

Media & Communications in Africa, Asia, Latin America, Eastern Europe and the Middle East

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Audience Research, Media Use

GENERAL & INTERNATIONAL

1. Lawrie Hallett: **Measuring community radio audiences.** In: M. Oliveira; P. Portela; L. A. Santos (eds.): Radio evolution: conference proceedings. Braga: University of Minho, Communication and Society Research Centre, 2012, p. 377-386

This paper will use the example of the approach taken by UK Community Radio station, 'Future Radio' to obtain both quantitative data primarily through street surveys and qualitative data through on-line questionnaires, exploring why the station felt such research to be both necessary and beneficial. Showing how reasonably accurate data can be obtained on a cost-effective basis, issues of accuracy and practical difficulties will also be explored. Finally, the paper will examine some of the opportunities and challenges raised by the changing nature of radio listening and interaction brought about by new methods of consumption such as Internet streaming and mobile 'smart-phone' applications. (source: abstract)

<http://www.lasics.uminho.pt/ojs/index.php/radioevolution/article/download/856/809>

2. Graham Mytton: **Global media research: can we know global audiences? A view from a BBC perspective.** In: Ingrid Volkmer (ed.): Handbook of global media research. Hoboken, N.J.: Wiley-Blackwell, 2012, p. 40-53

subjects: BBC; audience research; transnational / international broadcasting

3. Anne Geniets: **Trust in international news media in partially free media environments.** Oxford: Reuters Institute for the Study of Journalism, 2011, 92 p.

This report examines attitudes to trust in domestic, regional and international news media across the whole population in Kenya, Senegal, Egypt, India and Pakistan.

http://reutersinstitute.politics.ox.ac.uk/fileadmin/documents/Publications/Working_Papers/Trust_in_International_News_Media.pdf

4. Graham Mytton: **Audience research at the BBC World Service 1932-2010.** In: Participations, vol. 8, nr. 1, 2011, p. 75-103

subjects: BBC; transnational / international broadcasting; audience research; audience research methods: radio; radio history - United Kingdom

<http://www.participations.org/Volume%208/Issue%201/PDF/mytton.pdf>

5. R. Eugene Parta: **Audience research in extremis: cold war broadcasting to the USSR.** In: Participations, vol. 8, nr. 1, 2011, p. 104-131

How could Western broadcasters during the Cold War learn about their audiences in the USSR when they were denied the possibility of conducting surveys within the country? In response to this quandary, second-best approaches were developed at Radio Liberty employing interviews with travellers outside the country and a sophisticated computer simulation program to draw estimates on audience size, composition and behaviour. In time, it became possible to validate the success of this approach through comparisons with internal survey work, both before and after the breakup of the Soviet Union. This paper overviews the methodology used and a sample of the findings. (source: summary)

<http://www.participations.org/Volume%208/Issue%201/PDF/parta.pdf>

AFRICA, SUB-SAHARAN

6. **Media use in Zimbabwe 2012: rise in satellite ownership, internet use.** [no place]: Gallup; Broadcasting Board of Governors (BBG), 2012, 33 p. (BBG research series)

subjects: media use; internet & social media use; mobile phone use - Zimbabwe - audience surveys (case studies)

<http://communicationleadership.usc.edu/Media-Use-in-Zimbabwe-Deck-11-7-12-FINAL-FINAL.pdf>

7. **Nigeria media use 2012: digital media gap shrinking, popularity of radio undiminished.** [no place]: Gallup; Broadcasting Board of Governors (BBG), 2012, 43 p. (BBG research series)

subjects: media use; internet & social media use; mobile phone use - Nigeria - audience surveys (case studies)

http://www.bbg.gov/wp-content/media/2012/08/Nigeria-Talk-16-August-2012_final.pdf

8. **Sondeo: "Audiencias y medios de comunicación en tiempos de elecciones".** Managua: Universidad Centroamericana, Observatorio de Medios UCA, 2011, [20 p.]
 subjects: media use; audience trust in the media; election reporting - Nicaragua - audience surveys (case studies)
<http://www.observatoriodemediosuca.com/downloads/23.pdf>

9. Nilda Jacks (ed.): **Análisis de recepción en América Latina: un recuento histórico con perspectivas al futuro.** Quito: CIESPAL, 2011, 475 p.
 subjects: media reception; audience research; communication / media research - Argentina; Bolivia; Brazil; Chile; Colombia; Ecuador; El Salvador; Mexico; Peru; Puerto Rico; Uruguay; Venezuela; Latin America

ASIA & PACIFIC

10. **Media use in Burma: findings from the 2012 international audience research project.** [no place]: Gallup; Broadcasting Board of Governors (BBG), 2012, 52 p.
 subjects: media use - Myanmar / Burma - audience surveys (case studies)
http://www.bbg.gov/wp-content/media/2012/09/Burma-presentation-6_v2.pptx

11. **Media use in Indonesia: findings from the 2012 international audience research project.** [no place]: Gallup; Broadcasting Board of Governors (BBG), 2012, 41 p.
 subjects: media use; mobile phone use - Indonesia - audience surveys (case studies)
http://www.bbg.gov/wp-content/media/2012/10/Gallup-BBG-Indonesia-Research-Briefing_Final.pdf

12. **Tibet media use 2012: word-of-mouth a top source for reliable information.** [no place]: Gallup; Broadcasting Board of Governors (BBG), 2012
 subjects: media use; diaspora / migrants' media use; satellite television; transnational / international television; interpersonal communication - Tibet - audience surveys (case studies)
http://www.bbg.gov/wp-content/media/2012/07/BBG_research_Tibet_presentation_FINAL.pdf

13. Syed Saad Andaleeb et al.: **Credibility of TV news in a developing country: the case of Bangladesh.** In: *Journalism & Mass Communication Quarterly*, vol. 89, nr. 1, 2012, p. 73-91
 Television has recently experienced unprecedented expansion in Bangladesh. Given its popularity and influence, and with more people using it for their information, research on the credibility of TV news is warranted. Perceived independence of TV channels, their social role, source expertise, objectivity, and audiovisual quality were hypothesized to influence credibility perceptions of TV news. Based on factor analysis and multiple regression analysis, four of these five factors had a significant effect. Implications of TV news credibility in Bangladesh's development efforts are discussed. (source: abstract)

14. Klara Debeljak, Joe Bonnell: **Citizen access to information in Papua New Guinea.** [no place]: InterMedia Europe; ABC International Development, 2012, 71 p.
 subjects: media use; access to media; information needs - Papua New Guinea - audience surveys (case studies); needs assessment
<http://www.abcinternationaldevelopment.net.au/wp-content/uploads/2012/09/ABC-PNG-Report.pdf>

15. Rebecca Walton, Judith Yaaqoubi, Beth Kolko: **What's it for? Expectations of Internet value and usefulness in Central Asia.** In: *Information Technologies & International Development*, vol. 8, nr. 3, 2012, p. 69-84
 Research on Internet usage in developing regions typically focuses on user demographics or challenges to usage. However, few studies explore the needs and desires of users in developing regions—that is, what users want from the Internet—and even fewer connect those needs with the skills required to meet them. This article addresses that gap by exploring Central Asian Internet users' expectations of Internet utility and relating those expectations to usage patterns. We found that the users whose expectations were met were those who engaged in a diverse range of online activities.

We also investigated the relationship between usage characteristics and diversity of online activities and concluded that frequent and occasional Internet users were equally likely to seek information online, but frequent users engaged in more diverse activities related to interaction with others, entertainment, and financial transactions. (source: abstract)
<http://itidjournal.org/itid/article/viewFile/915/386>

MIDDLE EAST / WESTERN ASIA & NORTHERN AFRICA

16. **BBG Research Series Briefing: Iran Media Use 2012.** [no place]: Gallup; Broadcasting Board of Governors (BBG), 2012, 30 p.
 subjects: media use; audience trust in the media - Iran - audience surveys (case studies)
<http://www.bbg.gov/wp-content/media/2012/06/BBG-Iran-ppt.pdf>

17. Mokhtar Elareshi, Barrie Gunter: **Patterns of news media consumption among young people in Libya.** In: *Journal of African Media Studies*, vol. 4, nr. 2, 2012, p. 173-191
 The purpose of the study was to investigate patterns of major local and non-local news suppliers operating across a range of media – broadcast and print – and relationships between Libyan undergraduate students' consumption of different news media platforms. A survey was administered to a sample of 400 students at Al-Fateh University using a stratified random sampling approach with sampling strata set by demographic groups. The new TV news services played an important role in attracting young Libyans with information they desire. The spread of new news media sources (TV, radio and print) in Libya has created a new type of news product that transcends national boundaries. The findings indicated that there were distinct news consumption-related population sub-groups defined in part by news platform (TV versus radio versus print) and in part by type of news supplier (local versus international TV news operations). These findings indicated the emergence of new niche markets in news in Libya. (source: abstract)

18. Fadi Salem, Racha Mourtada: **Social media in the Arab world: influencing societal and cultural change?** In: *Arab Social Media Report (Dubai School of Government)*, vol. 2, nr. 1, 2012, 29 p.
 In this fourth issue of the report, we focus on exploring the societal and cultural transformations taking place in the Arab region, influenced by the continuing exponential growth of social media. In this edition of the report we provide regional statistics on more social networking platforms, in addition to Facebook and Twitter; including for the first time, analysis on LinkedIn. The findings of the regional survey provided here aims to measure emerging perceptions of social media users in the Arab World on identity and culture, a topic that is closely linked with several critical policy questions in the region, and begs for more research on a regional and individual society levels. (source: overview, p. 1)
http://www.dsg.ae/en/Publication/Pdf_En/826201211212209347849.pdf

19. Magdalena Wojcieszak, Briar Smith, Mahmood Enayat: **Finding a way: how Iranians reach for news and information. The Iran Media Program's 2011-2012 report on media consumption in Iran.** Philadelphia: Annenberg School of Communications, University of Pennsylvania, 2012, 46 p.
 We find that among both the general population and the technologically savvy youth, television – and especially the state-controlled broadcaster – was among the most often used news sources (with the Internet being the most important news outlet for the youth). This finding is surprising given that – in general – in Middle Eastern societies “traditional state control of the information media has often meant that more reliance is placed on oral and unofficial means of communications, in the mosque, the coffeehouse, or the marketplace” (Fandy, 2000, p. 378). This finding is especially surprising among our technologically savvy, educated and metropolitan youth the demographics of whom overlap with the profile of those who took to the streets in the post-election protests in Iran and who might be more likely to distrust the government and its sources. These results may indicate that perhaps this young population is not uniformly politicized, mistrustful of governmental sources, or primed for revolutionary action. Several of our other findings underlie this idea. Contradicting the claims that Twitter played a central role in the uprisings in Iran and despite the evidence that 90% of Twitter users in Iran live in Tehran, Twitter was the least prevalent new media platform used by both the general population and the youth samples (source: summary, p. 38)
<http://www.global.asc.upenn.edu/fileLibrary/PDFs/FindingaWay.pdf>

20. Andrew Skuse, Marie Gillespie: **Designs, devices and development: audience research as creative resource in the**

making of an Afghan radio drama. In: Participations, vol. 8, nr. 1, 2011, p. 132-153

This essay analyses the role of audience research as a change agent in media development interventions in Afghanistan. It analyses how audience research in transnational contexts involves a complex set of intercultural negotiations and translations that contribute to the enduring relevance and sustainability of the highly popular Afghan radio soap opera *New Home, New Life*. This is a 'development drama' that has been broadcast across Afghanistan since 1993. It is based on BBC Radio 4's *The Archers* and produced by BBC Afghan Education Projects (BBC AEP). Audience research has been vital to forging a dynamic relationship between the creative teams who make the drama, the donors who pay for it, and the audiences who consume it. The article addresses three broad themes. First, we outline how data gathered in formative audience research, prior to the creation of the drama, provides the creative team with the dramatic raw material for the radio serial. The extensive qualitative data gathered by Afghan researchers in local milieux is translated so as to enable culturally diverse teams of writers and producers to ground the serial narratives in the lived experiences of its audiences, and to introduce multiple local perspectives on development issues. Second, we show how evaluative audience research, data gathered in the postproduction phase, plays a key role in providing critical audience interpretations of *New Home, New Life*'s dramatic themes. In so doing, it creates feedback loops that allow audiences to become active participants in the ongoing creation of the drama. The research designs and devices, developed over the last two decades to document the changing life-worlds of Afghan citizens-cum-audiences, are part of an ongoing set of transcultural encounters that contribute to strengthening the social realist appeal of the drama and to calibrating how far any given storyline can be pushed in terms of cultural propriety. Third, we examine how during periods of military conflict, when routine audience research becomes dangerous or impossible and audience feedback loops are disrupted, the writers and producers have to rely on their own personal and political experiences, often with unpredictable ideological consequences. We draw attention to the limitations and challenges of making dramas for development in highly charged politicised and postcolonial contexts. While, development dramas may be a cheap and effective way of dealing with certain informational needs, such as landmine awareness, they cannot redress social and structural inequalities or, as Western donors wish, eradicate opium cultivation. (source: abstract)

<http://www.participations.org/Volume%208/Issue%201/PDF/skuse.pdf>

Children & Media, Youth & Media, Media Education

GENERAL & INTERNATIONAL

21. Valerio Fuenzalida, Ulrika Sjöberg, Katharine Heintz, Ellen Wartella, David Kleeman: **A dialogue on children's television.** In: Communication Research Trends, vol. 31, nr. 3, 2012, p. 3-31

subjects: children's television programmes; educational television

AFRICA, SUB-SAHARAN

22. Musa Oswald Rikhotso, Sandra Roberts: **Something to be glad about? Coverage of children in South African and Zambian media.** Johannesburg: Media Monitoring Africa; Open Society Foundation for South Africa, 2012, viii + 46 p.

subjects: media coverage of children - South Africa; Zambia - media monitoring (case studies)

http://www.mediamonitoringafrica.org/images/uploads/EC_Children_2012.pdf

23. Ayabulela Poro, Sandra Banjac: **Reporting on children: is the coverage getting any better?** Johannesburg: Media Monitoring Africa; Open Society Foundation for South Africa, 2012, 27 p.

subjects: print media coverage of children - South Africa - media monitoring (case studies)

http://www.mediamonitoringafrica.org/images/uploads/OSF_Children_2012.pdf

AMERICAS & CARIBBEAN

24. **Adolescentes em conflito com a lei: guia de referência para a cobertura jornalística.** Brasília: ANDI; Secretaria de Direitos Humanos da Presidência, 2012, 134 p. (Série Jornalista Amigo da Criança)

subjects: media coverage of youth; crime & violence reporting - Brazil - training materials

<http://www.andi.org.br/sites/default/files/Adolescentes%20em%20conflito%20com%20a%20lei%20-%20Guia%20de%20refer%C3%Aancia%20para%20a%20cobertura%20jornal%C3%ADstica.pdf>

25. Mónica E. Pini et al.: **Consumos culturales digitales: jóvenes de 13 a 18 años.** Buenos Aires: Ministerio de Educación de la Nación; Educ.ar, 2012, 100 p. (TIC para la inclusión)

subjects: youth and internet / ICTs; internet & social media use: youth; video and computer games; media consumption - Argentina - literature survey

http://bibliotecadigital.educ.ar/uploads/contents/TIC_ConsumosCulturalesPARAokFINA_L1.pdf

26. Luis Felipe Correa Agudelo, Andrés David López Vargas: **La radio escolar como una estrategia de enseñanza - aprendizaje en el colegio Hernando Vélez Marulanda.** Pereira, Colombia: Universidad Tecnológica de Pereira, Facultad de Educación, Licenciatura en Comunicación e Informática Educativas, 2011, 128 p.

subjects: school radios - Colombia

<http://repositorio.utp.edu.co/dspace/bitstream/11059/2709/1/3845443C824.pdf>

27. Veet Vivarta (coord.): **Infância e comunicação: referências para o marco legal e as políticas públicas brasileiras.** Brasília: ANDI, 2011, 128 p.

Conteúdos: 1. Educação para a mídia no âmbito do sistema de ensino; 2. Estímulo à produção de conteúdos de qualidade; 3. Programação regional e nacional; 4. Crianças e adolescentes participando da produção de conteúdos; 5. Regulação de exibição de imagens e identificação/identidade de crianças e adolescentes; 6. Avaliação sistemática dos impactos gerados pelos conteúdos audiovisuais; 7. Estabelecimento de faixas de horários e de faixas etárias (Classificação Indicativa); 8. Regulação da publicidade dirigida às crianças; 9. Trabalho infantil artístico nos meios de comunicação; 10. Novas Tecnologias – promoção da inclusão e estratégias de proteção.

subjects: children and media; media literacy: children; children's media; child protection / protection of minors; media policies - Brazil

<http://www.andi.org.br/sites/default/files/infancia%20e%20comunicacao.pdf>

Christian & Religious Communication

GENERAL & INTERNATIONAL

28. **Communication for all: sharing WACC's principles.** [Toronto]: World Association for Christian Communication (WACC), 2012, 6 p.

subjects: Christian communication; WACC - criteria catalogue / framework / guidelines
<http://www.waccglobal.org/images/stories/news/wacc/christian%20principles%20revised-en.pdf>

29. Kwame Anthony Appiah: **What's wrong with defamation of religion?** In: Michael Herz; Peter Molnar (eds.): *The content and context of hate speech: rethinking regulation and responses.* Cambridge; New York: Cambridge University Press, 2012, p. 164-182

subjects: defamation of religion (blasphemy); defamation legislation

30. David Knaute: **Discovering the Zoroastrian e-diaspora.** Paris: Fondation Maison des Sciences de l'Homme, 2012, 17 p.

Zoroastrians are an ancient ethnic-religious community that goes back to the prophet Zarathustra. Today they number some 120,000 people, based in India/Pakistan and Iran; diaspora communities are settled in North America, the United Kingdom, Australia. On the Indian sub-continent, where Zoroastrians are known as 'Parsis', communities are ageing quickly, due in particular to a low fertility rate and massive outmigration. Projections show there will be virtually no more Zoroastrians in Pakistan in a few decades, and figures in India may drop to 20,000 individuals by 2050. For such a scattered community, the Internet represents a unique platform to discuss community matters and bring together far-flung groups. Zoroastrians use the Web and other digital media to organize themselves and remain connected to their homeland. This e-diaspora not only highlights some traditional characteristics of Zoroastrian

communities, it intertwines with the apparition of a new leadership. It also accelerates the emergence of a universal conception of what it is to be Zoroastrian, transforming the Zoroastrian socio-cultural and religious identity and reshaping past and present divisions. (source: abstract)

<http://www.e-diasporas.fr/working-papers/Knaute-Zoroastrianism-EN.pdf>

31. Chandrabhanu Pattanayak: **Religion, the making of goddess and video game in an oral tradition.** In: Religion and Social Communication (Bangkok), vol. 10, nr. 1, 2012, p. 39-72
subjects: video and computer games; religion and communication

32. Rodrigo Rios: **Cibersacro: novas relações entre os jovens católicos e a cibercultura.** In: Henrique de Freitas Lima (ed.): Mutirão de Cultura América Latina e Caribe. Fevereiro 2010, PUCRS, Brasil. Porto Alegre (Brazil): Conferencia Episcopal Latinoamericana (CELAM); Conferência Nacional dos Bispos do Brasil (CNBB); OCLACC, 2011, p. 186-197
subjects: cyberfaith / virtual spirituality; internet & social media use: youth; Catholic social media presence & online communities

AFRICA, SUB-SAHARAN

33. Etienne L. Damome: **Denominational radio stations in French-speaking Africa: emergence and development.** In: Ecquid Novi: African Journalism Studies, vol. 33, nr. 3, 2012, p. 44-59

Churches in Africa began using tools of social communication from the very beginning of the evangelisation process and, in so doing, helped introduce the Western press model on the African continent. Later on, cinema, radio, and, more recently, television channels and the Internet have been used as a means of communication and propaganda by diversified religious groups. Among these tools, denominational radio is currently undergoing unprecedented development. The article focuses on the diversity of these radio broadcasters, the legal framework, the way they operate and their content. It underlines the role played by some of them in development and civil society issues, and sometimes in political debate, far beyond questions strictly related to religious concerns. (source: abstract)

34. Marleen de Witte: **Television and the gospel of entertainment in Ghana.** In: Exchange: Journal of Missiological and Ecumenical Research, vol. 41, nr. 2, 2012, p. 144-164

Charismatic-Pentecostal 'media ministries' have become very successful in Africa's new media fields. They shape new forms of public religiosity that spill over into various forms of popular culture and resonate with broad audiences. This article explores the emergence of new Pentecostal publics at the intersection of media, religion, and entertainment in Ghana, raising critical questions concerning the relations between these domains. It analyses two different religious television broadcasts: a television ministry by a well-known celebrity pastor and a gospel reality show featuring a preaching competition for youth. It also considers the debates and concerns such programmes evoke locally. The analysis shows that Pentecostalism's employment of popular media and entertainment styles is an effective source of persuasive power, but also poses challenges with regard to binding people as committed Christians. The blurring of boundaries between religion and entertainment business causes insecurities about the authenticity of religious authority and religious subjectivity. (source: abstract)

35. Maria Frahm-Arp: **Radio and religion: a case of difference and diversity.** In: Liz Gunner; Dina Ligaga; Dumisani Moyo (eds.): Radio in Africa: publics, cultures, communities. Johannesburg: Wits University Press, 2011, p. 208-222
subjects: religious radio programmes; Catholic radio programmes; Muslim radio broadcasting; Radio Veritas <Johannesburg, South Africa>; Radio Islam <South Africa> - South Africa

36. Dorothea E. Schulz: **Equivocal resonances: Islamic revival and female radio 'preachers' in urban Mali.** In: Liz Gunner; Dina Ligaga; Dumisani Moyo (eds.): Radio in Africa: publics, cultures, communities. Johannesburg: Wits University Press, 2011, p. 63-80
subjects: Muslim radio broadcasting; female media producers; women's radio programmes - Mali

AMERICAS & CARIBBEAN

37. Henrique de Freitas Lima (ed.): **Mutirão de Cultura América Latina e Caribe. Fevereiro 2010, PUCRS, Brasil.** Porto Alegre (Brazil): Conferencia Episcopal Latinoamericana (CELAM); Conferência Nacional dos Bispos do Brasil (CNBB); OCLACC, 2011, 235 p.
subjects: politics and media; media economics; Catholic Church and communication; intercultural dialogue - Latin America - seminar / conference report

ASIA & PACIFIC

38. Dwight H. Friesen: **How Karunamayudu (1978) became an evangelistic tool: implications for understanding evangelicals and media.** In: Exchange: Journal of Missiological and Ecumenical Research, vol. 41, nr. 2, 2012, p. 120-143

It has not been uncommon in the history of Jesus in film for commercial movies of Jesus' life to be conscripted for Christian evangelism around the world. Cecil B. DeMille's *The King of Kings* (1927), John Krish and Peter Sykes' *Jesus* (1979), better known today as *The Jesus Film*, and Mel Gibson's *The Passion of the Christ* (2004) are but three notable examples. Each of those movies, however, was first produced in America for American audiences. In the case of *Karunamayudu* (1978), a Telugu commercial movie of Jesus' life, the target audience was South Indian viewers raised on a steady diet of mythological and social films and immersed in a pluralistic religious environment unlike any Western society at the time. In this essay I explain how and why this film, with its unique production history, was co-opted by evangelicals for Christian witness in India. (source: abstract)

39. John Mansford Prior: **Open and closed communicating networks: sectarian and liberal Muslim movements in Indonesia.** In: Religion and Social Communication (Bangkok), vol. 10, nr. 1, 2012, p. 19-38

subjects: Islam and communication; networks - Indonesia

40. Philip Cass: **Fr Francis Mihalic and Wantok niuspepa in Papua New Guinea.** In: Pacific Journalism Review, vol. 17, nr. 1, 2011, p. 210-226

Papua New Guinea's Tok Pisin language newspaper *Wantok*, founded in 1969, is one of the publishing icons of the South Pacific. Drawing on interviews with Fr Francis Mihalic and Bishop Leo Arkfeld made in the early 1990s, a manuscript history of the early days of the *Wantok*, written by Mihalic, and material drawn from the archives in the Society of the Divine Word's mother house in Mt Hagen, this article seeks to present a picture of a man who was at once a priest, a publisher, a propagandist, a linguist, a lecturer and often a cause of bewilderment to the very bishops whose work he was supposed to be doing. While acknowledging Mihalic's role as the creator of *Wantok*, it places the emergence of the newspaper within an historical, educational, religious and social framework that shows it emerging and growing in response to several broad trends. (source: abstract)

http://www.pjreview.info/sites/default/files/articles/pdfs/PJR_17_1_11_13.wantok%20niuspepa_cass_pp210-226.pdf

41. Gabriel Htun Myint: **Towards renewed pastoral communication strategies for the church in Myanmar in view of Radio Veritas Asia.** Manila, Philippines: University of Santo Tomas, Faculty of Sacred Theology, M.A. Thesis, 2011, 259 p.

subjects: communication / media pastoral; National Catholic communication offices & commissions; Catholic radio programmes; Radio Veritas Asia - Myanmar / Burma

EUROPE

42. Mihaela-Simona Apostol: **Pilgrimage phenomenon in the new context of post-communist Romanian media.** In: ESSACHESS. Journal for Communication Studies, vol. 4, nr. 8, 2011, p. 127-143

Twenty years after the fall of communism in Romania, there are two main pilgrimages that dominate the Orthodox religious environment: the pilgrimage to Saint Parascheva of Iasi and the pilgrimage to Saint Dumitru cel Nou, Basarabov in Bucharest. These two pilgrimages are practiced in old sacred centres with a long tradition and with their own unique identity. The objective of this article is focused on how the mass media understands and relates to the religious phenomenon and the way that journalists

depict the image of the pilgrimages in the published articles. The study investigates the articles published in newspapers during the period 1990-2010 and frames the information according to the existing interest areas.

<http://essachess.com/index.php/ics/article/download/131/113>

MIDDLE EAST / WESTERN ASIA & NORTHERN AFRICA

43. M. Alwi Dahlan: **New media and Islam**. In: Sundeep R. Muppidi (eds.): *Asian communication handbook*. Singapore: Asian Media Information and Communication Centre (AMIC); Nanyang Technological University, Wee Kim Wee School of Communication and Information (WKWSCI-NTU), 2012, p. 35-46

subjects: Islam and communication; social media

44. Khaled Hroub (ed.): **Religious broadcasting in the Middle East**. New York: Columbia University Press, 2012, xvi + 348 p.

Contents: Religious broadcasting: beyond the innocence of political indifference / Khaled Hroub -- Religious broadcasting on mainstream channels: Al Jazeera, MBC and Dubai / Mohammad Ayish -- 'Pure' Salafi broadcasting: Al-Majd channel (Saudi Arabia) / Abeer AlNajjar -- 'Modern' Salafi broadcasting: Iqra' Channel (Saudi Arabia) / Ehab Galal -- Al Nas Satellite Channel: overview, content analysis, preachers / Juman Quneis -- 'Modern' preachers: strategies and mixed discourses / Olfa Tantawi -- Women preachers: broadcasting platforms and evolving agendas / Gihan Abou Zeid -- Religious broadcasting and the sectarian divide in Iraq / Rafid Fadhli Ali -- Walking a tightrope: Jewish religious broadcasting in Israeli television; the cases of the Public Channel and the Hidabroot Channel / Yoni Mandel and Ilan Manor -- Christian broadcasting: a critical assessment / Sameh Fawzy -- Al-Manar TV and the Islamic sphere in Lebanon: an evolving agenda / Farah Dakhllallah -- Hamas broadcasting: Al-aqsa Channel in Gaza / Atef Alshaer -- 'Islamic' media, democracy and the Akp rule in Turkey / Ayla Gol.

45. Gé M. Speelman: **Iranian religious film and inter-religious understanding**. In: *Exchange: Journal of Missiological and Ecumenical Research*, vol. 41, nr. 2, 2012, p. 165-198

The article deals with two recent Iranian films, *al-Masih* (Teh Messiah) by Nader Talebzadeh and *Maryam al-Muqaddasah* (Holy Mary) by Shahriar Bahrani. Both movies are about religious characters shared by Islam and Christianity: Zechariah, Mary and Jesus. The article explores the way the filmmakers have made use of both Islamic and non-Islamic sources to tell their story, and it analyses the stylistic and narrative means they have employed. Are these films contributing to the mutual religious understanding of Christians and Muslims? If so, how? And if not, why not? (source: abstract)

Community Media

GENERAL & INTERNATIONAL

46. Jane Sasseen: **The video revolution**. Washington DC: Center for International Media Assistance (CIMA), 2012, 43 p.

Citizen journalists across the globe are using blogs, Twitter, Facebook, YouTube, and other new tools to spread articles, blog posts, videos, and photos of news happening in their countries. The new video journalists use these broader tools as well, taking full advantage of social media to share their videos and tell their stories to a wider audience. This report traces the dramatic rise in the use of crowd-sourced video and examines how this is affecting the international news media landscape. It offers recommendations for the media development community for harnessing the power—while mitigating the dangers—of citizen-shot video. (source: CIMA website)

<http://cima.ned.org/sites/default/files/Video%20revolution%20FINAL.pdf>

47. **Impact: a practical guide to evaluating community information projects**. Miami: Knight Foundation, 2011, 37 p.

This guide will take you through the essential steps for designing an evaluation of your community information project. These steps explain what to do and consider at different stages of the evaluation process: 1. Describe your project and identify your target audience. 2. Identify the evaluation's purpose and key questions. 3. Design the evaluation using effective methods. 4. Communicate and report the evaluation findings to make decisions and take action. We have included tips, tools and examples from community information projects that are currently being implemented by several grantees of the John S. and James L. Knight Foundation's Community Information Challenge (KCIC). (source: introduction, p. 4)

http://www.knightfoundation.org/media/uploads/publication_pdfs/Impact-a-guide-to-Evaluating-Community-Info-Projects.pdf

AFRICA, SUB-SAHARAN

48. **The Dimitra community listeners' clubs on the move**. In: *Dimitra Newsletter*, nr. 22, 2012, p. 3-10

In Niger and the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), the rate at which listeners' clubs are being formed and the fact that the approach is now being reproduced in various settings are indications of the success of this strategy and the extent to which it is proving sustainable. In South Kivu, for example, a new formula has been tested with excellent results: the introduction of Farmer Field and Life Schools has been supported by existing community listeners' clubs. In addition, a process for evaluating the impact of the clubs has revealed an unexpected but promising factor: the improved capacity of club members to engage in more formal rural structures. In this sense, the clubs are paving the way for greater participation of women in producers' organizations and rural cooperatives. The success of the clubs has led to the setting up of new projects in Burundi, Senegal, Mauritania and the DRC (Oriental Province). At the request of various organizations and agencies, FAO-Dimitra is helping to implement these projects based on gender sensitive participatory methodologies that are flexible and well adapted, with a goal that remains unchanged: the empowerment of men and women in a rural environment. (source: editorial, p. 2)

<http://www.fao.org/docrep/016/ap542e/ap542e.pdf>

49. Peter da Costa: **The growing pains of community radio in Africa: emerging lessons towards sustainability**. In: *Glocal Times*, nr. 17-18, 2012, 13 p.

Community radio is considered as an intervention strategy of choice for deepening participation and community ownership. Donors have funded a proliferation of community radio projects in the Global South, prompted by stories attesting to the power of radio as a tool for social change. The evidence suggests that beyond empowering communities, community radio can catalyse behaviour change and impact positively on wider development outcomes. In practice, the record has been mixed, with sustainability a critical challenge. A recent evaluation found that radio stations created through top-down initiatives tend not to survive when external funding dries up. Where such stations do survive, their purpose often becomes different from what was originally intended. Only in a handful of cases have previously aid-dependent radio stations become sustainable. Informed by insights from practitioners, and evaluation reports and scholarly literature, this article draws some emerging lessons. (source: abstract)

<http://ojs.ub.gu.se/ojs/index.php/gt/article/view/1296>

50. Akpojivi Ufuoma: **Community radio regulation and its challenges in Ghana**. In: *Journal of African Media Studies*, vol. 4, nr. 2, 2012, p. 193-207

The emergence of community radio in Ghana's media sphere has changed the political economy of communications in Ghana. The participatory platform of the medium has led to citizens' empowerment and facilitated the political, economic and social development of this new democracy. Marginalized communities are now able to question policies. The views expressed during these participatory programmes like live phone-in have helped to promote accountability and transparency within government circles and the corporate world. However, concerns have been raised over the serious allegations and mischievous remarks made on community radio stations and how they can be regulated. This article shall argue that the complex and intricate nature of the regulatory mechanism and the conceptualization of community radio have made it difficult for the regulatory body, National Media Commission (NMC) to regulate the community radio. Seeing that Ghana is a multi-ethnic state, her democracy may be endangered if the content from community radio stations which could heat up the polity is not regulated. (source: abstract)

51. Franz Krüger: **News broadcasting on South African community radio: in search of new public spheres**. In: *Ecquid Novi: African Journalism Studies*, vol. 32, nr. 3, 2011, p. 61-79

The South African community station movement, consisting now of around 100 such stations, situates itself explicitly in the international tradition of alternative, grassroots and (in some cases) radical media. The stations aspire - and are mandated to - cater for poor and marginalised communities, often left out of the information mainstream. Created as part of the democratisation process of the mid-1990s, the establishment of the sector represents a conscious attempt to broaden the Habermasian public sphere in South Africa, to improve opportunities for marginalised communities to participate in public discussion, and to build local identities in a range of ways. This article describes the way these stations are meeting their mandate in one area, news broadcasting, where they set out to cover events of particular interest to their communities. It presents a detailed analysis of the extent to which their news bulletins cover local stories, are generated by the stations themselves and use audio material. It also looks at staffing and resourcing, organisational challenges and values. On the basis of empirical research conducted at some 13 radio stations in and around Johannesburg, using methods that include content analysis, interview and observation, the findings indicate that community stations are generally failing to meet their mandate in the

critical area of providing original, local news. (source: abstract)
<http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/pdf/10.1080/02560054.2011.621299>

AMERICAS & CARIBBEAN

52. Nils Brock, Andreas Behn: **Infoblätter Community Radio: Brasilien**. Berlin: Nachrichtenpool Lateinamerika (npla), 2012, 9 p.

subjects: community radio - Brazil

http://www.npla.de/images/Community_Medien/Infoblatt_Community_Radios_Brasilien.pdf

53. Juan Ortega Fuentes (eds.): **La disputa por la palabra: comunicación popular alternativa**. Santiago de Chile: Educación y Comunicaciones (ECO), 2012, 178 p. (Colección 30 años; 6)

En este volumen se presentan algunos fragmentos de la historia de acompañamiento de importantes agrupaciones que han hecho suya la defensa del derecho a la comunicación. Es el caso de la Red de Prensa Popular en la década de los 80, la Asociación Nacional de Radios Populares, ANARAP, en los años 90, la Asociación Nacional de Radios Comunitarias, ANARCICH y hasta hoy con una activa participación en la Red de Medios de los Pueblos y el capítulo chileno de la Asociación Mundial de Radios Comunitarias AMARC. La intención de este volumen es volver sobre importantes textos y artículos que forman parte del patrimonio histórico de ECO en el campo de la comunicación. (fuente: prólogo, p. 8)

subjects: alternative communication; community radio - Chile

54. Kathrin Zeiske: **Infoblätter Community Radio: Honduras**. Berlin: Nachrichtenpool Lateinamerika (npla), 2012, 8 p.

subjects: community radio - Honduras

http://www.npla.de/images/Community_Medien/Infoblatt_Community_Radios_Honduras.pdf

55. Clemencia Rodríguez: **Citizens' media against armed conflict: disrupting violence in Colombia**. Minneapolis: University of Minnesota Press, 2011, 328 p.

Contents: Life at the crossfire: an introduction to Colombia's violence and its context -- Drugs, violence, and the media of the people in the Colombian Amazon -- Nation-building, one voice at a time: citizens' communication in Montes de María -- Radio, resistance, and war in Magdalena Medio -- Media pioneers respond to armed conflict -- The doing is everything! Toward a theory of citizens' media in contexts of war.

ASIA & PACIFIC

56. Amin Al Rasheed (comp.): **Community radio directory in Bangladesh**. Dhaka: Bangladesh NGOs Network for Radio and Communication (BNNRC), 2012, 48 p.

subjects: community radio - Bangladesh - directory

<http://www.scribd.com/doc/116034307/Community-Radio-Directory-in-Bangladesh>

57. Lei Guo: **Collaborative efforts: an exploratory study of citizen media in China**. In: *Global Media and Communication*, vol. 8, nr. 2, 2012, p. 135-155

In the field of citizen media research, considerably less attention has been paid to countries other than the US and those in Western Europe. This article is a case study that focuses on citizen media in Beijing – specifically, the Dazhalan [participatory video] project. Combining in-depth interviews and textual analysis, the article demonstrates the uniqueness of citizen media under China's state-party media system. The article also suggests that it was the collaboration among ordinary citizens, professionals and journalists that made it possible for citizen media to influence the mainstream media frame-building process. (source: abstract)

58. **Ground realities: community radio in India**. New Delhi: UNESCO, 2011, 75 p.

subjects: community radio; community radio management - India - training materials

http://maraa.in/wp-content/uploads/2012/08/Maara_inside-pages.pdf

59. **National consultation on community radio policy**. New Delhi: UNESCO, 2011, 130 p.

Contents: Concept, Aims and Objectives -- Inaugural Session -- Day 1: Session 1: Review of Community Radio Policy -- Session 2: Community Radio on the Ground: 'On

Air' experiences -- Day 2: Session 4: Broadcasting Technology and Infrastructure -- Session 5: Financial and Social Sustainability -- Session 6: Community Radio and Other Development Concerns -- Session 7: Capacity Building and Knowledge Sharing -- Day 3: Session 8: Role of Government and other International Agencies -- Session 9: Valedictory Session -- Annexures: Abbreviations -- Agenda -- Report -- 'On Air': A Comparative Study of Four Community Radio Stations in India / Vinod Pavarala, Kanchan K. Malik, Vasuki Belavadi -- Working Papers by Community Radio Forum: Review of Community Radio Policy / Vinod Pavarala, Stalin K, Sajan Venniyoor -- Sustainability of Community Radio / Arti Jaiman, Stalin K, Ashish Sen -- Broadcasting Technology and Infrastructure / N. Ramakrishnan, Hemant Babu, Aaditeshwar Seth, Vasuki Belavadi -- Capacity Building and Knowledge Sharing / Ekta Mittal, Rajen Varada, Ram Bhat -- Papers Presented by Panellists: Response to the Issue of Sustainability / David Melzer -- Knowledge Sharing and Capacity Building for Development Education / Ian Pringle -- Broadcast Technology and Infrastructure / H. O. Srivastava -- Community Radio Station - An Appraisal and Demystification of the Technical Issues / R.Narasimha Swamy -- Community Radio and Development Concerns / Steve Buckley -- Listening to Ordinary Voices / Jo Tacchi -- Capacity Building and Knowledge Sharing in Community Radio / Kalinga Seneviratne.
<http://unesdoc.unesco.org/images/0021/002128/212875e.pdf>

Conflicts, Peace & Media

GENERAL & INTERNATIONAL

60. Irwin Cotler: **State-sanctioned incitement to genocide: the responsibility to prevent**. In: Michael Herz; Peter Molnar (eds.): *The content and context of hate speech: rethinking regulation and responses*. Cambridge; New York: Cambridge University Press, 2012, p. 430-455

subjects: hate speech; government communication strategies; defamation legislation; transnational communication regulation / legislation - Rwanda; Iran

61. Michael Herz, Peter Molnar (eds.): **The content and context of hate speech: rethinking regulation and responses**. Cambridge; New York: Cambridge University Press, 2012, xxiv + 544 p.

Contents: Interview with Robert Post -- Is there a case for banning hate speech? -- Hate speech -- Interview with Kenan Malik -- Hate speech and the demos -- On American hate speech law -- Social epistemology, holocaust denial, and the post-millian calculus -- Denying experience: holocaust denial and the free speech theory of the state -- What's wrong with defamation of religion? -- Responding to "hate speech" with art, education, and the imminent danger test -- Reconceptualizing counterspeech in hate-speech policy (with a focus on Australia) -- Hate speech and self-restraint -- Hate speech in constitutional jurisprudence: a comparative analysis -- One step beyond hate speech: post-soviet regulation of "extremist" and "terrorist" speech in the media -- Hate speech and comprehensive forms of life -- Hate speech and political legitimacy -- Reply to Jeremy Waldron -- Waldron, Machiavelli, and hate speech -- Shielding marginalized groups from verbal assaults without abusing hate speech laws -- Interview with Nadine Strossen -- Interview with Theodore Shaw -- Does international law provide for consistent rules on hate speech? -- State-sanctioned incitement to genocide: the responsibility to prevent -- A survey and critical analysis of council of Europe strategies for countering "Hate speech" -- The American convention on human rights: regulation of hate speech and similar expression -- Orbiting hate: satellite transponders and free expression.

62. Toby Mendel: **Does international law provide for consistent rules on hate speech?** In: Michael Herz; Peter Molnar (eds.): *The content and context of hate speech: rethinking regulation and responses*. Cambridge; New York: Cambridge University Press, 2012, p. 417-429

subjects: hate speech; defamation legislation; transnational communication regulation / legislation

63. Monroe E. Price: **Global media policy and crisis states**. In: Robin Mansell; Marc Raboy (eds.): *The handbook of global media and communication policy*. Malden, MA: Wiley-Blackwell, 2011, p. 180-191

subjects: media in (post-) conflict areas; media regulation in conflict areas; media assistance: (post-) conflict countries

64. Sverker Finnström: **KONY 2012, military humanitarianism, and the magic of occult economies.** In: Africa Spectrum, vol. 47, nr. 2-3, 2012, p. 127-135

The global success of the film KONY 2012 by Invisible Children, Inc., manifests far greater magical powers than those of Joseph Kony and his ruthless Lord's Resistance Army, which it portrays. The most prominent feature of the Invisible Children lobby is the making and constant remaking of a master narrative that depoliticizes and dehistoricizes a murky reality of globalized war into an essentialized black-and-white story. The magic of such a digestible storyline, with Ugandan rebel leader Joseph Kony as a global poster boy for evil personified, not only plays into the hands of the oppressive Ugandan government but has also become handy for the US armed forces as they seek to increase their presence on the African continent. As the US-led war on terror is renewed and expanded, Invisible Children's humanitarian slogan, "Stop at nothing", has proven to be exceptionally selective, manifesting the occult economy of global activism that calls for military interventions. (source: abstract)

<http://hup.sub.uni-hamburg.de/giga/afsp/article/view/554/552>

65. Elizabeth Goodfriend: **Peacebuilding and public service media: lessons from Star Radio and media development in Liberia.** London: London School of Economics and Political Science (LSE), 2012, 39 p. (MEDIA@LSE Electronic MSc Dissertation Series)

Star Radio, one of Liberia's leading nationally broadcast radio stations, went off-air at the end of 2010 following a staff strike. Started as an international project with funding from international donors, the station did not have the capacity to compete in a challenging market when donor funding stopped; financial problems were what ultimately resulted in the staff grievances. Staff perceptions that the station's management lacked independence, however, prolonged the stand-off, which proved impossible for the station to overcome. In uncovering these dynamics and exploring Star's role in the media landscape, this study highlights a number of important issues about media development in post-conflict countries. As a review of the current literature about media development reveals, the liberal democratic principles upon which media development was founded often lead to prioritizing support for both local and private media. In contexts of peacebuilding, however, both national and public service-style media may be of critical importance to the concurrent state-building and nationbuilding exercises. Using interviews to understand the issues that led to Star Radio's closure, this study argues that it may be impossible for stations attempting to provide national public service to be either fully commercial or partially state-financed. In such cases, it is important for all actors to prioritize the value of public service-style media, rather than focusing on a debate between the value of the two business models: private- versus public-sector media. Delinking the concept of public service from public sector and embedding media development needs within broader national development strategies may allow media development and development actors to identify more creative approaches to supporting public service-style media. (source: abstract)

<http://www2.lse.ac.uk/media@lse/research/mediaWorkingPapers/MScDissertationSeries/2011/70.pdf>

66. Yared Legesse Mengistu: **Shielding marginalized groups from verbal assaults without abusing hate speech laws.** In: Michael Herz; Peter Molnar (eds.): The content and context of hate speech: rethinking regulation and responses. Cambridge; New York: Cambridge University Press, 2012, p. 352-277

There is immense difficulty in regulating hate speech on the ground of ethnicity when ethnicity is a prime vehicle for political organization and mobilization. On the one hand, substantive (real) equality demands that certain marginalized ethnic groups be shielded from hate speech in order to have any chance of successfully renegotiating and reclaiming the places they have lost in the society. On the other hand, hate speech regulation should not be used as a pretext for perpetuation of ethnic hierarchies and criminalization of dissent. If the solution is not clear, the Ethiopian example at least casts light on the curious tension between the two sides of the equality paradox. (source: conclusion p. 377)

67. Mel Bunce: **The new foreign correspondent at work: local-national 'stringers' and the global news coverage of conflict in Darfur.** Oxford: Reuters Institute for the Study of Journalism, 2011, 36 p.

Explores the role played by local-nationals in covering the crisis for global audiences and how these journalists differed from the traditional, Western-born foreign correspondents who worked alongside them ... They worked in greater fear of the government of Sudan, and they had a different understanding of their role as journalists which, importantly, did not include a strong sense of their work as 'watchdog journalism'. The content analysis confirms that these differences matter; local stringers

produced news that was significantly less critical in tone, presented fewer competing viewpoints, and privileged the government of Sudan's position. (source: executive summary)

http://reutersinstitute.politics.ox.ac.uk/fileadmin/documents/Publications/Working_Papers/The_new_foreign_correspondent_at_work.pdf

68. David Smith: **Radio in zones of conflict: abnormal measures for abnormal circumstances.** In: Liz Gunner; Dina Ligaga; Dumisani Moyo (eds.): Radio in Africa: publics, cultures, communities. Johannesburg: Wits University Press, 2011, p. 256-269

A radio station for Somalis, by Somalis and about Somalis went on air on 1 March 2010. Radio Bar-Kulan ('meeting place' in Somali) uses FM, short wave, satellite and the internet to ensure that access is available to all who want it. The history of the station has its roots in peacekeeping. The success of another radio service [Radio Okapi in DRC] helped convince the people with money that perhaps Somalia needed similar treatment. Bar-Kulan is still very much a work in progress. It was born out of need and developed through compromise. I am a director of the implementing agency for Bar-Kulan and I cannot overemphasize the importance of radio in a society that is in conflict and is overwhelmingly oral. (source: introduction)

69. Scott Straus: **What is the relationship between hate radio and violence? Rethinking Rwanda's 'Radio Mancheté'.** In: Liz Gunner; Dina Ligaga; Dumisani Moyo (eds.): Radio in Africa: publics, cultures, communities. Johannesburg: Wits University Press, 2011, p. 83-101

subjects: conflicts, peace & radio; hate speech; extremist media; Radio-Télévision Libre des Milles Collines (RTL) - Rwanda

AMERICAS & CARIBBEAN

70. Vania Sandoval Arenas: **Cubrir conflictos, lo más peligroso para el periodismo.** In: Medios a la vista 2: análisis sobre el derecho a la información y la comunicación y el periodismo en Bolivia 2009-2011. La Paz: Fundación UNIR; Observatorio Nacional de Medios (ONADEM), 2011, p. 239-248

subjects: media coverage of conflicts; violence against journalists / media personnel - Bolivia

ASIA & PACIFIC

71. Kristin Skare Orgeret, Hilol Sobhan: **The BDR mutiny in Bangladeshi media: from a 'proletarian revolution' to a 'brutal massacre'.** In: conflict & communication online, vol. 11, nr. 1, 2012, 16 p.

The article analyses the media coverage of the BDR mutiny in Bangladesh, February 2009. In examining journalistic processes and how the Bangladeshi media reported the violent conflict, the article looks at how the approaches of peace journalism can be used in actual conflict reporting. Through a combination of methods the article discusses the dominant trends in the news coverage of the mutiny. Studying three newspapers' coverage in detail, it was found that nearly two-thirds of the news reports reduced conflicts to force and violence, while one-third had a 'peace frame'. Interestingly all the editorials analyzed had a 'peace frame'. Presenting excerpts from interviews with journalists and editors, the article talks to the discussion about how journalists and editors themselves interpret, accept or challenge the process of conflict reporting. (source: abstract)

http://www.cco.regener-online.de/2012_1/pdf/ogeret-sobhan.pdf

EUROPE

72. Andrei Richter: **One step beyond hate speech: post-Soviet regulation of "extremist" and "terrorist" speech in the media.** In: Michael Herz; Peter Molnar (eds.): The content and context of hate speech: rethinking regulation and responses. Cambridge; New York: Cambridge University Press, 2012, p. 290-305

subjects: hate speech; extremist media; defamation legislation; freedom of expression - Russia

73. Judith Daemberg: **Middle East conflict 2.0: Israelis and Palestinians between virtual conflict and online peace.** In: KAS International Reports, nr. 11, 2012, p. 6-20

The ongoing conflict between Israel and the Palestinians is increasingly being played out in parallel on the internet. Recently, a great deal of media attention has been devoted to a series of spectacular hacker attacks that caused dozens of Israeli and Palestinian websites to crash, including those of the secret service agencies Mossad and Shin Bet. However, for Israelis and Palestinians who are willing to participate in dialogue, the internet also offers much needed opportunities for contact and the peaceful exchange of ideas. (source: p. 6)

<http://www.kas.de/wf/en/33.32763/>

74. Sidin Ahmad Ishak, Yakubu Ozohu-Suleiman: **War journalism and the Israel/Palestine zero-index shift hypothesis.** In: Global Media Journal - Mediterranean Edition, vol. 8, nr. 1, 2012

This article examines how war journalism has shaped knowledge production on media coverage of the Israeli-Palestinian conflict, and how its discontent underscores the need for a shift to peace correspondence in the conflict. The article essentially relies on existing empirical literature on media coverage of the conflict, dating from early 1960s. Evidences from other conflict environments where index hypotheses produced better model than the zero-sum hypotheses for explaining media's role in conflicts were spotlighted in supporting the thesis of this article that a shift to peace correspondence in the Israeli-Palestinian conflict is possible with continued efforts on awareness creation among professional journalists. Tracking the shift will however require that the awareness efforts be accompanied by time-series research on the indicators of war and peace journalism using Galtung's classification and other acceptable criteria. (source: abstract)

http://globalmedia.emu.edu.tr/images/stories/ALL_ARTICLES/2012/Fall/3_Sidin_Ahmad_Ishak_and_Yakubu_Ozohu-Suleiman.pdf

75. Monroe E. Price: **Orbing hate? Satellite transponders and free expression.** In: Michael Herz; Peter Molnar (eds.): The content and context of hate speech: rethinking regulation and responses. Cambridge; New York: Cambridge University Press, 2012, p. 514-537

subjects: hate speech; satellite television; defamation legislation; television legislation / regulation - Middle East

Development Communication, Environmental Communication, Health Communication

GENERAL & INTERNATIONAL

76. Srinivas R. Melkote, Pradeep Krishnatray: **State of the development communication field.** In: Sundeep R. Muppidi (eds.): Asian communication handbook. Singapore: Asian Media Information and Communication Centre (AMIC); Nanyang Technological University, Wee Kim Wee School of Communication and Information (WKWSCI-NTU), 2012, p. 57-66

subjects: development communication

77. Nora Cruz Quebral: **Development communication primer.** Penang, Malaysia: Southbound, 2012, 23 p.

subjects: development communication

78. Jo Tacchi: **Digital engagement: voice and participation in development.** In: Heather A. Horst; Daniel Miller (eds.): Digital anthropology. London: Berg, 2012, p. 225-241

subjects: digital anthropology; cyber advocacy / cyber activism; communication for social change; ICT / internet project (development cooperation)

79. Stefan Weinmann, Ruta Yemane: **Behaviour change communication interventions for HIV/AIDS.** Eschborn, Germany: Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ), 2012, 6 p.

Behaviour Change Communication (BCC) interventions have variable effects on knowledge, attitudes and behaviour with regard to HIV/AIDS. Studies show that peer education is successful at increasing knowledge, increasing condom use, and providing youth with information and condoms; however, effects on primary or secondary abstinence and number of sexual partners are less encouraging. The effects of mass media campaigns with regard to perceived HIV risk and attitudes are positive, but it is unclear which factors make the campaigns effective or not. For the Join-In-Circuit there are only a few pre-post studies showing positive effects on knowledge and condom use but no solid evidence. The same is true for the Intergenerational Dialogue and community dialogues where some studies show an effect on people to discuss relevant issues and be aware of risks. We found some positive effects of entertainment education with long-term exposure being an important factor. Culture-sensitivity is important for BCCs to work. (source: key findings, p. 1)

<http://star-www.giz.de/fetch/5jom5X001I00qbG80Q/qiz2012-0189en-behaviour-change-communication.pdf>

80. **A practical guide to community video training with a focus on gender norms, gender-based violence, harmful practices, HIV/AIDS, and related issues.** Minneapolis: American Refugee Committee; New York: Communication for Change, 2011, v + 87 p.

This practical guide is based on the trainings developed for the Through Our Eyes community video project, a collaboration between the American Refugee Committee International (ARC) and Communication for Change (C4C). These workshops combine sessions on key project themes—gender norms, gender-based violence, harmful practices, HIV/AIDS, and related issues—with practical sessions on the technical and interpersonal skills needed to carry out participatory video work for social change in the community. This guide is designed as a tool for workshop facilitators and program coordinators. Facilitators with a strong understanding of participatory training methods and community-centered production will implement this training most effectively. Useful resources on both of these areas are included in Section V. (source: foreword)

http://www.ncdsv.org/images/ARC_PracticalGuideToCommunityVideoTraining_2011.pdf

81. Georg Birbaumer: **Extensión, comunicación y desarrollo rural: lineamientos para una extensión rural eficaz.**

Asunción, Paraguay: Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ), 2011, 277 p.

Este es un libro que abarca diferentes enfoques, modalidades y metodologías de extensión de ayer, de hoy, con visión de futuro. Hace revivir la teoría de difusión de innovaciones y el proceso de innovación-decisión. Además, hace mención a metodologías y medios tradicionales de extensión como visitas a finca, reuniones grupales, giras, días de campo, radio y televisión así como a las modernas tecnologías de la información y la comunicación (TICs). En la parte final del libro y en sus anexos, se da atención especial a la evaluación económica y social de sistemas de Extensión Rural, con énfasis especial en el Proyecto "Manejo Sostenible de Recursos Naturales", que ejecuta el Ministerio de Agricultura y Ganadería del Paraguay con la Cooperación Técnica y Financiera de la República Federal de Alemania. (fuente: presentación, p. 13)

subjects: agricultural information & extension; rural development; rural communication - Paraguay

<http://star-www.giz.de/fetch/2wcQo002X0Z0001gJP/qiz2012-0245es-extension-ruralL.pdf>

82. Lauren Goodsmith, Angela Acosta: **Community video for social change: a toolkit.** Minneapolis: American Refugee Committee; New York: Communication for Change, 2011, vi + 100 p.

Grounded in theory and best practices gained from over 35 years of implementation, community-based participatory video has become a powerful tool for development and social change worldwide. Applicable across all program sectors, it has strengthened awareness-raising and advocacy around issues as diverse as democracy and governance, community health, hygiene and sanitation, human rights, and HIV/AIDS, to name but a few. Participatory video builds community members' decision-making and mobilization capacities in ways that strengthen program activities and help partner organizations respond appropriately to local needs ... Since its inception in 2006 at Lainé refugee camp in Guinea, under a grant from the U.S. State Department's Bureau of Population, Refugees and Migration (BPRM), Through Our Eyes has spread to five other country sites, including post-conflict regions and refugee camps. Teams composed of community members in Liberia, Uganda, Sudan, Thailand, and Rwanda create videos using low-cost, portable equipment. Their productions examine different forms of violence and their causes, and present models of change made credible by their rich grounding in the local context. Community screenings trigger in-depth discussions on responses, resources, and alternatives to violence. At each stage, men, women, boys, and girls collaborate, reflect, and problem-solve together in ways that challenge gender biases and build new models of interaction ... Part 1 reviews these

critical concerns within the context of crisis and conflict-affected settings. Part 2 outlines participatory communication principles and approaches, as well as challenges in addressing sensitive issues within programs supporting social and behavior change. Part 3 focuses on the uses of participatory, community-based video in development and humanitarian settings. Part 4 delineates steps in planning and designing a community video project. Part 5 focuses on implementation, ongoing support, and ways of integrating community video activities into broader program work within an organization or program. Part 6 addresses issues of program quality and sustainability. Part 7 provides recommendations for monitoring and evaluation. Part 8 suggests opportunities for sharing experiences, and offers some of principle lessons learned by the Through Our Eyes teams. Resource materials are provided in the Annexes. (source: introduction, p. iv-v)

http://www.ncdsv.org/images/ARC_CommunityVideoProjectSocialChangeToolkit_2011.pdf

83. Linje Manyozo: **Rethinking communication for development policy: some considerations.** In: Robin Mansell; Marc Raboy (eds.): *The handbook of global media and communication policy.* Malden, MA: Wiley-Blackwell, 2011, p. 319-335

subjects: development communication; media assistance; communication policies; UNESCO; Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)

AFRICA, SUB-SAHARAN

84. Anna Godfrey, Miriam Burton, Emily LeRoux-Rutledge: **"Africa talks climate": comparing audience understandings of climate change in ten African countries.** In: Ingrid Volkmer (ed.): *Handbook of global media research.* Hoboken, N.J.: Wiley-Blackwell, 2012, p. 504-520

subjects: climate & climate change; public opinion; climate change reporting - Sub-Saharan Africa - interviews / surveys

85. Victor N. Gomia: **Mobilizing the hordes: radio drama as development theatre in Sub-Saharan Africa.** Bamenda: Langaa Research & Publishing, 2012, xvi + 277 p.

subjects: radio fiction / drama; edutainment radio programmes; theatre for development - Africa; Cameroon - case studies

86. Linje Manyozo: **People's radio: communicating change across Africa.** Penang, Malaysia: Southbound, 2012, xxi + 351 p. (Communication for development and social change series)

The author discusses the challenges of using radio as a tool for community engagement in development. It examines specific case studies from the African continent. The book also considers the different ways governments, organizations, broadcasters and communities can use radio networks as instruments of participatory knowledge production, exchange and utilization so as to bring about change and development. Thus, this book is relevant to global discourses on communication and development. It demonstrates how elusive participation can become if implemented without adequate consideration of power relationships within indigenous and local knowledge systems. It proposes that more effective radio for development initiatives should be built on participatory action research, local communication needs, and indigenous knowledge systems. Effective radio should rely on relevant broadcasting technology and infrastructure, and designed to operate independently of donor funds. (source: back cover)

Chapter 1 Online: <http://www.southbound.com.my/SBPeoplesRadioChapter1.htm>

87. Gerry Power, Samia Khatun, Klara Debeljak: **"Citizen access to information": capturing the evidence across Zambia, Ghana and Kenya.** In: Ingrid Volkmer (ed.): *Handbook of global media research.* Hoboken, N.J.: Wiley-Blackwell, 2012, p. 245-275

In this chapter, we argue that citizen access to information is a catalyst to the achievement of the Millenium Development Goals (MDGs) ... We examine how citizen access to information varies across a range of population sub-groups, different countries, and across a variety of topics and the extent to which access to information is related to people's health, finance, livestock, and agricultural practices. We draw on data from the AudienceScapes Research Initiative, gathered in three countries. Zambia, Ghana, and Kenya. (source: p. 245)

88. Lebo Ramafoko, Gavin Andersson, Renay Weiner: **Reality television for community development: the Kwanda Initiative**

in South Africa. [Johannesburg]: [Soul City], 2012, 14 p.

Kwanda was an innovative community development initiative of the Soul City Institute and partners. Five deprived communities were challenged to make their areas 'look better, feel better and work better' by addressing health and development issues. Responses to this challenge were documented in a 13-episode reality TV series that culminated in a viewer vote for the most successful community. The series attracted more than a million viewers on late-night television, and feedback indicated that many viewers were motivated to take action. The evaluation of the initiative led to the conclusion that Kwanda offers possibilities for using the reality TV format to foster community development and the scaling-up of development messaging. Importantly, Kwanda demonstrated that when communities organise on their own behalf, government is better able to deliver. The evaluation also raised several questions for the Kwanda partners which would need to be taken into account in future efforts. (source: abstract)

<http://www.comminit.com/clickthru/9ec438c36143321a2af21a010aa6cd16?node=9296615>

89. **Agricultural radio that works.** Ottawa, Canada: Farm Radio International, 2011, 8 p.

subjects: agricultural radio programmes; radio campaigns; audience feedback / audience participation - Sub-Saharan Africa

<http://www.farmradio.org/wp-content/uploads/Farm-Radio-Agriculture-Radio-That-Works.pdf>

90. Sheila Huggins-Rao: **Marketing on the airwaves: Marketing Information Service (MIS) and radio.** Ottawa, Canada: Farm Radio International, 2011, 63 p.

Farmers require varying marketing information, depending on their location, local market conditions, crops, production activities, and cultural practices. Radio has the capacity to reach a large audience, and can provide an integrated approach to market information, incorporating all these elements in its programming. Radio can help farmers link to new markets and buyers, strengthen their ability to negotiate prices and help them adapt crops to meet demand. Private sponsorship that emerged in response to the popularity of MIS radio programs suggests a sustainable funding model is possible. A survey of approximately 1000 household representatives living in listening communities showed that an average of 64.8% of respondents were aware of the MIS radio programs, and 84% of those who listened found the MIS radio programs to be "very useful." (source: executive summary, p. 5)

<http://www.farmradio.org/wp-content/uploads/farmradio-misreport20111.pdf>

91. Kevin Perkins, Doug Ward, Mark Leclair: **Participatory radio campaigns and food security: how radio can help farmers make informed decisions.** Ottawa, Canada: Farm Radio International, 2011, 88 p.

The African Farm Radio Research Initiative (AFRRI) was a 42-month action research project implemented by Farm Radio International (FRI) in partnership with World University Service of Canada (WUSC), and with the support of the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation. An estimated 40 million farmers in five different countries were served by the AFRRI partnership with 25 radio stations. Farmers engaged in the design and development of farm radio programming were almost 50 per cent more likely to take up agricultural practices deemed to improve their food security than passive listeners. Those in what AFRRI deemed "active listening communities" (ALCs) were 10 times more likely to adopt the practice than those farmers who had no access to the farm radio programs. Farmers demonstrated increased knowledge of agriculture innovations as a result of listening to AFRRI radio programs, with up to 96% of some radio listeners scoring at least 60% on a follow-up knowledge quiz about the promoted farm practices. ... Farmers participate in selecting the focus – or topic – of the radio campaign, choose the time of broadcast, and are intimately engaged in the ongoing development of the farm radio programming over a set number of weeks; including as central agents of the knowledge-sharing process. Lively and entertaining formats are designed to attract listeners. ... This report presents and discusses the key findings from an in-depth evaluation of 15 round-two Participatory Radio Campaigns (PRCs) – three PRCs in each of the five countries involved in AFRRI. AFRRI examined a mix of radio stations – community, associative, commercial, and state. Tools used for this evaluation included 4,500 household surveys (300 per radio station) in 90 communities, farm visits and field measurements, key informant interviews, and collection of secondary data (from other sources, such as national agricultural extension services). (source: executive summary, p. 5)

<http://www.farmradio.org/wp-content/uploads/farmradio-prcreport20111.pdf>

92. Bartholomew Sullivan: **The new age of radio: how ICTs are changing rural radio in Africa.** Ottawa, Canada: Farm Radio International, 2011, 138 p.

Low cost, modern information and communication technologies (ICTs), including mobile phones, multifunction MP3 recorders, and interactive voice response (IVR) can

dramatically increase the capacity of rural radio to help farmers improve food security in Sub-Saharan Africa. Weekly SMS alerts sent to the phones of listeners 30 minutes prior to a broadcast can boost radio campaign listenership by up to 20%. Two-thirds of partner broadcasters identified the internet as the most important ICT tool in the production of farm radio programs. Farmers who participated in the design and implementation of radio programming with the help of ICTs were four times more likely than those in passive listening communities to adopt agricultural improvements promoted on the radio. 61% of extension agents surveyed said the reach and impact of their extension work was substantially improved because they could be heard on radio programs through call-out programs. (source: executive summary, p. 5)

<http://www.farmradio.org/wp-content/uploads/farmradioictreport20111.pdf>

ASIA & PACIFIC

93. Alastair Carthew, Paul Linnarz (eds.): **Environmental journalism in Asia-Pacific**. Singapore: Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung (KAS), 2012

This publication sets out to achieve a number of objectives of importance to environmental journalism in the Asia-Pacific region. The objectives are: to identify the key environmental issues facing the Asia-Pacific region; to identify and assess journalism organizations, NGOs and others involved in environmental journalism; to identify relevant environmental institutions, journalism awards, funds and educational programs; to assess the state of environmental reporting in Asia-Pacific. (source: back cover)

http://www.kas.de/wf/doc/kas_31797-1522-1-30.pdf?120907112313

94. Kalinga Seneviratne: **Development communication: the changing technological parameters needed to address social applications**. In: Sundeep R. Muppidi (eds.): Asian communication handbook. Singapore: Asian Media Information and Communication Centre (AMIC); Nanyang Technological University, Wee Kim Wee School of Communication and Information (WKWSCI-NTU), 2012, p. 67-75

subjects: development communication; community radio; citizen / community journalism; media in disaster & humanitarian crisis management & prevention - Asia

Freedom of the Press, Media Policies, Media Legislation

GENERAL & INTERNATIONAL

95. Committee on Foreign Affairs: **Report on a digital freedom strategy in EU foreign policy**. European Parliament, Plenary Sitting, 2012, 24 p. (2012/2094-INI)

subjects: freedom of expression; internet control / censorship / filtering; internet policies, national & international; foreign policies - Europe - position paper / recommendations

<http://www.europarl.europa.eu/sides/getDoc.do?pubRef=-//EP//NONSGML+REPORT+A7-2012-0374+0+DOC+PDF+V0//EN&language=EN>

96. Karin Deutsch Karlekar, Courtney C. Radsch: **Adapting concepts of media freedom to a changing media environment: Incorporating new media and citizen journalism into the Freedom of the Press Index**. In: ESSACHESS. Journal for Communication Studies, vol. 5, nr. 1, 2012, p. 13-22

subjects: freedom of expression; social media; citizen / community journalism; communication / media indicators

<http://www.essachess.com/index.php/jcs/article/download/147/146>

97. Sanja Kelly, Sarah Cook, Mai Truong (eds.): **Freedom on the net 2012: a global assessment of internet and digital media**. Washington DC; New York: Freedom House, 2012, 657 p.

This report is the third in a series of comprehensive studies of internet freedom around the globe and covers developments in 47 countries that occurred between January 2011 and May 2012. Over 50 researchers, nearly all based in the countries they analyzed, contributed to the project by researching laws and practices relevant to the internet, testing the accessibility of select websites, and interviewing a wide range of sources. This year's findings indicate that restrictions on internet freedom in many countries have continued to grow, though the methods of control are slowly evolving,

becoming more sophisticated and less visible. Brutal attacks against bloggers, politically motivated surveillance, proactive manipulation of web content, and restrictive laws regulating speech online are among the diverse threats to internet freedom emerging over the past two years. Nevertheless, several notable victories have also occurred as a result of greater activism by civil society, technology companies, and independent courts, illustrating that efforts to advance internet freedom can yield results. (source: website Freedom House)

<http://www.freedomhouse.org/report/freedom-net/freedom-net-2012>

98. Tarlach McGonagle: **A survey and critical analysis of Council of Europe strategies for countering "hate speech"**. In: Michael Herz; Peter Molnar (eds.): The content and context of hate speech: rethinking regulation and responses. Cambridge; New York: Cambridge University Press, 2012, p. 456-498

To summarize a very expansive set of standards and concomitant strategies, it can be said that the three main prongs to the Council of Europe's approach to countering "hate speech" are: (1) the prevention / prohibition / punishment of certain types of expression (e.g., incitement to hatred, racist expression); (2) the facilitation and creation of expressive and communicative opportunities for minorities; and relatedly, (3) the promotion of tolerance, understanding, and intergroup / intercultural dialogue. By virtue of their agenda-setting and forum-providing capacities, the media are specifically implicated in many of the strategies employed, but in a way that is deferential to their operational autonomy. (source: conclusion, p. 497)

99. Andrew Puddephatt, Toby Mendel, Ben Wagner, Dixie Hawtin, Natalia Torres: **Global survey on internet privacy and freedom of expression**. Paris: UNESCO, 2012, 142 p.

This publication seeks to identify the relationship between freedom of expression and Internet privacy, assessing where they support or compete with each other in different circumstances. The publication maps out the issues in the current regulatory landscape of Internet privacy from the viewpoint of freedom of expression. It provides an overview of legal protection, self-regulatory guidelines, normative challenges, and case studies relating to the topic. (source: foreword, p. 5)

<http://global-partners.co.uk/wp-content/uploads/UNESCO-Digital-PrintsFull-.pdf>

100. Robin Mansell, Marc Raboy (eds.): **The handbook of global media and communication policy**. Malden, MA: Wiley-Blackwell, 2011, xiv + 579 p. (Global handbooks in media and communication research)

Contents: Contested Concepts: An Emerging Field -- Democratization: Policy in Practice -- Cultural Diversity: Contesting Power -- Markets and Globality -- Governance: New Policy and Research Challenges.

AFRICA, SUB-SAHARAN

101. **So this is democracy? State of media freedom in Southern Africa 2011**. Windhoek: Media Institute of Southern Africa (MISA), 2012, 214 p.

subjects: freedom of the press; media / communication control; media landscapes & media systems - Angola; Botswana; Lesotho; Malawi; Mozambique; Namibia; South Africa; Swaziland; Tanzania; Zambia; Zimbabwe - comparative analysis; country surveys

http://new.misa.org/downloads/2011/All_STID2011.pdf

102. Renaud de la Brosse, Marie-Soleil Frère: **Media regulation in sub-Saharan Africa: trends and stakes in French-speaking countries**. In: Ecquid Novi: African Journalism Studies, 2012, p. 74-92

After independence since the 1960s, the legacies and traditions in the field of media policy led African countries from the three distinct European linguistic spheres (French, English and Portuguese) to draw on the institutional models in use by the former colonial powers. Media policy is a fundamental issue for democratic consolidation, and one that has received different responses in the French - and English-speaking African public spheres. This article examines the current situation of media regulation authorities in French-speaking sub-Saharan Africa. It outlines the mission of these institutions and identifies the problems they face as they concretise the dialectic between freedom and public control in the media landscape. (source: abstract)

103. Ambroise Pierre: **South Sudan: world's youngest nation yet to embark on road to civil liberties**. Paris: Reporters Without Borders, 2012, 12 p.

subjects: freedom of the press - South Sudan

http://fr.rsf.org/IMG/pdf/report_rwb_south_sudan.pdf

104. African Communication Research, vol. 4, nr. 2: the state of media freedom in Africa. Mwanza (Tanzania): St. Augustine University, 2011, p. 221-388

Editorial: Is there progress in media freedom in Africa? / Robert A. White -- What is the state of media freedom in Tanzania? / Joseph Matumaini -- The "silences" in public debate created by lack of freedom in Kenya / Wilson Ugungu -- Nigeria's freedom of information act: Provisions, strengths, challenges / Ayobami Ojebode -- State of media freedom in Malawi / Peter Mhagama and Maclan Kanyang'wa -- The struggle for media freedom in Cote d'Ivoire / Celestin Gnonzion -- Newspapers coverage of corruption issues in Nigeria / Nicholas S. Iwokwagh and Herbert E. Batta -- Talking health: HIV/AIDS in Kenyan "toons" / Levi Obonyo -- Liberian pastors' communication about sexual behaviour and HIV/AIDS / Nancy Akinyi Booker, Kristin Leigh Davis and Ann Neville Miller

<http://ccms.ukzn.ac.za/images/ACR/freedom%20of%20media%20-%20final%20-%20pdf%20-%20jan%203.pdf>

105. From watchdog to lapdog? The impact of government intimidation on the public watchdog performance of peace media in processes of democratisation. London: London School of Economics and Political Science, Department of Media and Communications, 2011, 36 p. (MEDIA@LSE Electronic MSc Dissertation Series)

The article explores the case of Radio Ndeke Luka, a UN-backed peace radio in the Central African Republic. It investigates whether government intimidation influences the radio's public watchdog role and, if so, in what ways and to what extent, and whether and how the support of a European NGO and the UN influence the impact of the intimidation. The conceptual framework for framing these questions is established by applying the media watchdog theory to processes of democratisation and interweaving it with peace-oriented media and Althusserian theory. The empirical data are gained through twelve semi-structured individual telephone interviews with journalists, an editorial delegate, local civil society representatives, a former diplomat and the Central African Minister of Justice. The study shows that government intimidation does not transform Radio Ndeke Luka into a lapdog but significantly reduces its bite. It is argued that protecting journalists from intimidation so that they can best act as watchdogs not only requires long-term efforts to change cultures and systems that breed press violence, but also necessitates new approaches that may lead to faster and smaller scale results. (source: abstract)

<http://www2.lse.ac.uk/media@lse/research/mediaWorkingPapers/MScDissertationSeries/2010/2nd/Spiess.pdf>

106. Ruth Teer-Tomaselli: Legislation, regulation, and management in the South African broadcasting landscape: a case study of the South African Broadcasting Corporation. In: Robin Mansell; Marc Raboy (eds.): The handbook of global media and communication policy. Malden, MA: Wiley-Blackwell, 2011, p. 414-431

subjects: media legislation & regulation; public service broadcasting regulation; South African Broadcasting Corporation (SABC) - South Africa

AMERICAS & CARIBBEAN

107. Tightening the grip: concentration and abuse of power in Chávez's Venezuela. [New York]: Human Rights Watch, 2012, 133 p.

The human rights situation in Venezuela has become more precarious since 2008, when Human Rights Watch released its last report on Venezuela, A Decade Under Chávez. The pro-Chávez majority in the National Assembly has passed legislation expanding the government's powers to limit free speech and to punish its critics. The Supreme Court—packed with Chávez supporters in 2004 and re-packed in 2010—has openly rejected its role as an independent check on presidential power, while joining with the president in dismissing the authority of the Inter-American system of human rights. The accumulation of power in the executive, the removal of institutional safeguards, and the erosion of human rights guarantees have given the Chávez government free rein to intimidate, censor, and punish Venezuelans who "offend" the president or obstruct his political aims. Tightening the Grip documents the abuses, showing how President Hugo Chávez and his supporters have made ample use of these powers over the past four years in a wide range of cases, with negative consequences for judicial independence, media freedom, and civil and political rights. (source: back cover)

http://www.ifex.org/venezuela/2012/07/17/hrw_venezuela0712web.pdf

108. Gustavo Buquet, Edison Lanza, David Rabinovich: Ni premio ni castigo: inversión, mecanismos y procedimientos

de asignación de la publicidad oficial en Uruguay.

Montevideo: Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung (FES), 2012, 34 p. (Análisis y propuestas)

subjects: government / state advertising; state advertising: allocation policies & regulation; freedom of information (access to public information) - Uruguay
<http://library.fes.de/pdf-files/bueros/uruguay/09456.pdf>

109. Néstor Busso, Diego Jaimes (eds.): La cocina de la ley: el proceso de incidencia en la elaboración de la ley de servicios de comunicación audiovisual en Argentina. Buenos Aires: Foro Argentino de Radios Comunitarias (FARCO), 2011, 206 p.

subjects: media legislation; media and civil society / citizen participation - Argentina

110. Alberto Koschützke (ed.): Progresismo y políticas de comunicación: manos a la obra. Buenos Aires: Fundación Friedrich Ebert (FES), 2011, 109 p.

Contenidos: Introducción / Alberto Koschützke, Elisabet Gerber -- Gobiernos progresistas y políticas públicas de comunicación: una aproximación regional para provocar la reflexión -- Gustavo Gómez Germano / Argentina: El proceso de regulación democrática de la comunicación / Santiago Marino, Guillermo Mastrini y Martín Becerra -- Brasil: La política comunicacional en el gobierno de Lula (2003-2010) / Venício A. De Lima -- Chile: La política de medios y partidos progresistas / Manuela Gumucio -- Comunicación(es) en América Latina: Más que medios y campañas / Claudia Lagos Lira, Victoria Uranga Harboe

subjects: media policies; media legislation & regulation - Latin America; Argentina; Brazil; Chile

<http://library.fes.de/pdf-files/bueros/argentinien/08966.pdf>

111. Lourdes Rodríguez: Hacia una ley de servicios de comunicación audiovisual: relatoría del proceso de participación y consulta. Montevideo: Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung (FES), 2011, 28 p. (Análisis y Propuestas)

subjects: media legislation; media regulation; local ownership / stakeholder participation - Uruguay

<http://library.fes.de/pdf-files/bueros/uruguay/09265.pdf>

ASIA & PACIFIC

112. Paul Linnarz: Kid gloves at the keyboard: defamation charges threaten freedom of speech in Asia. In: KAS International Reports, nr. 8, 2012, p. 118-134

Concerns are growing in Asia about offensive and extremist material on the internet. New laws have been passed to remedy this, but they have collided with the ways that search engines, social networks and internet cafes run their operations. These service providers have therefore been resisting calls for self-censorship, which is often technically difficult, too. And the media are worried that press freedom and freedom of speech will be put at risk. The threat of retribution could lead to even more content disappearing from the Web than is actually stipulated by law. (source: introduction)

http://www.kas.de/wf/doc/kas_31825-544-2-30.pdf?120809152251

113. Sherry Ricchiardi: Challenges for independent news media in Pakistan. Washington DC: Center for International Media Assistance (CIMA), 2012, 47 p.

subjects: media landscapes & media systems; freedom of the press; military; media assistance - Pakistan

http://cima.ned.org/sites/default/files/Challenges%20for%20Independent%20News%20Media%20in%20Pakistan_Ricchiardi%20updated.pdf

EUROPE

114. Andrei Richter: The post-Soviet media and communication policy landscape: the case of Russia. In: Robin Mansell; Marc Raboy (eds.): The handbook of global media and communication policy. Malden, MA: Wiley-Blackwell, 2011, p. 192-209

subjects: media policies; internet legislation & regulation - Russia

115. Iraq's Information Crimes Law: badly written provisions and draconian punishments violate due process and free speech. New York et al.: Human Rights Watch, 2012, 15 p.

Iraq's parliament is in the process of enacting an "Information Crimes Law" to regulate the use of information networks, computers, and other electronic devices and systems. The draft law includes vague provisions that would allow Iraqi authorities to deter legitimate criticisms of or peaceful challenges to governmental or religious officials or policies. As such, the law is part of a broad effort by authorities to suppress peaceful dissent by criminalizing legitimate information sharing and networking activities. (source: back cover)

(source: back cover)

<http://www.hrw.org/sites/default/files/reports/iraq0712webcover.pdf>

116. Layla Al-Zubaidi, Susanne Fischer, Magda Abu-Fadil: Walking a tightrope: news media and freedom of expression in the Middle East. 2nd rev. ed. Beirut: Heinrich Böll Foundation, 2012, 161 p.

This report reviews the situation in which media operate in the Middle East, specifically in Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon and Syria, and also including a short section on Tunisia ... Part 1 explores the historical development of the media in the region, outlines their structural environment, and probes practices of censorship and self-censorship. Part 2 looks into those developments of the past decades that have affected the monopoly on information by states and the access to information on the part of the public. Part 3 critically examines the function of guidelines for good journalistic practices in the region, and provides some samples of codes of ethics. Part 4 presents an overview of the recent situation of the media and freedom of expression in the region and provides some historical background. In general, this part seeks to survey the existing media, including the press, radio and television, the Internet, as well as media legislation in the individual countries. Due to specific local circumstances, some of the country sections are however structured in a slightly different manner. Part 5 compiles select training opportunities for journalists, as well as organizations and projects that are committed to networking, monitoring, advocacy and legal aid. (source: foreword, p. 8)

http://www.lb.boell.org/downloads/walking_a_tightrope_final.pdf

117. Joan Barata Mir: The new Tunisian legislative framework: a focus on press and audiovisual media. [no place]: Internews, 2012, 15 p.

This report analyzes the most important trends of two recent major laws aimed at regulating free speech and media issues in Tunisia: Decree 115 of 2011 (Decree 115/2011), on the Press, Printing and Publishing, and Decree 116 of 2011 (Decree 116/2011), on the Freedom of Audiovisual Communication and the Creation of a Supreme Independent Body of Audiovisual Communication, both dated 2 November 2011.

http://www.internews.org/sites/default/files/resources/Internews_TunisiaMediaLaw_2012-02.pdf

118. Nizar Saghie, Rana Saghie, Nayla Geagea: Censorship in Lebanon: law and practice. Beirut: Marsad al-Raqaba / The Censorship Observatory; Heinrich Böll Foundation, 2012, 149 p.

This study aims to provide a comprehensive assessment of censorship in Lebanon which will hopefully allow the many local artistic and cultural actors the opportunity to lobby for the most appropriate legislative amendments to the current censorship regulations which are currently not conducive to their work. Thus accordingly, the study provides an extended definition of censorship covering both prior censorship (i.e. that which occurs prior to screening or production as is the case with cinema films and theatre plays) and post censorship (exercised following publication or production as is the case with print periodicals). Special emphasis is placed on censorship exercised by state institutions. Self censorship, though not uncommon, falls outside the scope of this study.

The first section of this study defines the legal institutional framework of censorship by presenting the various forms of censorship and the authorities that implement it. The second section is devoted to the topics which are censored. (source: executive summary)

http://www.lb.boell.org/downloads/Censorship_web.pdf

119. No news is good news: abuses against journalists by Palestinian security forces. New York et al.: Human Rights Watch, 2011, 35 p.

Severe harassment by Palestinian Authority and Hamas security forces of Palestinian journalists in the West Bank and Gaza has had a pronounced chilling effect on freedom of expression. This report documents cases in which Palestinian security forces tortured, beat, and arbitrarily detained journalists, and subjected them to other forms of

harassment. The report, based on interviews with Palestinian journalists, journalist syndicate representatives, and Palestinian Authority officials, focuses on seven cases in which Palestinian Authority (PA) security forces abused journalists, and documents two cases of abuse by Hamas security forces in Gaza, where the situation for journalists is also dire. Violations of journalists' rights by Palestinian security forces are a worsening trend, both in the West Bank and Gaza. Incidents of abuse in 2010 increased by 45 percent over the previous year, according to one Palestinian rights group. (source: back cover)

<http://www.hrw.org/sites/default/files/reports/iropt0411webcover.pdf>

120. Esra Elmas, Dilek Kurban: Communicating democracy - democratizing communication. Media in Turkey: legislation, policies, actors. Istanbul: TESEV (Türkiye Ekonomik ve Sosyal Etüdler Vakfı / Turkish Economic and Social Studies Foundation), 2011, 68 p. (TESEV Democratization Program Media Studies Series; 1)

subjects: media landscapes & media systems; media legislation & regulation - Turkey

<http://www.tesev.org.tr/Upload/Publication/c8745407-b54f-417f-8056-3618db1b31ee/MEDYA-1-ENG.pdf>

121. Marwan M. Kraidy: The emergent supranational Arab media policy sphere. In: Robin Mansell; Marc Raboy (eds.): The handbook of global media and communication policy. Malden, MA: Wiley-Blackwell, 2011, p. 293-305

subjects: media policies - Arab countries; Lebanon; Saudi Arabia; United Arab Emirates

122. Toby Mendel: Freedoms in Iraq: an increasingly repressive legal net. Washington, DC: IREX, 2011, 41 p.

This report reviews five pieces of legislation affecting the freedoms of assembly and expression that have been introduced in recent years in Iraq. Of these, only one, the Journalists Rights Law (Journalist Law), has actually been passed into law, in August 2011. The other four – the draft Commission of Media and Communication Law (draft CMC Law), the draft Informatics Crimes Law (draft Internet Law), the draft Political Parties Law (draft Parties Law) and the draft Law of Expression, Assembly, and Peaceful Protest (draft Assembly Law) – have not yet been formally adopted as laws. Together, the five laws cover a wide range of issues including restrictions on the content of what may be published or broadcast, whether over the airwaves or the Internet or via some other media, the establishment of political parties, how to apply to hold an assembly or demonstration, restrictions on such events, the overall system for regulating broadcasting, including the oversight body and the regimes for licensing and controlling content, and special rules for journalists. This report assesses the rules contained in these laws against constitutional and international human rights standards, in particular relating to freedom of assembly and expression. (source: introduction, p. 3)

<http://www.irex.org/sites/default/files/Report.Iraq-Freedoms-with-cover%20for%20web.pdf>

123. Cynthia Wong: Building new media institutions in the MENA region: summary report. Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania, Annenberg School for Communication, Center for Global Communication Studies; Internews, 2011, 19 p.

subjects: media legislation & regulation; media regulatory bodies; public service broadcasting - Egypt; Tunisia - position paper / recommendations; seminar / conference report

<http://www.global.asc.upenn.edu/fileLibrary/PDFs/MENAreport.pdf>

Gender & Media

GENERAL & INTERNATIONAL

124. Yana Watson Kakar, Vicky Hausman, Andria Thomas, Chris Denny-Brown: Women and the web: bridging the Internet gap and creating new global opportunities in low and middle-income countries. Santa Clara, Cal.: Intel; New York: Dalberg Global Development Advisors, 2012, 100 p.

Contents: Executive summary -- Sizing the opportunity -- How the Internet benefits women and beyond -- Understanding and overcoming gender barriers to the Internet -- Evolution and expansion of women's online engagement -- Opportunities and implications for action

<http://www.intel.com/content/dam/www/public/us/en/documents/pdf/women-and-the-web.pdf>

125. Sarah Macharia, Pamela Morinière (eds.): **Resource kit for gender-ethical journalism and media-house policy. Book 1: conceptual issues.** Toronto: World Association for Christian Communication (WACC); International Federation of Journalists (IFJ), 2012, 59 p.

This learning resource kit aims to provide an answer to the current gender gap in news content and lack of existing self-regulatory mechanisms to confront gender bias. It is organised in two books that may be read independently of each other. Book 1 discusses conceptual issues pertaining to gender, media and professional ethics, while Book 2 presents gender-ethical reporting guidelines on several thematic areas ... Book 1 also contains case studies of experiences in the adoption and implementation of genderfocussed media codes in 2 countries – Canada and Tanzania. A third case study profiles the experience of the Inter-Press Service in a groundbreaking initiative to cover stories on gender equality and women's empowerment related to the third Millennium Development Goal (MDG3). All case studies distill lessons learnt through the processes. Book 1 will appeal to media decision makers as well as to civil society actors interested in gender media policy adoption or improvement. (source: preamble, p. 3)

http://www.whomakesthenews.org/images/stories/website/learning_resource_kit/learning-resource-kit-book-1-eng.pdf

126. Sarah Macharia, Pamela Morinière (eds.): **Resource kit for gender-ethical journalism and media-house policy. Book 2: Practical resources.** Toronto: World Association for Christian Communication (WACC); International Federation of Journalists (IFJ), 2012, 66 p.

This learning resource kit aims to provide an answer to the current gender gap in news content and lack of existing self-regulatory mechanisms to confront gender bias. It is organised in two books that may be read independently of each other. Book 2 will be of interest to media practitioners – journalists, reporters and editors – including educators and civil society engaged in gender-focussed media monitoring. It provides practical guidelines for gender-ethical reporting on eight thematic areas, namely: climate change; disaster reporting; economic news – accounting for women; sexual and reproductive health; human trafficking; peace and security; political news – reporting on women in government; and, sexual violence. (source: preamble, p. 4-5)

http://www.whomakesthenews.org/images/stories/website/learning_resource_kit/learning-resource-kit-book-2-eng.pdf

127. Deborah Walter (ed.): **Raising women's voices through radio drama: reflections from South Africa.** Johannesburg: People Opposing Women Abuse (POWA); Community Media For Development (CMFD), 2012, 12 p.

This case study is being produced to share the process, techniques, and lessons learned from "Zaphamban' izindlela!" radio drama both as way to document, as well as facilitate others working on women's issues to undertake similar initiatives. The case study demonstrates how entertaining forms of media, and engaging with community media in particular can both create awareness and dialogue. (source: page 2)

http://www.sigauqueproject.com/Raising%20Women%27s%20Voices%20Radio%20Drama_CMFDPOWA2012.pdf

AFRICA, SUB-SAHARAN

128. **African Communication Research, vol. 4, nr. 3: the image of women in African media.** Mwanza (Tanzania): St. Augustine University, 2011, p. 389-536

Contents: Battling old ghosts in gender and African media research / Audrey Gadzekpo - The Wanjiku metonymy: Challenging gender stereotypes in Kenya's editorial cartoons / Duncan Omega -- Beyond unequal visibilities: Are women treated differently from men in the news? / Rosemary Kimani -- Gendered narratives and identities of nationhood in documentaries on Zimbabwe television (ZTV) between 2000 and 2009 / Ngonidzashwe Muwonwa -- Reporting women: Do female journalists have a gender agenda? / Abena Aniwaa Yeboah -- Sexual harassment content of Nollywood films: Consciousness and Reactions by female audiences in Nigeria / Jude Terna Kur -- How successful are media women's associations in Africa? A case study of the Tanzanian Association of Media women (TAMWA) / Imane Duwe.

<http://ccms.ukzn.ac.za/images/ACR/final%20pdf%20of%20no%2012%20-%20image%20of%20women%20-%20may%204.pdf>

AMERICAS & CARIBBEAN

129. **Informe violencia contra la mujer: la mirada desde los medios. Monitoreo de medios de comunicación.** Lima:

Calandria, 2012, 64 p.

El monitoreo de medios de comunicación fue realizado con el apoyo de Solidaridad Internacional y AECID en los meses de setiembre y octubre del 2012 a los medios televisivos (América Televisión, ATV, Frecuencia Latina) y medios de prensa escrita (Trome, El Comercio, Ojo y Perú 21 y en Piura, La Hora, Correo y el Tiempo) ... Las noticias sobre violencia de género son abordadas en su mayoría como temáticas policiales o judiciales, y en menor medida son vistas como una problemática social, evitando con esto que se pueda manifestar la magnitud del tema, las diversas expresiones respecto a este, así como sus causas y consecuencias, entre otros elementos que resultan importantes para el análisis. Por lo tanto, se alimenta un formato informativo que convierte al espectador en un simple receptor y no se le toma en cuenta como un actor dentro de la problemática, recortando las posibilidades de una posible intervención por parte de quien recibe la noticia. Las especialistas proponen que los medios apuesten por nuevos formatos informativos en los que se indague acerca de lo que significa la violencia contra la mujer e invite al público a reflexionar y crear en ellos una visión crítica que colabore a la prevención y atención de manera oportuna ante este tipo de casos. (fuente: página web CONCORTV, 23.11.2012) subjects: gender-based violence; crime & violence reporting; media coverage of women / gender issues; media violence - Peru - media monitoring (case studies)

http://www.concortv.gob.pe/file/2012/noticias/11-informe_monitoreo-calandria.pdf

ICTs & Information Society

GENERAL & INTERNATIONAL

130. **The little data book on information and communication technology 2012.** Washington DC: World Bank; Geneva: International Telecommunication Union (ITU), 2012, vi + 239 p.

This book provides comparable statistics on the ICT sector for 2005 and 2010 for 216 economies around the world across a range of indicators, enabling readers to readily compare economies. It includes indicators covering the economic and social context, the structure of the information and communication technology sector, sector efficiency and capacity, and sector performance related to access, usage, quality, affordability, trade, and applications.

http://www.itu.int/ITU-D/ict/publications/material/LDB_ICT_2012.pdf

131. Cyrus Farivar: **The internet of elsewhere: the emergent effects of a wired world.** New Brunswick, NJ: Rutgers University Press, 2011, xiii +239 p.

Cyrus Farivar explores the Internet's history and effects in four distinct and, to some, surprising societies—Iran, Estonia, South Korea, and Senegal. He profiles Web pioneers in these countries and, at the same time, surveys the environments in which they each work ... Skype was invented in Estonia—the same country that developed a digital ID system and e-voting; Iran was the first country in the world to arrest a blogger, in 2003; South Korea is the most wired country on the planet, with faster and less expensive broadband than anywhere in the United States; Senegal may be one of sub-Saharan Africa's best chances for greater Internet access. (source: back cover)

132. Andrew Puddephatt, Dixie Hawtin, Laura Zommer, João Brant, Lina Attalah, Nagla Rizk, Ramnath Bhat, Merlyna Lim, Grace Githaiga, Rebecca Zausmer: **A new frontier, an old landscape: a report for the Ford Foundation about the impact of digital communications on media and communications, and on human rights.** London: Global Partners, 2011, 270 p.

Examines the impact that the rise of digital communications is having on the media, and on human rights activism. The report goes on to explore the main policy issues which must be addressed at the national and international levels to shape an enabling environment. The report combines global level analysis with a specific focus on eight countries: Argentina, Brazil, Egypt, Kenya, India, Indonesia, South Africa and the United States of America.

<http://global-partners.co.uk/wp-content/uploads/A-new-frontier-an-old-landscape-FINAL.pdf>

AFRICA, SUB-SAHARAN

133. Friedel Hütz-Adams: **Kongo, Krieg und unsere Handys.** Aachen: Missio, 2012, 8 p. (Aktion Saubere Handys. Hintergrundpapier)

missio setzt sich im Rahmen der Aktion Schutzengel „Für Familien in Not. Weltweit“ mit einer Unterschriftenaktion für saubere Handys dafür ein, dass führende Handyhersteller sicherstellen, dass ihre Handys kein Coltan aus Konfliktregionen der Demokratischen Republik Kongo verwenden, mit dem der Krieg finanziert wird. In diesem Hintergrundpapier wird die Bedeutung des Erzes Coltan bzw. Tantal beschrieben, der

Zusammenhang mit dem Bürgerkrieg in diesem Land verdeutlicht und vor allem politische Rahmenbedingungen für sichere Herkunftsnachweise vorgestellt. Ziel aller Aktionen darf keinesfalls der Boykott des Rohstoffes sein. Es geht um den kontrollierbar zu machenden Nachweis der Handyunternehmen, dass vom Verkauf von Coltan keine Milizen, Rebellengruppen etc. profitieren. Um dies zu erreichen, bedarf es einer engen Kooperation aller am Abbau, an der Zulieferung, der Verarbeitung und des Verkaufs beteiligten Akteure. (Quelle: Einführung)

subjects: mobile phones; raw materials; economy of violence - Congo (Dem. Rep.)

<http://www.missio->

[hilft.de/media/aktion/aktion_schutzengel/fuer_familien_in_not_weltweit/downloads_4/hintergrundpapier.pdf](http://www.missio-hilft.de/media/aktion/aktion_schutzengel/fuer_familien_in_not_weltweit/downloads_4/hintergrundpapier.pdf)

134. Adam Clayton Powell: **Bigger cities, smaller screens: urbanization, mobile phones, and digital media trends in Africa.** Washington DC: Center for International Media Assistance (CIMA), 2012, 36 p.

As Africa becomes increasingly urban, the reach and use of mobile telephones and other portable digital devices inevitably are becoming a mass medium. This shift creates new opportunities for existing broadcasters and publishers. And it creates new opportunities for a much larger number of new independent media, including new providers of news, information, education, health care, entertainment—and program streams combining many or all of these elements. It also creates new ways for citizens to monitor and petition their governments. And it creates new avenues for governments to reach and influence citizens, for good or ill. (source: conclusion)

<http://cima.ned.org/sites/default/files/CIMA-Africa%20Digital%20Media%20-%202009-18-12.pdf>

135. Michael Waltinger: **Mobilfunk und Modernisierung in Ostafrika: Adoption und Diffusion einer Kommunikationstechnologie.** Stuttgart: Edition 451, 2012, 147 p.

subjects: mobile phones; modernization; diffusion of innovations - Kenya; Tanzania; Uganda

ASIA & PACIFIC

136. **Neither here nor there: Turkmenistan's digital doldrums.** Ottawa: SecDev Group, 2012, 21 p.

subjects: internet access; internet market; internet policies, national & international; internet control / censorship / filtering - Turkmenistan

https://docs.google.com/file/d/0B4_SBxiVQGUUG42NG9ESXNDRXc/edit?pli=1

MIDDLE EAST / WESTERN ASIA & NORTHERN AFRICA

137. Richard Rogers, Esther Weltevrede, Sabine Niederer, Erik Borra: **National web studies: mapping Iran online.** Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania, Annenberg School for Communication, Center for Global Communication Studies, Iran Media Program, 2012, 25 p.

Instead of defining a priori the types of websites to be included in a national web, the approach put forward here makes use of web devices (platforms and engines) that purport to provide (ranked) lists of URLs relevant to a particular country. Once gathered in such a manner, the websites are studied for their properties, following certain of the common measures (such as responsiveness and page age), and repurposing them to speak in terms of the health of a national web: Are sites lively, or neglected? The case study in question is Iran, which is special for the degree of Internet censorship undertaken by the state. Despite the widespread censorship, we have found a highly responsive Iranian web. We also report on the relationship between blockage, responsiveness and freshness, i.e., whether blocked sites are still up, and also whether they have been recently updated. Blocked yet blogging portions of the Iranian web show strong indications of an active Internet censorship circumvention culture. In seeking to answer, additionally, whether censorship has killed content, a textual analysis shows continued use of language considered critical by the regime, thereby indicating a dearth of self-censorship, at least for websites that are recommended by the leading Iranian platform, Balatarin. (source: abstract)

http://iranmediaresearch.org/sites/default/files/research/pdf/1330974012/1107/rogers_mapping_iran_online.pdf

International Communication

GENERAL & INTERNATIONAL

138. Bella Mody: **The marketization of foreign news.** In: Global

Media and Communication, vol. 8, nr. 2, 2012, p. 99-115

Audience segmentation is generally associated with strategic communication (such as advertising and public relations), where content is manipulated to suit reader preferences. News has generally been considered truth-telling unvarnished by such concerns. This article compares how news of the same humanitarian crisis [in Darfur, Sudan] was designed by 10 news organizations in seven countries for different market segments. Comparisons showed statistically significant differences in representation, influenced in part by what the audience-market was. Like advertising, news seemed to share an attribute with the strategic design of advertising and public relations. Increasingly carried online, news will be vulnerable to click-based customization of content like advertising is, taking us beyond currently observed geopolitical influences on segmentation to advertiser and market-based differences. (source: abstract)

139. Philip Seib (ed.): **Al Jazeera English: global news in a changing world.** New York: Palgrave Macmillan, 2012, 204 p. (Palgrave Macmillan series in international political communication)

Contents: Introduction / Philip Seib -- The Origins of Al Jazeera English / Shawn Powers -- The Nature of the Channel's Global Audience / Hussein Amin -- Content: The Messages of AJE's News / Tine Ustad Figenschou -- AJE After the Arab Spring: The Politics of Distribution in the United States / Will Youmans -- Covering and Reaching Africa / Amelia Arsenault -- Covering and reaching South Asia / Michael Kugelman -- Covering Gaza, 2008-2009: A Palestinian View / Rima Najjar Merriman -- Covering Gaza, 2008-2009: An Israeli View / Eytan Gilboa -- AJE's Conciliatory Role: Covering the "Ground Zero Mosque" Controversy / Mohammed El-Nawawy -- Conclusion: AJE in the World / Philip Seib

140. Ingrid Volkmer (ed.): **Handbook of global media research.** Hoboken, N.J.: Wiley-Blackwell, 2012, 554 p. (Handbooks in communication and media)

subjects: comparative & international communication research; media research; media globalisation; international communication - international scope; Middle East; Latin America; Southeast Asia; Sub-Saharan Africa; Europe

141. Hartmut Wessler, Michael Brüggemann: **Transnationale Kommunikation: eine Einführung.** Wiesbaden: Springer VS, 2012, xviii + 215 p. (Studienbücher zur Kommunikations- und Medienwissenschaft)

table of contents: <http://d-nb.info/978272870/04>

subjects: transnational communication; comparative & international communication research; public sphere; media rituals; media events; public diplomacy

AFRICA, SUB-SAHARAN

142. Yu-Shan Wu: **The rise of China's state-led media dynasty in Africa.** Johannesburg: South African Institute of International Affairs (SAIIA), 2012, 31 p. (Occasional Paper; 117)

Traces China's media engagement in Africa since the 2000s, including a list of financed projects (p. 13-15), and explains how strategies have changed. While the extension of hardware assistance continues to play an important role, China's media engagement in Africa started to diversify after the 2006 Beijing Summit. According to the author "China has begun to express its opinion on media practices to African media practitioners. For instance the Chinese government invited African journalists to learn about its development experience, including the development of Xinhua as an international news agency. The Third Workshop for African Journalists, under the supervision of FOCAC (Forum on China-Africa Cooperation), covered topics that included discussions on Chinese journalism. The result is clear in a country such as Equatorial Guinea, where qualified media professionals are divided into those journalists who were trained in Spain three decades ago, and the newer generation who are increasingly being trained in Cuba or China. Such media training introduces the Chinese media system, in addition to the usual education on media equipment and other types of hardware supplied by China. China-Africa media ties have therefore developed on the back of official ties." (p. 16)

http://dspace.cigilibrary.org/jspui/bitstream/123456789/32895/1/saia_sop_%20117_wu_20120618.pdf?1

143. Herman Wasserman: **China in South Africa: the media's response to a developing relationship.** Grahamstown, South Africa: Rhodes University, School of Journalism and Media Studies, 2011, [20 p.]

Literature about China's role in Africa suggests that China's presence on the continent is often viewed in stark binary terms, as either an exploitative, predatory force or a

benevolent, development partner. An analysis of attitudes in the South African media over the last three years (if De Beer & Schreiner's 2009 study is included), suggest that overall a more balanced view of China is emerging. Individual reports may still take an either/or stance, but when considered on the whole and across a range of media platforms, China is not represented in either a starkly positive or starkly negative light. It would seem that a cautiously optimistic attitude characterizes South African media coverage. The overall balance between positive, negative and neutral statements may suggest an understanding that China's role in Africa is a complex one, which cannot be pigeonholed as either a 'bad' or 'good' news story. South Africa's association with China as a partner country in the BRICS formation might in future continue to shape positive coverage. The large component 'neutral' statements may also reflect the strong influence of the normative values of 'objectivity' and 'balance' on South African professional journalism practice. (source: conclusion, p. 16-17)

<http://www.ru.ac.za/media/rhodesuniversity/content/jms/documents/China%20in%20South%20Africa.pdf>

ASIA & PACIFIC

144. Hugh Mackay, Jingrong Tong: **Interactivity, the global conversation and World Service research: digital China.** In: *Participations*, vol. 8, nr. 1, 2011, p. 48-74

This paper examines the relationship between a broadcaster's research methods and aspects of the environment in which it operates, specifically its accountability to its funders and the growth of interactivity by its users. It is concerned with (1) how the BBC World Service's funding by the UK government's Foreign & Commonwealth Office (FCO) means that it has to account for its activities to some extent in terms of the global conversation which it fosters; and (2) how the recent growth of interactive and social media enhances possibilities for worldwide engagement and conversation, but also increases the complexities of measurement. This is because users are dispersed across the globe (they are no longer confined to a geographical area of radio reception) and they are interactive: instead of merely listening or viewing, they talk back to the BBC, and they talk with one another. New tools and techniques are needed to measure these new flows and forms of interaction (and they also beg new professional and organisational practices). In a case study of the BBC's Chinese service, the paper explores what the BBC knows of its audience or users; and, in a content analysis of online forums, it explores some of the issues and possibilities that arise in researching online interaction, the sort of research data and analysis that might be seen as necessary in the context of organisational accountability and the emerging interactive media environment. (source: summary)

<http://www.participations.org/Volume%208/Issue%201/PDF/mackay.pdf>

EUROPE

145. Natalya Ryabinska: **International news production in post-Soviet Ukraine: where is the 'center'?** In: *Global Media Journal - German Edition*, vol. 2, nr. 2, 2012, 21 p.

The analysis is based on interviews with 35 media experts and news producers at major Ukrainian broadcasting organizations, as well as from print and online media. The interviewees (editors-in-chief, heads of international news' departments, foreign correspondents) were asked about the process of international news production in their editorial offices, the human and technical resources allocated for foreign news coverage, the professional standards of international journalism, as well as the main sources of foreign news and criteria of their selection involved in the news making process. An important finding of the presented research is the conclusion about indirect, or circuitous movement of foreign news from international news agencies to the Ukrainian media. Because of the peculiarities of Ukrainian news production described in the paper, news from Reuters or Associated Press regularly reaches Ukrainian editorial offices after it has been processed by Russian newsmakers. (source: abstract)

http://www.db-thueringen.de/servlets/DerivateServlet/Derivate-26504/GMJ4_Ryabinska_final.pdf

MIDDLE EAST / WESTERN ASIA & NORTHERN AFRICA

146. Shahira Fahmy, Wayne Wanta, Erik C. Nisbet: **Mediated public diplomacy: satellite TV news in the Arab world and perception effects.** In: *International Communication Gazette*, vol. 74, nr. 8, 2012, p. 728-749

Using Entman's work on mediated public diplomacy, the authors conducted an Arabic-language online survey of news consumers on Arab websites, including one US-funded media outlet. They examined factors leading to gaps in exposure and perceptions of credibility for three Arab news outlets. Specifically, they examined variables that differentiated between exposure to and perceived credibility regarding the three satellite news media – al-Jazeera, al-Arabiya, and al-Hurra. Results showed that issue importance and attitudes toward the United States were significant predictors of exposure gaps between the US-funded network and other Arab media. Exposure gaps were also powerful predictors of perceived credibility. (source: abstract)

Journalism, Journalism Training

GENERAL & INTERNATIONAL

147. **Who's running the company? A guide to reporting on corporate governance.** Washington, DC: International Finance Corporation (IFC); International Center for Journalists (ICFJ), 2012, 72 p.

This guide is designed for reporters and editors who already have some experience covering business and finance. The goal is to help journalists develop stories that examine how a company is governed, and spot events that may have serious consequences for the company's survival, shareholders and stakeholders. Topics include the media's role as a watchdog, how the board of directors functions, what constitutes good practice, what financial reports reveal, what role shareholders play and how to track down and use information shedding light on a company's inner workings. Journalists will learn how to recognize "red flags," or warning signs, that indicate whether a company may be violating laws and rules. Tips on reporting and writing guide reporters in developing clear, balanced, fair and convincing stories. (source: p. 5)

<http://www.icfj.org/sites/default/files/Whos%20Running%20the%20Company%20Rev%20-%20Lo%20Res.pdf>

148. Oliver Boyd-Barrett: **Researching the news agencies.** In: Ingrid Volkmer (ed.): *Handbook of global media research.* Hoboken, N.J.: Wiley-Blackwell, 2012, p. 333-351

subjects: news agencies; foreign / international news; comparative & international communication research - international scope

149. Jonathan Gray, Liliana Bounegru, Lucy Chambers (eds.): **The data journalism handbook: how journalists can use data to improve the news.** Sebastopol, CA, et al.: O'Reilly, 2012, xvii + 220 p.

This book is a valuable collection of tips and techniques, covering both data as a source of journalism and as a tool with which the story is told. It starts with a general introduction on the main characteristics of data journalism, gives an insight into its practical relevance in the newsroom, and presents inspiring case studies on elections, riots, school performance, corruption and other issues. It then introduces methods of data sourcing from open data portals, through freedom of information laws, and by crowdsourcing, followed by practical advice on how to extract and interpret information from raw data. The final section on "delivering data" shows how data visualisation helps to tell stories and provides tips on building news apps and feeding open data platforms. (source: CAMECO Update 2-2012)

<http://datajournalismhandbook.org>

150. Mark Lee Hunter (ed.): **Global investigative journalism casebook.** Paris: UNESCO, 2012, 255 p. (UNESCO Series on Journalism Education)

The casebook serves as a complementary material for training purposes. It will also enable and enhance the exchange of good practices and networking in investigative journalism throughout the world. The Casebook contains more than 20 recent investigative stories from nearly every region of the world, covering a wide variety of topical subjects and of special interest to UNESCO such as freedom of information, good governance, social and legal issues, the environment, health and gender to name but a few, each followed by an explanation of how the authors conducted their research and the writing of the piece. Many of the authors belong to the Global Investigative Journalism Network, and their stories exemplify the cutting-edge techniques and high standards developed within this network. (source: back cover)

<http://unesdoc.unesco.org/images/0021/002176/217636e.pdf>

151. Kim Kierans: **Distance education crossing cultural barriers: the role of online discussion boards and live chats in creating student-centred learning.** In: Sundeep R. Muppidi (eds.): *Asian communication handbook.* Singapore: Asian Media Information and Communication Centre (AMIC); Nanyang Technological University, Wee Kim Wee School of Communication and Information (WKWSCI-NTU), 2012, p. 47-56

Based on the experiences at the Asian Center for Journalism (ACFJ), a joint initiative of the Konrad Adenauer Foundation and Ateneo de Manila University.

152. Aimei Yang, Shahira Fahmy: **Assessing global inequality of bribery for news coverage: a cross-national study.** In: *Mass Communication & Society*, vol. 15, nr. 2, 2012, p. 201-225

Bribery for news coverage has a negative impact on the credibility of media; it also restricts the free flow of information and violates the public's right to know. Further, research showed that there exists considerable inequality among countries in terms of the extent to which bribery for news coverage exists in media system. This study provides the first quantitative cross-national assessment of a set of predictors of the likelihood that bribery for news coverage exists in a country's media system and tested competing arguments derived from the literature. Data of this study are drawn from 66 nation states. The analysis shows that 5 groups of political, economic, cultural, educational, and technological variables have direct or indirect impacts on a country's media bribery level. The interactions between these variables are also analyzed. The study concludes by discussing how analyses of the nature of the international media bribery problem contribute to finding multiple approaches to solutions to this problem.

(source: abstract) 153. Alejandro Querejeta Barceló: **Periodismo de investigación.** Quito: Paradiso Editores, 2011, 223 p.

subjects: investigative journalism

154. Angélica Rosas Vieille, Mónica Delgado: **Manual de derechos humanos, paz y reconciliación.** Quito: Asociación Latinoamericana de Educación Radiofónica (ALER), 2011, ca. 80 p. (Como volviendo a empezar; 5)

subjects: media coverage of human rights issues - training materials

<http://www.aler.org/index.php/biblioteca/category/24-serie-qcomo-volviendo-a-empezarq#>

AFRICA, SUB-SAHARAN

155. Terje S. Skjerdal: **The three alternative journalisms of Africa.** In: *International Communication Gazette*, vol. 74, nr. 7, 2012, p. 636-654

Much African journalism scholarship has had a critical stand towards 'Western' journalism models. The criticism has resulted in the submission of alternative African journalism models such as ujamaa journalism, ubuntu journalism and oral discourse journalism. The present article reviews a number of significant contributions to normative African journalism models over the past 50 years and argues that they constitute three major streams: journalism for social change, communal journalism and journalism based on oral discourse. The vital differences between these three journalism models are explicated along the dimensions of interventionism and cultural essentialism. The article goes on to enquire why the three journalism models of Africa, different as they are, appear to be in collective conflict with Western journalism paradigms. It is suggested that the dimensions of socio-historicity and professionalism best explain the conflict. (source: abstract)

156. Lethabo Thebe Dibetso, Thandi Smith: **Lack of diversity (repeat): analysis of SABC news and programming.**

Johannesburg: Media Monitoring Africa, 2012, vii + 41 p.

subjects: South African Broadcasting Corporation (SABC); television news; radio news; journalistic quality; media coverage of minorities & disadvantaged groups; television programming; radio programming - South Africa - media monitoring (case studies)

http://www.mediamonitoringafrica.org/images/uploads/SABC_2012_PDF_Whole_small.pdf

AMERICAS & CARIBBEAN

157. Pamela J. Cruz, Santiago Rosero: **El periodismo cultural en los medios ecuatorianos.** Quito: CIESPAL, 2012, 288 p.

(Veeduría; 8)

subjects: cultural journalism; print media coverage of specific issues - Ecuador

ASIA & PACIFIC

158. Shailendra Singh: **Investigative journalism: challenges, perils, rewards in seven Pacific Island countries.** In: *Pacific Journalism Review*, vol. 18, nr. 1, 2012, p. 83-104

This article appraises the general state of investigative journalism in seven Pacific Island countries—Cook Islands, Fiji, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga and Vanuatu—and asserts that the trend is not encouraging. Journalism in general, and investigative journalism in particular, has struggled due to harsher legislation as in military-ruled Fiji; beatings and harassment of journalists as in Vanuatu; and false charges and lawsuits targeting journalists and the major newspaper

company in the Cook Islands. Corruption, tied to all the major political upheavals in the region since independence, is also discussed. Threats to investigative journalism, like the 'backfiring effect' and 'anti-whistleblower' law are examined, along with some investigative journalism success case studies. (source: abstract)

http://www.pjreview.info/sites/default/files/articles/pdfs/PJR18_1%206%20pacificinves_t_singh_pp83-104.pdf

159. Simon Winkelmann (ed.): **The social media (r)evolution? Asian perspectives on new media.** Singapore: Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung, Media Programme Asia, 2012, 188 p.

A compilation of 13 articles that discuss social media developments and trends in Asia. For this publication we invited eleven alumni from the Konrad Adenauer Asian Center for Journalism (ACFJ) at the Ateneo de Manila University in the Philippines to share their views on social media issues based on their inside knowledge and hands-on experience. The authors from six different countries provide insight into various new media trends and present diversified approaches, ranging from Cambodia, with comparably low Internet penetration, to Indonesia, which is considered the second biggest Facebook "nation" in the world. Topics include: Integration of social media in traditional newsrooms; Issues and challenges of social media; Social media and newsprint advertising; Social media and television networks; Ways to maximise and monetise social media; Investigative journalism and social media; Censorship and social media. (source: back cover)

http://www.kas.de/wf/doc/kas_31322-1522-2-30.pdf?120615060656

MIDDLE EAST / WESTERN ASIA & NORTHERN AFRICA

160. **Journalists without bounds.** Beirut:

Journalists@journalism.com; Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung (FES), 2011, 40 + 39 p.

subjects: working conditions of journalists - Lebanon - interviews / surveys

<http://library.fes.de/pdf-files/bueros/africa-media/08154.pdf>

161. Susan O'Rourke: **Teaching journalism in Oman: reflections after the Arab spring.** In: *Pacific Journalism Review*, vol. 17, nr. 2, 2011, p. 109-129

Between 2005–2011, the New Zealand Tertiary Education Consortium (NZTEC) was contracted to the Ministry of Higher Education (MOHE) in the Sultanate of Oman. This long-term, long-distance off-shore education contract committed four New Zealand universities to providing degrees in four discipline areas (as well as English language support) within the Omani Colleges of Applied Science. As part of this process, AUT University's Bachelor of Communication Studies was redeveloped for delivery in Oman. This case study will focus on the Journalism major and in particular the nature of the courses within this major, the difficulties encountered in re-developing them and the challenge of delivering them under these particular circumstances in this particular time frame. The wider picture of the type of journalism practised in Oman; what is expected of—or indeed possible for—journalists in that society; and journalism as a force for democracy in Arab countries will also be briefly discussed. (source: abstract)

http://www.pjreview.info/sites/default/files/articles/pdfs/PJR17_2_6.teaching%20journalism%20in%20oman.pdf

Media Development Cooperation

GENERAL & INTERNATIONAL

162. Walter Dean: **Working in concert: coordination and collaboration in international media development.**

Washington DC: Center for International Media Assistance (CIMA), 2012, 27 p.

subjects: media assistance: donor organizations; media assistance: implementing organizations; coordination; aid harmonisation / donor coordination - position paper / recommendations

<http://cima.ned.org/sites/default/files/CIMA-Working%20in%20Concert%20Coordination%20and%20Collaboration.pdf>

163. Leon Morse, Eleeza V. Agopian: **Measuring press freedom and media sector performance: how social media have affected the Media Sustainability Index.** In: *ESSACHESS. Journal for Communication Studies*, vol. 5, nr. 1, 2012, p. 29-43

subjects: Media Sustainability Index (MSI); freedom of the press; social media

<http://www.essachess.com/index.php/jcs/article/view/149/135>

164. Mary Myers: Support to media where media freedoms and rights are constrained: what works and why? Global synthesis report. London: BBC Media Action, 2012, 32 p.

This report addresses the challenges of supporting independent media in countries where media freedoms are restricted, based on country case studies in Bangladesh, Cambodia, South Sudan, Syria and Uganda. According to Myers, the dilemmas of foreign support include short-term donor strategies, the lack of reliable local partners, the patchy evidence of the positive impact of past media support, the management of inflammatory media coverage and sometimes hate speech in countries that face inter-ethnic tensions or sectarian conflict. On the other hand, the publication also details strategies that have had some measure of success like foreign and UN broadcasting, training and advocacy from the outside, emphasizing neutral and 'public interest' topics when working from inside a country and supporting local rights organisations and media advocacy groups. The study concludes - among other factors - that media should be a key area of political economy analysis, that media assistance should be incorporated more explicitly within broader development systems, and that support should concentrate on media outlets and not just on individual journalists. (source: CAMECO Update 2-2012)

<http://downloads.bbc.co.uk/mediaaction/pdf/globalsynth.pdf>

165. Erich Sommerfeldt: Content analysis: can shared indicators improve monitoring and evaluation? Washington DC: Center for International Media Assistance (CIMA), 2012, 24 p.

subjects: content analysis; media assistance: monitoring & evaluation - seminar / conference report

http://cima.ned.org/sites/default/files/final_0.pdf

166. Tara Susman-Peña: Making media development more effective. Washington DC: Center for International Media Assistance (CIMA), 2012, 42 p.

Despite years of stock taking, donors to media development still have a number of blind spots that prevent their interventions from being more effective. In particular, media development stakeholders could improve their efforts by applying aid effectiveness principles to their practice. When examining media development assistance over the last two decades, certain patterns become clear. The consensus among media development practitioners is that media development supports all other development, both economic development and good governance, directly and indirectly. At the same time, donors often use media to promote stability, democracy, and development. Donors to media development rarely articulate a precise theory of change at the outset of their interventions. Generally, however, modernization theory—the idea that Western-style, top-down mass media would transform developing societies into “modern” nations along the same path as their Western counterparts—seems to be still unconsciously driving much of contemporary practice even though the theory itself has been long discredited. (source: executive summary)

<http://cima.ned.org/sites/default/files/final.pdf>

167. Promoting democracy with new media: challenges and opportunities of development cooperation. Eschborn: Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ), 2011, 2 p.

subjects: internet / ICTs and democratization; media assistance

<http://star-www.giz.de/dokumente/bib-2011/giz2011-0171en-promoting-democracy-with-new-media.pdf>

AFRICA, SUB-SAHARAN

168. Katharine Allen, Iginio Gagliardone: The Media Map Project: Kenya. Case study snapshot of donor support to ICTs and media, 2011. Washington, DC: Internews; World Bank Institute, 2012, 39 p.

subjects: media landscapes & media systems; media assistance - Kenya

http://www.mediamapresource.org/wp-content/uploads/2011/04/Kenya_web1.pdf

169. Marie-Soleil Frère: The Media Map Project: the Democratic Republic of the Congo. Case study on donor support to independent media, 1990-2010. Washington, DC: Internews; World Bank Institute, 2012, 98 p.

Following an introduction to the Congolese media landscape, this study describes and analyses donor funded media development in quite some detail. It covers an overview of donors and media operators in the DRC, strategies for supporting the media sector,

positives and negatives of donor support, problems with media development from the beneficiaries' and the donors' point of view, evaluation methods, conflicts between donors and government, and sustainability of donor-funded activities, including an annex of selected media development interventions. Among others, the appendixes include a list of the main professional organizations, profiles of international media development NGOs active in DRC, and an overview of 'successes and failures of media support in the DRC'. According to the executive summary "reaching \$80m over the past ten years, media support by donors and operators has varied, essentially covering five types of activities: the creation of "neutral" and "apolitical" media and content (a recurring strategy in post-conflict countries); direct support (funds or equipment) for a number of outlets; media staff training; strengthening of the sector's professional organizations and associations; consolidation of public institutions to organize the sector (including regulation and legal reform). Each of these types of intervention has generated both positive impacts and negative effects on individual journalists, newsrooms, media outlets and local organizations in the media sector. Beneficiaries, donors, and INGOs have all advanced their own critiques regarding the ways in which media support initiatives have been designed, implemented and assessed so far. They also make suggestions about how to improve media support in the future, to make it more consistent with the needs of the local Congolese media."

<http://www.mediamapresource.org/wp-content/uploads/2011/04/DRC.pdf>

170. Mbarga Gervais, Jan Lublinski, Jean-Marc Fleury: New perspectives on strengthening science journalism in developing countries: Approach and first results of the 'SjCOOP' mentoring project. In: Journal of African Media Studies, vol. 4, nr. 2, 2012, p. 157-172

Many different educational and training sessions focusing on science journalism have been offered to journalists in Africa in the past decades. However, there is still insufficient quality reporting on health, environment, technology and science. We propose a new, flexible and needs-oriented concept for the professionalization of journalists. Its main elements are peer-to-peer mentoring and building of professional associations using online tools for training, networking and journalistic research, a combination of approaches and an in situ delivery. It has been put into practice through the Science Journalism Cooperation (SjCOOP) project in Africa and in the Middle East. (source: abstract)

171. Heather Gilberts: The Media Map Project: Mali. Case study on donor support to independent media, 1990-2010. Washington, DC: Internews; World Bank Institute, 2012, 46 p.

According to the conclusion (p. 33) "Mali's media remain significantly underdeveloped in terms of business management, audience research and long-term sustainability. Many media organizations remain dependent on donor funding and have done little to develop business models to attract other sources of revenue. There are more than 50 professional associations and networks that help with training and advocacy, yet they are affected by conflicts of interests that undermine their efforts. There is no school of journalism, and media-related trainings are short-term and often centered around the shifting priorities of donors. There is no union to protect the rights of journalists and to help them in circumstances of legal persecution or harassment. It is also clear that donor priorities and programs are not doing enough to ensure the continued development of a strong independent media system. Over the past 20 years, funding has shifted from programs designed to strengthen independent media to programs that see media as tools to disseminate development information." The appendixes include profiles of key media organisations and NGOs.

http://www.mediamapresource.org/wp-content/uploads/2011/04/Mali_web-1.pdf

172. Richard M. Kavuma: Country case study: Uganda. Support to media where media freedoms and rights are constrained. London: BBC Media Action, 2012, 24 p.

Examining Uganda's increasingly fractured media landscape, this report finds that the media is vulnerable to government intimidation and self-censorship.

<http://downloads.bbc.co.uk/mediaaction/pdf/uganda.pdf>

173. Teke Ngomba: Differing paradigms of media systems development in contemporary Africa: does the 'Chinese model' have a place? In: Journal of Asian and African Studies, vol. 47, nr. 1, 2012, p. 52-67

This article addresses the emerging patterns of contemporary media-based engagements between China and Africa and argues, after an examination of current media systems in both China and Africa, that, despite expressed worries to the contrary, because of reasons spanning from history to geo-politics, the Chinese model of media system as it currently stands does not stand a chance, at least in the foreseeable future, to be exported to Africa – a continent whose current media landscape is, and will arguably remain, significantly Western-oriented. The article concludes with a call for scholars to exercise analytical restraint in their examination of the potential impacts of recent China–Africa media relations (source: abstract)

174. Kate Noble, Carol Morgan: **Country case study: South Sudan. Support to media where media freedoms and rights are constrained.** London: BBC Media Action, 2012, 20 p.

Presenting the challenges in meeting the information needs of the people of South Sudan, this report highlights a need for long-term and harmonised efforts to support media.

<http://downloads.bbc.co.uk/mediaaction/pdf/sudan.pdf>

AMERICAS & CARIBBEAN

175. Gabriela Martínez: **The Media Map Project: Peru. Case study on donor support to independent media, 1990-2010.** Washington, DC: Internews; World Bank Institute, 2012, 53 p.

Consists of four parts: a country profile, a media landscape overview, a literature review and a description and analysis of donor funded media development.

<http://www.mediapresource.org/wp-content/uploads/2011/04/Peru.pdf>

ASIA & PACIFIC

176. Casey McCarthy: **Media development in transitional democratic Cambodia.** Malmö, Sweden: Malmö University, Master Thesis in Communication for Development, 2012, 65 p.

Through a series of qualitative interviews with a range of media stakeholders, the ultimate conclusion of this thesis is that the media landscape in Cambodia is diverse – with some (mostly foreign-owned and run) able to operate freely and independently, while others (most local Khmer media, particularly broadcast media) are not. While media development activities over the course of the last 20 years have been clearly beneficial to improving the quality of the media, many factors are preventing all media in Cambodia from becoming free, independent and sustainable. A lack of political will, improper legal intimidation, politicisation of the media, a lack of journalistic ethic and professionalism (among some), unsupportive institutional frameworks, media illiteracy among the broader population and little coordination of media development efforts are just some of the barriers that hinder real improvement in this critical sector. (source: abstract, p. 4)

http://www.scribd.com/document_downloads/97579462?extension=pdf&from=embed

177. Catherine McKinley, Kate Noble: **Country case study: Cambodia. Support to media where media freedoms and rights are constrained.** London: BBC Media Action, 2012, 20 p.

This report recommends greater donor investment in impact research in Cambodia, and more attention to young audiences and the internet as a growing source and focus of public dialogue.

<http://downloads.bbc.co.uk/mediaaction/pdf/cambodia.pdf>

178. Margarette Roberts: **The Media Map Project: Cambodia. Case study on donor support to independent media, 1990-2010.** Washington, DC: Internews; World Bank Institute, 2012, 66 p.

Consists of two main parts: an media landscape overview (including historical and development background, information landscape, state of the media business, media content, media legislation, journalism and key media challenges) and a description and analysis of donor funded media development (including an annex of selected media development interventions). According to the conclusion (p. 39) "donor funded media development is a relatively new phenomenon, resulting in minimal impact. Modest gains have been made: technical improvements in television production, some better skilled journalists, development of journalists' associations and a code of ethics, and greater citizen engagement. However, balanced and in-depth reports are scant and there remains limited space for freedom of expression. Professional media reports based on fact rather than opinion, on a range of sources (especially on a range of political sources) are the exception rather than the rule ... Improvements require considerable time and effort which often extends beyond the life of a short to medium term donor horizon. AusAID, KAF, UNDP and USAID are current donors who understand this."

http://www.mediapresource.org/wp-content/uploads/2011/04/Cambodia_web.pdf

179. Francis Rolt: **Country case study: Bangladesh. Support to media where media freedoms and rights are constrained.** London: BBC Media Action, 2012, 24 p.

Examining Bangladesh's booming and dynamic media sector, this report finds that there is an increasing tendency for political discourse to be based around personality rather than policy.

<http://downloads.bbc.co.uk/mediaaction/pdf/bangladesh.pdf>

EUROPE

180. Nidzara Ahmetasevic: **Researching media assistance as a tool of democratisation and state building in post conflict societies: lessons from the case of Bosnia and Herzegovina.** In: Global Media Journal - German Edition, vol. 2, nr. 2, 2012, 18 p.

subjects: media assistance - Bosnia-Herzegovina

http://www.db-thueringen.de/servlets/DerivateServlet/Derivate-26500/GMJ4_Ahmetasevic_final.pdf

181. Katerina Tsetsura, Anastasia Grynko, Anna Klyueva: **The Media Map Project: Ukraine. Case study on donor support to independent media, 1990-2010.** Washington, DC: Internews; World Bank Institute, 2012, 61 p.

subjects: media landscapes & media systems; media assistance - Ukraine

<http://www.mediapresource.org/wp-content/uploads/2011/04/Ukraine.pdf>

MIDDLE EAST / WESTERN ASIA & NORTHERN AFRICA

182. Richard Martin, William Canter, Yama Hotak: **Performance evaluation Afghanistan Media Development and Empowerment Project (AMDEP).** Washington, DC: Checchi and Company Consulting; USAID, 2012, iv + 103 p.

subjects: media assistance projects (case studies) - Afghanistan - evaluation report

http://pdf.usaid.gov/pdf_docs/PDACT895.pdf

183. Maha Taki: **Country case study: Syria. Support to media where media freedoms and rights are constrained.** London: BBC Media Action, 2012, 20 p.

Examining the media of one of the world's most censored societies, this report finds that the Syrian media is under increasing threat but identifies growing use of new media to circumvent old restrictions.

<http://downloads.bbc.co.uk/mediaaction/pdf/syria.pdf>

Media Economics, Media Management

GENERAL & INTERNATIONAL

184. Michelle J. Foster: **Calling the shots: how ownership structures affect the independence of news media.**

Washington DC: Center for International Media Assistance (CIMA), 2012, 35 p.

According to the recommendations (p. 31), "at an international level, the media development community should advocate for standards governing media cross-ownership limitations, best practices in media licensing, and the licensing of the broadcast spectrum. States should adopt net neutrality and support increased uncensored access to social media and Internet news sources. They should scrutinize media ownership sales and declare non-transparent sales of media companies illegitimate and make their ownership visible. Media owners, governments, and media development funders and practitioners must modify the belief that advertising will always automatically support independent media. It won't. It is not in any advertiser's business model to underwrite news reporting; first and foremost, it is their fiduciary duty to build their own customer bases. If that means redirecting marketing strategies to more effective platforms, they will. And they have. The media development community should commit to aggressively accelerating the financial management, business, advertising, and digital media skills of media managers, particularly in transitional countries. When entering transitional markets, media outlets should first conduct audience research to establish a baseline for advertising rates. Cronyism and coercion lack force when advertisers, particularly large international advertisers, are given legitimate choices among alternatives. Media developers should support independent community and investigative reporting, especially local radio, through multiple funding sources, including helping to build local revenue bases, even if they exist outside traditional media business models."

http://cima.ned.org/sites/default/files/final_1.pdf

AFRICA, SUB-SAHARAN

185. Emmanuel V. Adjovi: **The media economy in French-speaking Africa: when fragmentation threatens survival.** In:

Ecquid Novi: African Journalism Studies, vol. 33, nr. 3, 2012, p. 30-43

The research objective of this article is to examine both the socio-economic contexts in which the media in French-speaking Africa are evolving and the financing methods of these media outlets, notably by focusing on the issues of advertising, state subsidies and unconventional funding methods. This portrait of the African media from within an economic framework sets out to reveal features that may help explain the editorial content and growth difficulties of the media in French-speaking Africa. (source: abstract)

186. Thomas Atenga: **Cameroon's private daily press: in search of a viable economic model.** In: Ecquid Novi: African Journalism Studies, vol. 33, nr. 3, 2012, p. 13-29

Around the world, the press is struggling to find its place in today's changing information market. Skeptics foresee an imminent death if it fails to reform its means of production and dissemination, while optimists praise its capacity to resist the onslaught of other mass media. This article aims to contribute to an understanding of the economic issues that challenge the private press in Cameroon. Based on data covering the newspapers' budgets, debts, print-runs, sales, applied salary scales and development strategies in a sometimes hostile political environment, this study aims to explore whether these newspapers are sufficiently organised to be viable economic entities. (source: abstract)

AMERICAS & CARIBBEAN

187. María José Müller, María del Pilar Martínez-Costa: **Description and analysis of advertising used in Argentinean radio prime time.** In: M. Oliveira, P. & Santos, L.A. Portela (eds.): Radio evolution: conference proceedings. Braga, University of Minho: Communication and Society Research Centre: , 2012, p. 319-328

Radio advertising in Argentina has been adapted to the changing needs of radio. This paper aims to describe and analyze the advertisement formats used in the four leading prime time programs in Argentina. The methodology is a content analysis that is applied to a sample of four programs each one with duration of four hours (ranging from 9 AM to 1 PM, Monday through Friday) for two weeks in October 2010. Therefore, the sample amounts to 160 hours of programming, 40 for each program. Sponsorships are least used, while the advertising segments are prevalent in all programs. The advertising segments are very different in length for the AM vs. FM. The "mention" has become increasingly common in prime time. The speaker's role is essential to the "selling" of products or services and his function becomes more important when programs incorporate dialogue sections to include brand mentions with time for humorous banter. The terms of prime time advertising on Argentinean radio have changed in recent years in order to adapt to the current needs of radio: programming criteria, use of ss, variety of content and voices and interaction with the listener. (source: abstract)

<http://www.lasics.uminho.pt/ojs/index.php/radioevolution/article/download/855/804>

188. Edison Lanza, Gustavo Buquet: **La televisión privada comercial en Uruguay: caracterización de la concentración de la propiedad, las audiencias y la facturación.** Montevideo: Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung (FES), 2011, 35 p. (Análisis y Propuestas)

Según la información relevada, los grupos titulares respectivamente de las frecuencias de los canales 4, 10 y 12 de Montevideo, en adelante los «tres grandes», mantienen un oligopolio audiovisual basado en una red de medios de comunicación integrados mediante la propiedad directa (tanto individual como conjuntamente) o el control por medio de acuerdos estratégicos. En los hechos, siguen siendo los actores dominantes de la televisión abierta y para abonados (por cable y satelital) en todo el país, con la consiguiente dificultad para acceder al mercado de cualquier iniciativa al margen de ellos ... Si en el mercado de la televisión abierta se analiza la concentración en términos objetivos, esto es, la participación que estos grupos tienen en la audiencia y el porcentaje que obtienen sobre la facturación total, en ambas variables a escala nacional, se observa que controlan el 95,5% del mercado, cifra que significó una facturación de 82,5 millones de dólares durante el año 2010. (fuente: resumen ejecutivo, p. 5) subjects: commercial television; television markets; media monopolies & oligopolies - Uruguay

<http://library.fes.de/pdf-files/bueros/uruguay/08659.pdf>

ASIA & PACIFIC

189. Merlyna Lim: **The league of thirteen: media concentration in Indonesia.** Tempe, AZ: Arizona State

University, Participatory Media Lab; Ford Foundation, 2012, 18 p.

subjects: media concentration - Indonesia

http://www.public.asu.edu/~mlim4/files/Lim_IndoMediaOwnership_2012.pdf

EUROPE

190. Manuel Santos Redondo: **Economía de las industrias culturales en español.** 2nd ed. Madrid: Fundación Telefónica; Barcelona: Ariel, 2011, 276 p. (Valor económico del español; 7) subjects: media economics; cultural industries - Spain

Media Ethics & Accountability, Media Self-Regulation

GENERAL & INTERNATIONAL

191. Libby Lloyd: **Watchdogs and news hounds: holding the media to account. Mechanisms, principles and practices from around the world.** Windhoek: Fesmedia Africa, 2011, 32 p. (fesmedia Africa Series)

subjects: media self-regulation - international scope; South Africa

<http://library.fes.de/pdf-files/bueros/africa-media/07856.pdf>

192. Andrew Puddephatt: **The importance of self regulation of the media in upholding freedom of expression.** Brasilia: UNESCO, 2011, 21 p.

subjects: media self-regulation - criteria catalogue / framework / guidelines

<http://global-partners.co.uk/wp-content/uploads/Importance-of-slef-reg-English.pdf>

AFRICA, SUB-SAHARAN

193. Lea-Sophie Borgmann: **Universal principles of media ethics: South African and German perspectives.** In: Global Media Journal - German Edition, vol. 2, nr. 2, 2012, 19 p.

This article attempts to address this field of research in comparing South African and German approaches to the topic of media ethics. Firstly, it outlines theories of universal and specific cultural ethical principles in journalism. Secondly, it shows how the conception of universal ethical principles, so called protonorms, is interpreted differently in the two cultures and how specific cultural values of media ethics are rated among the two cultural frameworks of Germany and South Africa. An online survey conducted among German and South African journalism students found significant differences in the ranking of media ethics principles as well as similarities and differences in the interpretations of protonorm. The results support existing normative theories of universal media ethics, such as the theory of protonorms, in contributing explorative empirical data to this field of mainly theoretical research. (source: abstract)

http://www.db-thueringen.de/servlets/DerivateServlet/Derivate-26499/GMJ4_Borgmann_final.pdf

194. Vicky Elongo Lukulunga: **The challenges of journalism ethics in the Democratic Republic of Congo.** In: Ecquid Novi: African Journalism Studies, vol. 33, nr. 3, 2012, p. 60-73

This article pinpoints the various obstacles that prevent the emergence of genuine media pluralism in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, and aims to clarify the sense and/or senselessness of journalistic practices across the Congolese media landscape. The contrast between norms and actual practices constitutes a 'crisis' of Congolese journalism. It is argued that these practices are essentially 'transgressive', in that that they violate conventional, professional ethical norms. 'Transgressive' journalism practices are seen as a more or less regulated means of contravening the profession's official canons. This article identifies the principles and values that intervene in the moral decision-making process of journalists. (source: abstract)

ASIA & PACIFIC

195. Kalyani Chadha: **Twitter as media watch-dog? Lessons from India's Radia tapes scandal.** In: Global Media and Communication, vol. 8, nr. 2, 2012, p. 171-176

subjects: twitter / microblogs; media monitoring - India - case studies

Media Landscapes, Media & Communication General, Media & Society

GENERAL & INTERNATIONAL

196. Karol Jakubowicz: **Public service broadcasting: product (and victim?) of public policy.** In: Robin Mansell; Marc Raboy (eds.): *The handbook of global media and communication policy.* Malden, MA: Wiley-Blackwell, 2011, p. 210-229

subjects: public service broadcasting; public service broadcasting regulation - international scope

AFRICA, SUB-SAHARAN

197. **African Media Barometer: Kenya 2012.** Windhoek; Nairobi: Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung (FES), 2012, 58 p.

subjects: media landscapes & media systems; freedom of the press; media legislation; journalistic quality; public service broadcasting; media diversity & pluralism - Kenya
<http://library.fes.de/pdf-files/bueros/africa-media/09404.pdf>

198. **African Media Barometer: Uganda 2012.** Windhoek; Kampala: Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung (FES), 2012, 75 p.

subjects: media landscapes & media systems; freedom of the press; media legislation; journalistic quality; public service broadcasting; media diversity & pluralism - Uganda
http://www.fesmedia-africa.org/uploads/media/AMB_Uganda_2012.pdf

199. **Barometre des Medias Africains: RDC 2012.** Windhoek; Yaoundé: Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung (FES), 2012, 123 p.

subjects: media landscapes & media systems; freedom of the press; media legislation; journalistic quality; public service broadcasting; media diversity & pluralism - Congo (Dem. Rep.)
http://www.fesmedia-africa.org/uploads/media/AMB_DRC_2012_French_and_English.pdf

200. **Chad: media and telecoms landscape guide.** [no place]: infoasaid, 2012, 97 p.

subjects: media landscapes & media systems; radio landscapes; television landscapes; press landscapes; mobile phone markets - Chad - country surveys; directory
http://www.infoasaid.org/sites/infoasaid.org/files/chad_media_guide_-_final_for_publication_041012.pdf

201. **Financially viable media in emerging and developing markets: Kenya.** Paris: World Association of Newspapers and News Publishers (WAN-IFRA); Nairobi: African Media Initiative (AMI), 2012, 41p.

Kenya has been the scene of sweeping technological innovations, but these have often benefited solely affluent urban and foreign markets. Poorly developed infrastructure and program design have delayed benefits for the broader Kenyan public. In addition, Kenya's innovations have proven difficult to transplant and to scale. M-Pesa, for example, has had trouble gaining traction in other African markets. Print and broadcast news organizations still dominate the Kenyan market and continue to grow in both audience and revenue. Most are expanding into online platforms, but these have tended to enhance and duplicate news delivery for urban elite audiences rather than reaching new, underserved audiences. Kenyans have made significant advances in freedom of expression, but news organizations on all platforms still struggle with major limitations in their enabling environment, especially crippling libel laws. The vast majority of Kenyans live in rural areas, where "last-mile" issues of electrification, infrastructure, and connectivity still constitute major challenges to their consumption of news media. Western media development programs are often slow to address these problems. (source: major observations, p. 7)

http://www.wan-ifra.org/ami_kenya_report

202. **Mozambique: media and telecoms landscape guide.** [no place]: infoasaid, 2012, 150 p.

subjects: media landscapes & media systems; radio landscapes; television landscapes; press landscapes; mobile phone markets - Mozambique - country surveys; directory
http://www.infoasaid.org/sites/infoasaid.org/files/mozambique_media_guide_-_final_050712_3.pdf

203. **Niger: media and telecom landscape guide.** [no place]: infoasaid, 2012, 104 p.

subjects: media landscapes & media systems; radio landscapes; television landscapes; press landscapes; mobile phone markets; media assistance: implementing organizations - Niger - country surveys; directory

<http://www.infoasaid.org/sites/infoasaid.org/files/pdfcache/6236/niger.pdf>

204. **A pilot study for GFMD's media development toolkit: testing standards, strengthening professionalism. An assessment of Ghana's media landscape.** Washington DC: Center for International Media Assistance (CIMA); IREX; Global Forum for Media Development, 2012, 49 p.

The study did not aim to carry out new surveys or collect information that was not already publicly available. Since the toolkit is aimed at providing media development organizations with a tool to assess media landscapes without having to carry out extensive new research, the Ghana study worked only with materials, surveys, and other information available at the time of writing. In testing the toolkit in Ghana, the study found that the indicators selected and the methodology based on collecting direct information and materials already available is a useful approach to create a comprehensive media landscape assessment. It allowed us to provide an overview of the situation in which media in Ghana operate and to identify areas for future media development programs. (source: methodology, p. 3)

<http://cima.ned.org/sites/default/files/CIMA-GFMD%20Ghana%20Toolkit.pdf>

205. **South Sudan: media and telecom landscape guide.** [no place]: infoasaid, 2012, 97 p.

subjects: media landscapes & media systems; radio landscapes; television landscapes; press landscapes; mobile phone markets; media assistance: implementing organizations - South Sudan - country surveys; directory
<http://www.infoasaid.org/sites/infoasaid.org/files/pdfcache/10842/south-sudan.pdf>

206. Ben Akoh, Abiodun Jagun: **Mapping digital media: Nigeria.** London: Open Society Foundations, Open Society Media Program, 2012, 94 p.

According to the executive summary "only 40 percent of Nigerians had access to a television in 2008 according to the International Telecommunication Union, and radio is still the dominant medium, reaching three-quarters of households. Both commercial and state broadcasters favor urban audiences and those in the south of the country. While there is potential for increased diversity through the spread of internet services, progress is hampered by variables that continue to widen rather than bridge the digital divide. These include irregular power supply, low literacy levels, and the high cost of digital devices relative to gross domestic product (GDP). There is also an extreme gender divide: women constitute less than 1 percent of active internet users ... Neither market liberalization nor digitization has had a meaningful impact on the independence of news providers. Even purely commercial outlets retain entrenched links with the political establishment and there remain a host of restrictive laws, which militate against media independence. There are notable exceptions to this in the online domain. News websites such as Saharareporters.com have to some extent avoided both legal and extra-legal state interference by basing their operations abroad. There is also evidence of burgeoning expression and debate in the blogosphere over issues generally considered off limits for mainstream news providers."

<http://www.soros.org/sites/default/files/mapping-digital-media-nigeria-20120813.pdf>

207. Anke Fiedler, Anja Wollenberg, Magdi El Gizouli, Roman Deckert: **The Sudanese press after separation: contested identities of journalism.** Berlin: Media in Cooperation and Transition (MICT), 2012, 47 p.

This volume seeks to impart a deeper understanding of the political nature of the Sudanese press. Through observation, research and analysis, it also conveys a multifaceted impression of Sudanese journalists' working conditions. It tries to paint an authentic and differentiated picture of their situation, looking beyond stereotypes of the Sudanese press as "unfree" and hence not worthy of further research. By combining facts and figures with journalists' personal anecdotes and opinions, I think this volume captures the complexity of the subject. (source: introduction, p. 5)

<http://www.mict-international.org/pdf/sudanstudie2012.pdf>

208. Marie-Soleil Frère: **Perspectives on the media in 'another Africa'.** In: Ecquid Novi: African Journalism Studies, vol. 33, nr. 3, 2012, p. 1-12

A dual journal project was launched in 2010 to build bridges between French and English media research spheres through the translation and reciprocal publication of a series of essays from each linguistic sphere. In 2012, a special issue of *Afrique contemporaine* ('Les Afriques médiatiques') was published, with six essays in French by authors working on media from the English-language zone. The present issue of *Ecquid Novi: African Journalism Studies*, volume 33 issue 3, makes articles originating from French-speaking sub-Saharan Africa available to English-speaking readers in

translated form. This introduction sketches the background to the project. (source: abstract)

<http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/pdf/10.1080/02560054.2012.732218>

209. **African Media Barometer: Togo 2010.** Windhoek; Cotonou: Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung (FES), 2011, 138 p.

subjects: media landscapes & media systems; freedom of the press; media legislation; journalistic quality; public service broadcasting; media diversity & pluralism - Togo

<http://library.fes.de/pdf-files/bueros/africa-media/08154.pdf>

210. **Barometre des Medias Africains: Benin 2011.** Windhoek; Cotonou: Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung (FES), 2011, 130 p.

subjects: media landscapes & media systems; freedom of the press; media legislation; journalistic quality; public service broadcasting; media diversity & pluralism - Benin

<http://library.fes.de/pdf-files/bueros/africa-media/09166.pdf>

211. **Barómetro africano da media: Moçambique 2011 = African Media Barometer: Moçambique 2011.** Windhoek; Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung (FES); Media Institute of Southern Africa (MISA), 2011, 126 p.

subjects: media landscapes & media systems; freedom of the press; media legislation; journalistic quality; public service broadcasting; media diversity & pluralism - Mozambique

<http://library.fes.de/pdf-files/bueros/africa-media/09167.pdf>

212. Liz Gunner, Dina Ligaga, Dumisani Moyo (eds.): **Radio in Africa: publics, cultures, communities.** Johannesburg: Wits University Press, 2011, xv + 320 p.

subjects: radio; political role & influence of radio, radio & democratization; radio fiction / drama; radio policies; propaganda - Africa

AMERICAS & CARIBBEAN

213. **Estadísticas de la radio y televisión en el Perú 2012.** Lima: Consejo Consultivo de Radio y Televisión (Concortv), 2012, 23 p.

subjects: radio landscapes; television landscapes - Peru - statistical data

<http://www.concortv.gob.pe/file/informacion/estudios/2012/concortv-estadisticas-rtv-2012.pdf>

214. **Haiti: media and telecoms landscape guide.** [no place]: infoasaid, 2012, 175 p.

subjects: media landscapes & media systems; radio landscapes; television landscapes; press landscapes; mobile phone markets - Haiti - country surveys; directory

http://www.infoasaid.org/sites/infoasaid.org/files/haiti_media_guide_final_211012_1.pdf

215. Úrsula Freundt-Thurne, César Pita, José Ampuero Ampuero: **Mapping digital media: Peru.** London: Open Society Foundations, Open Society Media Program, 2012, 94 p.

subjects: media landscapes & media systems; media use; digitalization; digital television; public service / state media; news websites & portals; media advocacy / media activism; investigative journalism; media diversity & pluralism; media markets; media legislation & regulation; ICT regulation - Peru - country surveys

<http://www.opensocietyfoundations.org/sites/default/files/mapping-digital-media-peru-20121112.pdf>

216. Sergio Godoy, Maria Elena Gronemeyer: **Mapping digital media: Chile.** London: Open Society Foundations, Open Society Media Program, 2012, 127 p.

Overall, digitization has only partly impacted on the media landscape in Chile. It has neither altered the neoliberal trajectory of media policy, nor reduced high levels of ownership concentration and incumbent advantages. But there is, at the very least, a framework in place that will potentially open doors to new entrants in the digital terrestrial arena, as well as sustain the public service, local and community sectors. This will provide an important antidote to the digital divide which is likely to persist in terms of access quality, even after universal service is achieved. Whether this potential will be realized is, however, uncertain. (source: website Open Society Foundations)

<http://www.opensocietyfoundations.org/sites/default/files/mapping-digital-media-chile-20121122.pdf>

217. Cornelius Hopmann, María Edith Arce, Leonor Zúniga Gutiérrez: **Los medios y el periodismo ante el desafío digital: el caso de Nicaragua.** Managua: Centro de Investigación de la Comunicación (CINCO), 2012, 105 p.

subjects: media landscapes & media systems; media use; digitalization; public service / state media; news websites & portals; media advocacy / media activism; investigative journalism; media diversity & pluralism; media markets; media legislation & regulation; ICT regulation - Nicaragua

<http://es.scribd.com/doc/97201252/Los-medios-y-el-periodismo-ante-el-desafio-digital-El-caso-de-Nicaragua>

218. Jimena Zuluaga, María Paula Martínez: **Mapping digital media: Colombia.** London: Open Society Foundations, Open Society Media Program, 2012, 99 p.

In Colombia, analog free-to-air television is still by far the most influential source of news. Digitization seems to be increasing both the quantity and range of news and the total public consumption of media as many traditional outlets now have online versions, while some new online only outlets have been born in recent years and gained recognition as news providers. Internet use is increasing very fast in urban areas and higher socioeconomic groups. Public media have been strengthened in recent years and public service provision is considered an important issue in Colombia. The transition to digital terrestrial television (DTT) is seen as both a challenge and an opportunity to public media. Digital activism too has grown in Colombia, and active internet users have proved the power of social networking, which has become very popular. Political debates and hostage rescue operations have, among others, triggered big digital mobilizations, especially on Facebook and Twitter. (source: website Open Society Foundations)

<http://www.opensocietyfoundations.org/sites/default/files/mapping-digital-media-colombia-20120830.pdf>

219. **Guía de la comunicación 2011.** Quito: AS Producciones, 2011, 142 p.

subjects: media landscapes & media systems; press landscapes; radio landscapes; television landscapes - Ecuador - directory

220. Paulina Escobar: **En medio de un medio público: El Telégrafo, un caso ecuatoriano.** Quito: CIESPAL, 2011, 159 p. (Véeduría; 3)

subjects: El Telégrafo <newspaper, Ecuador>; public & state press - Ecuador

ASIA & PACIFIC

221. **Pakistan: media and telecoms landscape guide.** [no place]: infoasaid, 2012, 139 p.

subjects: media landscapes & media systems; radio landscapes; television landscapes; press landscapes; mobile phone markets; media assistance: implementing organizations - Pakistan - country surveys; directory

<http://infoasaid.org/sites/infoasaid.org/files/pdfcache/6207/pakistan.pdf>

222. **Philippines: media and telecoms landscape guide.** [no place]: infoasaid, 2012, 218 p.

subjects: media landscapes & media systems; radio landscapes; television landscapes; press landscapes; media associations / organizations; mobile phone markets - Philippines - country surveys; directory

http://infoasaid.org/sites/infoasaid.org/files/philippines_guide_final_030812.pdf

223. Adrian Athique: **Indian media: global approaches.** Cambridge, UK: Polity Press, 2012, v + 186 p.

Contents: Mass media and the making of modern India -- Media development and mixed messages -- Liberalization, diversity and the age of television -- The global dynamics of Indian media piracy -- Digital India: software, services and cybercultures -- Bollywood, brand India and soft power -- Media provision and the new leisure economy -- Afterword: Indian media and the Asian century

224. Hugo de Burgh, Zeng Rong, Chen Siming: **Chinese television 'internationalization' and the search for creativity.** In: Creative Industries Journal, vol. 4, nr. 2, 2012

In order to maintain competitive edge over both domestic rivals and international competition, Chinese television companies have been looking abroad for ideas. A number of political and commercial concerns have come together to inform a sudden interest by Chinese media companies in creativity and innovation. Hunan TV has been at the forefront, carefully deciding on the United Kingdom and selecting partners with

which to work. In the course of its explorations abroad, Hunan has changed its objectives from narrowly technical and managerial ones to strategic ones. It now buys foreign formats, develops its own ideas, and looks forward to exporting those ideas and perhaps formats abroad, a hitherto inconceivable ambition that reflects urgent Chinese government concerns about the country's need to expand its international 'soft power'. Meanwhile, Hunan TV's initiatives have not gone unnoticed elsewhere in China, and other television companies are following suit. This article describes how this came about and what measures are being undertaken as a result of it, and discusses the implications of such ambitions. (source: abstract)

225. Lu Gao, Wei Meng: **Changes in patterns of contemporary China's radio: programs - helping each other in Beijing: a case study.** In: M. Oliveira; P. Portela; L. A. Santos (eds.): **Radio evolution: conference proceedings.** Braga: University of Minho, Communication and Society Research Centre, 2012, p. 229-238

Great changes have been taken place in the patterns of China's radio programs since 1980s. Its role has changed from the government's "propaganda tool" to meet the multiple needs of the radio listeners; its profit mode somehow has varied from full national funding to making profit independently; with the assistance of digital technology, the traditional broadcasting program patterns, which was all about manuscripts writing and reading, have been also altered into ones that involve audience interaction. This paper is a case study of Helping Each Other in Beijing, a radio program for the elderly by Public Service Frequency in Beijing Radio Station. It analyzes the program from its concept, content, audience interaction, and hosting style. It displays, in the age of new media and globalization, which is full of fierce competition, how the broadcasters in China create new philosophy and concept of radio programs, how they react to the new relationship between audience and them, and how they build up their new media image. (source: abstract)

226. Barun Das: **Indian TV news industry: past, present and future.** In: Sundeep R. Muppidi (eds.): **Asian communication handbook.** Singapore: Asian Media Information and Communication Centre (AMIC); Nanyang Technological University, Wee Kim Wee School of Communication and Information (WKWSCI-NTU), 2012, p. 101-108

subjects: television news; television industry - India

227. Ana Keshelashvili, Nino Danelia, Ninia Kakabadze: **Mapping digital media: Georgia.** London: Open Society Foundations, Open Society Media Program, 2012, 101 p.

This report finds that the momentous change in ownership transparency regulation and the dynamic and free online environment are the most notable success stories since 2005. Yet these achievements are overshadowed by the lack of independence of the broadcasting regulator and the public broadcaster, as well as the slow pace of digital transition. In order to promote positive change, three kinds of reform need to be undertaken. First, the process of drafting the legal framework for digital switch-over must be made transparent and show results in the near future if the country is to be ready for the transition before the switch-off date in 2015. The public interest provisions, must-carry rules, and transparent spectrum allocation and gatekeeping should be given priority. Second, with public awareness of the purpose and implications of switch-over virtually non-existent, an information campaign and public debate need to start without delay. Finally, the independence of two key institutions, the Georgian National Communications Commission and the Georgian Public Broadcaster, needs to be strengthened. In both cases, this can be done by adopting clearer regulatory safeguards against government interference, enforcing transparency, and ensuring civil society participation in selection procedures. (source: Website Open Society Foundations)

<http://www.opensocietyfoundations.org/sites/default/files/mapping-digital-media-georgia-20121023.pdf>

228. Sundeep R. Muppidi (eds.): **Asian communication handbook.** Singapore: Asian Media Information and Communication Centre (AMIC); Nanyang Technological University, Wee Kim Wee School of Communication and Information (WKWSCI-NTU), 2012, 466 p.

The first "theoretical perspectives" section has opinions and research articles by academic scholars and expert practitioners on new media and communication issues and trends in Asia. Some of the topics covered include the dynamics arising out of the shift to the 'digilogue', mobile activism, corporate social responsibility, the television news industry, and state of development communication among other issues. The second section has 26 country profiles from all over the Asia-Pacific region. For the first time, Australia and New Zealand have been added to this edition. Each country

chapter provides a snapshot into the communication and media landscape and includes a brief historical geography, political structure, economic indicators, and a more detailed media landscape. The media landscape profiles the current media and communication scene in the country, including the latest on the journalism, print media, broadcast media (radio, television, cinema), telecommunications, the Internet, new media, advertising, media training and media law sections. Statistical tables in each section present updated, key concise data for that country. (source: back cover)

229. Hu Yong, Fang Kun, Liu Yang, Iris Ha, Zhang Yuping, Wang Mengyao, Kathryn Nute: **Mapping digital media: China.** London: Open Society Foundations, Open Society Media Program, 2012, 127 p.

subjects: media landscapes & media systems; media use; digitalization; public service / state media; news websites & portals; media advocacy / media activism; online journalism; media diversity & pluralism; media markets; media legislation & regulation; ICT regulation - China - country surveys

<http://www.opensocietyfoundations.org/sites/default/files/mapping-digital-media-china-20121009.pdf>

230. **After the czars and commissars: journalism in authoritarian post-Soviet Central Asia.** Eric Freedman, (eds.) Richard Shafer. East Lansing: Michigan State University Press, 2011, 299 p. (Eurasian Political Economy and Public Policy Studies)

Contents: Theoretical foundations for researching the roles of the press in today's Central Asia / Eric Freedman -- Under the commissars. Soviet foundations of the post-independence press in Central Asia / Richard Shafer -- National perspectives. Oligarchs and ownership: the role of financial-industrial groups in controlling Kazakhstan's "independent" media / Barbara Junisbai -- Reinforcing authoritarianism through media control: the case of post-Soviet Turkmenistan / Luca Anceschi -- Hizb ut-Tahrir in Kyrgyzstan as presented in Vecherniy Bishkek: a radical Islamist organization through the eyes of Kyrgyz journalists / Irina Wolf -- The future of Internet media in Uzbekistan: transformation from state censorship to monitoring of information space since independence / Zhanna Kozhamberdievva -- Journalistic self-censorship and the Tajik press in the context of Central Asia / Peter Gross and Timothy Kenny -- Trans-regional perspectives. Loyalty in the new authoritarian model: journalistic rights and duties in Central Asian Media Law / Olivia Allison -- Ethnic minorities and the media in Central Asia / Olivier Ferrando -- Journalists at risk: the human impact of press constraints / Eric Freedman -- International broadcasting to Uzbekistan: does it still matter? / Navbahor Imamova -- Journalism education and professionalism. Journalism education and professional training in Kazakhstan: from the Soviet era to Independence / Maureen J. Nemecek, Stan Ketterer, Galiya Ibrayeva, and Stanislav Los -- Professionalism among journalists in Kyrgyzstan / Gregory Pitts -- New media, new frontiers. Internet libel law and freedom of expression in Tajikistan / Kristine Kohlmeier and Navruz Nebakhtshoev -- Blogging down the dictator? the Kyrgyz revolution and Samizdat web sites / Svetlana V. Kulikova and David D. Perlmutter -- Conclusion: through the crystal ball / Richard Shafer.

231. **Asian Media Barometer: The Philippines 2011.** Berlin; Manila: Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung (FES), 2011, 104 p.

subjects: media landscapes & media systems; freedom of the press; media legislation; journalistic quality; public service broadcasting; media diversity & pluralism - Philippines

http://www.fesmedia-asia.org/uploads/media/PHILIPPINES_2011.pdf

232. **Bangladesh: media and telecom landscape guide.** [no place]: infoasaid, 2011, 23 p.

subjects: media landscapes & media systems - Bangladesh - country surveys; directory

<http://infoasaid.org/sites/infoasaid.org/files/pdfcache/11022/bangladesh.pdf>

233. Merlyna Lim: **@crossroads: democratization and corporatization of media in Indonesia.** Tempe, AZ: Arizona State University, Participatory Media Lab; Ford Foundation, 2011, 32 p.

subjects: media landscapes & media systems; access to media; media ownership; media / communication control - Indonesia

http://participatorymedia.lab.asu.edu/files/Lim_Media_Ford_2011.pdf

234. Nina Vennevold: **Pilot study on Vietnam's media landscape based on UNESCO's Media Development Indicators.** [no place]: [no publisher], 2011, 38 p.

subjects: media landscapes & media systems; media diversity & pluralism; freedom of

the press; media legislation & regulation; journalism; access to media - Vietnam
<http://www.jus.uio.no/smr/english/about/programmes/vietnam/docs/2011/mdi-version-02.pdf>

EUROPE

235. Viktorija Car, Ivana Andrijašević: **Mapping digital media: Croatia.** London: Open Society Foundations, Open Society Media Program, 2012, 100 p.

Croatia is well ahead of the curve. Experimental broadcasting via digital signals began in 2002 and the last analog television signals were switched off in September 2011. The country has the highest free-to-air digital terrestrial coverage in Europe, exceeding 99 percent of national territory, and it is the main television platform for the majority of the population. Television remains the dominant medium for both information and entertainment. However, the internet is the most trusted medium for news and information. Radio has experienced a marginal decline in listenership, but print media have been hit hardest by the global economic downturn and audience migration online. In the final analysis, this report finds that policy has been responsive to digitization and that the process has done much to democratize and pluralize Croatian media. It has not yet, however, neutralized the power of dominant media organizations, or indeed the influence wielded by political elites and advertisers. There is also evidence that in response to digitization, journalism across sectors has become increasingly tabloid and oriented towards soft news, and there are uncertainties as regards the sustainability of public interest media. (source: website Open Society Foundations)

<http://www.opensocietyfoundations.org/sites/default/files/mapping-digital-media-croatia-20120906.pdf>

236. Amer Dzhana, Kristina Cendic, Meliha Tahmaz: **Mapping digital media: Bosnia and Herzegovina.** London: Open Society Foundations, Open Society Media Program, 2012, 94 p.

Both media organizations and the organization of media in Bosnia and Herzegovina have been profoundly affected by ethnocentrism, political clientelism, the withdrawal of international donors, and the financial crisis. As a result, the country's march towards digitization has been protracted and uneven. Nevertheless, there have been recent signs of progress, with the installation of digital transmitters developing apace in 2012. Advances in the rest of Europe have put pressure on authorities to get their act together and the new deadline of 2014 for analog television switch-off may yet be achievable. This report proposes a series of compelling policy recommendations aimed at catalyzing the digitization process, improving the function of public service broadcasting, and enhancing the stability and independence of both media markets and the regulatory institutions that oversee them. These include a call for new legislation on media ownership; ensuring efficient work of the Digital Terrestrial Television Forum with a view to expediting switch-over; a new system of funding for the Press Council; a range of measures to protect the autonomy of the Communications Regulatory Agency; and greater coordination between public broadcasters and adherence to their mandates. (source: website Open Society Foundations)

<http://www.opensocietyfoundations.org/sites/default/files/mapping-digital-media-bosnia-20120706.pdf>

237. Andrzej Krajewski, Karim Diakite: **Mapping digital media: Poland.** London: Open Society Foundations, Open Society Media Program, 2012, 110 p.

This study of the impact of digitization on Polish media highlights the delays in digitization caused by political infighting; the lack of technical and financial assistance to ensure that the most vulnerable members of society benefit from digitization and new media; and the funding crisis afflicting public broadcasting. The political and economic position of the public broadcaster is critical in the digitization of broadcasting in Poland, both because of its continued—albeit diminishing—role in the media market, and because of its extensive involvement in the preparations for the switch-over. The authors of this report assess that the initiatives to inform the public about how digitization will affect them have been insufficient. Appropriate provisions should swiftly be put in place. Other major recommendations include a revision of spectrum allocation criteria to improve access for those “third way” broadcasters such as religious, educational, civil society or local government outlets, and the need for a durable solution to the public broadcasting funding crisis. (source: website Open Society Foundations)

<http://www.opensocietyfoundations.org/sites/default/files/mapping-digital-media-poland-20120706.pdf>

238. Ilda Londo: **Major trends of media development during post-communist transition.** Berlin: Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung, Central and Eastern Europe Department, 2012, 14 p. (Study: FES Albania)

Even though the Albanian media is relatively young, it went through a dynamic and fast development. Unlike other countries in the region, the change of the political system in

1991 not only led to the end of media monopolization by the government, but also to the disappearance of nearly all existing media and the emergence of a range of new ones. Since 1991, the media landscape in Albania has been under a constant evolution, in most of its components. What is the current media situation in Albania? Have all the developments been positive for it since 1991? This study seeks to answer these questions through the examination of several criteria and the circumstances that affect the development of independent media. Thus, some of the considered factors turn out to be the legal regulation of media, the development of media landscape, the economic conditions affecting the development of media, the role of regulatory authorities, transparency of media ownership and financing, editorial independence as well as media ethics and education of journalists. Naturally, all these factors have been considered in terms of the impact they do have on the strengthening of media independence and freedom of expression in the Albanian society. (source: p. 1)
<http://library.fes.de/pdf-files/id-moe/08974.pdf>

239. Marko Milosavljevic, Tanja Kerševan Smokvina: **Mapping digital media: Slovenia.** London: Open Society Foundations, Open Society Media Program, 2012, 112 p.

With the second-highest penetration of IPTV in Europe, it appears that the Slovenian population has keenly embraced new media platforms at the expense of radio, newspapers, and satellite TV. But the changes and implications for media diversity and society more broadly have stopped short of anything that could be considered a digital revolution. Key challenges remain, particularly in securing a sustainable future for the quality news sector. From a consumer and citizen's perspective, digitization has succeeded in expanding the quantity and accessibility of news and information, but not the quality and diversity of content. In combination with the lingering effects of the financial crisis, the independent performance of the media at large is under threat. This remains the over-arching challenge for policymakers. (source: website Open Society Foundations)

<http://www.opensocietyfoundations.org/sites/default/files/mapping-digital-media-slovenia-20120918.pdf>

240. Alexei Pankin: **Mapping digital media: Russia.** London: Open Society Foundations, Open Society Media Program, 2012, 96 p.

The growing prominence of online media as a source of news marks the biggest shift in news consumption. Nearly half of all internet users—or more than 20 million people—regularly read news online. The internet is virtually the only platform where criticism of the government is tolerated. There have been no major attempts by the authorities to block or limit access to online information. The internet has provided opportunities for public expression for marginalized minorities, including guest workers from Central Asia and sexual minorities. It has also been used as a tool for civic activism and digital mobilizations. Two significant discussions need to be initiated in the near future to help to prevent further deterioration of news quality and to ensure that the public interest is served. Firstly, debate among media professionals on ethical norms in journalism in general and in new media in particular, which would ideally result in developing a set of standards recognized by a sizable proportion of Russia's journalistic community. The second is a public debate on public service broadcasting, which should lead to the drafting of a roadmap of transition from state-controlled outlets and eventually to drafting legislation spelling out the role and remit of public broadcasters. (source: website Open Society Foundations)

<http://www.opensocietyfoundations.org/sites/default/files/mapping-digital-media-russia-20110923.pdf>

241. **Balkan Media Barometer: Bosnia and Herzegovina 2011.** Sarajevo: Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung (FES), 2011, 104 p.

In September 2011 FES initiated the Balkan Media Barometer (BMB) with Bosnia and Herzegovina serving as a pilot project for South East Europe and the rest of the continent. A panel of experts from BiH discussed and scored a list of 44 indicators based on standards referenced to European documents, most of them drawn up by the Council of Europe. This approach of working on the basis of home-grown principles is meant to give the assessments greater relevance and to allow civil society groups and media activists in the various countries to evaluate and measure up their findings directly against declarations and documents adopted and accepted by their own governments. (source: introduction)

<http://library.fes.de/pdf-files/bueros/sarajevo/09052.pdf>

MIDDLE EAST / WESTERN ASIA & NORTHERN AFRICA

242. **Yemen: media and telecom landscape guide.** [no place]: infoasaid, 2012, 94 p.

subjects: media landscapes & media systems; radio landscapes; television landscapes; press landscapes; mobile phone markets - Yemen - country surveys; directory
<http://infoasaid.org/sites/infoasaid.org/files/pdfcache/7011/yemen.pdf>

243. Charles Autheman, Olga Del Río, Latifa Tayah-Gueneau (coord.): **Public service broadcasting in the MENA region: potential for reform.** Paris: Panos Paris; Bellaterra, Spain: Observatori Mediterrani de la Comunicació (O MEC), 2012, 263 p.

The present study is a review of the mission of public service broadcasting in eight countries of the Middle East and North Africa. It examines the books of specifications and the legal frameworks that regulate public broadcasting as well as it looks into the means made available to implement it. Furthermore it analyses segments of the programmes to assess the extent to which national television channels actually deliver a mission of public service. The present book represents the synthesis of research work conducted by NGOs and associate experts to the Institut PANOS Paris and to the Observatoire méditerranéen de la communication in all of Algeria, Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon, Morocco, Syria, the Occupied Palestinian Territories and Tunisia. The outcome of this research varies greatly from country to country, whereas in some cases the failure to deliver a mission of public service is obvious, there are also examples of programming that indicate attempts to make some headway towards the ideals of public service broadcasting. (source: publisher)

http://www.academia.edu/2134162/PUBLIC_SERVICE_BROADCASTING_IN_THE_MENA_REGION

244. Steve Buckley, Sawsen Chaabi, Bechir Ouarda: **Développement des médias en Tunisie: étude basée sur les indicateurs de développement des médias de l'UNESCO. Rapport préliminaire.** Tunis: UNESCO, 2012

subjects: media landscapes & media systems - Tunisia

<http://nawaat.org/portail/wp-content/uploads/2012/07/IDM-Tunisie-Version-1-0-09-07-12.pdf>

245. Fatima el-Issawi: **Tunisian media in transition.** Washington DC: Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, 2012, 27 p.

The Tunisian media is still a venue for manipulation, intimidation, and bias. Media outlets are becoming the main stage for the fierce political and ideological battle between the country's opposing camps: conservative Islamists and secular elitists. Ennahda, the Islamist winner of the first free elections in the history of this deeply secular country, gradually awakened to the ongoing influence of the national media and turned to old regime tactics. The Islamist party and its supporters are raising their voices against what they view as the "leftist lobbies" that are turning the media into a weapon against government policies. The true liberalization of the media sector will be impossible without the training that instills professional standards in the industry and helps members of the Tunisian media overcome entrenched habits. Guaranteeing journalists a degree of job security must also be a priority. As long as working conditions remain a concern and journalists are unable to secure decent contracts with reasonable stability and salaries, the quality of content will not be a priority. (source: summary, p. 1)

http://carnegieendowment.org/files/tunisian_media.pdf

246. Dina Matar, Ehab Bessaiso: **Middle East media research: problems and approaches.** In: Ingrid Volkmer (ed.): Handbook of global media research. Hoboken, N.J.: Wiley-Blackwell, 2012, p. 195-211

subjects: communication / media research; comparative & international communication research - Middle East

247. Merjam Wakili, Kefa Hamidi: **Propagandaschlacht am Hindukusch.** In: message, nr. 4, 2012, p. 22-25

Afghanische Journalisten sind weit davon entfernt, unabhängig arbeiten zu können. Ihre Etats kommen aus dem Westen, aus Pakistan oder Iran. Die Kritik daran wächst.

subjects: media landscapes & media systems; media assistance: (post-) conflict countries - Afghanistan

<http://www.message-online.com/124/volltext124-afghanische-medien.pdf>

Minorities, Diasporas, Indigenous Peoples, Disadvantaged Groups & Media

GENERAL & INTERNATIONAL

248. Cécilia Puybouffat: **Tune in to radio 1812. Project report: stories from, for and about migrants.** Ronse, Belgium:

December 18, 2012, 34 p.

subjects: migrants; media coverage of minorities & disadvantaged groups; radio genres & programmes - international scope - activity / annual report

249. Tarlach McGonagle: **Minority rights, freedom of expression and of the media: dynamics and dilemmas.** Cambridge, UK; Portland: Intersentia, 2011, xvi + 668 p. (School of Human Rights Research series; 44)

This book offers a rigorous, theory-based, and uniquely comprehensive, analysis of European and international legal standards shaping minorities' right to freedom of expression. The analysis pays particular attention to the instrumental role played by traditional and new forms of media in ensuring that the right to freedom of expression of persons belonging to minorities is effective in practice. The relevant international legal framework is set out in detail, including a careful examination of the relationship between generalist and minority-specific international human rights instruments. Due attention is paid to the historical circumstances in which key instruments were developed and the contemporary context in which they are now being interpreted. The analysis is also informed by an awareness of institutional and political dynamics. All of this forms the basis for the book's central objective: to mount a critical evaluation of the existing international legal framework governing freedom of expression for minorities, while drawing on theoretical insights gained from human rights scholarship and communications science. The first major focus of the evaluation is the regulation and restriction of expression to protect minority rights, in which issues such as pluralism, tolerance and "hate speech" feature centrally. Its second major focus, the regulation and facilitation of expression to promote minority rights, explores cultural and linguistic rights and media access questions. (source: back cover)

AFRICA, SUB-SAHARAN

250. Brilliant Mhlanga: **Sociologies of voice and language: radio broadcasting and the ethnic imperative.** In: Journal of African Media Studies, vol. 4, nr. 2, 2012, p. 209-226

This article will argue that the conversational approach used by Munghana Lonene FM (ML FM) of mixing music and talk in Tsonga encourages the creation of a sociological natal affiliation; a form of 'we' feeling that translates into notions of ownership and belonging and empowerment. By re-establishing ML FM the post-apartheid leadership created a case for residual and incremental policy models. As a residual policy model, ML FM stands as the inherited radio broadcasting structure of the apartheid system, whereas social transformation processes and human agency including the formulation and implementation of new policies marks a point of departure as an incremental policy model. Local content usage in programming and music for the Tsonga as an ethnic group projects ML FM as the voice of the Tsonga people. Through different programmes, social meanings, symbols, world-views and life-worlds are created. As part of the radical transformation of SABC and as a decentralised public broadcaster ML FM can be seen as the conduit for the eschatologies of liberation and social transformation. (source: abstract)

AMERICAS & CARIBBEAN

251. Maurizio Gnerre: **Los salesianos y los shuar construyendo la identidad cultural.** In: Lola Vázquez; Juan Fernando Regalado; Blas Garzón; Víctor Hugo Torres; José E. Juncosa (coord.): La presencia salesiana en Ecuador: perspectivas históricas y sociales. Quito: Sociedad Salesiana en el Ecuador; Universidad Politécnica Salesiana; Abya-Yala, 2012, p. 573-635

subjects: indigenous peoples; indigenous languages; cultural identity; indigenous language radio broadcasting; Salesians (SDB); Radio Federación <Sucúa, Ecuador> - Ecuador

252. Santiago Espinoza Antezana: **La oferta periodística en idioma quechua en la ciudad de Cochabamba.** In: Medios a la vista 2: análisis sobre el derecho a la información y la comunicación y el periodismo en Bolivia 2009-2011. La Paz: Fundación UNIR; Observatorio Nacional de Medios (ONADEM), 2011, p. 133-156

subjects: indigenous language media productions; indigenous language radio broadcasting; indigenous television broadcasting - Bolivia - content analysis (case studies)

[http://www.unirbolivia.org/nueva3/images/stories/Libros/Medios%20a%20la%20vista%202%20\(sw%20-%2011\).pdf](http://www.unirbolivia.org/nueva3/images/stories/Libros/Medios%20a%20la%20vista%202%20(sw%20-%2011).pdf)

253. Bernardo Poma Ulo: **La oferta noticiosa en aymara: más periodismo en El Alto, pero más noticias de La Paz.** In: Medios a la vista 2: análisis sobre el derecho a la información y la comunicación y el periodismo en Bolivia 2009-2011. La Paz: Fundación UNIR; Observatorio Nacional de Medios (ONADEM), 2011, p. 177-192

subjects: indigenous language media productions; indigenous language radio broadcasting; indigenous television broadcasting; local journalism - Bolivia

[http://www.unirbolivia.org/nueva3/images/stories/Libros/Medios%20a%20la%20vista%202%20\(sw%20-%2011\).pdf](http://www.unirbolivia.org/nueva3/images/stories/Libros/Medios%20a%20la%20vista%202%20(sw%20-%2011).pdf)

ASIA & PACIFIC

254. Tristan Bruslé: **Nepalese diasporic websites, signs and conditions of a diaspora in the making?** Paris: Fondation Maison des Sciences de l'Homme, 2012, 16 p. (e-Diasporas Atlas)

Taking into account the performativity of the term "diaspora", the author tries to understand how Nepalese diasporic websites are the sign and conditions of an "incipient diaspora". Analysis of authoritative websites and links between different websites helps understand the structure of the Nepalese diaspora and the issues at stake. The Internet is hardly egalitarian and reflects the tensions in Nepalese society. However, links between websites are real. Non Resident Nepalis Association websites are central to the associative Web, and cultural association websites are in the majority. The "etic" study of "emic" discourses of self-presentation by the diaspora shows that, through their public and performative dimensions, Nepalese diasporic websites are at the very heart of the process of constructing the Nepalese diaspora. (source: abstract)

<http://www.e-diasporas.fr/working-papers/Brusle-Nepalese-EN.pdf>

255. Umi Khattab: **Methodological pluralism: interrogating ethnic identity and diaspora issues in Southeast Asia.** In: Ingrid Volkmer (ed.): Handbook of global media research. Hoboken, N.J.: Wiley-Blackwell, 2012, p. 227-244

subjects: communication / media research; diaspora media; diaspora / migrants' media use; comparative & international communication research - Malaysia; Southeast Asia

256. Emmanuel Ma Mung Kuang: **Enquête exploratoire sur le web des Chinois d'outremer: Morphologie du web et production de la diaspora ?** Paris: Fondation Maison des Sciences de l'Homme, 2012, 14 p. (e-Diasporas Atlas)

subjects: ethnic / minority websites & online communities; diaspora - China

<http://www.e-diasporas.fr/working-papers/MaMung-Chinese-FR.pdf>

257. **Indigenous voices in the Philippines: communication for empowerment (C4E) assessment report.** Bangkok: United Nations Development Programme (UNDP); Center for Community Journalism and Development (CCJD), 2011, 104 p.

subjects: minorities and media; media policies for minorities; communication & information needs; access to information; information needs; media assistance: minority & exile media - Philippines - interviews / surveys; needs assessment; position paper / recommendations

http://www.undp.org.ph/Downloads/knowledge_products/DemGov/20120726%20-%20C4E%20Assessment%20Report%20Philippines.pdf

258. Violet Cho: **Searching for home: explorations in new media and the Burmese diaspora in New Zealand.** In: Pacific Journalism Review, vol. 17, nr. 1, 2011, p. 194-209

This study examines the place of new media in the maintenance of Burmese diasporic identities. Political oppression in Burma, the experience of exile and the importance of opposition movements in the borderlands make the Burmese diaspora a unique and complex group. This study uses tapoetethakot, an indigenous Karen research methodology, to explore aspects of new media use and identity among a group of Burmese refugees in Auckland, New Zealand. Common among all participants was a twin desire to share stories of suffering and to have that pain recognised. Participants in this project try to maintain their language and cultural practices, with the intent of returning to a democratic Burma in the future. New media supports this, by providing participants with access to opposition news reports of human rights abuses and suffering; through making cultural and linguistic artifacts accessible, and through providing an easy means of communication with friends and family in Burma and the borderlands. (source: abstract)

http://www.pjreview.info/sites/default/files/articles/pdfs/PJR_17_1_11_12.Burmese%20diaspora_cho_pp194-209.pdf

EUROPE

259. Verica Rupar: **Getting the facts right: reporting ethnicity and religion. A study of media coverage of ethnicity and religion in Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Lithuania, Slovakia and the United Kingdom.** Media Diversity Institute (MDI), 2012, 71 p.

This study brings journalists back to the centre of inquiry about the media's role in covering ethnicity and religion. It asks: What professional norms guide editors and journalists when reporting on ethnicity and religion? What news gathering tools are most commonly used? What are the institutional constraints in producing reports? What could have been done better? What makes excellent coverage? What type of journalistic work fuels intolerance instead of providing information that supports intercultural understanding? Based on extensive interviews with 117 journalists and editors in nine EU countries and analysis of 299 news stories, it offers a review of reporting practices as related to the coverage of ethnic and religious issues. The Study finds that the main obstacles to good reporting are the poor financial state of the media, overloading of reporters, lack of time, lack of knowledge, and lack of in-house training. (source: executive summary, p. 2)

<http://ethicaljournalisminitiative.org/assets/docs/107/024/7d0676b-793d318.pdf>

260. Adina Schneeweis: **If they really wanted to, they would: the press discourse of integration of the European Roma, 1990-2006.** In: International Communication Gazette, vol. 74, nr. 7, 2012, p. 673-689

This study explores the solidification of the discourse of integration of the Gypsy/Roma in the European press following the fall of Communism. A discourse analysis focuses on the British and Romanian press between 1990 and 2006, and it suggests that, in the midst of opening of EU borders and talks of a European Constitution, the idea and necessity of integration grew in political popularity as a means to peaceably alleviate interethnic conflict. However, the discourse of integration has continuously shifted between assimilationist voices and projects that attempt to change the Gypsy other into a non-Gypsy, on the one hand, and human rights-inspired defense and advocacy for the Roma, on the other. This article further suggests that the press does more than confirm stereotypes; instead, uncertainties, contradictions, and changes mark press writing. (source: abstract)

MIDDLE EAST / WESTERN ASIA & NORTHERN AFRICA

261. Houda Asal: **Community sector dynamics and the Lebanese diaspora: internal fragmentation and transnationalism on the web.** Paris: Fondation Maison des Sciences de l'Homme, 2012, 19 p. (e-Diasporas Atlas)

The author analyzes the presence of Lebanese organizations on the Web and shows the transnational links between associations from different countries, starting from a case study including France and Canada. The nature and density of these connections are partly attributable to the importance of linguistic, religious and/or political factors. The graphs indicate that, while there is a real attempt to transcend the divisions in the diaspora cyberspace, the fragmentation of collective dynamics remains important. The most important alliances revolve around a few of individual portals and some institutional websites. However, the weakness of the Lebanese government does not allow its institutions to play a unifying role for the Lebanese diaspora. In fact, economic initiatives are more active than political ones. The connections between websites claiming to be apolitical show the persistence of selective alliances, which reflect the usual Christian/Muslim divide. Transnationality is thereby limited, and the Lebanese Canadian and French organizations are interconnected only through portals that are not representative of the grassroots community dynamics. (source: abstract)

<http://www.e-diasporas.fr/working-papers/Asal-Lebanese-EN.pdf>

262. Anat Ben-David: **The Palestinian diaspora on the web: between de-territorialization and re-territorialization.** Paris: Fondation Maison des Sciences de l'Homme, 2012, 36 p. (e-Diasporas Atlas)

The article analyzes web-based networks of Palestinian communities in Germany, France, Italy, Austria, Australia, United States, Canada, Spain, Argentina, Chile and Uruguay. The findings show a thematic and demographic shift from organizations of Palestinian communities abroad to a transnational solidarity network focused on Palestinian rights and the Boycott movement. Although Palestinian Territories function as the network's strong center of gravity, analysis of the references reveals that diaspora and non-diaspora actors operate as two distinct but intertwined networks: while diaspora actors are unique in putting emphasis on community as activity type and on diaspora and the right of return as primary cause, non-diaspora actors are mainly dedicated to solidarity as activity and Palestinian rights and the boycott movement as primary cause. Despite this, ties between diaspora and non-diaspora actors are

stronger than among diaspora actors, which indicates that part of the dynamics of Palestinian communities is manifest not only between diaspora communities, but mostly between diaspora communities and civil society organizations in their host societies. (source: abstract)

<http://www.e-diasporas.fr/working-papers/Ben-David-Palestinians-EN.pdf>

263. Teresa Graziano: **The Tunisian diaspora: between “digital riots” and web activism.** Paris: Fondation Maison des Sciences de l’Homme, 2012, 21 p. (e-Diasporas Atlas)

This article deals with the increasing connections among the Tunisian diaspora and its homeland provided by a widespread use of the social Web. The main aim is to evaluate to what extent the Tunisian diaspora has contributed to a wider diffusion of cyberactivism concerning legitimate claims for democracy and human rights, considered as one of the main driving forces behind the 2011 revolution. After introducing some epistemological and methodological issues related to the study of the Web, the paper deepens the history of Tunisian migrants’ online activism in order to grasp connections with the later configuration of the cyberdissidence in the homeland. The last section is dedicated to interpretation of the graphs, in order to compare the research hypotheses with the results stemming from the e-Diaspora project methodology. (source: abstract)

<http://www.e-diasporas.fr/working-papers/Graziano-Tunisians-EN.pdf>

264. Marta Severo, Eleonora Zuolo: **Egyptian e-diaspora: migrant websites without a network?** Paris: Fondation Maison des Sciences de l’Homme, 2012, 19 p. (e-Diasporas Atlas)

This article investigates the phenomenon of the Egyptian diaspora through an innovative approach based on the analysis of digital activity and the presence of Egyptian connected migrants. Following the methodology of the e-Diasporas project, we found a scarcely connected network of websites, with a large number of isolated nodes, little clusterisation and no authorities or hubs. The fact that the traditional approach of the e-diaspora gave few results prompted us to follow a new research strategy combining data from Web 1.0 and Web 2.0. In particular, thanks to the coincidence with the Egyptian revolt, we could investigate the mobilisation of Egyptian migrants for their voting rights on the micro-blogging platform Twitter. Through Twitter data, we identified links that were not visible through traditional Web mapping techniques and we could observe the emergence of a transnational Egyptian community debating and fighting for a common cause. (source: abstract)

<http://e-diasporas.fr/working-papers/Severo&Zuolo-Egyptian-EN.pdf>

265. Christina Slade, Ingrid Volkmer: **Media research and satellite cultures: comparative research among Arab communities in Europe.** In: Ingrid Volkmer (ed.): Handbook of global media research. Hoboken, N.J.: Wiley-Blackwell, 2012, p. 397-410

subjects: diaspora / migrants' media use; satellite television - Europe; Arab countries

Political Communication, Media & Governance

GENERAL & INTERNATIONAL

266. Alfredo Dávalos López, Víctor Polanco Frías, Carlos Galeas de la Vega, Alfonso Pérez: **¿Cómo diseñar campañas políticas exitosas? Una mirada estratégica a las campañas ganadoras de los últimos tiempos.** Quito: CIESPAL, 2012, 249 p. (Intiyan; 64)

Este libro pone al alcance del público un compendio orgánico de estudios de caso vinculados con algunas de las campañas políticas más destacadas o exitosas realizadas durante los últimos 10 años en Iberoamérica.

subjects: election campaigns; online political communication; political marketing - Argentina; Chile; Ecuador; Mexico; Spain; USA

AFRICA, SUB-SAHARAN

267. Glenda Daniels: **Fight for democracy: the ANC and the media in South Africa.** Johannesburg: Wits University Press, 2012, xiv + 250 p.

Glenda Daniels examines the pattern of paranoia that has crept into public discourse about the media and the ANC, and their conflictual relationship. She analyses this fraught relationship through various popular media stories, such as Manto and Mondli, Zapiro and Zuma. Her argument is that there is some hysteria on the part of the ruling party and its allies, for instance the SACP, regarding the media's exposés, which partially rests on the problem of conflating party, state and 'the media'. (source: back cover)

268. Rufin B. Godjo (coord.): **Actes du dialogue régional des instances de régulation et d'autorégulation sur l'accompagnement des médias en période électorale.**

Cotonou: Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung (FES), 2012, 112 p.

subjects: election reporting; media regulation; media self-regulation - West Africa - seminar / conference report

<http://library.fes.de/pdf-files/bueros/benin/09192.pdf>

269. Vipul Khosla, Kavita Abraham Dowsing: **What is governance? Citizens' perspectives on governance in Sierra Leone and Tanzania.** In: Ingrid Volkmer (ed.): Handbook of global media research. Hoboken, N.J.: Wiley-Blackwell, 2012, p. 289-311

subjects: communication in governance & accountability; media in governance & accountability; participatory action research; BBC Media Action - Sierra Leone; Tanzania

270. Kudakwashe Manganga: **The use of jokes and mobile telephony to create counter-publics in Zimbabwe.** In: Journal of African Media Studies, vol. 4, nr. 2, 2012, p. 243-255

This article discusses how ordinary Zimbabweans use jokes and mobile phones to construct their counter-publics. Jokes are an important part of the oral public sphere and have been used as outlets for political expectation, to navigate and subvert state power and media censorship. Most of the jokes are often transmitted through mobile phones, which have become part of African social and cultural life. In view of restrictive media laws and an exclusive and dominant public sphere since the year 2000, jokes and mobile telephony have been used by some Zimbabweans to articulate their political views and to express dissatisfaction with the deteriorating economic and political situation in the country. In addition, the income status barrier to mobile phone ownership has been reduced tremendously, giving the mobile phone the potential to bridge the digital divide between rich and poor, urban and rural. (source: abstract)

271. Zio Moussa: **The media and the political crisis in Côte d’Ivoire.** Legon: Media Foundation for West Africa (MFWA); Copenhagen: International Media Support (IMS), 2012, 62 p.

Contents: The First Three Decades of the Ivorian Media Under the One-Party System (1960–1990) -- The Springtime of Media Proliferation (1990) -- Responsibility of the Ivorian Media in the Crisis -- Unanimous Opinion Against Ivorian Media -- Ownership of Newspapers -- Preventive Measures Gone Unheeded

<http://allafrica.com/download/resource/main/main/00040667:d20be3fbd6a6b0e93237a29a0e0f81c8a.pdf>

272. Abiye Megenta: **Can it tweet its way to democracy? The promise of participatory media in Africa.** Oxford: Reuters Institute for the Study of Journalism, 2011, 103 p.

Offers a policy-focused overview of the state of online political participatory media in Tunisia, Egypt, Ethiopia, Eritrea and Uganda.

http://reutersinstitute.politics.ox.ac.uk/fileadmin/documents/Publications/Working_Papers/Participatory_Media_in_Africa.pdf

273. Dumisani Moyo: **Contesting mainstream media power: mediating the Zimbabwe crisis through clandestine radio.** In: Liz Gunner; Dina Ligaga; Dumisani Moyo (eds.): Radio in Africa: publics, cultures, communities. Johannesburg: Wits University Press, 2011, p. 49-62

subjects: clandestine radios; media / communication control - Zimbabwe

AMERICAS & CARIBBEAN

274. **Medios de comunicación, gobernanza y agenda informativa en Nicaragua.** Managua: Universidad Centroamericana, Observatorio de Medios UCA, 2012, 332 p.

Contenidos: Introducción -- Gobernabilidad, transparencia y corrupción en la agenda informativa de los medios nicaragüenses -- Caracterización de espacios informativos de Bluefields -- Sociedad Civil en la agenda de los medios de comunicación - Sociedad civil y su participación en la agenda mediática de La Prensa y El Nuevo Diario -- Valoración de la sociedad civil sobre la agenda política de los medios -- Elecciones 2011 y medios de comunicación -- Análisis de contenido de las primeras planas de los periódicos La Prensa y El Nuevo Diario, durante las elecciones presidenciales 1990, 1996, 2001 y 2006 -- Reflexiones finales sobre cobertura a elecciones 2011 -- Comportamiento mediático frente a la crisis ocurrida en la CSJ y Asamblea Nacional.

subjects: media in governance & accountability; media coverage of government & government performance; media and civil society / citizen participation; election reporting; media coverage of political issues - Nicaragua

<http://www.observatoriomediosuca.com/downloads/32.pdf>

275. Hanno Bruchmann, Anna Dobelmann, Annika Hartmann, Aylin Kruse, Manuel Schulz, Sarah Helen Sott (eds.): **Medien und Demokratie in Lateinamerika**. Berlin: Karl Dietz Verlag, 2012, 298 p. (Rosa-Luxemburg-Stiftung, Reihe: Manuskripte; 95)

Inhalt: EINFÜHRUNGEN: Dieter Boris: Aspekte neuer Medienpolitik in Lateinamerika. Die Mitte-Links-Regierungen im Kampf um Hegemonie -- Andreas Hetzer: Das Verhältnis von Medien, Politik und Ökonomie in Lateinamerika vor dem Hintergrund aktueller Medienreformen -- Aram Aharonian: Medien und Gesellschaft neu denken. LÄNDERBEISPIELE: Malte Daniljuk: Mediensystem im Transformationsprozess. Medien und Medienpolitik im Venezuela des 21. Jahrhunderts -- Andreas Hetzer: Die politische Ökonomie der Medien in Bolivien als Herausforderung für die Regierung Morales. Ansätze einer Reformierung des Mediensystems -- Hanno Bruchmann: Medienpolitik in Ecuadors »Revolución Ciudadana«. Reformen zwischen Interessen von Oligarchie, Regierung und kommunitären Medien -- Johannes Schulten: Drei Schritte vor und ein halber zurück. Die Medienpolitik der Regierung Fernández de Kirchner -- Nils Brock: Der Teufel im Detail. Eine genealogische Spurensuche zur Legitimation unabhängiger Radios in Brasilien -- Eliane Fernandes-Ferreira: Mit der Welt vernetzt. Die Bedeutung des Internet für indigene Gemeinschaften in Brasilien -- Fabian Unterberger: »Wenn die Medien schweigen, sprechen die Wände«. Gegenöffentlichkeit und Repression in Honduras nach dem Putsch -- Sebastian Huhn, Anika Oettler, Peter Peetz: Zentralamerika: Zum schwankenden Nachrichtenwert von Kriminalität -- Interview mit Isabel Gámez: Ein Basisradio im Widerstand (El Salvador) -- Liliana Marcela Vargas Vásquez, Darío Antonio García Cruz, José Alejandro Camacho Rodríguez (Bogotá): Massenmedien in Kolumbien. Einige Anregungen zur Gestaltung populärer Kommunikation. LATEINAMERIKABERICHTERSTATTUNG DER DEUTSCHSPRACHIGEN MEDIEN: Malte Daniljuk: Wissen im Rahmen. Zur Entwicklung der Berichterstattung über Auslandsthemen in Deutschland -- Harald Neuber: Trüber Blick gen Süden. Weshalb der Journalismus im globalen Norden bei Lateinamerika versagt und wie dem Problem begegnet werden kann -- Tobias Lambert: Kritische Solidarität seit 1973. Alternative Lateinamerika-Berichterstattung in (West-)Deutschland am Beispiel der Lateinamerika-Nachrichten -- Bettina Hoyer: Immer in Bewegung. Das Medienprojekt »Nachrichtenpool Lateinamerika«

subjects: media and democracy / democratization; media policies; politics and media; community radio; media coverage of foreign countries - Latin America; Argentina; Bolivia; Brazil; Colombia; El Salvador; Honduras; Germany

http://www.rosalux.de/fileadmin/rls_uploads/pdfs/Manuskripte/Manuskripte_95.pdf

276. Bruce Girard, Estela Acosta y Lara: **Impact 2.0: new mechanisms for linking research and policy**. Montevideo: Comunica, 2012, 167 p.

This book features case studies and reports on the use of web 2.0 and social networking applications and services to increase the impact of research on policy in Latin America. During 2010 and 2011 Fundación Comunica, with funding from the International Development Research Centre (IDRC, Canada) and assistance from the Association for Progressive Communications (APC), supported a series of small research projects examining the use of online social networking services to link research and policy in the region. For the Impact 2.0 projects, the most successful uses of web 2.0 and online social networking to connect research and policy were those that involved the public in campaigns and consultations. Less successful were those projects that focused on the direct relationships between researchers, policymakers and other stakeholders.

<http://comunica.org/pubs/impact2point0.pdf>

277. Luis Josué González Fuentes: **Political participation 2.0 in Mexico: lessons learned from the #YoSoy132 movement**. In: KAS International Reports, nr. 11, 2012, p. 34-49

In the 2012 elections, the internet – and particularly the social networks – became more important than ever before and took up an unprecedented amount of space in the media. The role played by Web 2.0 in the 2012 elections in Mexico cannot be assessed without bringing the #YoSoy132 movement into the equation. This phenomenon brought together the two elements of “youth participation” and “Web 2.0 tools” to enliven the political debate during the election campaign.

<http://www.kas.de/wf/en/33.32765/>

278. Gustavo Isch Garcés: **De la guerra de guerrillas a la guerra de cuartillas: la comunicación en el gobierno de la "revolución ciudadana"**. Quito: CIESPAL, 2012, 180 p. (Veeduría; 7)

subjects: government communication strategies; politics and media - Ecuador

279. Bernardo Sorj (ed.): **Democracia y medios de comunicación más allá del estado y el mercado**. Buenos Aires: Centro Edelstein de Pesquisas Sociais, Catálogos S.R.L.; Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung (KAS), 2012, 334 p. (El Estado de la Democracia en América Latina)

Contenidos: Medios de comunicación y democracia: más allá de la confrontación entre gobiernos y empresas / Bernardo Sorj -- Transformaciones en el sistema de medios en la Argentina del siglo XXI / Martín Becerra, Guillermo Mastrini -- La radiodifusión y la democracia en Brasil / Eugênio Bucci -- El mercado como obstáculo a la libertad de expresión: la concentración de la prensa escrita en Chile en la era eomocrática / Javier Couso S. -- Democracia, información, medios de comunicación y poder político en Colombia / Doris Réniz Caballero -- México: Medios, política y ciudadanos en la hora de la convergencia digital / Raúl Trejo Delarbre -- La política de medios de Estados Unidos y la revolución global de la información / Robert Corn-Revere -- Desafíos regulatorios en tiempos de transformación digital: una Mirada sobre publicaciones y editoras europeas / Christoph Keese -- La libertad de expresión en el laberinto democrático de América Latina / Carlos D. Mesa Gisbert

subjects: media and democracy / democratization; media policies; freedom of the press; digitalization; media convergence - Latin America; Argentina; Brazil; Chile; Colombia; Mexico; USA

http://www.kas.de/wf/doc/kas_30459-1522-1-30.pdf?120315165116

280. Kristin Wesemann: **Daily greetings from the president: Argentinean president Kirchner's media strategy reaches it's limits on the Internet**. In: KAS International Reports, nr. 11, 2012, p. 21-33

According to Argentinean law, the government can transmit on television and radio broadcasters in grave, exceptional or institutionally significant circumstances. Nestor Kirchner, Mrs. Fernández de Kirchner's predecessor and deceased husband, spoke to citizens by nationwide broadcast twice in his time in office between 2003 and 2007. The current president has made 52 of these broadcasts in the last three years. Opposition organisations have used the social networks Twitter and Facebook to call on people to disrupt the broadcasts with noise.

<http://www.kas.de/wf/en/33.32764/>

281. **Medios a la vista 2: análisis sobre el derecho a la información y la comunicación y el periodismo en Bolivia 2009-2011**. La Paz: Fundación UNIR; Observatorio Nacional de Medios (ONADEM), 2011, 262 p.

Contiene, además de un apartado dedicado a revisar los seis años de recorrido del ONADEM, cuatro grandes secciones que cubren las áreas de trabajo del Observatorio en los últimos tres años: el Derecho a la Información y a la Comunicación, el análisis de la calidad de la información periodística, el desempeño de los periodistas y la evolución del campo mediático en el contexto de la dinámica política del país. Son trabajos realizados por los investigadores del ONADEM desplegados sobre objetos de estudio nacionales y regionales. El libro busca dar continuidad a uno anterior, Medios a la vista, publicado en 2009, el cual daba cuenta de las principales investigaciones realizadas por el ONADEM de UNIR entre los años 2005 y 2008. En sus seis años de vida, el Observatorio ha realizado más de 60 investigaciones. (fuente: página web UNIR)

subjects: communication rights; media regulation; media quality; media coverage of political issues; associations of journalists; media coverage of conflicts - Bolivia

http://www.unirbolivia.org/nueva3/index.php?option=com_content&view=category&layout=blog&id=5&Itemid=14

282. Peter-Alberto Behrens, Bernd Löhmann (eds.): **Política e Internet en América Latina**. In: Diálogo Político, vol. 28, nr. 2, 2011, p. 13-121

subjects: online political communication; internet & social media use; internet legislation & regulation; political parties' communication - Latin America

http://www.kas.de/wf/doc/kas_23621-1522-1-30.pdf?110905145745

283. Ted Henken: **Una cartografía de la blogósfera cubana: entre «oficialistas» y «mercenarios»**. In: Nueva Sociedad, nr. 235, 2011, p. 90-109

Pese al clima –por momentos agobiante– de polarización, en Cuba ha emergido una variedad de blogs y de blogueros que buscan sobreponerse a las dificultades políticas y materiales. Más allá de los adjetivos con que cada «bando» busca descalificar a los otros, en los últimos años la extensión de la blogósfera cubana ha sido capaz, no obstante, de construir algunos puentes y espacios que buscan salir de los «monólogos» tanto oficialistas como opositores. Todo ello en un contexto en el que tanto para el gobierno cubano como para el de Estados Unidos la web forma parte de una batalla política de mayores dimensiones. (fuente: resumen)

subjects: political weblogs; political polarization - Cuba

http://www.nuso.org/upload/articulos/3799_1.pdf

284. Bert Hoffmann: **Civil society 2.0? How the Internet changes state-society relations in authoritarian regimes: the case of Cuba.** Hamburg: German Institute of Global and Area Studies (GIGA), 2011, 31 p. (GIGA Working Papers; 156)

subjects: media and political transition; media and civil society / citizen participation; online political communication; authoritarian regime / dictatorship - Cuba

[http://www.giga-](http://www.giga-hamburg.de/dl/download.php?d=/content/publikationen/pdf/wp156_hoffmann.pdf)

[hamburg.de/dl/download.php?d=/content/publikationen/pdf/wp156_hoffmann.pdf](http://www.giga-hamburg.de/dl/download.php?d=/content/publikationen/pdf/wp156_hoffmann.pdf)

285. Mónica Marchesi García, José Enrique Finol: **Ciudadanía y discurso noticioso: el caso de la red nacional de Fe y Alegría.** In: Henrique de Freitas Lima (ed.): *Mutirão de Cultura América Latina e Caribe.* Fevereiro 2010, PUCRS, Brasil. Porto Alegre (Brazil): Conferencia Episcopal Latinoamericana (CELAM); Conferência Nacional dos Bispos do Brasil (CNBB); OCLACC, 2011, p. 166-183

subjects: Radio Fe y Alegría <Venezuela>; media and civil society / citizen participation; radio journalism; citizenship - Venezuela - content analysis (case studies); discourse analysis

286. Omar Rincón: **Mucho ciberactivismo ... pocos votos: Antanas Mockus y el Partido Verde colombiano.** In: *Nueva Sociedad*, nr. 235, 2011, p. 74-89

El ex-alcalde de Bogotá Antanas Mockus y su «ola verde» constituyeron un auténtico caso de ciberactivismo en la campaña presidencial colombiana de 2010. Una ilusión democrática creada en internet convocó a jóvenes y ciudadanos sofisticados a cambiar un país sobre la base de la promesa de legalidad, pero la historia terminó en una tremenda frustración política. Este artículo describe cómo se formó esa ola y qué tácticas de internet y redes sociales se utilizaron y, al mismo tiempo, reflexiona sobre la democracia en tiempos de activismo digital, sin dejar de señalar algunos límites políticos del ciberactivismo. (fuente: resumen)

subjects: election campaigns; cyber advocacy / cyber activism; online political communication - Colombia

http://www.nuso.org/upload/articulos/3798_1.pdf

287. Antonio Roveda Hoyos, Carmen Rico de Sotelo: **Comunicación y medios en las Américas entre la gobernanza y la gobernabilidad.** Bogotá: Pontificia Universidad Javeriana; Universidad Minuto de Dios; UNESCO, 2011, 235 p.

Contenidos: Apuntes sobre gobernanza, gobernabilidad, ciudadanías y comunicación en las Américas / Carmen Rico de Sotelo y Antonio Roveda Hoyos -- La buena gobernanza por, para y en los medios / Alain Modoux -- Comunicación estratégica de gobierno: gobernabilidad democrática y representatividad política / Matías Ponce -- El caso WikiLeaks y su relación con el derecho a la información / Damián Loreti y Luis Lozano -- Redes sociales online y ciudadanos jóvenes: en busca de nuevas formas de comunicación y participación política / Sebastián Valenzuela -- Guerra, política y poder mediático: gobernabilidad en medio del conflicto en la Colombia de la primera década del siglo XXI / Luis Fernando Marín y Federico García Naranjo -- Límites y frustraciones de la gobernanza: el proceso de adjudicación del tercer canal de televisión en Colombia / Daniel Guillermo Valencia N. -- Radios Ciudadanas: ejercicio de ciudadanía democrática cultural / Eduardo Gutiérrez -- Impactos divergentes de hechos de irrupción: el poder mediático norteamericano en el conflicto armado colombiano / Catalina Montoya Londoño -- Valores, roles y prácticas en conflicto: el papel de los periodistas mexicanos en las elecciones presidenciales del 2006 / Mireya Márquez Ramírez -- Gobernabilidad, corrupción y tecnologías de la información en el Perú / Javier Protzel.

subjects: communication in governance & accountability; media regulation; political communication; media and civil society / citizen participation - Latin America; Colombia; Mexico; Peru

ASIA & PACIFIC

288. Dukjin Chang, Young Bae: **The birth of social election in South Korea, 2010-2012.** Berlin: Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung (FES), 2012, 44 p. (fesmedia Asia series)

By getting connected with each other again, social media users seem to have more incentive to vote because approval by friends becomes an integral part of benefits from voting. In South Korea this phenomenon came at the dusk of the 1987 regime, which is a conservative representation system where younger, less wealthy, and progressive

voters are under-represented and, thus, have little incentive to vote. Voter turnout going up again because of social media after twenty five years of going down has reversed a series of election outcomes since 2010. We pay special attention to Twitter which has played most of the political role for the past two years. The election law, last amended when there was no such thing as social media, failed to catch up with the political realities. Is democracy after Twitter going to be qualitatively different from the 1987 regime (i.e., democracy after democratization)? The reason to believe in the affirmative is that it solves at least partially the political representation problem inherent in the old system. The reason to remain pessimistic is that the offline party organizations, even democratic ones, tend to move in their vested interest rather than incorporating the new political energy accumulated in the social networks. (source: abstract)

<http://library.fes.de/pdf-files/bueros/asia-media/09327-20120928.pdf>

289. Haibin Dong: **Tackling ideological clashes: positional cultural identification in political commentaries by Chinese overseas online commentators.** In: *International Communication Gazette*, vol. 74, nr. 6, 2012, p. 540-555

This investigation is about how Chinese overseas online commentators (COOCs) respond to political discourses on China. COOCs present the ideological heterogeneity of Chinese overseas. Their diverse responses to different ideological debates show patterns that manifest how the Chinese diaspora enact their positional cultural identification. The analysis of the data showed that on both sides of the divide, the debate leads commentators to assume positions of attachment to, or detachment from, their Chinese cultural affiliations not in a set of binary oppositions but as a continuum with varying degrees. Along this division line, internal fragmentation can be further identified by different views of China's external tension with other world powers. The notable internal complexity can arguably represent the nation's maturation. (source: abstract)

290. Nele Noesselt: **Mikroblogs als Instrumente der Systemstabilisierung in der VR China.** Hamburg: German Institute of Global and Area Studies (GIGA), 2012, 8 p. (Focus Asien; 9-2012)

Die Nutzung von Mikroblogs durch staatliche Stellen und Parteikader ist Teil der Strategie des chinesischen Partei-Staates, das Internet zur Stabilisierung des politischen Systems einzusetzen. Über staatliche Mikroblogs werden offizielle und fundierte Informationen verbreitet; ein Angebot, das von der chinesischen Gesellschaft durchaus aufgegriffen wird. Einblick in die öffentliche Meinung gewinnt der Partei-Staat über die Auswertung der auf „zivilen“, also nicht staatlichen, Mikroblogs geführten Online-Debatten. Diese liefern dem Partei-Staat Informationen über Anliegen und Bedürfnisse der Bevölkerung, welche dieser präemptiv aufnimmt, hierdurch die Effizienz seiner Regulierungs- und Steuerungsmaßnahmen erhöht – und letztendlich dadurch den Legitimitätsglauben der Bevölkerung bestärkt. Mit der Einführung neuer Informations- und Kommunikationsmedien wandeln sich die staatlich-zivilen Beziehungen. Für „zivile“ Akteure eröffnen Mikroblogs neue Möglichkeiten der Vernetzung und Interessenskoordination. In diesem Sinne beenden „zivile“ Mikroblogs das Informationsmonopol des chinesischen Partei-Staates und erhöhen den Druck auf das System, Informationen über aktuelle Entwicklungen möglichst zeitnah zu veröffentlichen. Mikroblogs übernehmen somit eine Korrektiv- und Kontrollfunktion. (Quelle: S.1)

subjects: twitter / microblogs; government communication strategies - China

[http://www.giga-](http://www.giga-hamburg.de/dl/download.php?d=/content/publikationen/pdf/gf_asien_1209.pdf)

[hamburg.de/dl/download.php?d=/content/publikationen/pdf/gf_asien_1209.pdf](http://www.giga-hamburg.de/dl/download.php?d=/content/publikationen/pdf/gf_asien_1209.pdf)

291. Yanuar Nugroho, Sofie Shinta Syarief: **Beyond click-activism? New media and political processes in contemporary Indonesia.** Berlin: Friedrich-Ebert-Foundation (FES), 2012, 110 p. (fesmedia Asia series)

We investigate the extent to which new media impacts upon political processes in Indonesia and the factors that affect it. Reflecting on the Indonesian political systems and structure, and detailing some empirical case studies on new media use, we argue that most uses of social media, including those aimed at influencing political processes, are ad hoc. There is an imminent need for strategising the use of new media in civil society in order to enable them address societal changes at large in a more sustained, engaged civic activism. (source: abstract)

http://www.fesmedia-asia.org/uploads/media/Beyond_Click-Activism_-_New_Media_and_Political_Processes_in_Contemporary_Indonesia.pdf

292. Isriya Pairepairit: **Free space of expression: new media and Thailand's politics.** Berlin: Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung (FES), 2012, 72 p. (fesmedia Asia series)

The rise of new media in Thailand has occurred during one of the toughest periods in Thailand's recent political history. A political crisis since 2005 has created an increasingly divided society. Whilst Thailand's press freedom was previously

considered “free,” existing political challenges are immense and challenge directly Thailand’s taboo topic - the monarchy. The state controlled and anti-competitive nature of Thailand’s traditional media has meant a siding with the status quo. State censorship and even self-censorship in the media is common. New media seems to be the only way people can discuss freely their political beliefs. Or is that really so? This report is an investigation into the political usage of new media in Thailand from varying viewpoints of politicians, activists and Thai internet users. (source: abstract)

<http://library.fes.de/pdf-files/bueros/asia-media/09286.pdf>

293. Raul Pertierra: **The new media, society & politics in the Philippines**. Berlin: Friedrich-Ebert-Foundation (FES), 2012, 56 p. (fesmedia Asia series)

The Philippines is a palimpsest where traditional, modern and postmodern influences manifest themselves contemporaneously. Its politics is traditional, its culture modern and its media postmodern. Understanding the role of new technologies, such as digital media, under these circumstances requires an appreciation of incommensurable factors that are nevertheless intercalated. The surface of Philippine politics appears imperturbable but underneath it, notions of the political are being reformulated as a consequence of the new media and its globalizing influence. (source: abstract)

http://www.fesmedia-asia.org/uploads/media/The_new_media_society_and_politics_in_the_Philippines.pdf

294. John Postill: **Digital politics and political engagement**. In: Heather A. Horst; Daniel Miller (eds.): *Digital anthropology*. London: Berg, 2012, p. 165-184

subjects: digital anthropology; e-governance / e-democracy; cyber advocacy / cyber activism - Malaysia

295. Madanmohan Rao: **Mobile activism and social media in Asia**. In: Sundeep R. Muppidi (eds.): *Asian communication handbook*. Singapore: Asian Media Information and Communication Centre (AMIC); Nanyang Technological University, Wee Kim Wee School of Communication and Information (WKWSC-NTU), 2012, p. 28-34

subjects: cyber advocacy / cyber activism; social networking websites & online communities - Asia

296. Ingrid Therwath: **Cyber-Hindutva: Hindu nationalism, the diaspora and the Web**. Paris: Fondation Maison des Sciences de l’Homme, 2012, 27 p. (e-Diasporas Atlas)

Hindu nationalists defend the advent of a Hindu state in India, while projecting the universal appeal of their ideology. Their very territorialised yet universal claims have been finding particular resonance among migrant populations, particularly in North America. This study strives to go beyond content analyses that foreground voices to focus on the network structure in order to highlight the new transnational practices of nationalism. Two main points emerge from this in-depth scrutiny. On the one hand, Hindu nationalist organisations have transferred their online activities mainly to the USA, where the Indian diaspora is 3.2 million strong and constitute therefore a prime example of long-distance transnationalist nationalism. On the other hand, the morphological discrepancies between the online and the offline networks point to new strategies of discretion developed to evade the gaze of authorities in countries of residence. The recourse to such cartographies thus becomes crucial not only in understanding what sectarian or illegal movements do but also what they seek to hide. (source: abstract)

<http://www.e-diasporas.fr/working-papers/Therwath-Hindutva-EN.pdf>

297. Meredith L. Weiss: **Politics in cyberspace: new media in Malaysia**. Berlin: Friedrich-Ebert-Foundation (FES), 2012, 56 p. (fesmedia Asia series)

There seems little evidence that the rise and increasing availability and range of new media have given real reason to expect different political outcomes on grounds of new patterns of mobilization, particularly given a persistent “digital divide.” What has been happening, though, is an increase in politicization broadly, and especially among urban youth, who form a formidable and aggressively-courtied portion of the voting public. Those young voters with a partisan preference are more likely now than previously to exercise that preference, not just by voting, but also by finding and engaging with information and likeminded communities online or off. At any time, media are critical to movements for sociopolitical change, beyond elections. The spread of online news sites, blogs, social networking sites, and other new media increases the odds of media coverage of all sorts of engagement going forward, and may shift the locus of framing away from the state. All the while, the quantum of information in circulation—unfiltered and constant—grows accordingly, begging strategies for selecting what to read and what to ignore. The result is unlikely to be revolutionary, and could simply entrench existing patterns of identity politics all the more deeply, but is more likely to make

Malaysia more participatory, and hence, more democratic in its politics. (source: abstract)

http://www.fesmedia-asia.org/uploads/media/Politics_in_Cyberspace_-_New_Media_in_Malaysia.pdf

MIDDLE EAST / WESTERN ASIA & NORTHERN AFRICA

298. Anita Breuer: **The role of social media in mobilizing political protest: evidence from the Tunisian revolution**. Bonn: Deutsches Institut für Entwicklungspolitik, 2012, 31 p. (Discussion Paper; 10-2012)

Drawing on evidence from the popular protests in Tunisia between December 2010 and January 2011, expert interviews with Tunisian bloggers, and a web survey conducted among Tunisian Facebook users, this paper argues that social media (1) allowed a “digital elite” to form personal networks and circumvent the national media blackout by brokering information for outside mainstream media; (2) helped to overcome the “free rider” problem of collective action by reporting the magnitude of protest events; and (3) facilitated the formation of a national collective identity which was supportive of protest action and transcended geographical and socio-economic disparities by providing a shared, mobilizing element of emotional grievance. (source: abstract)

[http://www.die-gdi.de/CMS-Homepage/openwebcms3.nsf/\(ynDK_contentByKey\)/ANES-8Y8J7L/\\$FILE/DP%2010.2012.pdf](http://www.die-gdi.de/CMS-Homepage/openwebcms3.nsf/(ynDK_contentByKey)/ANES-8Y8J7L/$FILE/DP%2010.2012.pdf)

299. Sara Beth Elson, Douglas Yeung, Parisa Roshan, S. R. Bohandy, Alireza Nader: **Using social media to gauge Iranian public opinion and mood after the 2009 election**. Santa Monica, CA et al.: Rand Corporation, National Security Research Division, 2012, xxi + 86 p.

This report presents an analysis of Iranian public opinion and mood as expressed over Twitter in the nine months following the election. The research represents an initial case study of a novel methodology developed to analyze politically oriented social media content. In addition to policy-relevant findings regarding Iranians’ attitudes toward a variety of topics (e.g., President Mahmoud Ahmadinejad, Supreme Leader Ali Khamenei, the United States), our methodological approach is described in detail. The results should be of interest to analysts and policymakers concerned with Iranian politics and public opinion in closed societies, as well as social media researchers. (source: preface)

http://www.rand.org/content/dam/rand/pubs/technical_reports/2012/RAND_TR1161.pdf

300. Jacob Groshek: **Forecasting and observing: a cross-methodological consideration of Internet and mobile phone diffusion in the Egyptian revolt**. In: *International Communication Gazette*, vol. 74, nr. 8, 2012, p. 750-768

This study examines the Egyptian revolt of January/February 2011 from two discrete perspectives. The first perspective is a contextual marker that takes into account long-term and forecast trends in democracy from 1952 through 2011. The second perspective reports the opinions and viewpoints of Egyptian citizens living in a remote fishing village and resort town through impromptu in-person interviews conducted between 23 and 30 January 2011. The statistical findings evidence that the Internet and mobile phones have helped to facilitate sociopolitical instability and democratic change over time, while the personal interviews paradoxically suggest circumspection in making generalizations about how these events have proceeded across a large population and through a period of tightly suppressed communication when Internet access was shut down. Taken together, characterizing the events in Egypt as having been just a social media revolution therefore appears to misrepresent the evolution of political change in the country through this time period. (source: abstract)

301. Jan Hanrat, Claus Leggewie: **Revolution 2.0? Die Bedeutung digitaler Medien für politische Mobilisierung und Protest**. In: *Stiftung Entwicklung und Frieden: Globale Trends 2013: Frieden, Entwicklung, Umwelt*. Frankfurt am Main: Fischer Taschenbuch Verlag, 2012, p. 157-172

subjects: social media; cyber advocacy / cyber activism; internet / ICTs and democratization; internet control / censorship / filtering; media effects - Middle East

302. Patrick McCurdy: **A (working) 'Arab spring' reading list**. [no place]: [author], 2012

This list aims to compile academic resources (articles, special issues and podcasts) on the role of media and communication in the Arab Spring. The aim is to provide potentially relevant theoretical work (for example on the uses of ICTs for political action or on the media and activism), original empirical studies and/or parallel empirical studies that can be used for comparison (eg. the use of Twitter in Iran in 2009). It also

welcomes NGO and government reports. Readings are divided by documents type.
https://docs.google.com/document/d/1DU8A0IkTV6F0ZyoGcbk_060iBZG5tWKwi_n97EJPe9M/edit

303. Sahar Khamis: **The transformative Egyptian media landscape: changes, challenges and comparative perspectives.** In: International Journal of Communication, vol. 5, 2011, p. 1159–1177

subjects: media and political transition; media landscapes & media systems - Egypt
<http://ijoc.org/ojs/index.php/ijoc/article/view/813/592>

Technological Aspects of Media & ICTs, Digitalization

GENERAL & INTERNATIONAL

304. **DRM introduction and implementation guide.** Geneva: DRM Consortium, 2012, 98 p.

This guide is aimed at the management of broadcasting organisations in areas of policy making as well as in programme making and technical planning. It explains in some detail the advantages gained by radio broadcasters introducing the DRM Digital Radio Mondiale technology and some of the technical and commercial considerations they need to take into account in formulating a strategy for its introduction. The guide is a development of the previous 'Broadcast User Guide' and includes information on latest system and regulatory aspects for the introduction of the various DRM system variants. It also includes links to reports and articles on an extensive range of highly successful real-life trials. (source: introduction)

<http://www.drm.org/wp-content/uploads/2012/10/DRM-Introduction-Implementation-Guide1.pdf>

305. **Freedom fone advocacy and user guide.** [no place]: freedomfone, 2012, 134 p.

subjects: mobile phone use for social purposes; citizen & community participation; open source software - training materials; case studies

<http://www.freedomfone.org/files/guides/freedomfone-en-book-2012.10.05-12.08.06.pdf>

306. Cormac Callanan, Hein Dries-Ziekenheiner: **Safety on the line: exposing the myth of mobile communication security.** Washington: Freedom House; Broadcasting Board of Governors (BBG), 2012, 175 p.

This report evaluates the risks and vulnerabilities of mobile phone services and apps in 12 specified countries: the Republic of Azerbaijan, the Republic of Belarus, the People's Republic of China, the Arab Republic of Egypt, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Libya, the Sultanate of Oman, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, the Syrian Arab Republic, the Tunisian Republic, the Republic of Uzbekistan, and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. Rather than focus on a single innovation, this study analyzes multiple mobile technologies – including operating systems, applications and mobile protocols – to determine their capacity to protect security and privacy and to combat censorship and surveillance. Throughout this study the protection of mobile phone users was of paramount importance. (source: executive summary)

<http://www.freedomhouse.org/sites/default/files/Safety%20on%20the%20Line.pdf>

307. David Field, Nate Hardison, Jonathan Ellithorpe, Emily Stark, Dan Boneh, Roger Dingledine, Phil Porras: **Evading censorship with browser-based proxies.** Stanford University; Massachusetts Institute of Technology, 2012, 20 p.

While Internet access to certain sites is blocked in some parts of the world, these restrictions are often circumvented using proxies outside the censored region. Often these proxies are blocked as soon as they are discovered. In this paper we propose a browser-based proxy creation system that generates a large number of short-lived proxies. Clients using the system seamlessly hop from one proxy to the next as these browserbased proxies appear and disappear. We discuss a number of technical challenges that had to be overcome for this system to work and report on its performance and security. We show that browser-based short-lived proxies provide adequate bandwidth for video delivery and argue that blocking them can be challenging. (source: abstract)

308. Lisa Parks: **Footprints of the global south: Venesat-1 and RascomQAF/1R as counter-hegemonic satellites.** In: Ingrid Volkmer (ed.): Handbook of global media research. Hoboken, N.J.: Wiley-Blackwell, 2012, p. 123-142

subjects: satellites; telecommunication; communication policies - Venezuela; Libya

309. Raúl Salvador (ed.): **En sintonía con los nuevos cambios tecnológicos en la radio latinoamericana.** Quito: CIESPAL, 2011, 105 p.

subjects: digital radio; online journalism; radio legislation & regulation

AMERICAS & CARIBBEAN

310. Carlos Eduardo Esch, Nélia del Bianco: **Digital radio in Brazil: analysis of an unfinished debate.** In: M. Oliveira; P. Portela; L. A. Santos (eds.): Radio evolution: conference proceedings. September, 14-16, 2011. Braga, Portugal: University of Minho, Communication and Society Research Centre, 2012, p. 141-154

Government and radio broadcasting stations have been debating the model of digital transmission to be adopted in Brazil, without having come to a consensus. The impasse is related to the technological characteristics of the available systems (HD Radio, DRM, and DAB) that are not integrally adaptable to the model of radio broadcasting, to the regulatory laws, and to the rules of the radio market in the country. Tests done with HD Radio revealed that the digital system does not provide the same coverage as a quality analogical AM radio. Other aspects are the technical conditions of the Brazilian broadcasting stations and their adaptability to a digital system: 37% of them still function with valve transmitters, most of them being between AM commercial and public radios. As they are broadcasting stations with few resources for investment in transistorized equipment, it will be necessary to create public policies of incentive for digitalization, which would collaborate to the sustainability of the sector. The data are integrated into national research, based on a sample of 750 stations, which corresponds to 96.42% of the profile of the Brazilian radio market. (source: abstract)
<http://www.lasics.uminho.pt/ojs/index.php/radioevolution/article/download/824/789>

ASIA & PACIFIC

311. Devabhaktuni Srikrishna, Rajeev Krishnamoorthy: **How to make twitter available in North Korea.** [no place]: Federation of American Scientists, 2011, 8 p.

subjects: twitter / microblogs; mobile & wireless communications technologies; censorship circumvention tools & strategies - North Korea

<https://www.fas.org/pubs/pir/2011winter/2011Winter-TwittertoNKorea.pdf>

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