trustworthy for coronavirus information." (executive summary)

<http://www.digitalrightsmonitor.pk/wp-content/uploads/2020/12/MMfD-Public-Trust-Media-Covid-1.pdf>

Democracy, Governance & Media, Political Communication

GENERAL & INTERNATIONAL

115. **Online community moderation.** Hilversum: RNW Media, 2020, 12 p.

"This knowledge brief showcases RNW Media's experience with online community moderation. It explains what community moderation means, why we believe it is an essential component of our Citizens' Voice programme, and the strategies we have developed together with our moderators to guide them in the work they do and the decisions they need to make. Also, we present results from research that we conducted on three of our communities to test the effectiveness of our approach. Lastly, our moderators working in Burundi, DRC and Mali share their experience and insights, showing how moderation goes in practice. They talk about the secret of being a good moderator and share the challenges they experience in their daily work. Citizens' Voice is active in Burundi, China, DRC, Egypt, Libya, Mali and Yemen and focuses on social cohesion and inclusive governance. Applying a user-centred approach and persuasive storytelling, Citizens' Voice creates and maintains digital platforms offering safe spaces where young women and men from across political, ethnic, racial, regional or religious divides can come together in a way which is often impossible in the offline space. In-country teams create multi-media content relevant to the local context to attract and engage young people via a variety of digital channels. Through moderated discussions, they encourage disparate groups to voice their opinions on issues of common interest both online and offline. To achieve impact, Citizens' Voice aims to engage the broadest possible spectrum of stakeholders at all levels." (introduction)

<https://www.mw.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/08/Online-Community-Moderation.pdf>

116. **Marius Dragomir: Reporting facts: free from fear or favour.** Paris: UNESCO, 2020, 52 p.

"In a growing number of countries around the world, the greatest menace to editorial independence and professional standards is media capture, a form of media control achieved through a series of premeditated steps taken by governments and powerful interest groups, which undermines journalism as a public good. This study enables readers to understand media capture and other threats faced by independent media today. The important developments tracked in these pages call out for dialogue towards practical actions to strengthen editorial independence and professional standards of journalism." (back cover)

<https://unesdoc.unesco.org/ark:/48223/pf0000375061>

117. **Peter Du Toit: Newsroom handbook: a conflict sensitive approach to election reporting.** Internews, 2020, 24 p.

"This handbook brings together principles of conflict sensitive journalism with practical strategies for election reporting to explore how media workers can play a role in protecting and promoting free and fair elections. It aims to provide some guidelines that both editors and their journalists can follow as they strategize around ways of reporting on the build-up to elections, what to do on Election Day and how to cover the post-election period." (purpose of this handbook, p.3)

<https://internews.org/resource/newsroom-handbook-conflict-sensitive-approach-election-reporting>

118. **Matthew Alan Placek: Learning democracy digitally? The internet and knowledge of democracy in nondemocracies.** In: Democratization, vol. 27, nr. 8, 2020, p.1413-1435

"The study of public opinion in nondemocratic states has found that people often say they support democracy, yet they show little demand for democratization or regime change. Given this paradox, recent scholarship has shown that these attitudes exist because people who live under the rule of non-democratic regimes often misunderstand what democracy is. Individuals in these societies often think that authoritarian ways of governance are fundamental aspects of democracy. In another strain of literature, research has shown that the internet can alter demands for democracy and increase protest activity in non-democracies. Given these findings, this study investigates what impact the internet has on understanding democracy in non-democracies. Using World Values Survey data and employing two different styles of empirical modelling, the study finds that consuming information from the internet leads to a better understanding of essential elements of democracy. The findings also show that the effects are more pronounced in autocracies than they are in illiberal regimes." (abstract)

<https://doi.org/10.1080/13510347.2020.1795640>

119. **Robin Richards: The role of communication activity in contributing to the reduction of corruption in Sub-Saharan Africa.** Brighton, UK: Institute of Development Studies, 2020, 12 p.

"This rapid literature review concentrates on the role of communications activity (including communications campaigns and media relations in contributing to the reduction of corruption in Sub-Saharan Africa. The review also determines if there are any evidence-based examples on the impact of communications (campaigns or related activities) on reducing corruption. Subsidiary questions in the review are to determine if there are any lessons learned from using specific types of communication activity; the types of corrupt practices that communications activity can help to reduce and, if there are any effective communication tools for reducing corruption. Findings of the review show that there is evidence that communication campaigns have an impact on corruption through reducing bribery and promoting reporting of corruption. However, further research is needed to confirm the sustainability of the impact of such campaigns and interventions. The review also suggests that many of the communication interventions that address corruption are initiated by civil society and some of these are undertaken in collaboration with governments." (summary)

<https://opendocs.ids.ac.uk/opendocs/handle/20.500.12413/15177>

120. **Philip Savage, Mercedes Medina, Gregory Ferrell Lowe: Universalism in public service media.** Nordicom, 2020, 226 p.

Universalism in public service media: Paradoxes, challenges, and development / Gregory Ferrell Lowe, Philip Savage -- Universalism in history, modern statehood, and public service media / Barbara Thomass -- Universal: but not necessarily useful / Peter Goodwin -- Universality of public service media and preschool audiences: The choice against a dedicated television channel in Flanders / Karen Donders, Hilde Van den Bulck -- Historical dimensions of universalism at the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation: Some implications for today / David Skinner -- Multichannel strategy, universalism, and the challenge of audience fragmentation / Julie Munter Lassen -- A question of value or further restriction? Public value as a core concept / Christiana Gransow -- Challenges for public service radio in small nations: Lessons from Scotland / Aleksandar Kocic, Jelena Milicev -- Whose voices and what values? State grants for significant public content in the Russian media model / Olga Dovbysh, Tatiana Belyuga -- Public service media in the era of information disorder: Collaboration as a solution for achieving universalism / Minna Aslama Horowitz, Gregory Ferrell Lowe -- Personalised universalism in the age of algorithms / Jannick Kirk Sørensen -- Datafication, fluidity, and organisational change: Towards a universal PSM 3.0 / Lizzie Jackson

<https://www.nordicom.gu.se/en/publikationer/universalism-public-service-media>

AFRICA, SUB-SAHARAN

121. **Jacob Higilt, Kjetil Selvik (eds.): Special Issue: Journalism and the challenge of democracy in transitional countries: African experiences.** In: International communication gazette, vol. 82, nr. 7, 2020, p.591-681

Zimbabwe: The conflictual relations between journalism and politics in the first decade of independence / Wallace Chuma -- Expanding comparative media systems analysis from transitional to postcolonial societies / Ylva Rodny-Gumede -- Egyptian journalists and the struggle for change following the 2011 uprising: The ambiguous journalistic agency between change and conformity / Fatima el Issawi -- Justice and journalism during transitions [Somalia] / Nicole Stremlau -- Debating terrorism in a political transition: Journalism and democracy in Tunisia / Jacob Higilt, Kjetil Selvik

<https://journals.sagepub.com/toc/gazb/82/7>

122. **Poivi Lujala, Christa N. Brunnschweiler, Ishmael Edjekumhene: Transparent for whom? Dissemination of information on Ghana's petroleum and mining revenue management.** In: Journal of development studies, vol. 56, nr. 12, 2020, p.2135-2153

"The dominant transparency narrative in policymaking attributes a key role to the public: once citizens gain information, they are predicted to use it to demand better resource governance. Whether the public receives the available information in the first place, however, has not been scrutinised in a large-N analysis. This article examines Ghanaians' information sources and information-seeking behaviour using a unique survey with over 3500 respondents. Although Ghana has actively pursued transparency in its natural resource revenue management, most Ghanaians have poor access to understandable information as information is disseminated through channels that the intended receivers normally do not use. Non-elite citizens and those with limited English skills were least likely to have heard about natural resource revenue management, compared with elected duty bearers, traditional authorities, other opinion leaders, and those with an interest in the issue through working in mining or living near an extraction site. The results suggest that the conceptualisation of transparency may be too simplistic, and that the expectations linked to transparency in enhancing natural resource governance may not materialise through the mechanisms hypothesised in the literature." (abstract)

<https://doi.org/10.1080/00220388.2020.1746276>

123. Anésio Manhiça, Alex Shankland, Kátia Taela, Euclides Gonçalves, Catija Maivasse, Mariz Tadros: **Alternative expressions of citizen voices: the protest song and popular engagements with the Mozambican state.** Brighton, UK: Institute of Development Studies, 2020, 51 p.

"The discussion is based on an analysis of 46 protest songs, interviews with musicians, music producers and event promoters as well as field interviews and observations among audiences at selected popular music concerts and public workshops in Maputo city. Secondary data were drawn from radio broadcasts, digital media, and social networks. The songs analysed were widely played in the past two decades (1998–2018), a period in which three different presidents led the country. Our focus is on the protest song, conceived as those musical products that are concerned with public affairs, particularly public policy and how it affects citizens' social, political and economic life, and the relationship between citizens and the state. We found indicators of empowerment and accountability in the protest songs surveyed. In these songs, musicians expressed awareness of their political and economic positions in relation to political and administrative authorities. The songs refer to citizens' duties such as paying taxes, preserving public infrastructures, and acknowledging the rights of fellow citizens. They also reference citizens' rights such as access to health, education, transport, security, and participation in governance processes through elections. In these songs, musicians demand that government authorities be accountable to citizens, with specific reference to political participation, right to information, public consultation, and the provision of public services. The report also found that in the past two decades Mozambican civil society organisations have turned to popular musicians to promote and animate public debates on awareness of citizen's rights and accountability." (summary)
<https://doi.org/10.19088/IDS.2020.001>

124. Lynete Lusike Mukhongo: **Participatory media cultures: virality, humour, and online political contestations in Kenya.** In: Africa spectrum, vol. 55, nr. 2, 2020, p.148-169

"The article seeks to discuss varied forms of citizen engagement in the era of Internet viral cultures, ranging from (1) the use of social media for online protest, characterised by political contestation and fleeting outbursts of anger and backlash in the Twittersphere, to (2) the appropriation of protest messages into humorous viral memes (often oversimplified, ignoring the complexities of the situation and more focused on humour rather than underlying core problems). Four select hashtags during the 2017 Kenyan elections are analysed as frames for collective action within the context of playful participation and "spreadable" media." (abstract)
<https://doi.org/10.1177/0002039720957014>

125. Simon Ngono ed.): **La communication de l'État en Afrique: discours, ressorts et positionnements.** Paris: L'Harmattan, 2020, 360 p.

Introduction générale. La communication de l'État en Afrique, de la brutalité de l'injonction verticale à la subtilité de l'art de faire et de faire savoir tous azimuts / Bertrand Cabedoche -- 1. Le rôle des radios internationales dans la communication des politiques en Afrique sahélienne / Selma Mihoubi -- 2. Des médias officiels d'État à Internet : la communication gouvernementale à l'heure du numérique / Mamadou Ndiaye -- 3. La communication de l'État aux J.T. de Gabon Télévision : entre convocation d'une rhétorique nationale et stratégie d'acteurs / Marcy Delsione Ovoudaga -- 4. Côte d'Ivoire : les nouveaux défis de la communication gouvernementale / Tahirou Kone -- 5. « La France soutient Boko Haram » : les usages politiques de la rumeur en communication de crise / Aristide M. Menguéle Menyengue -- 6. La polyphonie de la communication gouvernementale au Sénégal : le cas de la crise des bourses d'études / Marième Pollèle Ndiaye -- 7. Communication de l'État en situation de crise. Le cas des discours officiels lors des prises et libérations d'otages de Boko Haram au Cameroun / Simon Ngono -- 8. Les discours comme un mode de construction de l'Action publique au Cameroun / Troie Thiery Tagne -- 9. La communication par embuscade diplomatique : une analyse à partir du cas ivoirien / Alexandre T. Djimeli -- 10. La communication publique face à l'émergence de médias privés et communautaires en Guinée-Bissau / Ferhat Méchouèk -- 11. La communication gouvernementale camerounaise à l'épreuve de la crise anglophone / Symplice Bouga Mvondo -- 12. Diasporas, discours institutionnels et représentations : étude de cas du forum de la diaspora (Fodias) 2017 au Cameroun / Manuella Heuchou Nana

126. Marcy Delsione Ovoudaga: **La télévision publique gabonaise et la construction d'une communauté nationale 1963-2014.** Paris: L'Harmattan, 2020, 460 p.

Introduction générale -- **Première partie : La construction d'une communauté nationale et le rôle social de la télévision publique gabonaise.** 1. Les médias et la naissance de l'État gabonais -- 2. La télévision publique gabonaise, une institution de la construction nationale -- 3. La Radiodiffusion Télévision Gabonaise chaîne 1 : entre instrument de gouvernementalité de l'État et appareil idéologique d'État -- **Deuxième partie : La télévision publique. Gabon Télévision, Tribune de la représentation de l'État et de la communauté nationale à travers le journal télévisé.** 4. Le journal télévisé de Gabon

Télévision : tribune politique nationale et principale vitrine de la nation Gabon -- 5. Des actualités diffusées aux journaux télévisés de Gabon Télévision : entre institutionnalisation et représentation des événements nationaux -- 6. La présence des référents nationaux dans les dispositifs imagiers et langagiers des journaux de Gabon Télévision -- **Troisième partie : les producteurs du contenu et la conscience du rôle de construction nationale : l'énonciation audiovisuelle dans la représentation de la communauté nationale.** 7. Le profil des producteurs du contenu de Gabon Télévision : entre la figure d'agents public et celle de médiateur dans une nation en construction -- 8. Le discours des agents de Gabon Télévision sur leur rôle dans la construction de la communauté nationale -- 9. Les producteurs et la réforme de l'audiovisuel Public -- Conclusion générale

AMERICAS & CARIBBEAN

127. **Comunicação política digital.** Freiburg: KoBra Kooperation Brasilien, 2020, 5 p.

subjects: digital political communication; cyber advocacy / digital activism; social media in political communication - Brazil - seminar reports & conference proceedings
<https://www.kooperation-brasilien.org/de/veranstaltungen/runder-tisch-brasilien/rtb-2020/f3-comunicacao-politica-digital.pdf>

128. **Gegenöffentlichkeit statt Fake News.** Freiburg: KoBra Kooperation Brasilien, 2020, 3 p.

"In Brasilien hat sich innerhalb kurzer Zeit die Medienlandschaft grundlegend verändert. Die neuen Medien sind zentral geworden und haben u.a. die Präsidentschaftswahl entschieden. NGOs und Soziale Bewegungen experimentieren mit neuen digitalen Strategien, als auch mit klassischen Instrumenten, um Gegenöffentlichkeit herzustellen. Erkannt ist, dass meist nur der eigne Zirkel erreicht wird. Als Herausforderung und Aufgabe beschrieben die Referierenden, zukünftig über den eigenen Sympathisantenkreis zu wirken, um andere Bevölkerungsgruppen zu erreichen." (S.3)
<https://www.kooperation-brasilien.org/de/veranstaltungen/runder-tisch-brasilien/rtb-2020/forum-2-gegenoeffentlichkeit-statt-fake-news/f2-gegenoeffentlichkeit-statt-fake-news.pdf>

129. **Lügen, Hass und Desinformation: Lateinamerika in postfaktischen Zeiten.** In: perspectivas (Heinrich-Böll-Stiftung), nr. 6, 2020, 36 p.

Überzeugt von der eigenen Wahrheit – Postfaktizität in Lateinamerika / Beatriz Busaniche - Hass, Diskriminierung und Desinformation in der mexikanischen Migrationsdebatte / Martha A. Tudón Maldonado -- Wissenschaftsleugner an der Macht: Vertrauenskrise und Umweltkollaps in Brasilien / Tatiana Roque -- Medien in El Salvador: Wie fehlende Berichterstattung die Gewalt gegen Frauen verharmlost / Laura Aguirre -- Fake News: Desinformation und Zensur in Kolumbien / Diana Salinas -- Kampf gegen die Lügen: Die Faktencheck-Initiative Verificado in Mexiko: Interview mit Daniela Mendoza -- Technologien und Covid-19 in Brasilien: Zwischen Desinformation und Überwachung / Jamila Venturini und Joyce Souza
https://www.boell.de/sites/default/files/2020-11/201124D_Boell_Perspectivas_Innenteil_Web_FINAL.pdf?dimension1=division_la

130. **Oficina comunicação política digital: mesa redonda Brasil 5 dezembro 2020.** Brasília: Centro de Assessoria e Apoio a Iniciativas Sociais (CAIS), 2020, 21 p.

subjects: digital political communication; cyber advocacy / digital activism; social media in political communication - Brazil
https://www.kooperation-brasilien.org/de/veranstaltungen/runder-tisch-brasilien/rtb-2020/forum-3-digitale-politische-kommunikation/presentation_adriano_comunicacao-para-incidencia.pdf

131. **Situación de la transparencia y acceso a información en el sector de hidrocarburos: análisis de portales web.** La Paz: Fundación Jubileo, 2020, 35 p.

"Este estudio, nuevamente, evidencia que existen grandes debilidades en la implementación de políticas de transparencia y acceso a la información por parte de las instituciones relacionadas directa e indirectamente con el sector hidrocarburos; por tanto, para contribuir con su mejora se recomienda que: Las autoridades públicas de los niveles Central y subnacional, involucradas directa o indirectamente en el sector hidrocarburos, asuman acciones para cumplir la normativa relacionada con la transparencia y acceso a información, y se implementen nuevos principios, directrices y normas internas para dotar a la población de mayor información que permita una adecuada participación y oportuno control social sobre este recurso que es estratégico y de propiedad de todos los bolivianos; La sociedad civil organizada también debe desarrollar iniciativas y presentar propuestas de nuevas políticas de transparencia y acceso a la información, éstas pueden tener como base las buenas prácticas internacionales de transparencia y acceso a la información relacionadas con el sector hidrocarburos; En la segunda década del siglo XXI

resulta fundamental que las instituciones públicas, tanto desde el nivel Central como subnacional, implementen instrumentos y herramientas tecnológicas que faciliten el acceso a información por parte de la población mediante el uso del internet y portales web; Se debe impulsar y desarrollar una política nacional de datos abiertos que permita contar con datos técnicos del sector con regularidad y calidad, que permitan ser reutilizados por la ciudadanía; Desarrollar una política de transparencia y acceso a la información, ya sea mediante una norma específica o incorporada en la nueva Ley de Hidrocarburos, que establezca aspectos mínimos relativos al desarrollo del sector que deben ser transparentados, mecanismos para el acceso a información, con plazos para su publicación y sanciones ante posibles incumplimientos." (recomendaciones, p.29)

<https://jubileobolivia.org.bo/Publicaciones/Revistas-Especializadas/Transparencia-y-acceso-a-informacion-en-el-sector-de-hidrocarburo-s-Sitios-web>

132. Edixela Burgos: Ciberactivismo, ejercicio de la ciudadanía y participación política en Internet. Caracas: Universidad Católica Andrés Bello, 2020, 198 p.

"... El ciberactivismo emerge como una nueva forma de participación y movilización política, que pretende dinamitar los marcos de acción colectiva promoviendo la actuación de los ciudadanos dentro del espacio público. Dentro de la perspectiva de nuestra investigación, el ciberactivismo en Caracas se expresa de forma muy incipiente, si bien se han dado algunos eventos o movilizaciones, no podemos hablar de una movilización en red, ni mucho menos de repercusiones en los ámbitos políticos o sociales que conlleve a un proceso de cambio social. El ciberactivismo en Caracas no representa en los actuales momentos una nueva esfera del ejercicio de la ciudadanía y la participación política, con ello no negamos que haya algunas experiencias concretas o la realización exitosa de campañas usando las redes sociales, pero aún falta un largo camino por recorrer para fortalecer, incentivar la participación e impulsar una cultura cívica para actuar en la vida política ..." (conclusiones)

<http://saber.ucab.edu.ve/bitstream/handle/123456789/19679/LIBRO-CIBER-8-abril.pdf?sequence=1>

133. Gil Castillo, Juan Sebastián Delgado (coord.): Entre información y conspiración: comunicación digital en tiempos de crisis. Montevideo: Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung (KAS), 2020, 102 p.

Fake news y antipolítica: un análisis de Brasil / Gil Castillo -- Manejo de crisis en redes sociales: el equipo de respuesta / Juan Sebastián Delgado -- Manejo de la comunicación gubernamental ante el covid-19 en Uruguay / Daniel Supervielle -- Defensa y ataque digital: la nueva arena de la batalla electoral / Andrés Eliás -- La imagen del político: aspectos esenciales para una construcción entre memes y directes / Fanny Ramírez -- La desinformación y las fake news en tiempos de covid-19 / Elaine Ford -- ¿Filántropo o genocida? De cómo Bill Gates se convirtió en el blanco predilecto de las teorías conspirativas sobre el covid-19 / Augusto Townsend -- Diez claves para construir marca política en tiempos de crisis / José Penso -- Datos y elecciones: la experiencia brasileña de 2018 / Eduardo Magrani -- Fake news, trolls y bots en Argentina / Carlos Fara

<https://dialogopolitico.org/libros/entre-informacion-y-conspiracion-comunicacion-digital-en-tiempos-de-crisis/>

134. Matías Ponce, Omar Rincón (eds.): Fakecracia. Buenos Aires: Biblos, 2020, 288 p.

Las consecuencias sociales de las noticias falsas / Luciana Panke et al. -- Argentina: Cristina y Macri bajo la era de las noticias falsas / Martín Sachella -- Ecuador: El dios de Olimpo pelea en cancha de barrio: el conflicto con trolés y memes que Correa trasladó al escenario digital / Carolina Ávial, Ximena Guerrero y Carlos Joaquín Correa -- Brasil I. De los medios a las redes: cómo Bolsonaro cambió las elecciones en Brasil gracias a las noticias falsas / Luciana Panke, Débora Mila y Erivelto Arante -- Brasil II: Bolsonaro, sus verdades y mentiras en la elección presidencial brasileña de 2018 / Raquel Tarullo y Adriana Amado -- El Salvador: El presidente, el ungido: Nayib Bukele o la instalación de una fac(k)cracia creyente / Amparo Marroquín -- Chile: Las medias verdades de un Chile bajo el gobierno de Piñera: el preámbulo del estallido social / Matías Ponce -- Colombia: Uribe, el genio de la fakecracia / Valeria Parra y Omar Rincón -- Bolivia: Evo bajo un manto de posverdad: ¿qué es verdad y qué es mentira? / Karina M. Herrera Miller -- México 2018-2019: AMLO, la mafia del poder y la república huachicolera / Hugo Sánchez Gudiño -- México: Adiós Peña Nieto, hola AMLO: el poder social versus las fake news del gobierno / Patricia Martínez y Daniela Lemus -- Uruguay: La posverdad de la milanesa en la era progresista y una oposición hambrienta / Matías Ponce -- Perú: De Kuczynsky a Vizcarra, fake news, memes y fact check: microcrisis / Lilian Kanashiro -- Venezuela: El guión oficial de Nicolás Maduro basado en mentiras y fake news como parte de la propaganda / León Hernández

ASIA & PACIFIC

135. Jonathan Benney: Decentralization of political design in China. In: Pacific affairs: an international review of Asia and the

Pacific, vol. 93, nr. 4, 2020, p.709-734

"Political posters, banners, and similar objects are extremely common in China. This article uses political design from contemporary China, particularly emphasising the government's Chinese Dream campaign, to analyze what at first appears to be a paradox. The subjects of the campaigns and the language they use are mandated by the central government and promoted through central and local publicity departments. But the graphic aspects of these campaigns, such as the choice of colours, images, layout, and typeface, are much less strictly controlled, and are decided by local governments or authorities. This makes political design in China decentralized. Decentralized design is inconsistent with the principles of global marketing and with the PRC's reliance on set forms of political discourse, both of which rely on the assumption that uniformity will lead to more effective communication of messages and persuasion of the public. Evidence from local design campaigns indeed shows that Chinese political posters are often designed hastily and without expertise, resulting in strange and unpersuasive images. Despite this, this article shows that decentralized design is not paradoxical. This is largely because the Chinese party-state uses propaganda as a method of "signalling" its overall power, more than as a tool of indoctrination or persuasion about particular topics." (abstract)

<https://doi.org/10.5509/2020934709>

136. Supalak Ganjanakhundee: Social media and Thailand's struggle over public space. Singapore: ISEAS Yusof Ishak Institute, 2020, 10 p.

"Political divisions, the economic downturn after 2006, and technological disruptions have enabled Thai authorities to limit public space for political discussion and expression. People in Thailand have turned to social media instead. At present, the hashtag (#) is a growing tool for all kinds of political expression, intruding even into the taboo issue of the monarchy. Facebook, YouTube, Line and Twitter are popular platforms for netizens to publicize their political views. Authorities under Prime Minister Prayut Chan-ocha have moved aggressively to put restrictions on these channels. Netizens in the country are now seeking new platforms for political expression." (executive summary)

https://www.iseas.edu.sg/wp-content/uploads/2020/05/ISEAS_Perspective_2020_67.pdf

137. Bart Hogeveen: ICT for development in the Pacific islands: an assessment of e-government capabilities in Fiji, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga and Vanuatu. Barton ACT: Australian Strategic Policy Institute (ASPI), International Cyber Policy Centre, 2020, 52 p.

"This report finds that the potential of ICTs to enable stronger governance, effective public service delivery and better government services is there. In all countries that are part of this study, critical foundational infrastructure is in place ... But there's still a lot to be unlocked. Increased internet connectivity, the availability of mobile devices and online services and access to information are creating a greater demand from users to their governments. International donors similarly focus on the delivery of 'digital aid', using ICTs to provide international assistance more efficiently and effectively ... The report reaches five main conclusions for the implementation of e-government and digital government initiatives, and it concludes with four recommendations for future programming of international support in the area of ICTs and e-government." (summary)

<https://www.aspi.org.au/report/ict-development-pacific-islands>

138. Wazhmah Osman: Television and the Afghan culture wars. Urbana: University of Illinois Press, 2020, 288 p.

"Fieldwork from across Afghanistan allowed Osman to record the voices of Afghan media producers and people from all sectors of society. In this moving work, Afghans offer their own seldom-heard views on the country's cultural progress and belief systems, their understandings of themselves, and the role of international interventions. Osman looks at the national and transnational impact of media companies like Tolo TV, Radio Television Afghanistan, and foreign media giants and funders like the British Broadcasting Corporation and USAID. By focusing on local cultural contestations, productions, and social movements, Television and the Afghan Culture Wars redirects the global dialogue about Afghanistan to Afghans and thereby challenges top-down narratives of humanitarian development." (publisher)

139. Elise Thomas, Tracy Beattie, Albert Zhang: #WhatsHappeningInThailand: the power dynamics of Thailand's digital activism. Australian Strategic Policy Institute (ASPI), International Cyber Policy Centre, 2020, 23 p.

"In this report, we've analysed samples of Twitter data relating to the online manifestation of contemporary political protests in Thailand. We've sought to explore key ways in which the online manifestation of the protests differs from its offline counterpart. That includes how power dynamics operate differently in online spaces, where institutional actors such as the government wield power through censorship measures, repressive laws and coordinated information operations and where protesters can use the weight of numbers

to push back and fight for their democratic rights. We've also explored how the international range of actors engaging in the protests online shapes the evolution of both solidarity and conspiracy theories." (abstract)

<https://www.aspi.org.au/report/whats-happening-in-thailand-power-dynamics-thailands-digital-activism>

EUROPE

140. **Media capture.** In: Russian analytical digest, nr. 258, 2020, 16 p.

Media Control as Source of Political Power: Differentiating Reach and Impact / Heiko Pleines -- Opinion Poll: Preferred News Sources of the Russian Population -- Shrinking Niches for Independent Journalism: the Case of Vedomosti / Esther Somfalvy -- Social Media in Russia: Between State and Society / Anna Litvinenko

<https://css.ethz.ch/content/dam/ethz/special-interest/gess/cis/center-for-securities-studies/pdfs/RAD258.pdf>

141. Eduard Anaskin: **Counterpublics, attitudes, and social change in authoritarian regimes: an analysis of digital communities on Russian YouTube.** Berlin: Stiftung Wissenschaft und Politik (SWP), 2020, 31 p.

"By examining Russian YouTube, this article has attempted to show how in this particular digital environment a shift in social attitudes and the emergence of counterpublics are likely to occur, thus advancing a bottom-up approach to social change. The paper has proceeded in three steps. The first section reviewed and linked three distinct, yet interrelated theoretical terrains: social-political change, social attitudes change, and the public sphere. This section advanced the claim that a change in social attitudes must precede any bottom-up social change, and that the former is contingent upon the public's ability to develop a reflective agency, that is, a capacity to reflect upon one's previously held beliefs. The four conditions under which such reflective agency is likely to emerge were outlined and then linked to the emergence of counterpublics. On the basis of the theoretical discussion, the ensuing methodological and empirical sections have shown that all four conditions obtain to different degrees on Russian YouTube, thereby allowing for counterpublics to emerge. These four conditions are: a non-institutionalised environment, exogenous shocks, presence of difference and exposure to difference." (conclusion, p.28)

<https://doi.org/10.18449/2020WP02>

142. Ann Cooper: **Conveying truth: independent media in Putin's Russia.** Shorenstein Center on Media, Politics and Public Policy, 2020, 39 p.

<https://shorensteincenter.org/independent-media-in-putins-russia/>

143. Semir Dzebo, Dumitrita Holdis, Jozef Michal Mintal, Judit Szakacs: **The unbearable ease of misinformation.** Budapest: Center for Media, Data and Society (CMDS), 2020, 163 p.

"Misinformation is a lucrative business in several Eastern European countries, reliant on advertising revenue, and pulling in cash from a variety of other sources including government subsidies, crowdfunding, tax designations, donations and sales of merchandise. The Business of Misinformation project, run by the Center for Media, Data and Society (CMDS), set out in its first phase to map the misinformation business in six countries: Bosnia & Herzegovina, Hungary, Moldova, Romania, Serbia, and Slovakia. Our researches identified the individuals and businesses that own local misinformation websites and their links to institutions, parties and other individuals." (publisher)

<https://cmds.ceu.edu/sites/cmcs.ceu.hu/files/attachment/article/1943/theunbearableeaseofmisinformation.pdf>

MIDDLE EAST / WESTERN ASIA & NORTH AFRICA

144. Baris Kirdemir: **Exploring Turkey's disinformation ecosystem: an overview.** Istanbul: edam Centre for Economics and Foreign Policy Studies, 2020, 28 p.

"The study's key findings revealed that the Turkish information landscape is exposed to nearly all kinds of false information at very high rates. Frequent botnet and troll activity in Turkey's social media use brings about more disinformation, fueling polarization and subversive discourse. Above all, one of the most troublesome suggestions is that "narratives evolve but false information perpetuates over time". The study also drew correlative lines between Turkey's alternative political realities and its polluted social media information and communication environment ... Disinformation impacts almost all significant policy debates in Turkey, ranging from domestic politics to foreign policy and public health issues. For example, while the S-400 case was subject to 'the US will invade Turkey' paranoia as well as the false hopes revolving around the Russian SAM system as a 'silver bullet solution to the imminent invasion', the Coronavirus Pandemic witnessed

biological warfare conspiracies going viral in the Turkish digital channels. In sum, Turkey has long been exposed to the vicious cycle of toxic discourse, disinformation, and extreme polarization in its digital information environment. This shortfall leads to critical vulnerabilities in the face of various hostile actors, ranging from state competitors to radical extremists." (conclusion)

<https://edam.org.tr/wp-content/uploads/2020/07/Exploring-Turkeys-Disinformation-Ecosystem-by-Baris-Kirdemir.pdf>

Development Communication, Environmental Communication

GENERAL & INTERNATIONAL

145. Heinz Bonfadelli, Thomas N. Friemel: **Kommunikationskampagnen im Gesundheitsbereich: Grundlagen und Anwendungen.** 3., völlig überarb. Aufl. Köln: Herbert von Halem Verlag, 2020, 256 p.

"Dieses Buch bietet eine systematische Einführung in die wichtigsten Theorien der Kommunikationswissenschaft und Gesundheitspsychologie sowie deren Anwendung in Kommunikationskampagnen. Basierend auf dem aktuellen Forschungsstand wird aufgezeigt, welche Strategien für die gezielte Veränderung von Wissen, Einstellung und Verhalten Erfolg versprechend sind und welche Herausforderungen und Risiken dabei bestehen. Weitere zentrale Themen sind die gesellschaftliche Einbettung von Kampagnen und die Kampagnenevaluation." (<https://www.halem-verlag.de>)
table of contents: <https://d-nb.info/1129467023/04>

subjects: health campaigns; campaign planning & implementation; campaign evaluation & impact assessment - manuals & training materials

146. Jo Tacchi, Thomas Tufte (eds.): **Communicating for change: concepts to think with.** Cham: Palgrave Macmillan, 2020, 186 p.

"This collection presents 14 concepts from a multi-disciplinary collection of internationally leading and emerging scholars, from 13 countries on 5 continents. They come together around three meta-topics: citizenship and justice, critiques of development, and renewing thought (from and for the margins). The short chapter format ensures that authors get straight to the nub of their ideas, providing readers - students, scholars and practitioners alike - with accessible, engaging and innovative ways to think critically about communication and social change, in new ways." (publisher)

<https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-030-42513-5>

147. Mairi Dupar: **Comunicando el cambio climático: una guía para profesionales.** Ciudad del Cabo: Alianza Clima y Desarrollo (CDKN), 2019, 84 p.

"Esta guía comparte consejos para comunicar el cambio climático de manera efectiva. Está dirigida a profesionales de la comunicación y otros defensores de la acción climática que trabajan en países en desarrollo. Si alguna vez ha tratado de explicar a los colegas de su organización, a los formuladores de políticas o al público en general cómo está cambiando el clima, cómo les afecta y qué pueden hacer al respecto, entonces esta guía es para usted. Ya sea que se encuentre en el gobierno, en el sector privado, la sociedad civil o el mundo académico, cuando nos referimos a los "comunicadores del clima", ¡estamos hablando de usted! Esta guía se centra en las comunicaciones sobre el clima en los países en desarrollo porque ya se ha escrito y debatido bastante sobre la mejor manera de comunicar los problemas climáticos en los países industrializados. Esta guía fue escrita por el personal del área de Gestión del Conocimiento y Comunicaciones de CDKN, que viene trabajando en docenas de países de ingresos bajos y medios en Asia del Sur y en el Sudeste Asiático, África Subsahariana, América Latina y el Caribe desde el 2010. Nuestras comunicaciones han apuntado a concientizar sobre: la ciencia física del cambio climático; los impactos del cambio climático en la pobreza y el desarrollo; el potencial para construir resiliencia al cambio climático; las oportunidades de adoptar una economía baja en emisiones." (sobre esta guía, p.4)

<https://biblio.flacsoandes.edu.ec/libros/digital/58028.pdf>

148. Jan Servaes (ed.): **Learning from communicators in social change: rethinking the power of development.** Singapore: Springer Singapore, 2021, xxiii, 270 p.

Introduction: The Murky Beginnings and Confusing Guidelines of a "Do-Good" Ideology / Jan Servaes -- Is It Government Communication or People Communication? / Nora C. Quebral -- A Personal Account of the History of Devcom: Beginning in 1964 / John A. Lent -- Communication for Development: Looking Backward, Looking Forward / Emile G. McAnany -- The Beginnings of DSC in FAO / Silvia Balit -- Communication Planning Recalled / Alan Hancock -- A Personal Encounter: Some Reflections on Communication for Development and Social Change / Jan Servaes -- Understanding the Promise of Communication for Social Change: Challenges in Transforming India Towards a

Sustainable Future / Kiran Prasad -- Participatory Environmental Communication: Pedagogy and Practice / Usha S. Harris -- The Development of Documentary in Post-1990s China / Zhou Bing -- Sure Ducks: What I Learned in the Village / Timothy Kennedy -- Growing up with and Within an Emerging Field: A Professional-Personal Development Story / Birgitte Jallof -- Power/Poder: Working Class Organizing, Confronting Race and Ethnic Hatred / James Lescault -- Rethinking Social Change and Development Communication in Africa / Charles Okigbo -- Twenty Years of Communicating Social Change: A Southern African Perspective on Teaching, Researching and Doing / Ruth Teer-Tomaselli, Lauren Dyll, and Eliza Govender -- RNTC Latin America: Lessons Learnt During Three Decades of Educational Communication for Development / Daniel Prieto Castillo, Amable Rosario, and Carlos Eduardo Cortés -- Conclusion: Some Suggestions for Communication for Development and Social Change / Jan Servaes
<https://doi.org/10.1007/978-981-15-8281-3>

149. Camille Roger Abolou: La communication de changement comportemental: théorisations, modélisations et applications. Paris: L'Harmattan, 2020, 244 p.

"Au-delà de la communication pour le développement qui a suscité maints positionnements intellectuels et idéologiques dans la plupart des travaux d'études et de recherches des africanistes et des latinoaméricanistes, la communication de changement comportemental, bien qu'ayant motivé un intérêt patent en science de gestion, s'est positionnée comme le chaînon manquant. Elle a été magnifiée par les institutions internationales pour enseigner le développement dans les pays du Sud. Son opérationnalisation a brassé des spécialistes de tous horizons disciplinaires et des experts des organisations internationales, nationales, et non gouvernementales. Appréhendée, d'ordinaire, en Afrique noire, en Amérique latine et en Asie du sud-est par les médecins et les agents de santé communautaire, elle est, de nos jours, un vivier d'activités de sensibilisation et de prévention dans les domaines existentiels tels l'agriculture, la santé, l'hygiène, la planification familiale, etc., l'urgence développementaliste aidant." (Dos de la couverture)

subjects: behaviour change communication; development communication; development communication: project planning & implementation - textbooks; manuals & training materials

150. Pamela A. Custodio: Remembering Nora Cruz Quebral (1926–2020) and her devcom legacy. In: Media Asia, vol. 47, nr. 3-4, 2020, p.174-177

"Nora Cruz Quebral's passing on 24 October 2020 came at the heels of a mild frenzy when a Philippine senator said that the discipline attributed to her is "cute and archaic" (Nakpil, 2020 para. 1). This prompted various higher education institutions (HEIs), particularly the University of the Philippines Los Baños (UPLB) College of Development Communication (CDC), to issue statements that it is alive, thriving, and relevant (Magsambol, 2020). The UPLB CDC statement stressed that development communication (devcom) remains important for three reasons: "First, devcom has a long and established history, which is recognized by thought leaders around the world. Second, devcom is a vibrant academic program being offered by numerous local and international academic institutions. And third, driving positive social change through communication has always been at the heart of devcom. For as long as there are social issues to be addressed, devcom will remain ever relevant" (UPLB Devcom, 2020, para. 2). Quebral, or simply NCQ to her colleagues and students, is recognized for founding the discipline of devcom. In 1971, she delivered the paper "Development Communication in the Agricultural Context" (Quebral, 2006) to honor the outgoing dean of the UPLB College of Agriculture, Dioscoro L. Umali. She coined development communication to mean "the art and science of human communication applied to the speedy transformation of a country and the mass of its people from poverty to a dynamic state of economic growth that makes possible greater social equality and the larger fulfillment of the human potential" (Quebral, 2006, p. 101"

<https://doi.org/10.1080/01296612.2020.1845006>

151. Åsfrid Hegdal: Publishers and the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals. International Publishers Association (IPA); Norwegian Publishers Association, 2020, 100 p.

"This report highlights publishers' activities and progress that relate to each of the 17 SDG goals. In some cases, these activities are core to what publishers do best, for example ensuring quality education. For other goals, such as clean water, the activities may be more indirect, and this report has been instrumental in expanding our perception of the broad range of ways in which publishers contribute to the SDG agenda. In each goal, there are reoccurring themes that are required as a basis in order to achieve the set targets. For example, there are clear links between improving literacy and ending extreme poverty. This executive summary will help make articulate these themes and also highlight areas where the industry can drive progress. The key findings are summarised below: 1. Content is king: What we publish remains core to progress the SDG agenda ...; 2. Equal opportunities for all: the power of diversity and inclusion ...; 3. Building smarter generations: Education remains a key focus ...; 4. Stopping climate change: Publishers are

getting serious about their footprints ...; 5. Let's work together: Partnership and collaboration remain important." (executive summary)

<https://www.internationalpublishers.org/state-of-publishing-reports/publishers-and-the-United-nations-sustainable-development-goal-s>

152. Alison Sneddon: Climate information services toolkit. Rugby, UK: Practical Action, 2020, 43 p.

"In order for climate information services to be effective in building resilience and supporting food and income security, they need to be designed and implemented in a way that is inclusive and accessible, reaching the last mile; relevant; actionable; holistic; accountable; part of a cohesive system; and which promotes sustainable and responsible practices." (p.9)

<https://infohub.practicalaction.org/bitstream/handle/11283/622661/Climate%20Information%20Services%20Toolkit.pdf?sequence=1&isAll-owed=y>

153. Colin Strong, Tamara Ansons: The science of behaviour change. Ipsos, 2020, 10 p.

"In a review of the academic and practitioner literature on behaviour change we find that one system offers the best response to the challenges we have identified: The Behaviour Change Wheel (BCW), developed by Professor Susan Michie and colleagues. It is comprehensive, theory-based, evidence-backed and links the problem to intervention design. At the heart of the BCW is the system of behaviour called "COM-B". This means that for any behaviour change (B) to take place, people need to have Capability, Opportunity and Motivation: 1. Capability involves psychological dimensions (e.g. the knowledge and skill to perform an action) as well as physical dimensions (strength and stamina); 2. Opportunity includes both social (e.g. norms) and physical (e.g. resources) enablers; 3. Motivation includes "reflective" (e.g. conscious decision-making) and "automatic" (e.g. emotion and habit) processes. Beneath these are fourteen sub-dimensions or "domains", including knowledge, skills, memory, emotion and social influences, among others. The COM-B system is linked to a further layer of nine intervention functions including education, persuasion, training and modelling. Finally, these intervention functions are mapped against policy categories, including communication, marketing and guidelines." (p.5)

<https://www.ipsos.com/sites/default/files/ct/publication/documents/2020-12/the-science-of-behaviour-change.pdf>

154. Michaela Zöhrer: Repräsentation ferner Wirklichkeiten: umstrittene Wissensproduktion in wissenschaftlicher und humanitärer Praxis. Baden-Baden: Nomos, 2020, 387 p.

"Welche Darstellungen von ‚fernen Anderen‘ finden im Globalen Norden Verbreitung und Anklang? Welche nicht? Wer spricht für wen? Wer bleibt ungehört? Und: Weshalb scheint es zunehmend wichtig und geboten, diese Fragen zu stellen? Die sozialwissenschaftliche Studie analysiert und diskutiert kontroverse Debatten um epistemische, politische und ethische Aspekte der Repräsentation in Zusammenhängen humanitärer und wissenschaftlicher Wissensproduktion. Sie zeigt auf, wie kritisiert aber auch gerechtfertigt wird, dass internationale NGOs nach wie vor mit Elendsfotos um Spenden werben, und beleuchtet, warum Forschung über, für oder mit marginalisierten Personen politisch und ethisch verantwortungsvoll betrieben werden soll." (Verlag)

<https://doi.org/10.5771/9783748905349>

155. Christopher Grady, Alice Iannantuoni, Matthew S. Winters: Influencing the means but not the ends: the role of entertainment-education interventions in development. University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, Department of Political Science, 2019, 40 p.

"As new information technologies facilitate the production and dissemination of broadcast media, entertainment-education interventions are increasingly used in attempts to influence audiences on issues such as political participation, support for democracy, violence against women, and tolerance of ethnic, religious, and sexual minorities. What factors make these programs effective in enacting behavior change in their audiences? Insights from social learning theory, which motivate entertainment-education media, highlight that individuals (i) learn about behaviors by observing examples of behavior in their environment and (ii) adopt the behaviors that they believe will help them achieve their goals. We review the existing entertainment-education literature in light of this foundational theory and find that exposure to broadcast media can change behavior by linking desired behaviors to pre-existing goals. Conversely and as expected, the literature does not provide much evidence that media leads to behavior change by persuading individuals to adopt new goals. We conclude the review with a discussion of the prospects for successful broadcast media interventions in two domains: public health, a realm where most interventions focus on linking behavior with existing goals, and countering violent extremism (CVE), where most interventions focus on changing goals." (abstract)

<https://doi.org/10.13140/RG.2.2.30097.17766>

156. Los desafíos de la cobertura ambiental en tiempos de crisis. In: Chasqui: revista latinoamericana de comunicación <Quito>, vol. 144, 2020, p.11-238

Derivas y alternativas para repensar y superar la crisis ambiental del modelo dominante / Camilo Molina, Gissela Dávila -- Divergencias, alternativas y transiciones de los modelos y las comunicaciones para el buen vivir / Arturo Escobar, Manuel Chaparro -- Los desafíos de la cobertura ambiental en tiempos de crisis / Débora Gallas, Ángela Camana, Ilza Girardi -- Cobertura ambiental durante la pandemia no Brasil e em Portugal: explorando crises e (des)conexões / Eloisa Beling Loose, Alice Dutra Balbé -- Cobertura del cambio climático en los medios digitales de América Latina / Julymek Freyle Granados, Jesus Antonio Arroyave Cabrera -- Cambio Climático: tratamiento mediático en televisiones locales [Ecuador] / Jéfferson Alejandro Collaguazo, Vanessa Karina Duque, Hever Sánchez -- Porto Alegre e a mudança climática: abordagens do jornalismo local na construção da resiliência / Eliege Maria Fante, Cláudia Herte de Moraes, Mathias Lengert -- Indicadores para análise das narrativas jornalísticas sobre desastres: em busca de invisibilidades e saliências / Márcia Franz Amaral, Carlos Lozano Ascencio, Esther Puertas Cristobal -- Manifesto sobre as práticas comunicativas do Greenpeace Brasil e Instituto Socioambiental em cenários de tensionamentos / Katarini Giroldo Miguel -- Risco socioambiental urbano e barragens de contenção de minérios em jornais digitais no Brasil / Myrian Regina del Vecchio de Lima, Vanessa de Cassia Witzki Colatusso, Ricardo Aurelio Colatusso -- A avaliação de qualidade experimental do requisito relevância na agenda ambiental do Jornal Nacional (Brasil) / Josenildo Luiz Guerra, Daniel Pereira Brandi -- Una aproximación al periodismo en contextos de conflictividad socio-ambiental / Juan Guillermo Osorio -- Análisis del fomento de comportamientos proambientales en artículos periodísticos sobre problemas relacionados con el plástico / Oscar Julián Cuesta Moreno, Sandra Mireya Melendez Labrador

<https://doi.org/10.16921/chasqui.v0i144>

157. Ana Cristina Suzina, Thomas Tufte, César Jiménez-Martínez (eds.): Special issue: The legacy of Paulo Freire. Contemporary reflections on participatory communication and civil society development in Brazil and beyond. In: International communication gazette, vol. 82, nr. 5, 2020, p.407-503

Freire's vision of development and social change: Past experiences, present challenges and perspectives for the future / Ana Cristina Suzina, Thomas Tufte -- Paulo Freire's role and influence on the praxis of popular communication in Brazil / Cicilia MK Peruzzo -- Why Paulo Freire is a threat for right-wing populism: Lessons for communication of hope / Silvio Waisbord -- Talking with the right-wing: Pernicious polarization in Brazil and the philosophy of Paulo Freire / Fanny Vrydagh, César Jiménez-Martínez -- Grammars of contestation and pluralism: Paulo Freire's action in Brazil's periphery and the rise of right-wing discourse on YouTube / Helton Levy -- Communities of affect: A Freirean utopia? / Raquel Paiva

<https://journals.sagepub.com/toc/gazb/82/5>

ASIA & PACIFIC

158. Shafiq Ahmad Kamboh, Muhammad Yousaf: Human development and advocacy journalism: analysis of low editorial coverage in Pakistan. In: Development policy review, vol. 38, nr. 5, 2020, p.646-663

"This article examines advocacy journalism coverage of human development issues versus other issues in the contents of mainstream Pakistani newspapers and investigates the factors behind the inadequate space given to them. The study further explores the association between editorial and readers' priorities. The quantitative content analysis method is used to measure and compare the frequency of sample content in five categories coupled with qualitative in-depth interviews with veteran journalists/academics to explain the factors that influence the editorial content. Rather than use precious space to comment on social hardship and ultimately improve the country's HDI value, editorial content is dominated by the discourse produced by the communication bureaucracies of powerful national and international establishments. Issues-based policies of the state and political actors that do not concern human development, and warmongering and actual conflicts with India and Afghanistan, are given considerably greater coverage. Moreover, readers' reactions to editorial content through Facebook Likes indicate a clear difference between editorial and readers' priorities." (abstract)

<https://doi.org/10.1111/dpr.12443>

159. Sanjib Saha, Astha Siwakoti, Bhabasagar Ghimire: Water, sanitation, hygiene and nutrition in Nepal: informing and motivating communities to pursue healthier practices in midland far-western districts. London: BBC Media Action, 2020, 11 p.

"This research briefing presents three case studies that demonstrate how BBC Media Action used insights from formative qualitative research to create public service announcements (PSAs) in 12 districts of midland far-western Nepal. BBC Media Action worked with local radio stations to target specific listener groups to influence individual, community and societal behaviour in relation to water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), including menstrual hygiene and nutrition." (introduction)

<http://downloads.bbc.co.uk/mediaaction/pdf/research-briefing-nepal-wash-april-2020.pdf>

Digitalisation & ICT for Development

GENERAL & INTERNATIONAL

160. Anna Bon: Intervention or collaboration? Redesigning information and communication technologies for development. Amsterdam: Pangea, 2020, 59 p.

"This thesis describes the search for and the design of a field-based approach to ICT4D. Ten years of field and action research in Mali, Burkina Faso, and Ghana have led to a practical approach that guides design and development of information systems. It fosters knowledge exchange between people from different (global, local, indigenous, academic, non-academic) knowledge domains. It brings users, local stakeholders, developers, researchers together to solve complex problems, according to the users' own objectives. Field experience shows that digital development can be a meaningful, collaborative, networked process of knowledge sharing, driven by local initiatives, realizing change for the better in a complex world." (back cover)

https://w4ra.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/11/Anna_Bon_PhD_thesis-final-press-5November2020-reduced_size.pdf

161. Daniel Moßbrucker: Threat modeling guide: how to identify digital risks in international development projects. Bonn: Deutsche Welle DW Akademie, 2020, 52 p.

"Each section of this guide will explore another dimension of digital security—assets, attackers, risks and likelihood—and address these key questions: What do I want to protect? Who are my attackers? Is my attacker able to succeed? How likely is it that my attacker will succeed? Threat modeling consists of two types of assessments: Firstly, an analysis of the project's environment (questions one and two). Secondly, an estimation of the likelihood that potential attacks will really happen (questions three and four). To prepare for threat modeling, we have added a "question zero" for project managers: Who are we and what do we do? This helps to establish a clear understanding of the entire project, with all of its workflows and challenges that employees face in their day-to-day work environment. A threat model is the basis for a digital security concept that should be developed along with IT experts so that your concept is both technically sound and practically enforceable. Having a clearly defined list of assets and their vulnerability empowers employees to protect them with appropriate countermeasures, and educates them on risks. This will increase the efficacy of a security concept in practice." (executive summary)

<https://www.dw.com/download/55324848/dw-akademiedigital-securitythreat-modeling-guide-webversion-final.pdf>

162. Working Group on Infodemics: Policy framework. Forum on Information and Democracy, 2020, 127 p.

Public regulation is needed to impose transparency requirements on online service providers. 1. Transparency requirements should relate to all platforms' core functions in the public information ecosystem: content moderation, content ranking, content targeting, and social influence building. 2. Regulators in charge of enforcing transparency requirements should have strong democratic oversight and audit processes. 3. Sanctions for non-compliance could include large fines, mandatory publicity in the form of banners, liability of the CEO, and administrative sanctions such as closing access to a country's market. **A new model of meta-regulation with regards to content moderation is required.** 4. Platforms should follow a set of Human Rights Principles for Content Moderation based on international human rights law: legality, necessity and proportionality, legitimacy, equality and non discrimination. 5. Platforms should assume the same kinds of obligation in terms of pluralism that broadcasters have in the different jurisdictions where they operate. An example would be the voluntary fairness doctrine. 6. Platforms should expand the number of moderators and spend a minimal percentage of their income to improve quality of content review, and particularly, in at-risk countries. **New approaches to the design of platforms have to be initiated.** 7. Safety and quality standards of digital architecture and software engineering should be enforced by a Digital Standards Enforcement Agency. The Forum on Information and Democracy could launch a

feasibility study on how such an agency would operate. 8. Conflicts of interests of platforms should be prohibited, in order to avoid the information and communication space being governed or influenced by commercial, political or any other interests. 9. A co-regulatory framework for the promotion of public interest journalistic contents should be defined, based on self-regulatory standards such as the Journalism Trust Initiative; friction to slow down the spread of potentially harmful viral content should be added. **Safeguards should be established in closed messaging services when they enter into a public space logic.** 10. Measures that limit the virality of misleading content should be implemented through limitations of some functionalities; opt-in features to receive group messages, and measures to combat bulk messaging and automated behavior. 11. Online service providers should be required to better inform users regarding the origin of the messages they receive, especially by labelling those which have been forwarded. 12. Notification mechanisms of illegal content by users, and appeal mechanisms for users that were banned from services should be reinforced." (12 main recommendations, p.14-15)

https://informationdemocracy.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/11/ForumID_Report-on-infodemics_101120.pdf

163. Roland Knillmann, Michael Reitemeyer (eds.): Menschliche Gesellschaft 4.0: (christliche) Beiträge zum digitalen Wandel. Freiburg: Herder, 141 p.

Einführung / Roland Knillmann, Michael Reitemeyer -- Digitalisierung: Fröhliche Unbedartheit in Sachen Wirklichkeit / Harald Welzer -- Caritas by Design? Wohlfahrtspflege in der digitalen Gesellschaft / Eva M. Welskop-Deffaa -- Anthropologie und Künstliche Intelligenz / Magnus Striet -- Trans- und Posthumanismus - ein Überblick / Janina Loh -- Verheißung oder Bedrohung - was verbirgt sich hinter Arbeit 4.0? / Andreas Paschke -- Menschenwürdige Arbeit in der digitalen Welt / Andreas Lutmer-Bensmann -- Digitalisiert, effizient & global? Die fortlaufende Technisierung der Erwerbsarbeit / Bettina-Johanna Krings -- Demokratie im (Digitalen) Wandel / Stefan Muhle -- Herausforderungen für die Demokratie im digitalen Zeitalter / Michael Brendel -- Sieben Thesen zu Digitalisierung und Demokratie / Oliver Eckert -- Demokratie und Digitalisierung: christliche Ethik als herausfordernde Einmischung / Ursula Nothelle-Wildfeuer -- Wo stehen wir in Robotik und Datenanalyse: der Versuch einer kritischen Einordnung / Martin Schnellhammer

164. A valuing impact toolkit for ICT investment. NEF Consulting; Digital Impact Alliance (DIAL), 2020, 124 p.

"ICT4D projects are known for having social, economic, and environmental impacts that are difficult to capture. Investments in digital infrastructure and innovation often have high up-front costs with largely medium-to-long-term benefits, not quick, short-term outcomes desired by policy makers. The new DIAL Valuing ICT4D Project Impact Toolkit is a practical guide to identifying appropriate valuing impact methodologies to forecast the benefits of planned ICT investments. The toolkit can also be used to evaluate existing digital development activities in low-income countries. It presents five valuation methodologies for ICT4D projects: Cost Effectiveness Analysis, Cost Benefit Analysis, and Social Return on Investment explore the relationship from investment costs through to impact; Multi-Criteria Analysis explores the relationships from activities through to outcomes; Econometrics explores the relationship from activities through to impact. The methodologies considered vary in their application, but they largely explore the relationship between investment costs, related activities and outputs, and the desired change in outcome or impact. Implementing these methodologies can be complex and resource intensive depending on the scope and level of detail desired." (ictworks.org) <https://www.ictworks.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/12/value-ict4d-project-impact-toolkit.pdf>

165. Building smart villages: a blueprint. As piloted in Niger. Geneva: International Telecommunication Union, 2020, 57 p.

"This Smart Village Blueprint, piloted in Niger, has been conceived as a practical tool for establishing smart villages. It contributes to the implementation of the Niger 2.0 Smart Villages project, which aims at providing broadband infrastructure to improve Internet access in rural and remote parts of the country. The Smart Villages project comprises a locally led, integrated, and holistic approach to providing access to digital services to all citizens of rural communities, with the integration of digital technologies serving as a crucial enabler of equitable, qualitative and efficient delivery of SDG-related services for all. This Blueprint is based on the lessons learnt from experiences setting up, managing, and sustaining similar projects in different parts of the world, including the Niger Smart Villages project. These lessons highlight the importance of dynamic local leadership, the continuous development of local capacity to manage and lead sustainable development programmes, and the need to work collaboratively with multiple stakeholders and adopt a whole-of-government approach, moving away from older, territorial, siloed development models. The aim of this Blueprint is to make smart villages one of the mechanisms through which multiple SDGs can be achieved simultaneously in remote and underserved areas." (foreword) https://www.itu.int/dms_pub/itu-d/opb/str/D-STR-SMART_VILLAGE.NIGER-2020-PDF-E.pdf

166. Digitalization for development? Challenges for developing countries. Wien: Österreichische Forschungsstiftung für Internationale Entwicklung (ÖFSE), 2020, 134 p.

Be Careful What You Wish for: The Spectacular Rise of Fintech / Milford Bateman -- From Digital Divide to Digital Displacement: Reconsidering the Future of Work in Developing Countries / Lukas Schlogl -- Digital Solutions for Sustainable Commodity Value Chains / Bernhard Tröster -- Adoption and Adaptation of Innovations: Re-invention as a Capability in the Digital Era / Alberto Medina -- Digital Skills for Whom? Reflections on the Impact of Digitalization on Education in the Global South / Margarita Langthaler -- Digitalization and Urban Development in the Global South: Towards Reliable Population Data in Deprived Urban Areas / Monika Kuffer https://www.oefse.at/fileadmin/content/Downloads/Publikationen/Oepol/OEPOL2020_web.pdf

167. Managing machine learning projects in international development: a practical guide. USAID; Vital Wave, 2020, 70 p.

"This guide has explored some of the key considerations that should inform the conceptualization and implementation of Machine Learning (ML) and artificial intelligence (AI) components within a development project. New, automated decision systems can offer considerable and rapid efficiency gains, but we must always remember that they embed numerous and ongoing human decisions. These may be intentional or unintentional, benevolent or malicious, general or highly context specific. As with physical infrastructure such as roads and bridges, digital infrastructure can all too easily encode unexamined bias – sometimes in ways that can undermine development gains. As outlined in this guide, a wide variety of decisions need to be made at different stages of the project lifecycle: from which stakeholders should be involved and how, to measuring model accuracy and success, to determining overall whether ML is an appropriate tool to use for your development context. There is no one-size-fits all answer to these questions. But whatever the specific ML/AI technologies and applications you consider, broad guidance is offered in the four thematic areas woven throughout this guide: Responsible, equitable, and inclusive design; Strategic partnerships and human capital; Adaptive management; Enabling environment for ML/AI. These focal points should help you and your project team make the best possible choices at each stage of the project life cycle." (conclusion) <https://www.ictworks.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/02/usaaid-guide-artificial-intelligence.pdf>

168. Johanna C. Ángel Reyes, Joseba Buj (eds.): Exclusión y deriva: dinámicas fronterizas de la digitalidad. México DF: Universidad Iberoamericana Ciudad de México; Taurus; Fundación Telefónica, 2020, 192 p.

"[Este libro] presenta ocho capítulos que se muestran críticos frente a las posibilidades y promesas de la cultura digital, denunciando que la red ha reproducido las formas de desigualdad del mundo analógico. Los autores proponen una reflexión crítica frente a ciertos discursos que se presentan como democráticos y subversivos en la sociedad del e-conocimiento, pero que esconden en su funcionamiento retazos de la tiranía monopolizadora neocapitalista que ha encontrado en el ciberespacio un nuevo lugar de colonización y explotación. Muestran una visión crítica, política e ideológica desde el ámbito latinoamericano, una visión un tanto tecnopesimista en ocasiones, pero muy necesaria en el siglo xxi." (prólogo, p.10) <https://www.fundaciontelefonica.com/cultura-digital/publicaciones/exclusion-y-deriva/700/>

169. Benjamin J. Birkinbine: Incorporating the digital commons: corporate involvement in free and open source software. London: University of Westminster Press, 2020, 142 p.

"The concept of 'the commons' has been used as a framework to understand resources shared by a community rather than a private entity, and it has also inspired social movements working against the enclosure of public goods and resources. One such resource is free (libre) and open source software (FLOSS). FLOSS emerged as an alternative to proprietary software in the 1980s. However, both the products and production processes of FLOSS have become incorporated into capitalist production. For example, Red Hat, Inc. is a large publicly traded company whose business model relies entirely on free software, and IBM, Intel, Cisco, Samsung, Google are some of the largest contributors to Linux, the open-source operating system. This book explores the ways in which FLOSS has been incorporated into digital capitalism. Just as the commons have been used as a motivational frame for radical social movements, it has also served the interests of free-marketeers, corporate libertarians, and states to expand their reach by dragging the shared resources of social life onto digital platforms so they can be integrated into the global capitalist system. The book concludes by asserting the need for a critical political economic understanding of the commons that foregrounds (digital) labour, class struggle, and uneven power distribution within the digital commons as well as between FLOSS communities and their corporate sponsors." (back cover) <https://doi.org/10.16997/book39>

170. Larissa Hjorth, Kana Ohashi, Jolynna Sinanan, Heather Horst, Sarah Pink, Fumitoshi Kato, Baohua Zhou: **Digital media practices in households: kinship through data.** Amsterdam University Press, 2020, 205 p.

"In this book, we have investigated the evolving intergenerational media practices over three years to reflect on the quotidian (and often invisible) forms of care at a distance enacted as part of contemporary Digital Kinship. As we have explored, within different cultural contexts we are seeing diverging forms of intergenerational perceptions and practices around media and care. Over the three years, we witnessed the growth of self-tracking health apps which are being taken up in diverse intergenerational ways. As we note, understanding intergenerational care at a distance is about complicating care beyond medical notions of health and social services." (conclusion, p.187)

<https://doi.org/10.5117/9789462989504>

171. Jon Messenger et al.: **Teleworking during the COVID-19 pandemic and beyond: a practical guide.** Geneva: International Labour Organization (ILO), 2020, 41 p.

"The purpose of the Guide is to provide practical and actionable recommendations for effective teleworking that are applicable to a broad range of actors; to support policymakers in updating existing policies; and to provide a flexible framework through which both private enterprises and public sector organizations can develop or update their own teleworking policies and practices. The Guide also includes a number of case examples regarding how employers and policymakers have been handling teleworking during the COVID-19 pandemic and addresses the lessons learned from the recent months that are relevant for the future of teleworking arrangements beyond the pandemic; and a list of available tools and resources." (introduction)

https://www.ilo.org/travail/info/publications/WCMS_751232/lang--en/index.htm

172. Matthew L. Smith, Ruhya Kristine Seward (eds.): **Making open development inclusive: lessons from IDRC research.** Cambridge, Mass.: MIT Press; International Development Research Centre (IDRC), 2020, xiv, 498 p.

"Making Open Development Inclusive: Lessons from IDRC Research focuses on the connection between openness and inclusion in global development. It brings together the latest research that cuts across a wide variety of political, economic, and social arenas - from governance to education to entrepreneurship and more. The chapters draw on empirical evidence from a wide and diverse range of applications of openness, uncovering the many critical and underlying elements that shape and structure how particular openness initiatives and/or activities play out - and critically - who gets to participate, and who benefits [or not] from openness, while exploring the frontiers where openness intersects with deeper challenges of development, technology, and innovation." (publisher)

<https://www.idrc.ca/en/book/making-open-development-inclusive-lessons-idrc-research>

AMERICAS & CARIBBEAN

173. **Digital ecosystem country assessment (DECA): Colombia.** USAID, Digital Frontiers Project, 2020, 43 p.

"Colombia is, in some ways, a microcosm of the digital world in 2020—highly connected urban centers with a growing technology industry, and vast, underserved rural areas with an immense need for investment and potential for innovation. In the coming years, a key challenge will be to extend the reach and quality of Colombia's digital ecosystem without compromising inclusiveness, security, or democratic values. Against this backdrop, USAID's Digital Strategy was launched in April 2020. It aims to achieve and sustain open, secure, and inclusive digital ecosystems that contribute to measurable development and humanitarian-assistance outcomes and increase self-reliance in USAID's partner countries. A critical product of the Digital Strategy is the Digital Ecosystem Country Assessment (DECA). The DECA is a decision-making tool to help USAID Missions, their partners, and other relevant stakeholders identify the opportunities, maximize the benefits, and manage the risks associated with digital technology. The goal is to help USAID's partner countries along their journey to self-reliance through a better understanding of each country's digital ecosystem. The DECA pilot phase began September 2019 through August 2020 and USAID/Colombia was the flagship pilot." (executive summary)

https://www.usaid.gov/sites/default/files/documents/DECA_Report_COLOMBIA_EXTERN_AL_15OCT20.pdf

Disaster & Humanitarian Crisis Communication

GENERAL & INTERNATIONAL

174. **A framework for assessing success of national CCE platforms.** CDAC Network; Ground Truth Solutions, 2020, 14 p.

"This framework lays out the multiple elements needed to successfully build and assess the performance of a national Communications and Community Engagement (CCE) Platform. These Platforms enable a broad range of government and disaster response organisations to implement coordinated communication and engagement strategies based on the belief that "information saves lives during a crisis". (p.1)

<http://www.cdacnetwork.org/tools-and-resources/i/20201028231014-5ncxi>

175. **ICT for disaster risk management.** 3rd ed. Incheon, Republic of Korea: Asian and Pacific Training Centre for Information and Communication Technology for Development (APCICT/ESCAP), 2020, 137 p.

"This module introduces disaster risk management (DRM) and provides an overview of how information and communication technologies (ICTs) can be used for DRM. A large number of examples and case studies on the applications of ICTs in DRM have been included in the module. The main objective of the module is to introduce the basic concepts of DRM and the applications of ICTs in disaster mitigation and prevention, preparedness, response, and recovery." (p.iii)

<https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/Academy%20Module%20on%20ICT%20for%20DRM.pdf>

176. **Women, ICT and emergency telecommunications: opportunities and constraints.** Geneva: International Telecommunication Union (ITU), 2020, x, 80 p.

"In the 1991 cyclones that hit Bangladesh, 90 per cent of the 140 000 victims were women. In the deadly heat waves that hit France in 2003, most fatalities were elderly women. During the 2005 Hurricane Katrina emergency in New Orleans, most of the victims were Afro-American women and their children. And yet again, with the COVID-19 pandemic, women are bearing the brunt; not only because they represent an estimated 70 per cent of frontline healthcare workers and undertake most of the care work in the home, but because their over-representation in the informal economy and lower pay rates mean they are significantly harder hit by the economic downturn. In such times of crises, access to accurate information is life-saving and life-changing for women, their families and their communities. Their perspectives and experiences, as well as their ability to organize, lobby and inform, can dramatically improve disaster risk management. That is why we need more innovative and culturally sensitive approaches to empowering women and girls through digital networks, platforms and technologies. With many years of experience in delivering communications in times of disasters, ITU and the other partners of the Emergency Telecommunications Cluster (ETC) can attest to the importance and impact of such empowerment. That is why we are working to involve more women in the development of national disaster management strategies and strategic consultations on disaster preparedness and response, including for early warning systems." (foreword)

<https://www.itu.int/en/ITU-D/Emergency-Telecommunications/Documents/events/2020/Women-ICT-ET/Full-report.pdf>

177. Nnenia Campbell, Kamryn Roper-Fetter, Mary Yoder: **Principles of risk communication: a guide to communicating with socially vulnerable populations across the disaster lifecycle.** Boulder, Col.: University of Colorado Boulder, Natural Hazards Center, 2020, 29 p.

"This document is intended to be used as a high-level guide for advancing risk communication best practices. It synthesizes academic research and available guidance on the topic of hazards and disaster risk communication. It draws from an array of evidence-based recommendations for effectively communicating risk across the disaster lifecycle and synthesizes them into three overarching principles: Communicate Through Familiar and Trusted Messengers (pages 5-11); Provide Clear, Actionable Information (pages 12-17); Tailor Message and Information Pathways for Target Audiences (pages 18-23). Additionally, this guide integrates key insights that can be applied to communication involving socially vulnerable populations. Social vulnerability influences the capacity to anticipate, cope with, resist, and recover from the impact of a disaster. Socially vulnerable populations are thus more likely to experience disproportionate negative impacts from disasters including emotional distress, loss of property, temporary or permanent displacement, illness, and death. Rather than generate a different set of rules for engaging these groups, this document aims to highlight how general, widely accepted risk communication principles can be thoughtfully applied to populations that are often marginalized, overlooked, or difficult to reach." (overview)

<https://usace.contentdm.oclc.org/utills/getfile/collection/p16021coll11/id/4736>

178. Nnenia Campbell, Kamryn Roper-Fetter, Mary Yoder: **Risk communication involving vulnerable populations: an annotated bibliography.** Boulder, Col.: University of Colorado Boulder, Natural Hazards Center, 2020, 48 p.

"This document is intended to be used as a resource bibliography for in-depth reading about risk communication best practices. It summarizes academic research and practical guidance on the topic of hazards and disaster risk communication, with a particular focus

on socially vulnerable populations. It is organized around three primary sections, including:

1) General Risk Communication Guidance; 2) Risk Communication and Social Vulnerability; 3) Risk Communication Across the Disaster Lifecycle. This bibliography identifies widely accepted risk communication principles that apply across the disaster lifecycle; however, the focus on social vulnerability sets it apart from other published resources on the topic of risk communication. It highlights materials that demonstrate how risk communication insights apply to a diverse array of socially vulnerable groups—defined here as those who face disproportionate disaster risk due to a variety of historical, social, economic, and political conditions." (overview)

<https://usace.contentdm.oclc.org/utis/getfile/collection/p16021coll11/id/4737>

179. Bapon Fakhruddin, Helen Clark, Lisa Robinson, Loretta Hieber-Girardet: Should I stay or should I go now? Why risk communication is the critical component in disaster risk reduction. In: *Progress in Disaster Science*, vol. 8, 2020, 4 p.

"Even the most sophisticated forecasting models and advanced early warning systems can be rendered ineffective if the information is not communicated clearly, on time, and in a way that allows the end-user to consider options and act appropriately. These challenges not only apply to fast onset hazards such as cyclones and tsunamis, but also to slower onset hazards such as the current COVID-19 pandemic. Around the world, governments' responses to the current pandemic provide examples of how complex and difficult successful risk communication is. This paper discusses the importance of risk communication as a critical component of early warning systems and explores the constant challenges that vulnerable communities face, how early warning systems sit within the wider Sendai Framework, and what governments have learned from the COVID-19 pandemic, and discusses how we can communicate more effectively in the future to reduce harm." (abstract)

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.pdisas.2020.100139>

180. Hamed Seddighi, Ibrahim Salmani, Saeideh Seddighi: Saving lives and changing minds with Twitter in disasters and pandemics: a literature review. In: *Media*, vol. 1, nr. 1, 2020, p.59-77

"Twitter is a major tool for communication during emergencies and disasters. This study aimed to investigate Twitter use during natural hazards and pandemics. The included studies reported the role of Twitter in disasters triggered by natural hazards. Electronic databases were used for a comprehensive literature search to identify the records that match the mentioned inclusion criteria published through May 2020. Forty-five articles met the selection criteria and were included in the review. These indicated ten functions of Twitter in disasters, including early warning, dissemination of information, advocacy, assessment, risk communication, public sentiment, geographical analysis, charity, collaboration with influencers and building trust. Preventing the spread of misinformation is one of the most important issues in times of disaster, especially pandemics. Sharing accurate, transparent and prompt information from emergency organizations and governments can help. Moreover, analyzing Twitter data can be a good way to understand the mental state of the community, estimate the number of injured people, estimate the points affected by disasters and model the prevalence of epidemics. Therefore, various groups such as politicians, government, nongovernmental organizations, aid workers and the health system can use this information to plan and implement interventions." (abstract)

<https://doi.org/10.3390/journalmedia1010005>

ASIA & PACIFIC

181. Dan McClure: Practical experiences building: a government-led CCE platform in Vanuatu. CDAC Network; Ground Truth Solutions, 2020, 8 p.

"Building effective CCE capabilities is particularly important in Vanuatu, a Pacific nation spanning 83 islands, which is vulnerable to natural disasters ranging from tropical cyclones and volcanic eruptions, to disease and agricultural threats. 2020 has been a particularly challenging year for its 300,000 citizens, with the landfall of Category 5 Tropical Cyclone Harold in April and the concurrent rise of the COVID-19 pandemic. Over the last two years, the Australian Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT) has sponsored a programme to build sustainable next-generation CCE capability within Vanuatu. This nationally grounded initiative has been led by Vanuatu's National Disaster Management Office (NDMO) with coordination support from the CDAC Network and Ground Truth Solutions (GTS). CARE provides additional CCE Technical Advisory and Secretariat support." (p.1)

<http://www.cdacnetwork.org/tools-and-resources/i/20201027184328-1bu6z>

182. Dan McClure: The journey to build Fiji's national communication platform. CDAC Network; Ground Truth Solutions, 2020, 8 p.

"Over the last two years, Fiji has worked to build a Communication and Community Engagement (CCE) platform that embeds advanced two-way communication capabilities in the national disaster response system. While it is common to think of "platforms" as a technology service, the intent here is much broader. While technology is an important component, today's best-in-class national CCE "platforms" include a broad network of organisations that collaborate on communications efforts, create resources such as guides and training that support efforts, and provide governance structures that support an integrated communication framework. This is critical work. As a Pacific island nation, Fiji's nearly 900,000 people are exposed to the ongoing threat of tropical cyclones and earthquakes. At the beginning of 2020, Fiji faced two tropical cyclones in a period of three weeks and then in April experienced land fall from the category five Tropical Cyclone Harold. These weather crises coincided with the public health challenges arising from the COVID-19 pandemic." (p.1)

<http://www.cdacnetwork.org/tools-and-resources/i/20201027184328-1bu6z>

183. Mahalakshmi Selvaraj, Sunitha Kuppaswamy: Community radio and crisis communication: a study on the reach and effectiveness of Peridar Kaala Vaanoli 107.8 MHz. In: *Media Asia*, vol. 46, nr. 3-4, 2019, p.102-116

"A community radio (CR) station stands as a lifeline for information and communication to the remote, marginalized and the most vulnerable during natural disasters like the Tamil Nadu Floods in 2015. As a result of this, a license was granted to allow the operation of an emergency community radio station 'Peridar Kaala Vaanoli' (PKV) (Tamil words meaning 'Radio in the time of extreme calamity'). This became the first emergency radio station in the country. The current study aims to evaluate the reach and impact of the community radio PKV with broadcast frequency 107.8 MHz in communicating crisis information during the aftermath of the Tamil Nadu Floods, 2015 in Cuddalore district through an interview schedule of the listeners of Peridar Kaala Vaanoli. The study considers the aspects of the socio-economic profile of the listeners, influential factors of listenership and the impact created by the community radio. The respondents were found to be posing socio-economic vulnerability; the factors influencing listenership were communication style, information credibility and educational broadcasts. The psycho-social impact created by PKV includes issue mediation, knowledge empowerment and community development." (abstract)

<https://doi.org/10.1080/01296612.2020.1781744>

Economics & Management of Media

GENERAL & INTERNATIONAL

184. From start to success: a handbook for digital media entrepreneurs. Bonn: Deutsche Welle DW Akademie, 2020, 83 p.

"This media viability handbook is unique in that it has been written by media startups themselves and presents the learnings of 21 digital pioneers including the Philippines' Rappler, Egypt's Mada Masr and Animal Politico in Mexico. The pages are filled with tips and information these media startups from 18 different countries wished they had when they first started out. It includes lessons learned, advice for successful growth and perhaps most importantly, how to sustain a startup's success. The handbook presents a three-step approach: the start phase, growth phase and the media viability phase. It highlights an approach that focuses not only on revenue streams — an area that many startups put too much emphasis on — but aspects of the business such as human resources and audience engagement, which are crucial for achieving media viability. Each chapter of the handbook explores one of the three steps in depth. In the first chapter, we hear from six startups in the Middle East and North Africa (MENA). They share their experiences of turning an idea into a reality and share the knowledge they learned during the start phase focusing on revenue streams, audience engagement, collaboration and donors' motives. In chapter two, seven startups from the Asia region dive into structure and growth. There is a particular focus on diversifying revenue streams, staffing and internal organization, identifying a core mission and capitalizing on your strengths. Chapter three features eight startups from Latin American countries who impart their knowledge on sustaining the success they have achieved. It rounds up the important lessons that digital media entrepreneurs should carry with them at all times. Community building, producing a quality product and involving the whole team in decision making processes are key." (publisher)

<https://www.dw.com/downloads/54885261/dw-akademie-media-viability-handbook-september-2020.pdf>

185. Evaline Schot: Income models of independent media in difficult contexts. Free Press Unlimited, 2020, 48 p.

"Diversification with age: The media in this research are in a constant process of diversifying their revenue streams. Generally speaking, the longer a medium exists, the more income streams a medium has. This shows that diversification of income models

takes time and patience. Donor funding remains important: Donor funding is a very important source of income, even within diversified income models. Media that do not receive any donor funding are generally either start-ups (less than two years old) or solid, long standing media houses (founded more than 20 years ago) that have a print edition or also broadcast on television. Most media generate advertisement income: Advertisement income is also still a very important source of income; a large majority of the media generate some income through advertisement. Even though digital advertising generates much less revenue than print advertisement once did, advertisement income is still a welcome contribution to the annual budget of media. Reader revenue in diversified models: Reader revenue is an important upcoming revenue streams in many contexts. However, it hardly ever is the first source of revenue, and generally becomes part of already diversified income models (three revenue streams or more). Media in challenging contexts are fragile: Across all the challenging contexts, media struggle to sustain themselves financially. In low income countries, and countries with a very bad press freedom status, growth or income diversification are not easy—almost impossible—to accomplish ..." (key findings, p.4-5)

<https://www.freepressunlimited.org/sites/freepressunlimited.org/files/income-models-of-independent-media-in-difficult-contexts.pdf>

186. Paulo Faustino, Carla Martins, Iván Puentes, Francisco Belda (orgs.): **Comunicação, media e indústrias criativas na era digital**. Porto: Universidade do Porto, Faculdade de Letras, 2020

I. Modelos de negócio. Os dilemas da comunicação e do empreendedorismo face ao Regulamento Geral de Proteção de Dados / Daniel Francisco -- Aplicação da ciência econômica para o desenvolvimento da produção audiovisual em nações subdesenvolvidas a partir do caso brasileiro / Fernando Cezar Espósito -- Freqüência a cinema independente brasileiro: variáveis positivas / Aryana Augusto-Silva -- Captação de recursos para o setor das Indústrias Criativas: um olhar voltado para a área de Humanidades / Carolina Marques Henriques Ficheira -- Modelos de negócio e impacto social: possível integração entre universidade e sociedade / Gisele Rodrigues Atayde, Patrícia Pavanello, Christiane Versuti -- Mudanças do paradigma do modelo de negócios dos media digitais / Zvezdan Vukanovic -- **II. Empreendedorismo, inovação e consumos.** O consumidor cocriador: interação e participação ativa na era digital / Waldiane de Avila Fialho, Ramon Silva Leite, Sandra Sofia Nora Gaio -- Branding sensorial a partir do século XXI: da apropriação do som pela publicidade às experiências cognitivas / Cristiana Martins de Matos -- Framework de gestão de agência de publicidade e propaganda: um estudo de caso da Fio da Meada / Alessandro Mateus Felipe, Lara Timm Cezar -- Semiotic thinking: uma proposta de processo criativo como trajetória intersemiótica / Rodrigo Antunes Morais, António Roberto Chiachiri Filho -- A dimensão simbólica como perspectiva heurística: possibilidades do uso do imaginário em investigações sobre o fenômeno infocomunicacional / Eliane Araújo, Carla Pedrosa, Camila Ferreira -- **III. Comunicação estratégica.** Marca territorial no YouTube: rede social ou repositório de vídeos? / José Sixto-García, Ana Duarte Melo -- O Instagram como plataforma de divulgação de marcas independentes de moda / Mariana Araújo -- O self-digital como uma perspectiva sobre a construção das identidades organizacionais nas mídias sociais: apontamentos teóricos / Tatiane Oliveira, Victor Laus-Gomes, Robson Dias, Florence Dravet -- Desafios para o desenvolvimento de um plano de comunicação pública da Prefeitura de São Paulo / Wagner Rocha -- New media: operações de "psyco-intoxicação" global / Pedro Miguel Simões -- **IV. Jornalismo.** O funcionamento do discurso na cobertura da guerra na Síria pelo jornal The New York Times: a criação discursiva da guerra / Maurício Demichelli -- Política de combate: um estudo de análise de correspondências múltiplas na revista O Malho (1902-1906) / Janine Figueiredo de Souza Justen -- Pode o jornalismo ser um locus ético? / Rui Pereira -- Mídia jornalística e accountability: quando quem exige transparência não a pratica / Jacques Mick, Ângelo Augusto Ribeiro, Rogério Christofolletti -- Entrevistas de fontes e porta-vozes nos meios de comunicação social: o papel do media training / Palova Souza Brito

https://www.researchgate.net/publication/341945746_Comunicacao_Media_e_Industrias_Criativas_na_Era_Digital

187. Mira Milosevic: **Media independence and sustainability**. Global Conference for Media Freedom, November 16, 2020, 2020, 6 p.

"Without new public funding, regulation of digital markets, and international support systems for non-profit media, independent professional journalism is in danger of becoming an expensive luxury rather than a universal public good. The press freedom and media development communities have joined journalism and media organizations to call on the international community, US government, EU member states and others to adopt ambitious policies and budgets that correspond to the urgency and scale of the crisis. Recommendations include: • Firmly positioning the support for the sector within overall international development assistance and governance support and scaling funding available to journalism and media, especially in low and middle-income countries. • Creating mechanisms to support local public interest journalism (especially in "news deserts" and areas where the public is underserved), accountability and investigative reporting, as well as innovation related to new hybrid business models. Greater institutional/core support, capacity building and flexible, longer-term funding are needed.

• Addressing digital market failure and the regulatory disparity between digital platforms and heavily regulated media businesses with affirmative action for journalism content visibility, media diversity and plurality." (recommendations)

https://www.international.gc.ca/campaign-campagne/assets/pdfs/media_freedom-liberte_presse-2020/policy_paper-documents_orientation-independence-independance-en.pdf

EUROPE

188. Sara Pérez-Seijo, Ángel Vizoso, Xosé López-García: **Accepting the digital challenge: business models and audience participation in online native media**. In: *Journal of media*, vol. 1, nr. 1, 2020, p. 78–91

"The aim of this proposal is to present the evolution of the digital native media in Spain in order to compare their current situation with European success stories. For that purpose, we have conducted a comparative case study between three highlighted Spanish digital native news outlets and three from other European countries. The results show a progressive shift towards a member-funded model, while news outlets try to reduce their dependence on advertising. However, the three European natives seem to be more advanced compared to the Spanish cases as these remain still dependent on advertising revenues to stand upright. Furthermore, two models of participation stand out: the user community and, in particular, the model of collaboration networks. Nevertheless, the study reveals how the analyzed European news outlets are changing the role of the reader through innovative forms of participatory interactivity." (abstract)

<https://doi.org/10.3390/journalmedia1010006>

189. Christian M. Wellbrock, Christopher Buschow (eds.): **Money for nothing and content for free? Paid content, Plattformen und Zahlungsbereitschaft im digitalen Journalismus**. Baden-Baden: Nomos, 2020, 209 p.

subjects: digital journalism, online journalism; digital / online media financing; user-based media financing - Germany

<https://doi.org/10.5771/9783748907251>

Educational Media & ICTs

GENERAL & INTERNATIONAL

190. Fengchun Miao, Ronghuai Huang, Dejian Liu, Rongxia Zhuang: **Ensuring effective distance learning during COVID-19 disruption: guidance for teachers**. Paris: UNESCO, 2020, 76 p.

1. Teachers' roles, working conditions, and rights under COVID-19 school closures -- 2. Understanding home-based distance learning under COVID-19 school closures -- 3. Online distance learning [Online platform-based teaching and learning; Teacher-directed Livestreaming sessions and flexible learning; Asynchronous video-based flipped learning] -- 4. TV-based distance learning -- 5. Radio-based distance learning -- 6. Print-based distance learning -- 7. Facilitating home-based learning for pre-primary education -- 8. Integrating blended learning in the post-COVID-19 era

<https://unesdoc.unesco.org/ark:/48223/pf0000375116>

191. **Education for the most marginalised post-COVID-19: guidance for governments on the use of digital technologies in education. Act one (of three): executive summary**. EdTechHub; UNESCO, 2020, 13 p.

"There is no one-size-fits-all way in which governments should promote and implement initiatives that use digital technologies to improve the learning outcomes of the most marginalised, and governments always need to take into consideration their local contexts and priorities. However, in very general terms, the following order of initial priorities and actions is often appropriate: 1. Creating a long-term cross-party vision for ensuring that digital technologies are used to enhance learning by the poorest and most marginalised; 2. Establishing an integrated and holistic cross-government team to deliver that vision; 3. Beginning by ensuring that all teacher training colleges have as high-quality digital infrastructures as affordable, and that pre-service and in-service training programmes are implemented to ensure that teachers are trained in appropriate and relevant pedagogies; 4. Prioritising the specific educational challenges for which digital technologies can have the most significant impact for the most marginalised in your country (this could, for example, be high numbers of refugees, very dispersed island communities, or numerous minority ethnic groups for whom learning content in the main language is inappropriate); 5. Identifying and implementing technology-relevant (in terms of what is both feasible and affordable) approaches to resolve these challenges, remembering that low-tech options (such as radio or TV) and Open Educational Resources can often deliver very cost-effective and resilient options, and that multi-sector partnerships with the private sector

and civil society can be valuable in ensuring appropriateness and sustainability; 6. At all times ensuring that security, safety and privacy receive the highest priority in using digital technology for delivering education and training, especially for children and vulnerable adults." (p.12-13)

<https://www.ictworks.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/12/Education-for-the-most-marginalised-UNESCO.pdf>

192. Guidelines on distance education during COVID-19. Burnaby, Canada: Commonwealth of Learning (COL), 2020, 14 p.

"The Guidelines provide practical directions for the use of distance education tools and practices to support teaching and learning and offer suggestions on the use of appropriate technology to address the social and pedagogical issues of learning in a crisis situation. The purpose is to provide a road map for decision makers in governments and institutions to invest in the systematic integration of good distance education practices in their specific contexts, keeping in view the challenges of equity and inclusion. Parents and students can benefit from the Guidelines by adopting appropriate practices that will facilitate the learning process." (purpose of the guidelines, p.3)

<http://oasis.col.org/handle/11599/3576>

193. Paper and digital: current research into the effectiveness of learning materials. International Publishers Association (IPA); Norwegian Publishers Association, 2020, 87 p.

Paper versus screen reading: what difference does it make? / Miha Kovac and Adriaan van der Weel -- Technology in the classroom: a century of controversy / Miha Kovac and Adriaan van der Weel -- Challenges for future reading research / Miha Kovac and Adriaan van der Weel -- Children's digital books: some considerations for designers and publishers / Natalia Kucirkova -- Digital picture books with children: possibilities and limitations / Trude Hoel -- Why digital natives need books: The myth of the digital native / Hildegunn Støle -- Decreasing materiality from print to screen reading / Schilhab, Balling and Kuzmíková -- Artificial intelligence explained / Michael van Wetering -- Artificial intelligence in education / Michael van Wetering -- Ethics and digitisation in education / Lisa van Ginneken -- New learning materials for new curriculum in Norway 2020 / Brodal, Hegdal -- Curriculum process and the development of new, digital learning solutions -- Core elements, Norwegian, 1-13 <https://www.internationalpublishers.org/state-of-publishing-reports/paper-and-digital-current-research-into-the-effectiveness-of-learning-materials>

AFRICA, SUB-SAHARAN

194. Matthias Krönke: Africa's digital divide and the promise of e-learning. Afrobarometer, 2020, 18 p.

"On average across 34 countries, one in five adults (20%) have access to both a smartphone and a computer, while 43% only have access to a basic cell phone. In 15 out of 34 countries, at least half of adults have access to a smartphone or a computer or both. About three in 10 respondents (31%) use their cell phones and the Internet at least several times a week. This form of basic digital literacy is widespread (at least 50% of adults) in Mauritius, Gabon, Tunisia, Sudan, South Africa, and Morocco but rare (10% or less) in Mali, Niger, and Madagascar. One-fifth of adults (20%) are well prepared to participate in or assist members of their household with a transition to an online learning environment. In contrast, 55% are likely to be ill prepared for remote learning, while 25% of respondents form a middle category representing those who could participate in e-learning given sufficient resources such as devices and/or training. Citizens' readiness to engage in remote learning is primarily shaped by their level of formal education and access to electricity, rather than by their overall level of wealth or geographic location." (key findings, p.3)

http://afrobarometer.org/sites/default/files/publications/Policy%20papers/pp66-africas_digital_divide_and_the_promise_of_e-learning-afrobarometer_policy_paper-14june20.pdf

195. Thomas Isbell: Access to remote-education tools unequal in Kenya: radio best way to reach most. Afrobarometer, 2020, 11 p.

"As the COVID-19 pandemic continues to spread across Africa, educators, policy makers, parents, and pupils face uncertainty about the path forward. In Kenya, the government has halted all in-person teaching at the primary and secondary levels and moved to remote teaching. Survey findings show, however, how unequal access to the necessary technology is in Kenya. While regular Internet use has grown fourfold in the past decade, half of Kenyans remain offline. This is especially common in poor, rural, and less educated families, who face the prospect of being left even further behind. Radio caters to the broadest audience in Kenya, though teaching possibilities are no doubt more limited than online. To ensure inclusion and participation in online learning in the medium and longer term, the government will need to activate plans and investments capable of building e-learning infrastructure that facilitates access for all students." (conclusion)

<http://afrobarometer.org/publications/ad376-access-remote-education-tools-unequal-kenya-radio-best-way-reach-most>

196. Jacob Udo-Udo Jacob, Margee Ensign: Transactional radio instruction: improving educational outcomes for children in conflict zones. Cham: Palgrave Macmillan, 2020, xxvi, 219 p.

"This book demonstrates how the authors used radio and mobile technologies to improve educational outcomes for over 20,000 displaced and out-of-school children in northeast Nigeria at the height of the Boko Haram insurgency. Interactive Radio Instruction (IRI) programs typically interact with a functional classroom teacher. However, the transactional radio instruction strategy presented provides high-quality, safe, and sensitive education in war-torn societies, where there are no schools or teachers. Summarizing the research and lessons learned from a USAID-funded Technology Enhanced Learning for All (TELA) project in Boko Haram-ravaged northeast Nigeria, the book describes in detail an education-in-emergency strategy based on a "whole of community" approach, with radio and mobile tablets at its core." (publisher)

<https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-030-32369-1>

197. Mavis Zupork Dome, Daniel Armah-Attoh: Ghana's e-learning program during pandemic presents access challenges for many students. Afrobarometer, 2020, 9 p.

"Afrobarometer findings show that radio and television are the most widely accessible platforms for students seeking to participate in MoE/GES e-learning programs, although rural and poor households are at a disadvantage when it comes to owning these devices. The data show relatively low rates of access to the Internet via mobile phone, ownership of computers, and regular use of the Internet, particularly among respondents in rural and poor households, highlighting the difficulties that many students will face in engaging with online learning programs. While most households are connected to the electric grid, more than four in 10 rural and poor households do not have a power supply that works most or all of the time. For both government and civil society, these findings indicate potential learning gaps, as not all students will be able to access e-learning programs from all platforms. This points to the need for strategies to increase students' participation, particularly targeting rural and poor families, by raising awareness of available televised programs and launching radio-based remote-learning programs as soon as possible. To ensure inclusion and participation in online platforms such as icampus, the government and schools should initiate longer-term plans and investments capable of spreading e-learning infrastructure, irrespective of settlement types and poverty levels, to facilitate access for all students." (conclusion)

<https://afrobarometer.org/publications/ad374-ghanas-e-learning-program-during-pandemic-presents-access-challenges-many>

Freedom of Expression, Media Policies, Media Legislation

GENERAL & INTERNATIONAL

198. Freedom on the net 2020: the pandemic's digital shadow. Washington, DC: Freedom House, 2020, 33 p.

<https://freedomhouse.org/report/freedom-net/2020/pandemics-digital-shadow>

199. Protecting the safety of journalists, protecting freedom of expression: a handbook for EU delegations. Brussels: Media4Democracy, 2020, 102 p.

"This Handbook, which provides non-compulsory technical guidance to EU Delegations, aims to provide tools and hands-on examples to support them in implementing the 2014 'EU Human Rights Guidelines on Freedom of Expression Online and Offline' and in taking actions to support the safety and security of journalists in their context. First, the Handbook presents a brief on the European and international policy framework regarding safety of journalists and clarifies relevant concepts. The second section focuses on the actions EU Delegations can carry out in their own local context – working in an emergency situation, or as tools for mid- and long-term policy and programming." (purpose of this handbook, p.7)

<https://media4democracy.eu/wp-content/uploads/2020/07/Final-M4D-Safety-of-Journalists-Handbook.pdf>

200. Understanding and implementing the EU human rights guidelines on freedom of expression online & offline: Freedom of expression policy essentials webinar. Quick guide for EU delegations. Brussels: Media4Democracy, 2020, 31 p.

"The EU Human Rights Guidelines on Freedom of Expression Online and Offline (the Guidelines) were approved by the Council of the European Union (EU) in 2014. The Guidelines provide a policy and operational foundation for EU Delegations, EU institutions and Member States working to support freedom of expression and media pluralism. The Guidelines also present good practice approaches to responding in strategic and

systematic ways to the challenges of promoting and protecting freedom of expression in diverse contexts ... This Quick Guide provides a summary of the Guidelines alongside information designed to support EU Delegation staff working in third countries, focusing first on: What EU Delegations Need to Know; then on: What EU Delegations Can Do." (introduction, p.5)

<https://media4democracy.eu/wp-content/uploads/2019/12/M4D-Webinar-Quick-Guide.pdf>

201. Matthias C. Kettemann, Alexandra Paulus: **An update for the internet: reforming global digital cooperation in 2021**. Bonn: Development and Peace Foundation (SEF), 2020, 4 p.

"In 2021, the international community has the chance to radically reform global digital governance. The aim should be to guarantee a global, open, free, stable and secure Internet while promoting responsible State behaviour in cyberspace. Mapping the two strands of this policy – improving models for cooperation on the collective development of Internet governance, and implementing the cyber norms already adopted – is a matter for the United Nations (UN). A reformed architecture for digital cooperation has the potential to make Internet governance more inclusive and effective, while new mechanisms can help to advance the currently divided debate on cyber norms and enhance the predictability of State behaviour in cyberspace." (p.1)

https://www.sef-bonn.org/fileadmin/SEF-Datelliste/04_Publikationen/GG-Spotlight/2020/ggs_2020-04_en.pdf

AFRICA, SUB-SAHARAN

202. **Media freedom in ashes: repression of freedom of expression in Mozambique**. London: Amnesty International, 2020, 11 p.

"Canal de Moçambique is a Mozambican independent weekly newspaper that publishes investigative stories of public concern. Since its inception, Canal has relentlessly pursued and investigated cases of graft and injustice in public service and in political life such that, in the corridors of power, it has earned itself the reputation of being the opposition newspaper. This context undergirds the Sunday tragedy of 23 August 2020, when an unidentified group attacked Canal's media house. At around 8.00pm, the group broke into Canal's offices, poured fuel on the floor, furniture and equipment, and dropped a Molotov cocktail. Until 23 August 2020, no media house had ever been attacked in this manner. The attack constitutes a turning point in the escalating crackdown on human rights including the rights to freedom of expression, information, and media freedom. For more than five years, journalists, researchers, opinion makers have been subjected to intimidation, harassment, abductions, beatings and extrajudicial killings." (back cover)

<https://www.esty.org/download/Documents/AFR4129472020ENGLISH.pdfv.amn>

203. **Prospect for change in The Gambia: Collaborative support to combat impunity. Exploring criminal justice and human rights mechanisms**. International Media Support (IMS), 2020, 41 p.

"This International Media Support report explores criminal justice and human rights mechanisms to protect journalists, media workers and human rights advocates in an effort to combat impunity in The Gambia. It is the culmination of an innovative approach to hold perpetrators of attacks, killings and disappearances of those exercising their right to free expression to account and accentuates the importance of robust, collaborative support to protect journalists and the commitment to end impunity. The heart of this report recognizes that responding to threats and attacks against journalists means being prepared to scrutinize investigations and the laws that govern them." (back cover)

<https://www.mediasupport.org/publication/prospect-for-change-in-the-gambia-collaborative-support-to-combat-impunity/>

204. Yohannes Eneyew Ayalew: **Assessing the limitations to freedom of expression on the internet in Ethiopia against the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights**. In: African human rights law journal, vol. 20, nr. 1, 2020, p.315-345

"The Ethiopian government restricts freedom of expression on the internet and has adopted extraneous limiting measures. Most of these measures are incompatible with the African Charter. Restrictions to freedom of expression on the internet include internet shutdowns, hate speech and disinformation regulation, repressive laws, and internet censorship. These limitations may (in)directly muzzle freedom of expression in Ethiopia. The writer argues that illegitimate limitations of the right fall short of the quadruple tests of limitation measures, both under the African Charter and the Ethiopian Constitution. As a result, these limitations violate individuals' freedom of expression on the internet. Finally, the article suggests that the Ethiopian government should draw guidance from the African Commission's 2019 Declaration on Freedom of Expression and Access to Information containing rules on limitation measures imposed on freedom of expression on the internet." (summary)

<http://dx.doi.org/10.17159/1996-2096/2020/v20n1a12>

AMERICAS & CARIBBEAN

205. Enrique Gasteazoro: **Libertad de expresión, libertad de prensa y acceso a la información: hacia la Agenda 2030. Informe sombra sobre la implementación de la meta de desarrollo sostenible 16.10.01 en América Latina**. Voces del Sur (VDS), 2020, 69 p.

"En 2019, se reportaron 2.521 alertas relacionadas con violaciones a la libertad de expresión, libertad de prensa y acceso a la información a lo largo de 8 países. VDS reportó 734 alertas de los mismos países en 2018. Tanto de manera regional como local, la información nos habla sobre un rápido deterioro en la libertad de expresión, libertad de prensa y acceso a la información en el contexto de creciente represión y restricciones. Esta situación habla de la alta vulnerabilidad de estas libertades fundamentales en América Latina y como socaban de manera seria la paz, justicia y democracia en la región, bloqueando la Agenda 2030. En Honduras, Venezuela y Nicaragua el abuso sistemático de las instituciones públicas impone un estado (no) oficial de censura, incluyendo el encarcelamiento de periodistas, la creación de leyes para limitar la libertad de expresión y fuertes restricciones para acceder a recursos claves. En Bolivia, Ecuador, y Guatemala la dramática inestabilidad social y política resultante de las protestas masivas donde los derechos humanos básicos—incluyendo la seguridad y protección a periodistas y el acceso a información pública—fueron gravemente violentados. En Brasil y Argentina la violencia contra periodistas y medios de comunicación no se ha materializado en ataques sistemáticos, pero se manifiesta en una violencia discursiva, acoso, intimidación y amenazas, las cuales, a la larga buscan imponer miedo y auto censura. En Perú y Uruguay, a pesar de tener los niveles más bajos de violencia en contra de periodistas y medios de comunicación en la región, los retos para acceder a la información persisten a través de ataques y agresiones aislados y procesos judiciales ocasionales por calumnias y difamación." (resumen ejecutivo)

<http://www.vocesdelsur.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/09/REPORTE-SOMBRA-FINALd.pdf>

ASIA & PACIFIC

206. **'Let us breathe!' Censorship and criminalization of online expression in Viet Nam**. London: Amnesty International, 2020, 77 p.

"On 21 April 2020, Facebook announced a major shift in its content moderation policy in Viet Nam. Under this policy, it has increasingly complied with the Vietnamese authorities' repressive censorship of online expression deemed critical of the state.³ Facebook has disclosed that it agreed to "significantly increase" compliance with requests from the Vietnamese government to censor "anti-state" content in Viet Nam after concerted pressure from the Vietnamese authorities, including an enforced slowdown of Facebook services within the country. The Vietnamese government routinely deems peaceful and legitimate criticism of the government or information related to human rights abuses as "anti-state", even though this type of expression is protected under international laws and standards. The decision by Facebook may have far-reaching global consequences, as other repressive governments around the world may now seek to apply a similar strategy by forcing Facebook and other technology companies to restrict online expression. As one industry observer noted: "How Google and Facebook deal with Viet Nam could offer clues to how they will protect user privacy and handle calls for censorship in other authoritarian regimes around the world." Facebook's decision has marked a sea change in the social media landscape in Viet Nam. Once the great hope for the expansion of freedom of expression in the country, social media platforms are fast becoming human rights-free zones, where any peaceful dissent or criticism of the Vietnamese government is liable to be censored and where users seeking to post such content face the risk of being suspended or otherwise barred from the platforms." (executive summary)

<https://www.amnesty.org/download/Documents/ASA4132432020ENGLISH.pdf>

207. Fergus Ryan, Audrey Fritz, Daria Impiombato: **TikTok and WeChat: curating and controlling global information flows**. Barton ACT: Australian Strategic Policy Institute (ASPI), International Cyber Policy Centre, 2020, 68 p.

"The Chinese state has demonstrated a propensity for controlling and shaping the information environment of the Chinese diaspora—including via WeChat. The meteoric growth of TikTok has now put the Chinese Communist Party (CCP) in a position from which it can shape the information environment on a largely non-Chinese-speaking platform—with the help of the highest valued start-up in the world and its opaque advanced AI-powered algorithm. Chinese party-state leverage over these companies is considerable, is exercised internally via CCP committees and is enforced by a suite of cybersecurity and intelligence laws. As Chinese companies, Tencent and ByteDance are not only required to participate in intelligence work, but they're also legally mandated to promote CCP propaganda. China's censorship and propaganda apparatus is a responsibility that's pushed down to media and technology companies such as Tencent and ByteDance. As Chinese companies, they're obligated to comply with strict

government regulations on what content is allowed to be published on their platforms, and they both invest heavily in automated systems for content filtering and human curation. The demands of the PRC's surveillance and propaganda apparatus on these technology companies are such that, at least in the case of WeChat, they're even prepared to surveil the foreign users of their apps in order to better train the censorship algorithms used on Chinese citizens within the PRC." (conclusion, p.47)
<https://www.aspi.org.au/report/tiktok-wechat>

208. Gideon Salutin: **Arendt's algorithm: AI's disenfranchising effect on refugees as examined through China's Uighur population.** , 2020, 23 p.

"China's Integrated Joint Operations Platform (IJOP) operates in Xinjiang by collecting Big Data and alerting authorities to those it deems potentially harmful to the CCP regime. It does so through two major devices: the mobile phone, and the camera. These act as tools of disablement constraining Uighur mobility and settlement. Uighurs are now obligated to carry smartphones, on which police mandate "nanny apps" to monitor Uighurs through their devices. The Jingwang ("cleansing the web") app not only tracks Uighurs' movement, but also records and extracts all messages, internet use, contacts, photographs, and files. These are then amalgamated by IJOP which uses keyword searches to compare the data to its list of potential crimes, which include prayer, visiting banned websites, and other petty accusations. IJOP then decides who is considered a threat and will thus be arrested, and who will simply continue to be monitored." (p.6)
https://wuscmcgill.ssmu.ca/wp-content/uploads/2020/11/Arendts-Algorithm_Als-Disenfranchising-Effect-on-Refugees-as-Examined-through-Chinas-Uighur-Population_Gideon-Salutin.pdf

EUROPE

209. **Protecting public watchdogs across the EU: A proposal for an EU anti-SLAPP law.** Article 19 et al., 2020, 48 p.

"Strategic Lawsuits Against Public Participation (SLAPPs) are a form of legal harassment. Pursued by law firms on behalf of powerful individuals and organisations who seek to avoid public scrutiny, their aim is to drain the target's financial and psychological resources and chill critical voices to the detriment of public participation. Currently, no EU country has enacted targeted rules that specifically shield against SLAPP suits. EU-wide rules providing for strong and consistent protection against SLAPP suits would mark a crucial step forward towards ending this abusive practice in EU Member States and serve as a benchmark for countries in the rest of Europe and beyond. Together with other legislative and non-legislative measures, it would contribute to secure a safer environment for public watchdogs and public participation in the EU." (p.3)
<https://www.mediasupport.org/publication/eu-anti-slapp-model-directive/>

210. **5 year strategy 2020-2024.** Leipzig: European Centre for Press and Media Freedom (ECPMF), 2020, 13 p.

"This document sets out ECPMF's strategic approach to tackle the existing and emerging challenges over the next five years. Starting in September 2019, the creation of this plan is the result of several stages of research, feedback from staff and board members as well as partners and beneficiaries across Europe. It clearly articulates ECPMF's vision, mission and organisational values, as well as the three core strands of the organisation's work to 'Monitor', 'Support' and 'Engage'. Our short term 2020-21 targets reflect ECPMF's current top-line project commitments, including through the newly launched Media Freedom Rapid Response (MFRR). These concrete activity based targets will be reviewed year on year, in line with ECPMF's overarching key strategic priorities that we have mapped out for the organisation to achieve by 2024." (introduction, p.4)
https://www.ecpmf.eu/wp-content/uploads/2020/06/ECPMF-Strategy_2020-24.pdf

211. Andy McDevitt, Marie Terracol: **Assessing whistleblowing legislation: methodology and guidelines for assessment against the EU Directive and best practice.** Berlin: Transparency International, 2020, 94 p.

"In 2019, the European Union adopted the "Directive (EU) 2019/1937 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 October 2019 on the protection of persons who report breaches of Union law" (Whistleblower Protection Directive). EU Member States are required to transpose the provisions of the Directive into national law by 17 December 2021. This is an opportunity for all EU countries to bring their national legal framework on whistleblower protection in line with international standards and best practice. The Directive contains many advanced provisions, such as the obligations for a wide range of entities to establish internal whistleblowing mechanisms, to follow up on reports and to keep the whistleblower informed. However, it also has some significant gaps ... It is important therefore that EU Member States adopt national legislation on whistleblower protection that not only meets the minimum standards of the Directive but that also goes beyond the Directive, to meet international standards and best practice. As such, this methodology is designed to enable assessment of national legislation on whistleblower protection against both the minimum standards set by the EU Directive and best practice." (introduction, p.3)
<https://www.transparency.org/en/publications/assessing-whistleblowing-legislation>

MIDDLE EAST / WESTERN ASIA & NORTH AFRICA

212. **Criminal prosecutions of online speech: outdated and flawed laws used to restrict speech in Tunisia.** London: Amnesty International, 2020, 15 p.

"An increasing number of prosecutions of bloggers and Facebook users have taken place in relation to their peaceful expression online. They have been investigated or charged or sometimes sentenced on criminal charges including defamation, insulting state institutions and "harming" others through telecommunication networks. Amnesty International has examined the cases of 40 bloggers, administrators of widely followed Facebook pages, political activists and human rights defenders, who have been targeted by such prosecutions. These cases point to a worrying trend of people being tried for peacefully exercising their right to freedom of expression online." (back cover)
<https://www.amnesty.org/download/Documents/MDE3032862020ENGLISH.PDF>

213. **Iran: tightening the net 2020. After blood and shutdowns.** London: Article 19, 2020, 63 p.

"In November 2019, protests broke out across Iran over a fuel price hike; authorities responded with violence and repression. They also disconnected millions of Iranians from the Internet. Iran's November shutdowns were unprecedented in length and reach. On a vast scale, they cut people off from vital information and from each other. Authorities subjected protesters to violent assaults without the exposure that access to the Internet enables. The ability to conduct these shutdowns is the culmination of many policies, technological developments, and systems of centralised control that permeate Iran's system, and especially its Internet governance. This report takes a close look at the Internet shutdowns that accompanied the protest period from 15 November to 27 November, as well as the mechanisms, infrastructure, law, and policies that enabled this kind of disconnection. It then looks at the aftermath of the protests and the outlook for Internet governance and connectivity in Iran." (executive summary)
<https://www.article19.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/09/TTN-report-2020.pdf>

214. Belkis Wille: **"We might call you in at any time": free speech under threat in Iraq.** New York: Human Rights Watch, 2020, 50 p.

"In this report, Human Rights Watch documents 33 cases between 2016 and 2020 in which authorities in areas controlled by the federal government and the Kurdistan Regional Government (KRG) have arrested, brought charges against, and sentenced journalists, activists, and other dissenting voices under these legal provisions. Thirteen of these cases involved individuals covering or supporting protest activities. Seven cases involved individuals writing in mainstream or social media about state corruption, a major concern motivating protesters in 2019 and 2020. Iraq's parliament should amend laws and penal code articles that limit free speech in ways that are inconsistent with international law. Iraqi federal authorities and the Kurdistan Regional Government should direct security forces to end intimidation, harassment, and assault as well as arrests of journalists and others for exercising their right to free expression." (back cover)
https://www.hrw.org/sites/default/files/media_2020/06/Iraq0620_web.pdf

Gender & Media

GENERAL & INTERNATIONAL

215. Silvia Chocarro, Sarah Clarke, Paulina Gutiérrez, Judy Taing: **Safety of female journalists online: A #SOFJO resource guide.** Vienna: OSCE Representative on Freedom of the Media, 2020, 231 p.

"Online harassment and abuse against women journalists has become a major hazard to the profession. One that threatens women journalists' ability to do their jobs. It violates their right to freedom of expression as much as it hampers free and open access to information for all members of society. This #SOFJO Resource Guide formulates an answer to that threat. It aims to assist States and non-State actors across the OSCE region in taking real actions to improve the safety of female journalists online. The practices presented are all examples of ways in which international standards and commitments can be realized. This #SOFJO Resource Guide provides the key actors with a brief selection of the most relevant and achievable steps. Taken together, these steps form an interrelated structure in which women journalists can continue their profession online in a safer manner." (back cover)
https://www.osce.org/files/f/documents/2/9/468861_0.pdf

216. Monika Djerf-Pierre, Maria Edström (eds.): **Comparing gender and media equality across the globe: a cross-national study of the qualities, causes, and consequences of gender equality in and through the news media.** Göteborg: Nordicom, 2020, 338 p.

1. Introduction. Comparing gender and media equality across the globe: Understanding the qualities, causes, and consequences / Monika Djerf-Pierre & Maria Edström -- 2. The GEM-Index: Constructing a unitary measure of gender equality in the news / Monika Djerf-Pierre & Maria Edström -- 3. Media gender-equality regimes: Exploring media organisations' policy adoption across nations / Claudia Padovani & Rossella Bozzon -- 4. Explaining gender equality in news content: Modernisation and a gendered media field / Monika Djerf-Pierre -- 5. Axes of power: Examining women's access to leadership positions in the news media / Carolyn M. Byerly & Katherine A. McGraw -- 6. The media world versus the real world of women and political representation: Questioning differences and struggling for answers / Karen Ross, Marloes Jansen, & Tobias Bürger -- 7. Fairer sex or fairer system? Exploring the relationship between gender equality in the media and media corruption / Mathias A. Färdigh -- 8. Gender in economic journalism: Impeccably accurate or smoke and mirrors? / Sarah Macharia
<https://doi.org/10.48335/9789188855329>

217. Luba Kassova: The missing perspectives of women in COVID-19 news: a special report on women's under-representation in news media. Gates Foundation, 2020, 101 p.

"This report was commissioned by the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation to examine women's representation in COVID-19/coronavirus newsgathering and news coverage in India, Kenya, Nigeria, South Africa, the UK, and the US. It is rooted in a computational news content analysis of 11,913 publications and 1.9 million stories between 1st March and 15th April 2020 undertaken by Media Ecosystems Analysis Group; an in-depth qualitative portrayal analysis of 175 highly ranked COVID-19/coronavirus stories across the six countries; quantitative analysis of eight public-facing bespoke Google surveys, as well as multi-country secondary surveys; a pronoun content analysis of COVID-19 headlines; story frames analyses using Google's news search engine, the Internet TV News Archive in 2020 and the GDELT Project global online news archive for 2017 to 2020; and interrogation of a number of global statistical databases ... The report has examined the news coverage of the COVID-19/coronavirus story through the lenses of three indicators of gender equality: women as sources of news expertise; news stories leading with women protagonists; and coverage of gender equality issues. The insights from the report have led to the creation of 21 recommendations which aim to support news providers who wish to amplify the substantially muted voices of women in news coverage of the COVID19/coronavirus story. The report has uncovered a substantial bias towards men's perspectives in the newsgathering and news coverage of this pandemic across both the global north (the UK and US) and the global south (India, Kenya, Nigeria and South Africa). This bias operates against a backdrop of women's effective political invisibility within the COVID-19-related decision-making process in the countries analyzed and the unique socioeconomic, health and psychological challenges that women face globally. Every individual woman's voice in the news on COVID19 is drowned out by the voices of at least three, four, or five men. The women who are given a platform in the COVID-19/coronavirus story are rarely portrayed as authoritative experts or as empowered individuals but more frequently as sources of personal opinion or as victims/people affected by the disease." (executive summary)
<https://www.iwfmf.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/09/2020.09.23-The-Missing-Perspectives-of-Women-in-COVID-19-News.pdf>

218. Julie Posetti, Nemine Aboulez, Kalina Bontcheva, Jackie Harrison, Silvio Waisbord: Online violence against women journalists: a global snapshot of incidence and impacts. Paris: UNESCO, 2020, 17 p.

"This report presents a snapshot of the first substantial findings from a global survey about online violence against women journalists conducted by UNESCO and the International Center for Journalists (ICFJ) in late 2020. Over 900 validated participants from 125 countries completed the survey in Arabic, English, French, Portuguese and Spanish. The findings shared here reflect the input of the 714 respondents identifying as women. 73% of women respondents said they had experienced online violence. Threats of physical (25%) and sexual violence (18%) plagued the women journalists surveyed. And these threats radiated - 13% said they had received threats of violence against those close to them. 20% of women respondents said they had been attacked or abused offline in connection with online violence they had experienced. 13% increased their physical security in response to online violence and 4% said that they had missed work due to concerns about the attacks jumping offline. The mental health impacts of online violence were the most frequently identified (26%) consequence. 12% of respondents said they had sought medical or psychological help due to the effects of online violence. The story theme most often identified in association with increased attacks was gender (47%), followed by politics and elections (44%), and human rights and social policy (31%). 41% of the respondents to this survey said they had been targeted in online attacks that appeared to be linked to orchestrated disinformation campaigns. Political actors are the second most frequently noted sources (37%) of attacks and abuse after, anonymous or unknown attackers (57%), according to the women respondents." (introduction)
<https://www.icfj.org/sites/default/files/2020-12/UNESCO%20Online%20Violence%20Against%20Women%20Journalists%20-%20A%20Global%20Snapshot%20Dec9pm.pdf>

219. Meera Selva, Simge Andi: Women and news: an overview of audience behaviour in 11 countries. Oxford: Reuters Institute for the Study of Journalism, 2020, 43 p.

This report ... presents a bespoke analysis of how women around the world consume and perceive news, based on data on audience behaviour from 11 countries featured in the 2020 Reuters Institute Digital News Report: Kenya, South Africa, South Korea, Hong Kong, Japan, Mexico, Brazil, Finland, Germany, United Kingdom, and United States. We have selected these 11 to represent as wide a geographical base as possible, and cover some of the richest and poorest countries in the report ... As the country profiles show, a growing set of women-led protest movements against femicide, sexual assault, and online harassment around the world have created a new debate around how the news portrays women, and new conversations about who is in the newsroom deciding the agenda and framing the news. While news reporting has sometimes played an important role in these debates, it is also clear that many of them are driven by feminists who use social media as activist tools to speak out and organise against sexism and misogyny, sometimes in the news media too ... Key Findings: Men are more likely than women to say that they are 'extremely' or 'very' interested in political news across all markets; Women are more likely than men to express high levels of interest in news about health and education; Women are more likely than men to report that they use TV news programmes or bulletins; Facebook is still an important source of news for both men and women, but YouTube and Twitter are more popular with men; Women will talk about news face to face with friends and family more than men. They are less likely to comment on news on news websites or on social media; Women's levels of trust in news, and concern over 'fake news' online, are broadly similar to men's."

<https://reutersinstitute.politics.ox.ac.uk/women-and-news-overview-audience-behaviour-11-countries>

220. Rebecca Zausmer, Simone Flueckiger: Amplifying women's voices: a gender balance guide for media. World Association of Newspapers and News Publishers (WAN-IFRA); Women in News, 2020, 33 p.

"This guide aims to equip media organisations and professionals with the necessary tools and insights to increase gender balance in their content. It should help you to: Understand the importance of gender balance in content; Identify the different ways in which the media gender stereotypes; Understand how to avoid gender stereotyping; Develop organisational strategies to improve gender balance in content; Identify suitable metrics and tools to track their progress; Learn from successful initiatives that have been implemented by other news organisations." (p.3)

[http://www.womeninnews.org/ckfinder/userfiles/files/Gender%20Balance%20Guidebook_FINAL_RGB%20\(1\).pdf](http://www.womeninnews.org/ckfinder/userfiles/files/Gender%20Balance%20Guidebook_FINAL_RGB%20(1).pdf)

221. Guidelines on responsible representation and reporting of violence against women and violence against children. UNI-CEF Regional Office for South Asia; UNFPA Asia Pacific Regional Office; UN Women Asia Pacific Regional Office, 2020, 35 p.

"These guidelines are meant to promote responsible, ethical and safe representation and reporting of violence against women and violence against children. These guidelines highlight many basic, sometimes common sense approaches that are all too often ignored. Real-life situations may be even more complex than the circumstances presented here. Hence, these guidelines should raise awareness about the sensitivity of reporting on and communicating about violence against women and violence against children. The desired result is better informed media and communications practitioners; more empowering messages, visuals and communications content; and a way of working with survivors as subjects who have agency while doing no harm and benefitting all involved." (summary, p.24)

https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/14_dec_guidelines_on_responsible_representation_and_reporting-final.pdf

222. Keeping girls in the picture: community radio toolkit. Paris: UNESCO, 2020, 41 p.

"We hope this toolkit will support you in creating exciting and memorable content for community radio programmes wherever you are. This toolkit contains the messages and facts from the global campaign. It has not been tailored for any specific region, country or area. We count on you to consider how to make this campaign most relevant to your audiences - drawing on local data and voices from your communities. The toolkit suggests several types of shows that community radio stations can create. If you want to include specific facts and statistics about your country, area or community, please work with organizations in your local network that can help." (about this toolkit, p.9)

<https://unesdoc.unesco.org/ark:/48223/pf0000374105>

223. **Twitter scorecard: tracking Twitter's progress in addressing violence and abuse against women online.**

London: Amnesty International, 2020, 22 p.

"Twitter is still not doing enough to protect women from online violence and abuse. Since the release of Toxic Twitter in 2018, Amnesty International has continued to highlight the scale of abuse women face on Twitter, including in Argentina, India, the UK and the US. Meanwhile, women have continued to speak out about the abuse they experience on Twitter, and the company's failure to adequately respond. The persistent abuse women face on the platform undermines their right to express themselves equally, freely and without fear. This abuse is highly intersectional, women from ethnic or religious minorities, marginalized castes, lesbian, bisexual or transgender women - as well as non-binary individuals - and women with disabilities are targets for abuse. Although the company has made some welcome progress, the Twitter Scorecard shows how much remains to be done. The purpose of the Scorecard is not only to track Twitter's progress, but also to provide concrete recommendations on steps that Twitter should take to address this issue. Of the ten recommendations below, Twitter has, to date, only fully implemented a single one. Using this Scorecard, we will continue to track Twitter's progress on this critical issue going forward." (conclusion)

<https://www.amnesty.org/download/Documents/AMR5129932020ENGLISH.PDF>

224. **Anna Gorter: Good for business or the right thing to do? Motivations and strategies of media managers to promote gender equality in the workplace.** Amsterdam: Free Press Unlimited, 2020, 25 p.

"Based on interviews with 18 managers (8 female, 10 male) of media outlets in 12 countries, the research findings show that there is a wide range of motivations for media managers to promote gender equality in the workplace. The main argument used is the fact that the managers believe in gender equality and want to set an example to promote gender equality in society. Furthermore, business motives play a role, as well as personal reasons. The argument of the 'business case for gender equality', arguing that promoting gender equality in the workplace is good for business is regularly used to convince media outlets of the importance of gender equality in their organisation. This research shows that in encouraging managers of media outlets to promote gender equality, the business argument might work, but other angles should be used as well ... Success factors to promote gender equality identified in this research include: Commitment and clear communication by management; Employing a flexible approach, adapting to the local context and culture; Institutionalizing the efforts through for example a gender policy; Using guidelines and measures to guarantee safety of female journalists; Implementing accountability mechanisms to constantly monitor progress." (executive summary)

<https://kg.freepressunlimited.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/07/Good-for-business-or-the-right-thing-to-do-FPU-June-2020.pdf>

225. **Emma Lygnerud Boberg: Legal frameworks: the nexus of gender-based violence and media.** International Media Support (IMS), 2020, 10 p.

"All the international and legal frameworks outlined above demonstrate concrete entry points for collaboration between women's rights organisation and media for the elimination of gender-based violence. Media can challenge stereotypes and patriarchal structure through gender-sensitive reporting and equality in the newsrooms. Women's rights organisations can provide expertise when media report on gender-based violence to ensure gender-sensitive coverage and gain a better understanding of legal frameworks. As media reports on gender-based violence, legal arguments can be utilised to raise awareness of the issue. When states implement good practices, media has both a role and a responsibility to promote them. Women's rights organisations lobbying for the advancement of gender equality and elimination of violence against women would also benefit from media coverage." (conclusion, p.10)

<https://www.mediasupport.org/publication/legal-frameworks-the-nexus-of-gender-based-violence-and-media/>

AFRICA, SUB-SAHARAN

226. **Life in Lulu: How can radio drama shift peoples' perceptions around violence and support women to resolve disputes?** London: BBC Media Action, 2020, 11 p.

"There is evidence that [the radio drama series] 'Life in Lulu' had a strong impact on women's attitudes and inspired female listeners to resolve conflicts non-violently and encourage others to do the same. This seems to be driven by having characters that are engaging to women and storylines that challenge traditional gender roles and model more balanced power dynamics between men and women. However, the drama had less impact on shifting the attitudes of men in relation to the role of women in decision-making and conflict resolution. Gender norms related to decision-making within and outside the home are particularly 'sticky' and difficult to change." (conclusion)

<http://downloads.bbc.co.uk/mediaaction/pdf/research-briefing-sudan-life-in-lulu-nov-2020.pdf>

227. **Report Women! Female Reporters Leadership Programme (FRLP): impact assessment survey report.** Lagos: Wole Soyinka Centre for Investigative Journalism (WSCIJ); Free Press Unlimited, 2020, 14 p.

"Findings from the survey revealed that the Report Women FRLP has achieved its goal exceptionally. It equipped the fellows with knowledge and capability for leadership with evidence of increased visibility for the fellows as leaders in their newsrooms. It opened opportunities for personal and professional development and changed news organisations' perception about female leadership and the representation of the voice of women as leaders in news reports. It accrued over 1,200 direct and indirect beneficiaries. WSCIJ was convinced about the capacity of the Report women programme to be a game-changer when we started in 2014. This report proves that increased participation of female reporters who are well-trained as leaders with passion and knowledge for reporting girls and women issues correctly can engender a socially just world if we all commit to sustaining the engagement." (executive summary)

<https://www.freepressunlimited.org/sites/freepressunlimited.org/files/frlp-impact-assessment-final.pdf>

228. **Chioma Nwaodike, Nerissa Naidoo: Fighting violence against women online: a comparative analysis of legal frameworks in Ethiopia, Kenya, Senegal, South Africa, and Uganda.** Internews; Pollicy, 2020, 25 p.

"The highest levels of regulation, from international treaties to constitutions, are unambiguous about creating an environment in which women thrive. However, this egalitarian space must be progressively realized, and one aspect of this work is eliminating discrimination, including in relation to gender-based violence (GBV). Whether authorities care to admit it or not, the Internet is an inseparable part of the society in which we live, and online GBV demands a resolute hand. Unfortunately, the gaps in legal frameworks, not to mention deficient law enforcement, are forcing women to self-censor online or even wholly abandon platforms that could be used for legitimate expression and the exercise of other fundamental rights. Unless governments take urgent, comprehensive action, the inadequate protection of women's rights online will continue to erode any other legislative attempts to achieve equality across different spheres of life." (conclusion)

<https://bit.ly/3dU1byg>

AMERICAS & CARIBBEAN

229. **Jasmine Mitchell: Imagining the mulatta: blackness in U.S. and Brazilian media.** Urbana et al.: University of Illinois Press, 2020, xvi, 268 p.

"Brazil markets itself as a racially mixed utopia. The United States prefers the term melting pot. Both nations have long used the image of the mulatta to push skewed cultural narratives. Highlighting the prevalence of mixed-race women of African and European descent, the two countries claim to have perfected racial representation - all the while ignoring the racialization, hypersexualization, and white supremacy that the mulatta narrative creates. Jasmine Mitchell investigates the development and exploitation of the mulatta figure in Brazilian and US popular culture. Drawing on a wide range of case studies, she analyzes policy debates and reveals the use of mixed-black female celebrities as subjects of racial and gendered discussions. Mitchell also unveils the ways the media moralizes about the mulatta figure and uses her as an example of an "acceptable" version of blackness that at once dreams of erasing undesirable blackness while maintaining the qualities that serve as outlets for interracial desire." (publisher)

ASIA & PACIFIC

230. **Summary report: Justice4her 2.0. Strengthening rule of law to reduce gender-based violence.** Hilversum: RNW Media, 2020, 7 p.

"Justice4Her is a cross-sector, multi-stakeholder project of RNW Media and Qianqian Law Firm that seeks to strengthen the rule of law and reduce gender-based violence (GBV) towards women migrant workers in China. The project launched in 2016 and targets women migrant workers in Beijing, Shanghai and Guangdong Province and was scaled further with co-funding from the European Commission in 2018. Justice4Her provides legal support through a digital interactive platform and disseminates information on GBV to millions through online channels (social media platforms, blogs, email, WeChat groups) and integrates this online work with offline activities. The project has increased mainstream media coverage in China of how GBV affects young women migrants and carried out viral online campaigns to raise public awareness and to challenge tolerance and acceptance of GBV. While advocating for the improvement of anti-domestic violence laws in China, Justice4Her provides pro bono legal aid to victims of GBV in partnership with Beijing Qianqian law firm, a local law firm, both in the form of consultations via mail and support in bringing their cases to court and representing them. The project has also trained pro bono lawyers to better represent victims, media professionals to encourage more gender sensitive reporting on cases of GBV and NGOs on how conduct successful

anti-GBV media campaigns and effectively counter negative stereotypes and shift public discourse from a victim blaming narrative to a survivor narrative." (introduction)
<https://www.rnw.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/01/J4H-External-Evaluation-Report-Summary-.pdf>

231. Ellen Judosn, Asli Atay, Alex Krasodomski-Jones, Rose Lasko-Skinner, Josh Smith: **Engendering hate: the contours of state-aligned gendered disinformation online**. London: Demos, 2020, 40 p.

"Online spaces are being systematically weaponised to exclude women leaders and to undermine the role of women in public life. Attacks on women which use hateful language, rumour and gendered stereotypes combine personal attacks with political motivations, making online spaces dangerous places for women to speak out. And left unchecked, this phenomenon of gendered disinformation, spread by state and non-state actors, poses a serious threat to women's equal political participation. In this research, we investigated state-aligned gendered disinformation in two countries, Poland and the Philippines, through an analysis of Twitter data. We analysed tweets in Polish and, from the Philippines, in English." (executive summary)
<https://demos.co.uk/wp-content/uploads/2020/10/Engendering-Hate-Report-FINAL.pdf>

EUROPE

232. **Gender aspects of employment and career in the media sector of Armenia, Georgia, Moldova, Russia and Ukraine: comparative analysis**. Stockholm; Kalmar: Fojo Media Institute, 2020, 28 p.

"Since 2016, Fojo Media Institute, together with local partners, has investigated media landscapes in Eastern Europe from a gender perspective, to find out how women and men in the industry perceive their work life: What are their options to have influence and a fulfilling career? What are the differences in beats and job satisfaction between male and female journalists? Is sexual harassment a concern that inflicts on professional practise? First out in the series of gender studies was Russia (2016), followed by Belarus (2017) and Moldova and Georgia (2018). In this report (2020) two more countries are included, namely Armenia and Ukraine. More than one thousand media professionals have shared their views and experiences and contributed to the research ... One profession that has changed its gender profile is journalism. What was once a male dominated arena has gradually become more gender equal in numbers. The findings of this study indicate that women now make up the majority of media professionals in all the countries covered by this study. According to the experts interviewed, this is not the result of a growing sector with more women coming in, but rather about an outflow of men. The journalistic profession has become less attractive (to men) due to economic restraints (lower wages) and political pressures that make it harder to exercise independent journalism. The study also confirms that women are taking on more decision-making roles, especially in regional and independent media. In Georgia and Moldova, women and men seem to be on equal footing. However, there is still a considerable gender gap in Armenia and Russia, especially 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 often managed by men. In addition, imbalance in job security and remuneration can be noted, where men have more stable terms of employment and are engaged in beats that pay more. Sexual harassment is another area of interest related to working conditions in the media industry (and elsewhere)." (preface)
<https://fojo.se/en/wp-content/uploads/sites/2/2020/08/Gender-report-2020-ENG.pdf>

233. Huma Haider: **Gender and the media in the Western Balkans**. Brighton, UK: Institute of Development Studies, 2020, 42 p.

"This rapid literature review explores the role that media in the Western Balkans plays in issues of gender (in)equality. The countries discussed are Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina (BiH), Croatia, Kosovo, North Macedonia, Montenegro, Serbia ... While there is a body of literature that discusses access of men and women to media spaces (e.g. airtime and news headlines) and moreover media portrayals of gender groups within the region, there is very limited research on barriers to gender equality within the media sector itself and on media initiatives aimed at promoting gender equality. As such, the barriers section in this report also draws on discussion of gender equality in the region generally; and on issues with the media in the region generally. There are implicit linkages that can be made, however. For example, the persistence of gender inequality and traditional patriarchy throughout the region influences how the media operates and in turn is reflected in the media ... (summary, p.2)
<https://opendocs.ids.ac.uk/opendocs/handle/20.500.12413/15703>

234. Elena Krsmanovic: **Media framing of human trafficking for sexual exploitation: a study of British, Dutch and Serbian media**. Utrecht: Eleven International Publishing, 2020, xiii, 246 p.

"This books critically explores media framing of human trafficking for sexual exploitation in UK, Dutch and Serbian media. It draws upon data from content analysis of online news

reports and interviews with journalists and anti-trafficking professionals in order to further explore the framing of trafficking, its production and consequences. Through a combination of quantitative, qualitative and visual research methods, this book offers a comprehensive insight into the mediated representation of trafficking and addresses wider social and political implications of such portrayal." (publisher)

table of contents: <http://swbplus.bsz-bw.de/bsz1724823906inh.htm>

International Communication, Foreign News, Public Diplomacy

GENERAL & INTERNATIONAL

235. Pablo Sebastian Morales: **International broadcasters and country image management: comparing audience perceptions of China, Russia and Iran in Latin America**. In: *Global media and China*, vol. 20, 2020, p.1-16

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

236. Cyrus Newlin, Heather A. Conley, Amy Searight, Tim Kostelancik, Rachel Ellehuus, Jeffrey Mankoff, Devin Stewart: **Countering Russian & Chinese influence activities: examining democratic vulnerabilities & building resiliency**. Washington, DC: Center for Strategic & International Studies, 2020, v, 31 p.

"With their heavily censored and restricted civil societies at home, China and Russia exploit the asymmetry of democratic systems by targeting open information environments, freedom of expression, participatory civic discourse, and pluralistic and fluid politics. Democracies have unique vulnerabilities to malign influence activities, but they also have unique and durable strengths. Transparency, rule of law, a free press, and democratic norms—hallmarks of democratic states—foster resilience against malign foreign influence. In the near term, it may be more important for democracies to redouble their efforts to build up their strengths than to reduce their vulnerabilities." (conclusion)
https://cis-website-prod.s3.amazonaws.com/s3fs-public/publication/200714_Newlin_FullReport_v4_WEB%20FINAL.pdf

AMERICAS & CARIBBEAN

237. James M. Scott, Charles M. Rowling, Timothy M. Jones: **Democratic openings and country visibility: media attention and the allocation of US democracy aid, 1975-2010**. In: *Foreign policy analysis*, vol. 16, nr. 3, 2020, p.373-396

"Late in the twentieth century, the United States embraced democracy promotion as a foreign policy priority, a central component of which involved allocating democracy aid to governments, political parties, and nongovernmental organizations around the world to support and encourage democratization. Nonetheless, as a scarce resource, democracy assistance is allocated selectively: some states receive substantial commitments while others receive none. As previous studies have concluded, democracy aid allocations are, in part, strategic bets placed on the likelihood of progress toward and consolidation of democracy, as donors consider cues that identify situations where democracy aid is likely to be most successful. We introduce the role of media coverage as a key factor in democracy aid allocations and argue that a shift toward democracy within a potential recipient state interacts with media attention to that state to generate cues for aid allocators. To gauge the agenda-setting and cueing effects of media coverage on democracy aid allocations, we examine US democracy assistance from 1975 to 2010, weighing the impact of media attention, democratic openings, and other factors related to recipient characteristics and US political, strategic, economic, and ideational interests on democracy assistance. We conclude with a discussion of the implications of these findings." (abstract)
<https://doi.org/10.1093/fpa/orz023>

238. The China story: reshaping the world's media. International Federation of Journalists (IFJ), 2020, 8 p.

"Beijing is running an extensive and sophisticated long-term outreach campaign which cuts across the developed and developing world, focusing on both legacy and digital media. This is a strategic, long-term effort to reshape the global news landscape with a China-friendly global narrative. Through foreign media acquisitions and large-scale telecommunications ventures, China is increasing its share in critical information infrastructure overseas. In this way, Beijing is moving to build control over the messaging infrastructure, as well as subsidising the messaging through content-sharing and reprogramming the messengers through training schemes. Through journalism tours and education, Beijing is cultivating a cadre of third-party supporters, outsourcing its influence operations to individual journalists. There is a more pronounced focus on journalists from developing countries with repressive and ineffective governments. To this end, Beijing is also leveraging global journalism bodies to serve its ends, contracting cooptation through MOUs, a classic United Front strategy. One corollary of the journalism exchanges is the exportation of a different model of journalism than that practiced in the West. China is offering concrete aid in the form of technical support, equipment and training to journalism organisations depending on need. The perception towards China's outreach is generally positive. Beijing's key objective is boosting coverage overseas that aligns with its policy priorities, in particular gaining favourable media for its Belt and Road Initiative and deflecting attention from the 1 million Uighurs in political indoctrination camps in Xinjiang. China's overall strategic objectives are the same across the board, but its ability to achieve these goals is dependent upon the responsiveness of respective governments and the media's commitment to a free press." (conclusion)

https://www.ifj.org/fileadmin/user_upload/IFJ_Report_2020_-_The_China_Story.pdf

239. RFA in-depth interviews: Uyghur experiences of detention in post-2015 Xinjiang. Radio Free Asia (RFA), 2020, 40 p.

"This report presents the results of in-depth interviews conducted with eight individuals with recent direct experience inside detention facilities in China's Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region (XUAR). Findings are based on four face-to-face and four remote interviews conducted between November 2019 and May 2020 ... Many detainees were unclear about the reasons behind their initial arrests and grappled with why they were targeted. Justifications for detaining interviewees included innocuous differences in appearance or behavior, perceived by the state as indicators of religiosity or Uyghur nationalism. Some got no explanation for their arrests. Two participants heard police directly mention being given quotas or financial incentives for Uyghur arrests ... Participants recommended that RFA continue to convey the reality of the ongoing repression in the Uyghur region in as transparent and high-profile a way as possible. Participants said that international coverage failed to present the reality of Uyghurs' experiences in the XUAR in sufficient scale and depth. To address this, they recommended that RFA: Continues to provide detailed, factually strong reports about conditions within the XUAR, supported by photographic and video materials whenever possible; Focus on original reporting rather than translating reports from other outlets; Humanize Uyghurs in general and detainees in particular, sharing their real lives and stories, challenging the PRC narrative portraying them as Islamic extremists or terrorists; Broadcast more interviews with émigrés who had direct experience of detention – including those who were detained in pre-trial facilities rather than re-education camps; Translate content into other languages, including Mandarin and Russian." (executive summary)

<https://bit.ly/3usedcF>

240. Denghua Zhang, Amanda H. A. Watson: China's media strategy in the Pacific. Department of Pacific Affairs (DPA), 2020, 2 p.

"The Chinese government's media activities in the Pacific fall into five categories. First, China has expanded its official media to Pacific Island countries (PICs). The China Central Television's English international channel (CCTV-9) has established operations in the Federated States of Micronesia (FSM, 2002), Samoa (2005), Vanuatu (2005), Fiji (2006) and Tonga (2006). China Radio International is also broadcasting to audiences in Vanuatu (2007), Samoa (2010) and Tonga (2012). In September 2010, China's biggest news agency Xinhua opened its first Pacific branch in Fiji's capital, Suva. In addition, Chinese embassies in the Pacific have opened Facebook and Twitter accounts for publicity purposes. Second, Chinese diplomatic missions actively use local media for publicity ... China's three other types of media activities include sponsoring Pacific journalists' visits to China for training or exchanges, constructing media facilities and fostering ties with local Chinese media in PICs. For example, Pacific journalists attended capacity training programs in China in August 2015, October 2016 and June 2018. In March 2019, China funded the construction of the press gallery in Fiji's parliament. Chinese embassies have also made efforts to establish close relations with Fiji Daily, the country's largest newspaper in Mandarin Chinese, and Vila Times, the first Chinese-English bilingual newspaper in Vanuatu. In March 2018, Chinese ambassador to Fiji Qian Bo encouraged

Fiji Daily to play its role in 'telling the China story well' in Fiji and contribute to China-Fiji relations." (p.1-2)

<http://dpa.bellschool.anu.edu.au/experts-publications/publications/7865/ib-202029-chinas-media-strategy-pacific>

241. Vladimir Shopov: 'Getting on the radar': China's rising media presence in South East Europe. Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung, Media Programme South East Europe, 2020, 35 p.

"A gradual transition from unconnected, discrete public relations efforts towards a coherent narrative is in progress. This is facilitated by the strengthening framework of cooperation, the change of posture and behaviour by Chinese institutions, the expansion of points of entry into the media environment and the widening range of cooperative actors. Such a shift requires a transition from inconspicuousness to a more open and assertive presence which is presently in train. China's efforts are further accelerated by the existing structural public and media weaknesses. These range from media proximity to government, which encourages media outlets to uncritically amplify the government's cooperation agenda, to the collapse of traditional business models. Ownership opacity creates yet another opening for outside actors with agendas, as does the endless multiplication of media platforms and web sites. An insatiable hunger for free content offers a further point of entry. Even so, China will be facing some headwinds as it attempts to embed and leverage its media presence. These range from an unsuitable style of interaction to cultural distance. Ideological rigidity is also an issue. China's strong presence in the region is becoming more and more apparent, inviting alertness and scrutiny." (conclusions, p.32)

<https://bit.ly/38VLP8N>

242. Merriden Varrall: Behind the news: inside China Global Television Network. Sydney: Lowy Institute for International Policy, 2020, 24 p.

"China's efforts to use state media as a means to increase its soft power around the world have raised concerns in many quarters. With much fanfare in late 2016, China relaunched its global television network, formerly known as China Central Television, as a new global media brand, the China Global Television Network (CGTN). Despite extensive investment and active support from the highest levels of government, including President Xi Jinping, CGTN has had limited success in improving China's international soft power standing. For many Western observers, it is CGTN's association with the Chinese party-state which limits its ability to shape and influence the global discourse. However, it is CGTN's internal organisational structure and culture which really inhibits its effectiveness as a soft power tool." (abstract)

<https://www.lowyinstitute.org/sites/default/files/Varrall.%20Behind%20the%20News%20Upload%2050220.pdf>

243. Jacob Wallis, Tom Uren, Elise Thomas, Albert Zhang, Samantha Hoffman, Lin Li, Alex Pascoe, Danielle Cave: Retweeting through the great firewall: a persistent and undeterred threat actor. Barton ACT: Australian Strategic Policy Institute (ASPI), International Cyber Policy Centre, 2020, 56 p.

"This report analyses a persistent, large-scale influence campaign linked to Chinese state actors on Twitter and Facebook. This activity largely targeted Chinese-speaking audiences outside of the Chinese mainland (where Twitter is blocked) with the intention of influencing perceptions on key issues, including the Hong Kong protests, exiled Chinese billionaire Guo Wengui and, to a lesser extent Covid-19 and Taiwan. Extrapolating from the takedown dataset, to which we had advanced access, given to us by Twitter, we have identified that this operation continues and has pivoted to try to weaponise the US Government's response to current domestic protests and create the perception of a moral equivalence with the suppression of protests in Hong Kong." (<https://www.aspi.org.au>)

<https://www.aspi.org.au/report/retweeting-through-great-firewall>

EUROPE

244. Pillars of Russia's disinformation and propaganda ecosystem. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of State, 2020, 76 p.

"Russia has operationalized the concept of perpetual adversarial competition in the information environment by encouraging the development of a disinformation and propaganda ecosystem that allows for varied and overlapping approaches that reinforce each other even when individual messages within the system appear contradictory. This ecosystem reflects both the sources of disinformation and propaganda—official government statements, state-funded media outlets, proxy websites, bots, false social media personas, cyber-enabled disinformation operations, etc.—and the different tactics that these channels use. Russia's willingness to employ this approach provides it with three perceived advantages. First, it allows for the introduction of numerous variations of the same false narratives. This allows for the different pillars of the ecosystem to fine tune

their disinformation narratives to suit different target audiences because there is no need for consistency, as there would be with attributed government communications. Second, it provides plausible deniability for Kremlin officials when proxy sites peddle blatant and dangerous disinformation, allowing them to deflect criticism while still introducing pernicious information. Third, it creates a media multiplier effect among the different pillars of the ecosystem that boost their reach and resonance. The media multiplier effect can, at times, create disinformation storms with potentially dangerous effects for those Russia perceives as adversaries at the international, national, and local level. In the past, Russia has leveraged this dynamic to shield itself from criticism for its involvement in malign activity. This approach also allows Russia to be opportunistic, such as with COVID-19, where it has used the global pandemic as a hook to push longstanding disinformation and propaganda narratives ... This report provides a visual representation of the ecosystem described above, as well as an example of the media multiplier effect it enables. This serves to demonstrate how the different pillars of the ecosystem play distinct roles and feed off of and bolster each other. The report also includes brief profiles of select proxy sites and organizations that occupy an intermediate role between the pillars of the ecosystem with clear links to Russia and those that are meant to be fully deniable." (p.5-7)

<https://www.state.gov/russias-pillars-of-disinformation-and-propaganda-report/>

245. Jakob Hedenskog, Mattias Hjelm: Propaganda by proxy: Ukrainian oligarchs, TV and Russia's influence. Stockholm: FOI, Swedish Defence Research Agency, 2020, 4 p.

"The issues of media ownership and Russian propaganda messaging remain an ongoing concern in Ukraine. Of the top 20 most-viewed TV channels in the country, almost all belong to the same people who top the list of Ukraine's wealthiest oligarchs – Rinat Akhmetov, Viktor Pinchuk, Dmytro Firtash, Serhiy Liovochkin, Ihor Kolomoisky, Petro Poroshenko and Viktor Medvedchuk – some of whom have close contacts with Russian political power. The same people who dominate the media in Ukraine also fund political parties and individual politicians." (p.1)

<https://www.foi.se/rest-api/report/FOI%20Memo%207312>

Journalism & Journalism Education

GENERAL & INTERNATIONAL

246. Manuel Chaparro Escudero, Lara Espinar, Amal El Mohammadiane Tarbift, Lidia Peralta: Guía de transición ecosocial y principios éticos para nuestros medios. Madrid: Fragua, 2020, 269 p.

Para entender hoy la comunicación y el periodismo / Manuel Chaparro -- I. Transición ecosocial -- II. Lenguaje sexista, violencia y perspectiva de género -- III. Personas lesbianas, gays, bisexuales, transgénero e intersexuales (LGBTI) -- IV. Discursos de odio, migraciones y grupos minorizados -- V. Informar sobre menores -- VI. Tratamiento informativo de las discapacidades -- Guía de redacción -- Glosario

247. Karin Wahl-Jorgensen, Thomas Hanitzsch (eds.): The handbook of journalism studies. 2nd ed. New York; London: Routledge, 2020, xix, 573 p.

Part I: Introducing Journalism Studies. 1. Journalism Studies: Developments, Challenges, and Future Directions / Karin Wahl-Jorgensen and Thomas Hanitzsch -- 2. Journalism History / Martin Conboy -- 3. Journalism Theory / Laura Ahva and Steen Steensen -- 4. Journalism Education / Beate Josephi -- **Part II: News Production.** 5. News Organizations and Routines / Oscar Westlund and Mats Ekström -- 6. Journalists as Gatekeepers / Tim P. Vos -- 7. Professionalism, Professional Identity and Journalistic Roles / Thomas Hanitzsch and Henrik Örnebring -- 8. Boundary Work / Matt Carlson and Seth C. Lewis -- 9. Objectivity, Professionalism and Truth Seeking / C.W. Anderson and Michael Schudson -- 10. Journalism and Witnessing / Mervi Pantti -- 11. Reporters and Their Sources / Dan Berkowitz -- 12. Computational Journalism / Neil Thurman -- 13. Journalism, Social Media and Online Publics / David Domingo -- **Part III: News Content.** 14. News Values and News Selection / Deirdre O'Neill and Tony Harcup -- 15. Framing the News / Christian Baden -- 16. News, Discourse and Ideology / Darren Kelsey -- 17. News and Storytelling / Karin Wahl-Jorgensen and Thomas R. Schmidt -- 18. Tabloidization of the News / Herman Wasserman -- **Part IV: Journalism and Society.** 19. Journalism and Democracy / David Ryfe -- 20. Journalism Ethics / Stephen J. A. Ward -- 21. Economic Contexts of Journalism / Rasmus Kleis Nielsen -- 22. Journalism, Public Relations and Spin / Jim Macnamara -- 23. Journalism, Trust and Credibility / Arjen van Dalen -- 24. Journalism in War and Conflict / Howard Tumber -- **Part V: Journalism and Culture.** 25. Journalism, Audiences and News Experience / Irene Costera Meijer -- 26. Journalism and Everyday Life / Folker Hanusch -- 27. Journalism and Memory / Keren Tenenboim-Weinblatt and Motti Neiger -- 28. Citizen Journalism and Participation / Stuart Allan and Arne Hintz -- 29. Gender, Sex and Newsroom Culture / Linda Steiner -- 30. Covering Diversity / Elizabeth Poole -- **Part VI: Journalism Studies in a Global Context.** 31.

History and Development of Journalism Studies as a Global Field / Liane Rothenberger, Irina Tribusean, Andrea C. Hoffmann and Martin Löffelholz -- 32. Comparative Journalism Research / Thomas Hanitzsch -- 33. Journalism and Transitions to Democracy in Eastern Europe / Peter Gross -- 34. Journalism and Authoritarian Resilience / Cherian George

248. Johana Kotisová: Crisis reporters, emotions, and technology: an ethnography. Cham: Palgrave Macmillan, 2019, xviii, 232 p.

"This open access book explores the emotional labour of crisis reporters in an original style that combines fictional and factual narrative. Exploring how journalists make sense of their emotional experience and development in relation to their professional ideology, it illustrates how media professionals learn to think and act within crisis situations. Drawing on in-depth interviews with journalists reporting on wars, terror attacks and natural disasters, the book rethinks traditional concepts in journalistic thought. Finally, it reflects on the specific, contemporary vulnerabilities of industry professionals, including the impact of new technologies, specific forms of precarity, and a particular strain of cynicism central to the industry. Combining comprehensive, empirical research with the fictional narrative of a journalist protagonist, the book establishes an innovative approach to academic storytelling." (publisher)

<https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-030-21428-9>

AFRICA, SUB-SAHARAN

249. Alan Finlay: Mapping journalism training centres in sub-Saharan Africa. Kalmar: Fojo Media Institute; Johannesburg: University of the Witwatersrand, Wits Journalism Programme, 2020, 115 p.

"This report offers an overview of journalism training and education centres in sub-Saharan Africa, focusing on 10 countries. Although the primary emphasis of this research was on institutions such as universities, schools, colleges and institutes, we took a loose definition of 'centres' to include some initiatives in the non-profit sector, as well as those closely aligned to the commercial media. The purpose was to try to identify trends in journalism education and training in sub-Saharan Africa, challenges and areas of creativity and teaching, and what we called 'centres responding to a changing environment'. The last mapping study of journalist training centres across the continent appears to have been done over 10 years ago by Unesco, although country-specific studies have subsequently emerged. Journalist training needs are also currently being researched in at least two new studies that are likely to appear soon. This report then should be read in the context of these studies." (p.8)

https://journalism.co.za/wp-content/uploads/2020/12/Mapping-Africa-Training-Centres-V6_09122020.pdf

AMERICAS & CARIBBEAN

250. Andrea Wenzel: Community-centered journalism: engaging people, exploring solutions, and building trust. Urbana et al.: University of Illinois Press, 2020, x, 205 p.

"Andrea Wenzel models new practices of community-centered journalism that build trust across boundaries of politics, race, and class, and prioritize solutions while engaging the full range of local stakeholders. Informed by case studies from rural, suburban, and urban settings, Wenzel's blueprint reshapes journalism norms and creates vigorous storytelling networks between all parts of a community. Envisioning a portable, rather than scalable, process, Wenzel proposes a community-centered journalism that, once implemented, will strengthen lines of local communication, reinvigorate civic participation, and forge a trusting partnership between media and the people they cover." (publisher)

ASIA & PACIFIC

251. Qaris Tajudin et al.: Long trace: the impacts of Tempo joint investigative coverages (2016-2020). Tempo Institute; Free Press Unlimited, 2020, xi, 150 p.

"At the start of 2016, Free Press Unlimited (FPU) and Tempo Institute, the NGO arm of Tempo Media Group, shared the ambition to create a new generation of investigative reporters and promote a culture of accountability throughout Indonesia in the design of "Investigating with Tempo". In this programme, talented journalists from local media based outside the capital were selected for a six-month fellowship to research a topic that affects the lives of citizens and local communities. The fellowship worked towards publishing an in-depth investigative story in Tempo Magazine, mentored by senior journalists of the Tempo newsroom. During this time, the fellows received a living and travel allowance, which enabled them to fully focus on the issue that they were investigating ... This book gives insight into how social change through independent journalism happens in practice. Tempo Institute has managed to create and foster a culture of investigative journalism, and their work resulted in stories that contributed to

policy changes and positively impacted the lives of marginalized groups. Individual stories can have a societal impact, either in the form of provoking power-holders into action or by bringing issues into the public sphere that would otherwise not be talked about." (forward, p.viii-ix)

https://www.freepressunlimited.org/sites/freepressunlimited.org/files/long_trace_compressed.pdf

EUROPE

252. Tanja Köhler (ed.): **Fake News, Framing, Fact-Checking: Nachrichten im digitalen Zeitalter. Ein Handbuch.** Bielefeld: transcript, 2020, 569 p.

Chancen und Disruptionen des Nachrichtenjournalismus im Zeitalter der Digitalisierung -- **Nachrichtenjournalismus und digitaler Wandel.** Nachrichtenjournalismus und die Sicherung der digitalen Öffentlichkeit -- Überleben im digitalen Wandel -- Vom Nachrichtentanker zum Schnellboot -- Veränderung als Graswurzelbewegung -- **Fake News und Verifikation.** Im Zeitalter von Fake News -- Fact-Checking und Verifikation -- Wissenschaft in den Nachrichten -- **Daten und Algorithmen.** Künstliche Intelligenz im Journalismus? -- Editorial Analytics -- Datenjournalismus -- SEO im Newsroom -- **Nachrichten und Sprache.** Framing im Nachrichtenjournalismus -- Zur Notwendigkeit geschlechtergerechter Sprache im Journalismus -- Inklusiver Journalismus -- **Formate und Projekte.** The Time is Now: Rethink Journalism -- News-WG: Nachrichten im Insta-Style -- Die Demokratieexperimente von Zeit Online, oder wie Donald Trump unseren Journalismus verändert hat -- funk: das Content-Netzwerk von ARD & ZDF -- **Medien und Publikum.** Customer Obsession -- User first -- Individual- statt Pauschallösungen -- Journalismusausbildung breiter denken! -- **Redaktion und Management.** Leadership first -- Medienkonvergenz in Newsrooms als permanenter Wandlungsprozess -- News Nerds in der Redaktion -- Hass im Netz

<https://www.transcript-verlag.de/978-3-8376-5025-9>

MIDDLE EAST / WESTERN ASIA & NORTH AFRICA

253. Rasha Allam, Salma El Ghetany: **Journalism and media education in times of conflict: three cases from the Arab region.** In: Arab media & society, nr. 29, 2020, p.43-54

"This paper examines the journalism and media education programs in three countries in the Arab region (Libya, Syria, Yemen) that have been or are still in the throes of civil wars and/or polarization along conflicting political ideologies and control of different geographical zones. Based on an online questionnaire distributed among academics affiliated with universities in these three states, results show that the three countries suffer from an extreme lack of proper journalism and media education programs. However, online and blended education can serve as a bridge for these countries to overcome their constraints and challenges, and develop new models for their journalism and media education programs." (abstract)

<https://www.arabmediasociety.com/journalism-and-media-education-in-times-of-conflict-three-cases-from-the-arab-region/>

254. Basyouni Hamada, Saodah Wok (eds.): **Off and online journalism and corruption: international comparative analysis.** London: Intech Open, 2020

1. Journalism and Corruption: Toward a Hierarchical Universal Theory of Determinants / Basyouni Ibrahim Hamada -- 2. Press Freedom and Corruption in the GCC: Are There Better Future Horizons? An Analytical-Critical Study / Abdullah K. Al-Kindi -- 3. Unveiling of Matters: The Role of Investigative Journalism in Uncovering Corruption in the Arab World / Abdulrahman Al-Shami -- 4. A Theory of Corruption and Productivity Growth / Oluremi Davies Ogun -- 5. Poverty by Design: The Role of ICT / Chipo Kanjo -- 6. Traditional and Online Journalism and Corruption Investigation Issues: The Case of Algeria / Abdelkader Abdelali -- 7. Do Independent Arab YouTube Broadcasters "Broadcast Themselves"? The Saudi Case Explored / Hesham Mesbah and Nasser Almujaibel -- 8. Management of Political Power and Consequences in Sub-Saharan Africa: A Solution Outline / Akmel Meless Siméon -- 9. Evolution of Mediated Youth Culture: OTT as 'New Television' in India / Manisha Pandit and Kajal Parmar -- 10. Analysis of Information Spreading by Social Media Based on Emotion and Empathy / Kazuyuki Matsumoto, Minoru Yoshida and Kenji Kita -- 11. Cultural Studies in Latin America: "Packaged Cuba" / Martín Oller Alonso and José Raúl Concepción Llanes -- 12. Contextualization of Social Media and Its Implications on the Audience / Mohammed H. Al Aqad

<https://doi.org/10.5772/intechopen.77640>

255. Haitham Numan: **Analyzing journalist perceptions of democracy and state corruption: the case of Iraq.** In: Arab media & society, nr. 29, 2020, p.1-22

<https://www.arabmediasociety.com/wp-content/uploads/2020/09/1-6.pdf>

Media Assistance

GENERAL & INTERNATIONAL

256. Jairo Lugo-Ocando: **Foreign aid and journalism in the global South: a mouthpiece for truth.** Lanham: Lexington Books, 2020, 205 p.

"[This book] examines the way in which foreign aid has shaped professional ideologies of journalism as part of systematic and orchestrated efforts since the beginning of the twentieth century to shape journalism as a political institution of the Global South. Foreign aid pushed for cultural convergence around a set of ideologies as a way of exporting ideology and expanding markets, reflecting the market society along with the expansion of U.S. power and culture across the globe. Jairo Lugo-Ocando argues that these policies were not confined to the Cold War and were not a purely modern phenomenon; today's journalism grammar was not invented in one place and spread to the rest, but was instead a forced colonial and post-colonial nation-building exercise that reflected both imposition and contestation to these attempts. As a result, Lugo-Ocando claims, journalism grammar and ideology differ between societies in the Global South, regardless of claims of universality." (publisher)

257. **Let free media thrive: stories of impact of the Multi-Donor Programme on Freedom of Expression and Safety of Journalists.** Paris: UNESCO, 2020, 19 p.

"2019 has seen major achievements resulting from needs-based, and specifically-tailored support through the Multi-Donor Programme on Freedom of Expression and Safety of Journalists (MDP). Actions building on ongoing work and others opening new avenues, have initiated substantial changes in favour of freedom of expression and media development. The stories presented here are some examples of how the MDP works to provide countries and their populations with the necessary tools to nurture a free and independent media. This includes promoting the adoption of policies and standards on freedom of expression and safety of journalists, and fostering diversity, gender equality and media and information literacy through and with the media. Hence the name given to this series of articles: Let Free Media Thrive." (editorial, p.2)

https://en.unesco.org/sites/default/files/mdp_let_free_media_thrive_story_magazine_web.pdf

258. **Multi-Donor Programme on Freedom of Expression and Safety of Journalists: annual report, 2019.** Paris: UNESCO, 2020, 163 p.

"This progress report presents the main findings and achievements of a self-evaluation exercise conducted by the responsible UNESCO project officers at Headquarters and in the relevant Field Offices." (p.3)

https://en.unesco.org/sites/default/files/mdp_report_2019_may28.pdf

259. **"Big changes start small": stories of people making a difference. An impact report.** Bonn: Deutsche Welle DW Akademie, 2020, 97 p.

"DW Akademie collects and documents the impacts of its projects through a range of methods. There are three approaches that are currently standard in development cooperation: Applied studies, which enable new insights on impacts, impact-oriented monitoring performed with local partners in the course of project work, and evaluations prepared by external experts. The present volume focuses on additional methods for presenting impacts: reports from 13 different countries and quantitative data, so-called aggregated impact data, which are regularly collected and bundled. Aggregated impact data sets provide a numerical overview of the people who have been reached through the work of DW Akademie. In 2018, for example, 9.6 million people in rural areas were provided with relevant information with the support of DW Akademie. 26.6 million people have benefited from the restructuring of their state broadcasters and now receive more diverse and attractive reporting. In this publication you will get to know some of the people behind these figures. Their stories are not representative of the totality of the supported target groups but they show which approaches and solutions have worked for individual people and why. In the following chapters, you will get to know Thu Thu from Myanmar who turns on her microphone in the afternoon and supplies the surrounding communities with reliable regional news and information from the country's first community radio station. You will learn how media workers in Burkina Faso are trying to halt the increasing violence in their region through their reporting. You will also meet César who once didn't believe he had what it takes to be accepted into a journalism training course and is now a respected reporter and a sought-after online journalism trainer." (introduction)

<https://www.dw.com/downloads/54293998/dw-akademiebig-changes-start-small.pdf>

260. Dillon Case, Kevin Bleyer: Are punchlines the new front lines of media development? Washington, DC: Center for International Media Assistance (CIMA), 2020

"Satirical comedy is uniquely effective in its ability to bolster media development objectives. Through its ability to attract audiences and provide news commentary in an entertaining way, it can be used as an important tool to promote freedom of expression, foster accountability and transparency, counter disinformation, strengthen media literacy, and support more sustainable business models for media outlets. Donor funded satire news and current affairs programs in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Iraq, Kenya, North Macedonia, Nigeria, Serbia, Venezuela, and Zimbabwe demonstrate the format's ability to advance these objectives, and make the case for greater integration of satire in international media assistance programs." (key findings)

<https://www.cima.ned.org/publication/are-punchlines-the-new-front-lines-of-media-development/>

261. Craig Matasick: The wisdom of the crowd: promoting media development through deliberative initiatives.

Washington, DC: Center for International Media Assistance (CIMA), 2020, 28 p.

"An innovative new set of citizen engagement practices—collectively known as deliberative democracy—offers important lessons that, when applied to the media development efforts, can help improve media assistance efforts and strengthen independent media environments around the world ... Through a series of five illustrative case studies, the report demonstrates how deliberative democracy practices can be employed in both media development and democracy assistance efforts, particularly in the Global South. Such initiatives produce recommendations that take into account a plurality of voices while building trust between citizens and decision-makers by demonstrating to participants that their issues will be heard and addressed. Ultimately, this process can enable media development funders and practitioners to identify priorities and design locally relevant projects that have a higher likelihood for long-term impact." (executive summary)

<https://www.cima.ned.org/publication/wisdom-of-the-crowd-deliberative-democracy/>

AFRICA, SUB-SAHARAN

262. Daire Higgins: Is media assistance obsolete? A practice-based perspective on the potential for digital technologies to achieve media development goals in Sub-Saharan Africa.

Dublin: Technological University Dublin, doctoral thesis, 2020, 417 p.

"This thesis examines the impact on the Media Assistance sector of the arrival of digital technologies into the 'information ecosystems' in which it operates. Whereas historically in Media Assistance, broadcast media and the press have been the preferred (or available) media for achieving development objectives, digital technologies such as mobile phones and social media are radically altering the landscape of Media Assistance. In Africa, where mobile phones are heralded as a "gift to development", donors have been exploring the potential of these tools to achieve their development objective. As a consequence, the area of ICTs for Development (ICT4D) has flourished. At a time when the narrative in the western media has been of an "Africa Rising" and of techno-determinism, this research asks whether these digital technologies are indeed being used to achieve Media Assistance objectives in practice. If they are being integrated into media development programmes – or even replacing media development programmes - to what level of success? To answer this question, the thesis focuses on two countries in East Africa – Kenya and Tanzania – and interviews 40 stakeholders working in media assistance in these countries. The research finds that in fact many projects continue to use traditional methods. This is due to issues such as the digital divide, technical literacy, and continuing preference for traditional media by wider populations in these countries. Furthermore, the study notes that the virtual public sphere facilitated by the internet is not accessible to all, nor is it an ideal public sphere. Finally, citizens of these countries, the research finds, do not necessarily use these technologies for participation or accountability ends. Thus, despite widespread diffusion of technologies such as mobile phones in both these countries, there is still an important role for traditional media development approaches to achieve donor objectives in the new information ecosystem." (abstract)

<https://doi.org/10.21427/y56m-9m34>

263. Stefan Silvestrini, Furaha Hakizimana: Central project evaluation: further education and training for media professionals in Africa – DW Akademie, Kenya and Rwanda. Evaluation report. Bonn; Eschborn: Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ), 2020, 56 p.

"The factors that led to the overall unsatisfactory assessment of the project can be summarised as follows: • The project was not anchored in any overarching reference

framework. Accordingly, neither its contributions to the strategic objectives of the German development cooperation nor to any other national or international development agenda were specified. While this has nothing to do with the actual quality of the project, as already outlined in the introduction, it leaves the question of whether the OECD/DAC criteria were suitable to evaluate it. • The organisational setup of the project was inefficient. Having two intermediary organisations with separate overheads, trying unsuccessfully to change a national implementing partner, and finally needing to involve GIZ staff on the ground increased the costs and resulted in an inefficient use of financial resources. • During the planning of the project, fundamental rules for German development cooperation projects were disregarded: there were no preceding government consultations; implementing partners were chosen without considering alternatives (particularly at political level); neither a risk assessment nor stakeholder mapping took place; and the instruments to be applied were defined beforehand. This procedure appears unusual for GIZ. • The lack of results at impact level can partly be attributed to the fact that the project did not have a political partner. The professionalisation of an industry/economy requires support from political decision-makers as they have the ability to establish and enforce an appropriate regulatory framework. For instance, the introduction of a tax incentive for film productions could only be achieved through collaboration with the ministries for finance and culture." (conclusions, p.45)

<https://publikationen.giz.de/qlink/ID=247197000>

ASIA & PACIFIC

264. Philippines: Initiative for Media Freedom. Internews, 2020, 2 p.

"The Initiative for Media Freedom (IMF) is a five-year program implemented by Internews and funded by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) with the support of the American people. Internews and its partners work collaboratively to enhance democratic governance that provides economic, political, and social inclusion and advances social stability. Objective One: Improve the environment for a free press; Objective Two: Bolster capacity of media and other organizations to address disinformation; Objective Three: Strengthen self-regulation of the media." (p.2)

<https://internews.org/resource/philippines-initiative-media-freedom>

EUROPE

265. Alexander Fanta, Ingo Dachwitz: Google, the media patron: how the digital giant ensnares journalism. Frankfurt am Main: Otto Brenner Stiftung, 2020, 124 p.

"The study shows that the data giant's rise to become a patron of the media began in France, where, responding to political pressure, it set up a 60-million-euro fund to support press publishers' innovation projects in 2013. The French fund was the blueprint for the Digital News Initiative (DNI) that Google launched throughout Europe in 2015 and whose core element was the 150-million-euros Digital News Innovation Fund that the company used to promote innovation projects from 2015 to 2019. Examining the political context of these funding programmes reveals that Google's initiatives consistently came about in response to growing political pressure, which the company's managers describe as a "wake-up call" to the corporation. One key issue is the debate surrounding the introduction of a "Google tax" and an ancillary copyright law. Using publicly accessible sources, newspaper articles, press releases, and discussions with industry representatives and Google, the present study sets out how the French Fund and the European DNI became a global undertaking from 2018: the 300-million-dollar Google News Initiative (GNI) ... the typical beneficiary of a DNI grant was an established, for-profit, western European publisher. Non-profit media and journalism start-ups were not the focus of funding. Across Europe, some three quarters of the funding millions went to commercial media organisations, the largest share – 21.5 million euros – to Germany. Only four of the 28 large projects to receive funding of more than 300,000 euros in Germany were at regional publishers. At the other end of the spectrum are major publishing empires such as Dieter von Holtzbrinck Medien, Funke Mediengruppe, and Gruner + Jahr, each of whom received between 3 and 10 million euros. More precise figures cannot be provided, since neither Google nor the majority of recipients espouse transparency regarding specific funding amounts." (summary, p.89-90)

https://www.otto-brenner-stiftung.de/fileadmin/user_data/stiftung/02_Wissenschaftsportal/03_Publikationen/AH103_Google_EN.pdf

266. Aleksandra Galus: What is media assistance and (why) does it matter? The case of Polish foreign aid to the media in Belarus and Ukraine. In: Central European journal of communication, vol. 13, nr. 3, 2020, p.390-408

"The paper offers an analysis of media assistance, as a specific form of foreign aid, that Poland offers to strengthen media development in Belarus and Ukraine. It shows if Poland tailors media assistance according to the local context and existing challenges for democratic changes of recipient countries' media systems. The study builds on the literature concerning the media, development and democratization, in particular looking at

media assistance as both democratic aid and public diplomacy. It reveals that Poland's approaches to media development in Belarus and Ukraine do differ: Poland mainly provides autocratic Belarus with technical support for media established outside of that country, while clearly focusing on media capacity development in democratizing Ukraine. The findings show that Polish media assistance, however, is unlikely to boost media freedom in Belarus as is usually expected as an outcome of democratic aid and is under-financed in the case of Ukraine." (abstract)

[https://doi.org/10.51480/1899-5101.13.3\(27\).5](https://doi.org/10.51480/1899-5101.13.3(27).5)

MIDDLE EAST / WESTERN ASIA & NORTH AFRICA

267. Biljana Tatomir, Enrico de Angelis, Maryia Sadouskaya-Komlach: **Syrian independent exile media**. International Media Support (IMS), 2020, 64 p.

"The Syrian independent exile media as a sector is at the core of this study. To understand the unique nature of this sector, the study contextualises the issues pertaining to the Syrian independent exile media in the wider framework of exile media globally, and donors' approaches to media development in the context of conflict, postconflict and fragile states (including approaches to exile media); it also discusses lessons learned more generally and draws on examples through case studies. The study is divided into two parts: 1. Independent exile media globally — practices, policies and lessons learned; and 2. Syrian exile organisations and institutions." (executive summary)

<https://www.mediasupport.org/publication/syrian-independent-exile-media/>

Media & Communication General, Media Landscapes

GENERAL & INTERNATIONAL

268. Helen Kennedy, Martin Engbretsen (eds.): **Data visualization in society**. Amsterdam: Amsterdam University Press, 2020, 464 p.

"This book is a contribution to the multi-disciplined and multi-faceted conversation concerning the forms, uses and roles of data visualization in society. Do data visualizations do 'good' or 'bad'? Do they promote understanding and engagement, or do they do ideological work, privileging certain views of the world over others? The contributions in the book engage with these core questions from a range of disciplinary perspectives." (back cover)

<https://doi.org/10.5117/9789463722902>

269. Loïc Ballarini (ed.): **The independence of the news media: francophone research on media, economics and politics**. Cham: Palgrave Macmillan, 2020, xvii, 320 p.

1. Introduction / Loïc Ballarini -- **Part I. Political Economy of the Media in the Age of Crowdfunding**. 2. Funding Print and Online News Media in France: Developments and Challenges / Franck Rebillard -- 3. French Media: Can Crowdfunding Serve Pluralism? / Loïc Ballarini, Emmanuel Marty, and Nikos Smyrniaos -- 4. Crowdfunding: Does It Make a Significant Contribution to Community and Independent Media in Quebec? / Anne-Marie Brunelle and Michel Sénécal -- **Part II. Journalism and the Public Sphere**. 5. Audiences and Readership of Revolutionary Leftist Media: The "Media Leader" Hypothesis / Vincent Goulet -- 6. Occupation: "Net Cleaner"—The Socio-economic Issues of Comment Moderation on French News Websites / Nikos Smyrniaos and Emmanuel Marty -- 7. The Local Press as a Medium to Create Diversion / Loïc Ballarini -- 8. Media Coverage of the Coalbed Methane (CBM) Controversy in Lorraine, Northeast France: How the Regional Daily Press Boosted the Social Acceptability of an Unpopular Project / Marieke Stein -- **Part III. Before and After the Revolution: Media in the MENA Region**. 9. The Transnationalisation of Information and Journalism: The Case of Arab Media / Tourya Gaaaybess -- 10. A Conditional Offer: The Strategies Employed in the Field of Power in Morocco to Control the Press Space / Abdelfettah Benchenna and Dominique Marchetti -- 11. The Algerian Press: Deregulation Under Pressure—The New Forms of Control or the "Invisible Hand" of the State / Cherif Dris -- 12. Tunisian Post-2011 Private Presses: Economic and Political Mutations / Enrique Klaus and Olivier Koch -- 13. Fortune and Misfortune of the Egyptian Private Press: Sociohistorical Study of a Place of Production of Information / Bachir Benaziz

<https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-030-34054-4>

AFRICA, SUB-SAHARAN

270. Sarah Chiumbu, Mehita Iqani (eds.): **Media studies: critical African and decolonial approaches**. Cape Town: Oxford University Press Southern Africa, 2020, 340 p.

1. Decolonising media studies: new knowledges for a global discipline / M. Iqani and S. Chiumbu -- **Part 1: Media and society**. 2. Media history and colonialism / K. Tomaselli

and B. Hamusokwe -- 3. Critical perspectives on African journalism / I.S. Shaw -- 4. Broadcasting, television and the digital shift in contemporary Africa / A. Ambala -- 5. The politics of technology in the global south / I. Gagliardone -- 6. The public sphere: From theory to its diverse manifestations / M. Hanska-Ahy, A. Bahiya -- 7. Theorising and researching audiences and users / T. Bosch -- **Part 2: Media and power**. 8. Political economy of the media in Africa / W. Chuma -- 9. Decolonising democracy, media freedom and freedom of expression / G. Daniels -- 10. Media and elections: African perspectives / M-S. Frère -- 11. Nationalism and the media in the global south / C. van Staden -- 12. Media studies, globalisation and African realities / A. Jedlowski -- 13. Media institutions, regulation and governance in a global south context / S. Chiumbu -- 14. Media, development and decolonisation / S. Chiumbu -- **Part 3: Media and culture**. 15. Media texts: Modality, meaning and analysis / M. Iqani -- 16. African-language media in orality, print and broadcast / I. Mhlambi, L. Mjiyako -- 17. Decolonising visual culture: Critical perspectives and approaches / K. Disemelo -- 18. Morality, anxiety and meaning in the media / N. Falkof -- 19. Gender and sexuality in the media / P. Boshoff and J. Prinsloo -- 20. Youth subcultures and popular culture in Africa / A. Mare

271. W. S. Dzisah: **The media-democracy paradox in Ghana: rethinking political communication in an African context**. Bristol: intellect, 2020, 218 p.

1. Theorizing Media and Democracy -- 2. Media Ownership and Control -- 3. The African Perspective of Media and Democracy -- 4. African Governance System and Democracy -- 5. The Early Press, Nkrumah and Nationalism -- 6. Military Adventurism, Democrats and the Media -- 7. Media and Communication Ethics -- 8. Monopoly to Pluralism: Radio and Television -- 9. Social Media and Democratic Elections -- 10. Conclusion

272. Fortuné Matsiegui Mboula, Joseph Tonda (eds.): **Les médias gabonais: regards croisés**. Paris: L'Harmattan, 2020, 214 p.

L'inconscient des médias au Gabon / Joseph Tonda -- La problématique du traitement de l'information journalistique au Gabon. Sociologie d'un malaise professionnel / Fortuné Matsiegui Mboula -- L'influence des médias dans la construction du processus d'individuation de l'enfant au Gabon / Jacques Tounga -- Le regard des médias locaux sur l'école gabonaise / Jean Jacques Demba, Marthe Maroundou -- Socialisation des jeunes gabonais par les nouveaux médias à l'ère de la globalisation / Célestine Koumba -- Environnementalistes et éblouissements médiatiques au Gabon / Alex Tsitsy Sijoscky -- L'influence des médias d'État et le traitement de la violence étudiante au Gabon / Orphée Martial Soumaho Mavioga -- Les procédés rédactionnels des journalistes de la presse gabonaise dans le traitement des questions sanitaires / Rodrigue Tezi

EUROPE

273. **Internet**. In: *Russland-Analysen*, nr. 388, 2020, p.2-11

Zukunftstechnologien ohne Zukunft? Russlands Gesetzgebung und Importsubstitution im IT-Bereich / Alena Epifanova -- Das Internet als Raum für politisch Aktive? Ergebnisse der FES-Jugendstudie / Peer Teschendorf -- Mediennutzung von Jugendlichen und jungen Erwachsenen (im Alter von 14 bis 29 Jahren)

<https://www.laender-analysen.de/russland-analysen/388/RusslandAnalysen388.pdf>

274. Jón Gunnar Ólafsson: **Factoring size into the equation: media studies, politics, and small states**. In: *Nordic journal of media studies*, vol. 2, nr. 1, 2020, p.145-156

"In this article, I discuss how the world's smallest states, including Iceland, are routinely absent in research and comparative studies concerning media and politics. Size has up until now mostly been ignored as a possible factor in understanding media systems and the relationship between media and politics on the national level. Existing research from other academic fields, such as public administration and economics, has revealed an important finding: small states have unique characteristics that differentiate them from larger states. They can therefore not simply be viewed as smaller versions of large states that have been central in knowledge production. Arguably, a Nordic perspective in media research needs to incorporate the size variable into the research agenda. This article illustrates how this expanded agenda will enrich our understanding of media and politics in the Nordic countries and open up new areas of study on small and large states more generally." (abstract)

<https://doi.org/10.2478/njms-2020-0013>

275. Elena Vartanova: **Les transformations postsoviétiques des médias et du journalisme russes**. Paris: L'Harmattan, 2020, 232 p.

"Existe-t-il un chemin particulier d'ouverture d'un système médiatique à l'économie, aussi épineux soit-il ? C'est justement le fil rouge de cette monographie, qui examine, sur la base de données empiriques et théoriques, les processus de transformation du journalisme et des médias de masse russes entraînés par un changement des structures

économiques et sociales. L'étude analyse les approches russes et étrangères visant à comprendre la dynamique du système médiatique russe, les principaux domaines de ses changements, le rôle des facteurs de nature globale et nationale dans le développement moderne du journalisme national et des médias. L'ouvrage met en exergue de nouveaux enjeux, en analysant l'évolution du modèle des médias russes au sein de l'économie de marché après la chute de l'Union soviétique et la constitution des pratiques médiatiques de consommation en Russie contemporaine." (Dos de couverture)

Migrants, Minorities, Indigenous Peoples, Disadvantaged Groups & Media

GENERAL & INTERNATIONAL

276. IOM public communication campaign toolkit. Geneva: International Organization for Migration (IOM), 2020, 86 p.

"IOM seeks to provide practical guidance on designing, delivering and evaluating effective communication campaigns relating to migration. The guidance covers different approaches, themes, programme areas and methods to improve relevance, audience participation and results. The aim is to identify and navigate the main elements and pitfalls for carrying out a communication campaign within the scope of the Organization's work. This resource is designed to support IOM staff and migration professionals by providing tools and templates for producing effective and responsive campaigns in unique and challenging migration contexts. The guidance given in this publication is divided into five chapters. Chapter 1 presents a definition of communication campaigns specific to the migration sector, and the background and purpose of these guidelines. Chapter 2 focuses on guiding principles, ethics and related areas, including obtaining informed consent. Chapter 3 addresses campaign design and planning, including analysing the context, defining campaign goals, framing the problem, identifying audiences, setting objectives, designing messaging and assessing the information landscape. Chapter 4 looks at campaign implementation, and also gives examples of some creative IOM communication campaigns. Chapter 5 provides an overview of different approaches to monitoring and evaluation (M&E), demonstrating the tools and methods, including carrying out an impact evaluation." (introduction)

<https://publications.iom.int/books/iom-public-communication-campaign-toolkit>

277. Peter Grant (ed.): **Minority and indigenous trends 2020: focus on technology**. London: Minority Rights Group International, 2020, 189 p.

The threats of technology to minority and indigenous rights -- Empowering minorities and indigenous peoples through technology -- The challenges of technology and sustainable development: Some reflections on the future of the SDGs for minorities and indigenous peoples -- Cameroon: Confronting environmental injustice and illegal logging in the rainforest through indigenous-led technology -- Democratic Republic of Congo: As global demand for cobalt soars, child miners pay the price -- Kenya: For Turkana pastoralists struggling with drought, mobile finance offers a lifeline -- Tanzania: For people with albinism, hate speech and discrimination have moved online -- Central America: For migrants crossing national borders or connecting across 'the wall', communication technologies play a vital role -- Ecuador: Indigenous activists are finding ways to use technology to secure their rights, but barriers remain -- United States: Equitable smart city design in San Francisco -- United States: Confronting environmental degradation through indigenous activism -- Cambodia: Protecting indigenous resources with a community-based monitoring app -- China: International firms are benefitting from Chinese technologies used to persecute Uyghurs and other minorities -- India: The dissemination of misinformation on WhatsApp is driving vigilante violence against minorities -- Nepal: For persons with disabilities from minority and indigenous communities, the greatest barrier to accessing assistive technologies is discrimination -- Pacific: For indigenous communities, new seabed mining technologies could begin 'the biggest land grab in history' -- Pakistan: 'The virus has turned every facet of life upside down'. Privacy and data protection concerns in the wake of Covid-19 -- Belgium: Digitalization to unlock human rights to sign language. Yes, but at what cost? -- Bulgaria: Using information technologies to achieve positive change for Roma -- Italy: Mining, migration and munitions in Sardinia: a linguistic minority struggles with economic decline -- Norway: Saami communities contend with the latest form of discrimination: 'green colonialism' -- Egypt: Copts continue to suffer the effects of hate speech online -- Iran: For religious minorities, biometric identity cards threaten to become a new tool for surveillance and discrimination -- Iraq: Documenting human rights violations in conflict: the Ceasefire online reporting tool -- Lebanon: For Syrian refugees, discrimination is the greatest barrier to accessing Covid-19 testing

<https://minorityrights.org/publications/minority-and-indigenous-trends-2020/>

278. Mike Jempson (comp.): **Disability: out in the open. A handbook for civil society organisations seeking to promote the best interests of disabled people**. Media Diversity Institute; Macedonian Institute for Media (MIM); National Council of

Persons with Disability Organizations of Macedonia (NSIOM), 2020, 78 p.

1. Introduction -- 2. Disability rights -- 3. Media strategies and policies -- 4. Dealing with the media -- 5. Advocacy and communication ethics -- 6. Disability online -- 7. Campaigning -- 8. Reporting and representing disabled people

<https://www.media-diversity.org/resources/disability-out-in-the-open/>

279. Thierry Leclère, Paola Pace: **Media coverage of migration based on international law and evidence: journalist guide**. Tunis: International Organization for Migration (IOM), 2020, 237 p.

"In recognition of the need to improve the media's practitioner's to report on migration issues, this guide aims to be a resource for journalists to run interactive workshops, principally aimed at other journalists reporting on migration. The training will give participants an understanding of the regional and international context of migration, explain the terminology of migration, consider existing media coverage of migration, especially its ethical aspects. The guide also seeks to dispel key commonly held myths on migration, and present a primer on the international legal framework governing migration. The guide comprehensively covers all aspects needed to be considered by a journalist, from course content and practical exercises, best practices in pedagogy, as well as to such practical issues such as the selection of candidates, venues and equipment needed." (abstract)

<https://reliefweb.int/report/world/media-coverage-migration-based-international-law-and-evidence-journalist-guide-enar>

280. **Migration and communication: information and awareness-raising campaigns in countries of origin and transit. Austrian national EMN conference 2019 Briefing paper**. Vienna: European Migration Network, National Contact Point Austria, 2020, 6 p.

"**Need for evidence:** Information and awareness-raising campaigns for (potential) migrants in third countries constitute a central element of current migration strategies, both at the European and national level. However, little is known about the impact of these campaigns and how they influence migratory behaviour. **Information and behaviour change:** In light of these limitations, we can learn from findings of rigorous evaluations in other fields, such as behavioural economics, and apply those to how information and awareness-raising can influence behaviour. Therefore, information and awareness-raising campaigns must be built on a contextual understanding of how people form beliefs and expectations and how these are transformed into decisions. **Randomized evaluations:** Researchers, donors, EU Institutions and Member States are increasingly aware of the importance of creating rigorous evidence and using this evidence to inform policy decisions. To isolate the impact of information and awareness-raising campaigns on migratory behaviour, randomized evaluations are being implemented by some selected researchers and institutions. **Lessons learned:** Evaluations presented during the conference indicate that peer-to-peer information campaigns have the potential to raise awareness about the risks and opportunities associated with migration. Another example shows that information on the chances of obtaining a legal status in Europe impacts the inclination to migrate. Rigorous evaluations also shed light on how information campaigns compare against other policy interventions, such as providing economic opportunities at the local level. Most evaluations find that migrants and potential migrants respond to reliable and trustworthy information. **Social networks:** Beside rigorous evidence, which is still rare, qualitative evaluations suggest that campaigns should be built on trust: this can be achieved by using personal or peer-to-peer communication channels, a positive narrative, and messages of legal alternatives rather than deterrence. Finally, in order to create contextappropriate messages and to identify the right target group, diaspora communities and local experts are important stakeholders in the design and implementation of campaigns." (main take-aways, p.2)

https://publications.iom.int/system/files/pdf/emn_conference.pdf

AFRICA, SUB-SAHARAN

281. Abiodun Salawu (ed.): **African language media: development, economics and management**. London: Routledge, 2020, 309 p.

Introduction / Abiodun Salawu -- **Part1. Political Economy of African Language Media.**

1. The Political Economy of Indigenous Language Media in Nigeria and the Challenge of Survival in Digital Age / Toyosi Olugbenga Owolabi -- 2. Language Politics, Political Economy and Sustainability of African language press in Zimbabwe / Phillip Mpofo -- **Part 2. Mixed Bag: Failure and Success of African Language Newspapers.** 3. In the Dead End: The Decline of the Indigenous Language Press in Post-colonial Zimbabwe Allen / Munoriyarwa -- 4. Making sense of Mmega Dikgang's Shift from Setswana to English [Botswana] / Tshepang Bright Molale and Phillip Mpofo -- 5. The Extinction of siSwati-language Newspapers in the Kingdom of Eswatini / Maxwell V. Mthembu and Carolyne M.

Lunga -- 6. Indigenous Language Media in Zimbabwe - Kwayedza and Umthunywa - and the struggle for survival / Albert Chibwe -- 7. Indigenous Language Media and the Survival Game: the Alaroye Newspaper Example [Nigeria] / Obasanjo Joseph Oyedele and Jendele Hungbo -- **Part 3. Management and Sustainability of African Language Media.** 8. Reimagining the Future of Indigenous Language Presses in the Digital Era / Kehinde Oyesomi, Kevin Onyenakeya and Oluwayemisi Onyenakeya -- 9. A Survey of Management, Organisation, Structure, Content and Column of the Contemporary Yoruba Newspaper / Tola Osunuga -- 10. Sustaining African Language Newspaper Business: The Yoruba Language Example from Nigeria / Clement Adeniyi Akangbe -- **Part 4. Towards quality: African Language Journalism Development.** 11. The Significance of African Storytelling in Journalism / Wendpanga Eric Segueda and David Anderson Hooker -- 12. African Language Journalism in Ghana and the Quest for Quality Journalism: An Investigation of Peace FM / Akpojivi Ufuoma and Fosu Modestus -- 13. Editorial Policies and the IsiXhosa Language Newspapers at Caxton Media and Independent News Media / Mbuyekezo Njeje and Albert Chibwe -- **Part 5: Focus on the Broadcast Media.** 14. News Syndication in Local Language Broadcasting in South Africa: Hegemonic Infiltration or Hybridity? / Tendai Chari -- **Part 6: Borrowing a Leaf.** 15. African Language Newspaper Sustainability: Lessons to Learn from Asia / Abiodun Salawu
<https://doi.org/10.4324/9781003004738>

282. Victor Chikaipa, Anthony Mavuto Gunde: **The role of community radio in promotion of indigenous minority languages and cultures in Malawi.** In: *Journal of radio & audio media*, 2020

"This article analyzes the role of community radio broadcasting in promoting indigenous minority languages and cultures in selected parts of Malawi. The study collected empirical data from two community radio stations and their surrounding populations. Using the theories of ethnolinguistic vitality and globalization, the study reveals that recent establishment of community radio stations, centered on local community development, has created opportunity for promotion of languages and cultures, as practiced by minorities in local areas surrounding the radio stations. Thus, the use of minority languages simplifies the understanding of information and encourages the participation of speakers who might otherwise be excluded due to language difficulties." (abstract)
<https://doi.org/10.1080/19376529.2020.1751633>

283. Esther Haarman, Jasper Tjaden, Gustavo López: **Assessing the effectiveness of online Facebook campaigns targeting potential irregular migrants: a pilot study in three West African countries.** Geneva: International Organization for Migration (IOM), 2020, 41 p.

"Studies have shown that many irregular migrants embark on journeys without accurate or complete information about migration. In response, IOM and other organizations run information campaigns intended to inform potential migrants of the dangers associated with irregular migration and to facilitate informed decisions. The use of online and social media platforms for these campaigns has become increasingly popular in recent years, due to their potential for quickly reaching millions of people at low cost. While the evidence base for offline information campaigns has been gradually improving, it remains unclear how online communication campaigns affect potential migrants, and methodologies to do this remain underdeveloped. This report therefore presents results from a pilot impact assessment of an online campaign based on Facebook posts in Guinea, Nigeria and Senegal during September 2019 and February 2020 ... Conclusion: Facebook ad campaigns can reach many people quickly. However, large audience sizes and relatively cheap costs come with a trade-off. The impact of an information campaign on potential migrants' perceptions, attitudes, knowledge and behaviour remains largely unknown because many Facebook users that engage with the campaign do not fit the intended target group. The advantage of offline over online campaigns is that implementers have more control and information about who attends activities or who is exposed to campaign content. The engagement of users with campaign posts varies largely by audience and post characteristics. Campaign and social media teams are well advised to conduct pilot tests before scaling up activities. Pilot tests can inform a customized approach for each online activity on Facebook, and thereby maximize impact. In addition to A/B tests, lift tests may offer a useful opportunity to test the impact of Facebook posts. Compared to impact assessments of offline information campaigns, measuring the impact of Facebook ads on potential migrants presents several unique challenges, including: Many potential migrants are not on Facebook or do not use ad content to seek information about migration. Internet connectivity is also limited in many West African countries. While Facebook allows users to narrow down target groups, it is not clear whether those Facebook users that are exposed to the content fit the profile of potential migrants. Whether the intended target group is reached can be affirmed only through surveys, which have a low response rate; It is not possible to interview the same Facebook users several times to track changes in their perceptions. Engagement metrics like post reactions, link clicks or video plays can be useful indicators. However, these low-engagement metrics do not offer clear evidence of the short- or long-term effects on Facebook users." (executive summary)
<https://publications.iom.int/system/files/pdf/online-evaluation-report.pdf>

AMERICAS & CARIBBEAN

284. **Amazonia – el desafío de comunicar la diversidad. Los casos de Colombia, Ecuador y Perú.** Bonn: Deutsche Welle DW Akademie, 2020, 53 p.

"Hemos constatado que existe una gran diversidad de proyectos organizados por comunicadores locales, muchas veces en alianza con otros actores de la sociedad civil, que están interesados en desarrollar ofertas de información desde y para la Amazonia. En términos generales, las iniciativas más prometedoras para fomentar la discusión democrática en la región son aquellas que toman en consideración los siguientes criterios: están enlazadas con procesos sociales de base en los respectivos lugares; fortalecen la diversidad cultural y valoran la identidad de las personas y los colectivo; buscan soluciones tecnológicas adaptadas a las condiciones de cada lugar; buscan la formación de alianzas. El objetivo de este estudio se centraba por un lado en señalar las dificultades para comunicar en la Amazonia, pero también en delinear propuestas de cambio. En los diferentes foros realizados en el marco de esta investigación, así como en las visitas de campo, se pudieron conocer proyectos que se proponen mejorar la participación de los habitantes de la región en redes de comunicación, información y diálogo. Algunos de estos proyectos llevan a sus espaldas años de experiencia, otros todavía están en desarrollo. Estas propuestas se pueden sistematizar de acuerdo con su contribución a la formulación de soluciones a los conflictos socioambientales desde el campo de la comunicación. En esto hemos identificado cuatro áreas: diversidad cultural y biodiversidad; participación y desarrollo sostenible; gestión autónoma de la comunicación; visibilizar los conflictos socioambientales trabajando en alianza." (conclusiones, p.51)
<https://p.dw.com/p/3iLqo>

285. Gemma Orobitg (ed.): **Medios indígenas: teorías y experiencias de la comunicación indígena en América Latina.** Madrid: Iberoamericana; Frankfurt: Vervuert, 2020, 419 p.

Lógicas culturales de la comunicación indígena en América Latina: una introducción / Gemma Orobitg -- 1. La voz del pueblo guna: derecho a la comunicación y radios indígenas en Panamá / Mónica Martínez Mauri and Anelio Merry López -- 2. La palabra indígena en la época de su reproducción electrónica. Observaciones sobre la ontología de las radios en Chiapas / Pedro Pitarch -- 3. Ocupando espacios con palabras. Comunicadores populares en Bolivia / Óscar Muñoz Morán -- 4. "Comunicamos para la vida". Género y medios de comunicación indígenas en Bolivia / Beatriz Pérez Galán -- 5. Definir el medio. Radios comunitarias e indígenas en la Quebrada de Humahuaca y la Puna de Jujuy, noroeste argentino / Francisco M. Gil García -- 6. "¡r escuchando". Una propuesta arhuaca de la comunicación desde la Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta, Colombia / Sebastián Gómez Ruiz -- 7. Comunicación y etnicidad en un festival emberá de cine indígena / Gabriel Izard -- 8. Los espíritus interfaciales. Comunicación, mediación y presencia en el culto a María Lionza / Roger Canals -- 9. Negociar el secreto. Internet y la transnacionalización de las religiones afrocurubanas / Marta Pons Raga -- 10. Las tejedoras y el trol. Controversias sobre tejidos mayas, apropiación cultural y racismo en las redes sociales de Guatemala / Gemma Celigueta -- 11. Los medios de comunicación y el conflicto por el liderazgo político xavante / Rafael Franco Coelho -- 12. Consumo de medios y tecnologías de información y de comunicación no indígenas en comunidades embera chamí del departamento del Valle del Cauca, Colombia / Carlos Andrés Tobar Tovar and Adriana Rodríguez Sánchez -- 13. Andinofobia en prime time: La paisana Jacinta y el linchamiento televisivo de las mujeres andinas en Perú / Andreu Viola Recasens
<https://www.iberoamericana-vervuert.es/Libros/9788491921004.pdf>

ASIA & PACIFIC

286. **Good for business: creating inclusive media businesses in Myanmar.** New York: Media Development Investment Fund (MDIF), 2020

"Our inclusion survey, conducted with 35 private media outlets operating in Yangon and in seven ethnic states and five regions, provides up-to-date inclusion and gender data about the sector. Among the findings: while many women work in media (they represent 33% of the combined staff of the 35 outlets surveyed), they are underrepresented in key roles, including senior leadership and frontline journalistic jobs. Medium-sized ethnic media outlets employ the largest percentage of women, followed by small-sized national media. Small and medium-sized media in Myanmar's regions employ the smallest percentage of women. The percentage of women employed generally decreases as the roles increase in seniority. In terms of remuneration: outlets led by men generally pay men more than women, whereas outlets with mixed - men, women and/or non-binary - leadership tend to have more gender-balanced salaries. The primary justification offered for higher pay levels for men is that men often have more experience than their women or non-binary counterparts. The survey also confirms that levels of diversity among staff with regards to disability, LGBT+, ethnicity, religious belief, and age vary widely among media outlets. Survey respondents noted a total of 10 non-binary staff members (1% of the total); one outlet in the ethnic states is co-led by a man and a non-binary person. The survey finds, too, that most outlets do not have inclusion policies or plans."

287. The business of Chin media: news audiences challenges survival. New York: Media Development Investment Fund (MDIF), 2019, 90 p.

"This report analyses the Chin media sector. It is based on research conducted by MDIF from late 2018 through December 2019, as well as a quantitative and qualitative survey conducted by Myanmar Survey Research (MSR) in May 2019. The report provides data on the Chin media operations themselves, as well as the news and information needs and preferences of their actual and potential audiences in Chin State and Sagaing Region ... What we have found is that, in many respects, Chin media face very similar problems to their counterparts elsewhere in Myanmar. They have often been set up by individuals who are deeply committed to serving the information needs of their communities, and they are often an important source of information for their audiences. We also have found that Chin media are dealing with challenges managing the digital transition that are similar to both their national and local media counterparts, and that more than half of them are also simultaneously continuing to produce print publications that remain a valuable news source for local communities. And, like local media all over the country, MDIF's research has confirmed that Chin media are facing a major struggle to survive financially, often having to rely on local donors and personal savings as well as more traditional revenue sources such as advertising and print copy sales." (introduction)
<https://www.mdif.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/03/MDIF-The-Business-of-Chin-Media.pdf>

288. Aye Lei Tun, Emilie Lehmann-Jacobsen: Ethnic media study: media habits and media representation of ethnic minorities in Myanmar. International Media Support (IMS); Fojo Media Institute, 2020, 18 p.

"The study examines content produced and distributed to ethnic minorities in Mon, Kayin and Kayah and looks into the news and media habits and understandings of the same groups. It consists of two different research efforts: a content analysis and a qualitative audience study. The content analysis found that media targeted at ethnic minorities - here represented by three ELTV contributors: Mon News Agency (MNA), Karen Information Center (KIC) and Kanthayawaddy Times - consistently involve their target groups in news coverage compared to national averages. Representatives from ethnic minorities were used as sources in eight out of 15 stories analyzed. Yet, ethnic minorities are often portrayed as victims and therefore rarely framed from an empowered position. Furthermore, the audience study showed that some minorities felt less represented by the media than others, resulting in limited trust in the media." (executive summary)
<https://www.mediasupport.org/publication/ethnic-media-study/>

EUROPE

289. Diversity in journalism. responsesource, 2020, 11 p.

How journalism should improve the way it supports and mentors black journalists -- Improving diversity in journalism through recruitment processes -- Opening doors with the London Met Journalism Diversity Network -- The power to shape the debate -- The courage of conviction -- Representing the voice of learning disability -- Respect, trust and building relationships: how to report inclusively -- Funding diversity: initiatives from across the industry -- Resources to help improve diversity and inclusiveness
<https://www.media-diversity.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/04/Diversity-in-journalism.pdf>

290. Marco Cadena, Zsófia Farkas, Nicole Garbin: Countering cyberhate against Roma: a toolkit for civil society organizations and activists. Budapest: Minority Rights Group Europe, 2020, 51 p.

"In Chapter 1, the international and European legal frameworks are outlined with a focus on the existing definitions of hate speech and current freedom of expression safeguards, the challenges posed by online hate speech, the role of IT companies in addressing these issues, and possible ways to respond to it. In Chapter 2, strategies to counter hate speech are explored and guidance on how to plan, design and run an online campaign is provided, with a section focusing on safety measures to ensure personal security and wellbeing. Chapter 3 of the toolkit provides information and tips concerning the organization and development of a training event, covering various aspects from logistics to evaluation. Chapter 4 includes references to useful resources as well as tools developed by the Minority Rights Group Europe (MRGE) that offer a starting point for developing an online campaign or delivering a training session on countering hate speech online." (introduction)
<https://minorityrights.org/publications/campaign-toolkit-counter-hate/>

291. Urmila Goel: Das Indernet: Eine rassismuskritische Internet-Ethnografie. Bielefeld: transcript, 2020, 448 p.

"Im Jahr 2000 gründeten drei junge Männer das Internetportal »Indernet« – einen deutschsprachigen Raum von »Indern der zweiten Generation« für »Inder der zweiten Generation«. Aufbauend auf Material, das sie über 17 Jahre gesammelt hat, legt Urmila Goel in ihrer Ethnografie drei Mosaik dieses virtuellen Raums. Sie beschreibt, wie die

unterschiedlichen Teile des Portals (Artikel, Forum, Gästebuch, etc.) genutzt wurden und zeichnet die Entwicklungsschritte des Community-Portals von seiner Gründung bis zum Umzug ins Web 2.0 nach. Dabei analysiert sie rassismuskritisch, wie das »Indernet« zu einem Raum der natio-ethno-kulturellen (Mehrfach-)Zugehörigkeit wurde und welche Ausschlüsse damit einhergingen." (Verlag)

<https://d-nb.info/1218488247/34>

Production Skills & Processes

GENERAL & INTERNATIONAL

292. Inés Binder, Santiago García Gago: Radios in the post-pandemic world: confronting the new normal: a manual of tools and strategies for community radios. Bonn: Deutsche Welle DW Akademie, 2020, 63 p.

"In the first section, a set of tools for content production, recording and transmission is introduced. Beyond simply providing a list of software already used by radios—such as audio editing and broadcast automation software—this manual's aim is to develop a comprehensive proposal for decentralized and collaborative forms of working. Nearly all of the software presented here is free software, because only free software guarantees radios' autonomy, privacy and security, and allows them to freely adapt it to the needs of specific contexts. Moreover, while (financially) supporting developers is recommended, most of the software programs presented here are available for free. In the manual's second part, we then go on to discuss ten strategies that radios can use in their communication practices to guarantee freedom of opinion and access to information and that should allow them to establish a relevant position in the post-pandemic media panorama. These strategies were identified and systematized based on experiences that have already been creatively making inroads into radio communication, allowing us to tackle numerous challenges related to the dissemination of information. The lessons learned are invaluable and we aim to build upon them." (introduction)
<https://www.dw.com/downloads/55782367/dwa-radios-in-the-post-pandemic-worldenwebhigh.pdf>

293. Inés Binder, Santiago García Gago: Radios pospandemia: Manual de herramientas y estrategias para medios comunitarios ante la nueva normalidad. Bonn: Deutsche Welle DW Akademie, 2020, 63 p.

"La primera parte presenta una serie de herramientas disponibles para producir, grabar y transmitir. No se trata de un compilado de software ya conocido por las radios –como editores de audio o automatizadores– sino de una propuesta integral de trabajo colaborativo descentralizado. Son, prácticamente en su totalidad, tecnologías libres ya que son las únicas que pueden garantizar la autonomía de las radios, su privacidad y seguridad, y la capacidad de adaptarlas a las necesidades de cada contexto. Además, muchas de ellas son gratuitas, aunque es recomendable apoyar a las personas que las desarrollan. La segunda parte plantea diez estrategias que las radios pueden incorporar a su práctica comunicativa para garantizar la libertad de opinión y el acceso a la información, y que les permitirán posicionarse en un lugar de relevancia en el panorama informativo pospandemia. Estas estrategias fueron identificadas y sistemizadas a partir de experiencias que ya están incursionando en maneras creativas de abordar diversos desafíos informativos y cuyos aprendizajes hemos puesto en valor." (presentación)
<https://www.dw.com/downloads/55748864/dwa-radios-in-the-post-pandemic-worldeswebhigh.pdf>

294. Producing stories using 360-degree video: an introductory guide. Al Jazeera Media Institute, 2020, 24 p.

"The 360-degree technique frees us from the limitations imposed by a traditional camera, which includes some visual elements while excluding others. It places the camera in the viewer's hands, allowing them to choose their own angle as the story is told visually. In this handbook we provide a timeline summarising the most important stages in the production of stories filmed in 360 degrees. We have also included some advice from our AJ Contrast experts, drawing on their long and multi-award-winning experience with 360-degree film." (p.2)
<https://institute.aljazeera.net/sites/default/files/2020/Producing%20Stories%20Using%20%20360-degree%20Video.pdf>

Research & Research Methods in Communication / Media Studies

GENERAL & INTERNATIONAL

295. Robert V. Kozinets: Netnography: the essential guide to qualitative social media research. 3rd ed. Los Angeles et al.: Sage, 2020, viii, 460 p.

1. Introducing: Netnography, Qualitative Social Media Research Methods, and This Book -- 2. A History of Social Media -- 3. Media: Communicating and Connecting in the 21st Century -- 4. Socialities: All the Ways We Connect -- 5. Praxis: Introducing Practices and Data Operations -- 6. Ethics: Procedures and Flowcharts, Updates and Rules -- 7. Data: The Methodology of Netnographic Data Collection -- 8. Investigating: Five Steps to Social Media Data Collection -- 9. Interacting: Turning Connection and Communication into Research Data -- 10. Immersing: Journaling and Organizing a Reflective Curation -- 11. Integrating: Combining Telescopic and Microscopic Understandings -- 12. Analyzing: Elemental Data Transformation Operations -- 13. Interpreting: How to Discover and Make Meaning from Netnographic Data -- 14. Communicating: Presenting and Publishing Your Netnography -- 15. The Future of Netnography

296. Sandra Jeppesen, Paola Sartoretto (eds.): Media activist research ethics: global approaches to negotiating power in social justice research. Cham: Palgrave Macmillan, 2020, xxiii, 276 p.

1. Introduction: Mapping Questions of Power and Ethics in Media Activist Research Practices / Sandra Jeppesen, Paola Sartoretto -- 2. Research Ethics: Critical Reflections on Horizontal Media Activism Research Practices / Sandra Jeppesen -- 3. Dealing with Ethical Dilemmas in Activist Research on Social Movement Media / Paola Sartoretto, Leonardo Custódio -- 4. Challenges for Social movement Research in the Context of Inequality: The MST in Brazil / Mayrá S. Lima, Solange I. Engelmann -- 5. Denaturalizing Research Practices: (Re)signifying subject positions through decolonial theories / Vera Martins, Rosane Rosa -- 6. Disrupting Settler Colonialism and Oppression in Media and Policy-Making: A view from the Community Media Advocacy Centre / Gretchen King -- 7. Wearing Multiple Reflexive Hats: The ethical complexities of media-oriented Community Engaged Learning / Sandra Smeltzer -- 8. The Ethics of Reciprocal Communication / Julia Velkova -- 9. Researcher Ethics: Between Axiological Reasoning and Scientific Discussion / Gökçe Tuncel -- 10. Difficult Choices: Application of Feminist Ethics of Care in Action Research / Ekaterina Kalinina -- 11. The Ethics of Media Research with Refugees / Eugenia Siapera, Sara Creta -- 12. Challenges of Ongoing Conflict Research: Dialogic autoethnography in studies of post-2014 Ukraine / Yuliya Yurchuk, Liudmila Voronova <https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-030-44389-4>

297. Last Moyo: The decolonial turn in media studies in Africa and the global South. Cham: Palgrave Macmillan, 2020, 308 p.

"This book develops a nuanced decolonial critique that calls for the decolonization of media and communication studies in Africa and the Global South. Last Moyo argues that the academic project in African Media Studies and other non-Western regions continues to be shaped by Western modernity's histories of imperialism, colonialism, and the ideologies of Eurocentrism and neoliberalism. While Africa and the Global South dismantled the physical empire of colonialism after independence, the metaphysical empire of epistemic and academic colonialism is still intact and entrenched in the postcolonial university's academic programmes like media and communication studies. To address these problems, Moyo argues for the development of a Southern theory that is not only premised on the decolonization imperative, but also informed by the cultures, geographies, and histories of the Global South. The author recasts media studies within a radical cultural and epistemic turn that locates future projects of theory building within a decolonial multiculturalism that is informed by trans-cultural and trans-epistemic dialogue between Southern and Northern epistemologies." (publisher) <https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-030-52832-4>

AMERICAS & CARIBBEAN

298. Fernando Oliveira Paulino, Gabriel Kaplún, Miguel Vicente Mariño, Leonardo Custódio: Tradiciones de investigación en diálogo: estudios sobre comunicación en América Latina y Europa. Ramada (Portugal): Media XXI; Formalpress, 2020, 358 p.

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<https://www.alaic.org/site/wp-content/uploads/2020/12/Tradiciones-de-Investigacion-en-Diologo-capa-3.pdf>

Science Journalism, Research Dissemination, Scholarly Communication

GENERAL & INTERNATIONAL

299. Deborah Blum, Joshua Hatch, Nicholas Jackson (eds.): KSJ science editing handbook. Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT), Knight Science Journalism Fellowship; Kavli Foundation; Howard Hughes Medical Institute, 2020, 250 p.

"This handbook aims to draw lessons from those who specialize in science writing and editing — to provide their insights, knowledge, tips, and resources to all editors. The goal is to help ensure that science journalism meets the highest standards of quality no matter what the publication or the audience. The handbook is designed to empower editors to ask the right questions, enable them to spot faulty reporting or flawed science, and to provide information on best practices in reporting on science and the many subjects, now more critical than ever, that it touches, whether the environment or a pandemic. The book provides practical tips for editors. But it also seeks to recognize the unique challenges and decisions they face. Many of the lessons are illustrated by example — when science journalism shone as well as when it was left wanting." (introduction) <https://ksjhandbook.org/>

300. Toss Gascoigne, Bernard Schiele, Joan Leach (eds.): Communicating science: a global perspective. Canberra: ANU Press, 2020, xi, 982 p.

"This collection charts the emergence of modern science communication across the world. This is the first volume to map investment around the globe in science centres, university courses and research, publications and conferences as well as tell the national stories of science communication. How did it all begin? How has development varied from one country to another? What motivated governments, institutions and people to see science communication as an answer to questions of the social place of science? Communicating Science describes the pathways followed by 39 different countries. All continents and many cultures are represented. For some countries, this is the first time that their science communication story has been told." (publisher) <http://doi.org/10.22459/CS.2020>

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