

International Media Assistance

A Guide to the Literature 1990-2010

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13.09.2010

Strengthening an independent, professional and sustainable media sector in developing and transitional countries has become a growing concern of democracy assistance and development cooperation since the early 1990s.

This guide aims to be a practical tool for anybody who wants to become familiar with the growing knowledge on media development cooperation, be it of practical or academic nature and regardless of its ideological background.

I reviewed/revised more than 600 publicly available reports, strategy papers and academic writings at the Catholic Media Council (www.cameco.org/library), the Communication Initiative (www.comminit.com/en/mediadev.html) and the Center for International Media Assistance (<http://cima.ned.org>). Included were publications which met the following criteria: ...

I am also grateful to ... for their advice and commentaries.

This draft version requires further elaboration and is therefore not suitable for distribution.

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Media & Democratisation, Governance, Development

1. Mcloughlin, Claire; Scott, Zoe: **Topic guide on communications and governance**. Birmingham: Governance and Social Development Resource Centre (GSDRC), University of Birmingham, 2010, 42 p.

subjects: media and governance; access to information; media assistance - literature survey
<http://www.gsdr.org/docs/open/CommGAP1.pdf>

=> 2. Norris, Pippa / (ed.): **Public sentinel: news media and governance reform**. Washington DC: World Bank, 2010, xxi + 420 p., ill., bibl. p. 411-415, ind. p. 417-420

This book highlights the importance of the news media as watchdogs, agenda setters and gatekeepers for the quality of democratic deliberation in the public sphere. At the same time it theorizes that the capacity of journalists and media systems to fulfill these roles depends on the broader context determined by the profession, the market and the state. Media systems' performance often falls far short of the ideals, as successive case studies from different world regions demonstrate. Finally the book asks what policy interventions work effectively to close the gap between the democratic promise and performance of the news media as an institution. The final chapter, "Policy recommendations", concludes (p. 406): "Interventions include reforms directed at strengthening the journalistic profession, notably institutional capacity building, through bodies such as press councils, press freedom advocacy NGOs, and organizations concerned with journalistic training and accreditation. Other important reforms seek to overcome market failures, including developing a regulatory framework for media systems to ensure pluralism of ownership and diversity of contents. Finally, policies also address the role of the state, including deregulation to shift state-run broadcasting to public service broadcasting, overseen by independent broadcasting regulatory bodies, and the protection of constitutional principles of freedom of the press, speech, and expression."

subjects: watchdog function of the media; agenda setting; media and democracy / democratization - Kenya; Mexico; Iraq; Ethiopia; Burma / Myanmar; North Korea; Egypt; Qatar - case studies; position paper / recommendations
<http://issuu.com/world.bank.publications/docs/9780821382004>

3. Lines, Kathy: **Governance and the media: a survey of policy opinion**. London: BBC World Service Trust, 2009, 40 p., bibl. p. 38-39

In total, 23 people were interviewed for this report, a mix of those from different parts of the development and media communities, from differently located organisations, and from those based in different geographic locations. The bulk of the interviews were with development agencies - multilaterals, bilaterals and foundations; six were with academics or policy institutes or think tanks and three were with southern organisations or agencies. ... The importance of supporting free and pluralistic media in relation to governance - and development - outcomes is thought to be increasingly recognised by a wide range of policy makers, academics and practitioners. There is also some evidence to support the perception that policy makers recognise the central role that media plays in development more than they did formerly. ... It is widely acknowledged that media is not yet receiving sufficient attention from the development community, despite a growing perception of its growing importance as an issue. There is an 'engagement gap' between the value assigned to its role by policymakers and the practical provision made for it in development planning, thinking and spending. ... The status of research is thought to have improved over the last few years, but is still receiving insufficient attention. It is also thought that the research which does exist is insufficiently compelling; the research is too often focused on aspects of media which are not pertinent to governance, too case?specific or not holistic. (source: introduction & summary of findings, p. 4-7)

subjects: media and governance; media assistance - qualitative interviews / surveys
http://www.bbc.co.uk/worldservice/trust/pdf/governance_media_survey_April09.pdf

4. **Media and Good Governance**. [London?]: Department for International Development (DFID), 2008, 17 p., bibl. p. 17 (DFID Briefing)

subjects: media and governance; media assistance - position paper / recommendations
<http://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk+/http://www.dfid.gov.uk/Documents/publications/briefing-media-good-governance.pdf>

=> 5. Guseva, Marina; Nakaa, Mounira; Novel, Ann-Sophie; Pekkala, Kirsi; Souberou, Bachir; Stouli, Sami: **Press freedom and development: an analysis of correlations between freedom of the press and the different dimensions of development, poverty, governance and peace**. Paris: UNESCO, 2008, 131 p., ill., tab., abbr. p. 125, bibl. p. 127-130

This study analyses statistical correlations between press freedom and human development, human security, stability, poverty reduction, and good governance, using indicator systems from Freedom House and Reporters without Borders, UNDP's Human Development Index, the Human Poverty Index, the World Bank's Governance Indicators and others. According to the abstract, "all the findings confirm the importance of press freedom for development. A free press always has a positive influence, whether it be on poverty and its different aspects, on governance or on violence and conflict issues. It serves as an intermediary between individuals and government, informing the latter of people's needs and acting as a buffer against crises and situations of extreme deprivation; it holds governments accountable and makes their actions more transparent; and, along with other indicators of good governance, it creates a business-enabling environment, a climate conducive to more effective public affairs management, and so forth. The results thus suggest that a freer press can contribute to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals and, most importantly, to the attainment of an acceptable and viable level of development. By promoting freedom of the press, states and international organisations provide themselves with a powerful development tool. A free press constitutes an instrument of development as such, in the same way as education or investment." (source: CAMECO Update 1-2009 / Ch. Dietz)

subjects: freedom of the press; media and development; media and governance; media and poverty reduction; conflicts and media - position paper / recommendations; statistical data
<http://unesdoc.unesco.org/images/0016/001618/161825e.pdf>

6. Anderson, Gavin; Elliott, David: **The role and impact of radio in reforming the rural business environment in Africa**. Bern: Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC), Employment and Income Division, 2007, 46 p., ill.

This paper explores the role that the mass media can play in enhancing processes that underpin the reform of the business environment. It does so through the lens of local FM radio stations in Uganda that have emerged over the last decade to become a prominent feature of the country's social, political and business landscape. ... Six case studies were analysed in detail. The case studies highlighted that media intervention can bring about changes in the business environment that results in sizeable and quantifiable impact. ... The programmes that brought about impact on the business environment were ones that had been supported by donor intervention (FIT Uganda and the ILO SEMA Project). ... The radio programmes that have brought about impact in the business environment were indigenously owned, managed and run. They operated in diverse local languages and responded to specific local issues. This local ownership and management is at the heart of the success of the programmes and would have been less likely to have come about through programmes funded and managed by donor projects or staff. (source: executive summary, p. 3-4)

subjects: media and economic development; business & economics radio programmes; media assistance projects - Uganda - evaluation report
http://www.deza.admin.ch/ressources/resource_en_162769.pdf

7. Beckett, Charlie; Kyrke-Smith, Laura / (eds.): **Development, governance and the media: the role of the media in building African society**. London: Polis, 2007, 70 p.

In March 2007, a POLIS conference brought together senior African, UK and international journalists, policymakers, academics and media development professionals to debate the role of the media in building African society. At a time of unprecedented challenge and change in global journalism, this report develops the day's debates to set out how the potential of the media can be seized to improve development and good governance on the African

continent. ... Any approach to media development must include systems-wide measures including development of an enabling regulatory framework and increased access to information.; Future media development processes must be African-owned and African-led, ultimately empowering Africans at all levels of society. Within this, media development strategies must fit the specific contexts of diverse African realities; While new technologies offer new and exciting opportunities, we must focus not on a transition from 'old' media to 'new' media, but on maximizing the potential for expanding networked journalism across the media in all its forms; The media is necessarily political, seeking to foster debate around inherently contentious social, economic, cultural and political issues. Donors and NGOs must recognize the clear-cut distinction between using the media to promote specific development policies and building the media as a component of genuine democratic debate. (source: executive summary, p. 10)

subjects: politics and media; media and governance; media and development; media assistance; Millennium Development Goals (MDG); journalism - Africa - position paper / recommendations; seminar / conference report

<http://www.polismedia.org/System.aspx/GetFile.aspx?id=26>

8. Coffey International Development: **The role of communication in governance: detailed analysis.** Reading (United Kingdom): Gamos, 2007, 35 p., bibl. p. 28-35

The aim of this paper is to examine the role (both positive and negative) that communication plays in promoting good governance by analysing available evidence and highlighting specific case studies, evaluation reports and academic articles detailing the impact of communication on governance. The purpose is to move beyond anecdote and conjecture, to review the evidence and provide a reliable basis for policies and programmes on communication for good governance. This paper is structured as follows: Section Two provides an analysis of the relationship between governance and communication. Section Three reviews the kinds of evidence available and warns about the difficulties of establishing a causal link. Based on available evidence, Section Four provides an overview of the role of communication in government capability, accountability and responsiveness using a range of empirical data (where available) but relying heavily upon peer reviewed case studies. Section Five concludes with a summary of findings about the role of communication in good governance and identifies the factors which can encourage or impede a direct causal link. (source: introduction, p. 2)

subjects: media and governance; development communication; development communication project (development cooperation) - literature survey

9. Wilson, Mark; Warnock, Kitty; Schoemaker, Emrys: **The case for communication in sustainable development.** London: Panos London, 2007, 60 p.

The essential components of what needs to be done are simply stated but exceedingly difficult to accomplish: leaders must establish the rule of law and healthy, responsive political systems; governments must govern better; sustainable and equitable economic growth must be achieved; and civil society must be strengthened and empowered. ... As this paper has argued, none of this will happen in a sustainable way unless free, open information and communication flows and processes are developed, nurtured and maintained. Communication is central to all aspects of development. It is a prerequisite for better, more transparent and accountable governance, and for wealth creation and economic growth. It underpins all the MDGs and is arguably as central a need of human beings as food, shelter, health and security. Governments and development actors need to recognise the central role of information and communication in development - especially the importance of strengthening the capacities of poor and marginalised people to participate in political and development processes. Addressing the challenge of communication is urgent. New ICTs can expand opportunities for poor and marginalised people to participate - but strategic support is needed to ensure that ICTs fulfil their development potential rather than widening the wealth gap between rich and poor. The establishment and maintenance of diverse, dynamic and free media is also vital to successful development. The importance of getting the media 'right' is especially great in young democracies, as media play an important role in forming the nature of society. (source: conclusion, p. 59)

subjects: media and development; media and governance; media and civil society; media and economic development; media assistance - position paper / recommendations

<http://www.panos.org.uk/download.php?id=123>

10. Klußmann, Jörgen / (ed.): **Democratization: a central task of media development cooperation = Demokratisierung: eine zentrale Aufgabe der Medienentwicklungszusammenarbeit.** Bonn: Evangelische Akademie im Rheinland, 2006, 139 p., ill. (Begegnungen; 19/2005)

subjects: media and democracy / democratization; media / communication control; authoritarian regime / dictatorship; fragile / post-conflict states; media assistance - Peru; Venezuela; Moldova; Zimbabwe; Belarus; Cameroon; Cambodia; Nepal - seminar / conference report

<http://www.cameco.org/mez/pdf/2006/0publicationgesamt.pdf>

11. **Media and governance: a guide.** Bern, Zürich, Lausanne: Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC); Swiss Federal Department of Foreign Affairs (DFA), 2004, 22 p., web dir. p. 20-22, ill.

French ed.: Médias et gouvernance. Bern, Zürich, Lausanne: Direction du développement et de la coopération (DDC), Département fédéral des affaires étrangères (DFAE), 2003

German ed.: Medien und Gouvernanz: Orientierungshilfe. Bern: Direktion für Entwicklung und Zusammenarbeit (DEZA), Eidgenössisches Departement für auswärtige Angelegenheiten (EDA), 2004

SDC regards this brochure as a document for discussion and orientation on the place of the media in international development cooperation. It is seeking to establish a framework in order to stimulate activities within this domain.

... The existence of a pluralist and autonomous press (written, audiovisual and new media), carrying on its business within a global framework of respect for freedom, is the most important contribution that the media can make to governance. Every endeavour made in this direction deserves to be sustained by bilateral and multilateral aid. Nevertheless, considerable prudence is called for, as problems relating to media freedom, defamation or free access to public information are extremely difficult to regulate. It is for the local partners, and media professionals in particular, who have the difficult task of achieving consensus. The methodological approach to international aid is therefore very important. (source: p. 4, p. 16) subjects: media and governance; watchdog function of the media; media legislation; media assistance

http://www.deza.admin.ch/ressources/resource_en_24143.pdf

12. **Information and governance: a guide.** Berne (CH): Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC), 2004, 22 p., ill., bibl. p. 20, web dir. p. 21-22

The Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC) regards this brochure as a document for discussion and orientation on the growing importance of information – and especially access to information – in international development cooperation. This document seeks to establish a framework for stimulating activities in this domain. It is also a contribution from SDC to the wider debate on access to information as one of the essential components of governance. (source: introduction, p. 4)

subjects: freedom of information (public access to information); governance; development assistance: public access to information - position paper / recommendations

http://www.sdc.admin.ch/ressources/resource_en_24144.pdf

=> 13. **The right to tell: the role of mass media in economic development.** Washington DC: World Bank, 2002, 322 p., ind.

French ed.: Le droit d'informer: le rôle des médias dans le développement économique. Brussels: De Boeck & Larquier, 2005

According to James D. Wolfensohn, World Bank president 1995-2005, "the World Development Report 2002 devoted a chapter to the role of the media in development. This volume is an extension of that work. It is an important contribution to our understanding of how the media affect development outcomes under different circumstances and it's presents evidence on what policy environment is needed to enable the media to support economic and political markets and provide a voice for the disenfranchised ... This publication supports the work that the World Bank is doing on transparency and governance, and it complements the ongoing efforts of the World Bank Institute, which provides training for journalists in investigative reporting in over 50 countries" (preface, p. V-VI). The work consists of 3 parts: I: How the media supports markets (6 contributions, e.g. "Mass media and political

accountability" by Timothy Besley, Robin Burgess and Andrea Prat); II: What enables the media (5 contributions, e.g. "The legal environment for news media" by Peter Krug and Monroe Price); III: What the media say about the media (7 contributions, e.g. "Journalism after communism: ten commandments for a good journalist" by Adam Michnik).

subjects: media and economic development; media and governance; media ownership; media industry; media legislation; access to information; journalism; accountability; transparency - Bangladesh; Egypt; Russia; Thailand; USA; Zimbabwe - case studies
http://www-wds.worldbank.org/external/default/WDSContentServer/WDSP/IB/2002/11/22/000094946_02111404075733/Rendered/PDF/multi0page.pdf

14. LaMay, Craig L.: **Journalism and emerging democracy: lessons from societies in transition. A report of the Aspen Institute international roundtable on journalism.** Washington DC: Aspen Institut, 2001, 37 p.

The first issue that needs more examination concerns journalism and media aid, which predictably has mirrored the pattern of Western aid generally. That pattern can be described as "aid to end aid," in the words of the Marshall Plan, and at its worst has had a quick-fix mentality that avoids the kinds of careful need-specific planning and patience that are really required. This is partly the result, as the conferees noted, of concentrating too much aid on just a few countries, a tendency that fuels frustrations on the side of the aid giver and receiver. Developing nations, owing to unreceptive governments, weak economies, and inadequate infrastructure, cannot, as one commentator has written, be stuffed with development "the way you stuff corn into a goose." Finally, some regions, such as Africa, get very little media aid compared to nations in Central Europe. Drawing attention to this imbalance and working to rectify it is a task for journalists and for international organizations. A second issue that needs further examination concerns the role that journalists could or should play in educating the international aid community about journalism. As the Ford Foundation's John Phillip Santos and Larry Cox pointed out during the conference, the international aid community is relatively new to and inexperienced with media aid. So, journalists need to develop a much more sophisticated understanding of IGOs and NGOs, what they do and, more importantly perhaps, what their limitations are. NGOs, for instance, now deliver more assistance each year than the United Nations does (not counting the assistance of the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund). (source: conclusion, p. 26)

subjects: media and democracy / democratization; political transition; freedom of the press; media assistance
http://www.aspeninstitute.org/att/cf/%7BDEB6F227-659B-4EC8-8F84-8DF23CA704F5%7D/journalism_BK.PDF

Media Assistance in General

15. Armao, Rosemary: **Covering corruption: the difficulties of trying to make a difference.** Washington DC: Center for International Media Assistance (CIMA), 2010, 37 p.

subjects: media coverage of corruption; media assistance - position paper / recommendations
http://cima.ned.org/sites/default/files/CIMA-Covering_Corruption-Report.pdf

16. Berger, Guy: **Problematizing "media development" as a bandwagon gets rolling.** Grahamstown, South Africa: Rhodes University, School of Journalism and Media Studies, 2010, 37 p., bibl. and web dir. p. 28-37

International initiatives have gained momentum around analysing "media development" - a notion related to, but generally distinct from, media's contribution to "development". The focus on the "development" of media largely concerns international support of media in non-dense media environments. The normative character of work done to date can however be interrogated, and located against historical backdrop. Critical theorization of "media" and "development" shows the need to go beyond the legacy of old thinking about old media. (source: abstract)

subjects: media assistance
http://www.allacademic.com/one/www/research/index.php?cmd=Download+Document&key=unpublished_manuscript&file_index=1&pop_up=true&no_click_key=true&attachment_style=attachment&PHPSESSID=4b2d005985da500c93dd777c22a70d51

17. Horan, Deborah: **Shifting sands: the impact of satellite TV on media in the Arab world.** Washington DC: Center for International Media Assistance (CIMA), 2010, 30 p.

subjects: freedom of the press; television news; satellite television - Middle East - position paper / recommendations
http://cima.ned.org/wp-content/uploads/2010/03/CIMA-Arab_Satellite_TV-Report.pdf

18. Franqué, Friederike von: **Medienhilfe als Instrument militärischer Organisationen.** In: Thomas Jäger; Henrike Viehrig (eds.): **Sicherheit und Medien.** Wiesbaden: VS Verlag für Sozialwissenschaften, 2009, p. 111-123, bibl. p. 122-123

subjects: media assistance; military communication strategies / campaigns - Kosovo; Bosnia-Herzegovina

=> 19. Kumar, Krishna: **One size does not fit all: objectives and priority areas for media assistance in different societies.** Washington DC: Center for International Media Assistance (CIMA), 2009, 39 p., web dir and bibl. p. 36-39

subjects: media assistance
<http://cima.ned.org/publications/research-reports/krishna-kumar%E2%80%99s-one-size-does-not-fit-all/one-size-does-not-fit-all-ob>

20. Miller, James: **NGOs and 'modernization' and 'democratization' of media.** In: *Global Media and Communication*, vol. 5, nr. 1, 2009, p. 9-33

Western-supported media assistance in transition and developing countries has a long history. Building independent media, preferably through the nongovernmental sector, is seen as an important aspect of achieving modernization and democratization. This article questions the idealized assumptions underlining such programmes and argues that media assistance donors rarely analyze it critically. The article discusses the political character of Western media assistance and explores the organizational eco-system in which the NGOs flourish. The article concludes by observing NGOs' unexpected power in the process of providing Western media assistance. (source: abstract)

subjects: media assistance; non-governmental organizations (NGO)

21. Stolz, Véronique; Stolz, Tobias: **The role of mass media in local and regional economic development (LRED).** Abuja: Deutsche Gesellschaft für technische Zusammenarbeit (GTZ), 2008, 21 p.

subjects: media and economic development; local development; development communication; media assistance - Africa - position paper / recommendations
<http://www2.gtz.de/dokumente/bib/gtz2008-0453en-mass-media.pdf>

=> 22. **Media assistance in the Swiss development cooperation: media - a key player for realizing social accountability. Orientation guide.** Berne: Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC), Governance Division; Swiss Federal Department of Foreign Affairs (DFA), 2007, 31 p., ill., web dir. p. 29-31

This publication is a short, easy-to-read introduction to the field of media assistance. Following the usual steps of the project cycle, it describes the principal elements to analyze needs in media assistance and to select specific intervention strategies. The authors distinguish six intervention areas: training of individual journalists; the organizational level of media outlets; the strengthening of media support institutions (research institutions, press councils etc.); enhancing the sustainability of media; establishing and enforcing favourable media laws and regulations; and activities aiming at cultural values and societal beliefs. For each area, appropriateness, strengths and weaknesses, key issues for analysis and simple monitoring techniques are briefly listed. (source: CAMECO Update 1-2008 / Ch. Dietz)

subjects: media assistance - position paper / recommendations; training materials
http://www.deza.ch/ressources/resource_en_160505.pdf

23. Wilson, Mark; Warnock, Kitty; Schoemaker, Emrys: **At the heart of change: the role of communication in sustainable**

development. London: Panos London, 2007, 36 p., ill.

subjects: media and development; media and governance; media assistance - position paper / recommendations
<http://www.panos.org.uk/?lid=248>

=> 24. Harvey, Mark / (ed.): **Media matters: perspectives on advancing governance and development from the Global Forum for Media Development.** [Paris]: Internews Europe; Global Forum for Media Development, 2006, 222 p., dir.

subjects: media and democracy / democratization; freedom of the press; good governance; media assistance; public sphere; poverty reduction; media and development; evaluation methods; media landscape / media system; media coverage of health issues; associations of journalists - Africa; Latin America; Arab countries; Former Soviet Union; Uzbekistan; Pakistan - seminar / conference report
http://70.87.64.34/~intint/gfmd_info/pdf/MEDIAMATTERS.pdf

=> 25. Skuse, Andrew: **Voices of change: strategic radio support for achieving the Millenium Development Goals.** London: Department for International Development (DFID), 2006, 28 p., abbr. (Information for communication and development)

This paper provides a summary of the scope of radio's involvement in underpinning sustainable livelihoods, realising rights, human development and the broader goals and targets of the United Nations Millennium Declaration. It challenges DFID and other donors to increase support to the radio sector, which for many poor men, women and children in the developing world continues to provide the essential information lifeline. The paper highlights the relevance of radio in poor communities, its broad applicability to a range of sectoral activities such as health, rights, education, livelihoods, and conflict prevention, and identifies the need to deepen the capacity of radio broadcasters at all levels to conduct effective monitoring and evaluation, so as to begin the process of developing a rigorous information and communication for development evidence base which highlights radio's - and other communications mediums - strategic contribution to the realisation of the Millennium Development Goals. (source: executive summary)

subjects: media and development; development communication; media assistance; Millenium Development Goals (MDG); radio - position paper / recommendations
<http://www.dfid.gov.uk/documents/publications/voices-of-change.pdf>

26. Zeeuw, Jeroen de: **Projects do not create institutions: the record of democracy assistance to post-conflict societies.** The Hague: Netherlands Institute of International Relations 'Clingendael', 2004, 29 p., bibl. p. 26-29

The paper highlights the major accomplishments and setbacks of electoral, human rights and media assistance to eight post-conflict countries: Cambodia, Ethiopia, Rwanda, Uganda, Mozambique, Sierra Leone, El Salvador and Guatemala. Research indicates that international assistance has been instrumental in encouraging democratic initiatives in post-conflict societies. However, findings also demonstrate that democracy assistance has not been as effective as it could have been for a number of reasons. Firstly, it is shown that despite the differing contexts, the international community has applied a similar assistance strategy, relying mainly on the motto 'after elections, civil society is our best bet for democracy'. Secondly, experiences in most countries seem to indicate that there is an ever-widening gap between the theoretical 'democracy template' and actual assistance on the ground. Finally, findings show that post-conflict democracy programs consist mainly of technical, material and financial assistance and dispersed, short-term project aid. This aid may have spurred the growth of many training activities and NGOs that excel in organizing workshops and seminars, but country case studies show that these initiatives have proven unsustainable and not very influential for the process of democratization in post-conflict societies (source: abstract, p. 1)

subjects: democracy assistance; media assistance; electoral assistance; human rights assistance; fragile / post-conflict states - evaluation report; position paper / recommendations
<http://website1.wider.unu.edu/conference/conference-2004-1/conference%202004-1-papers/de%20Zeeuw-1905.pdf>

=> 27. Howard, Ross: **International media assistance: a**

review of donor activities and lessons learned. The Hague: Netherlands Institute of International Relations 'Clingendael', 2003, 32 p., bibl. p. 27-28, web dir. p. 29-30 (Working Paper Series; 19)

subjects: media assistance
<http://repository.forcedmigration.org/pdf/?pid=fmo:2843>

28. **Global media assistance strategies: the role of media in economic and democratic development.** Oxford: Programme in Comparative Media Law and Policy, 2002, various pag.

subjects: media assistance - seminar / conference report
<http://pcmlp.socleg.ox.ac.uk/mas/>

=> 29. Price, Monroe E.; Noll, Bethany Davies; De Luce, Daniel: **Mapping media assistance.** [no place]: Programme in Comparative Media Law and Policy, Centre for Socio-Legal Studies, University of Oxford, 2002, 62 p., web dir. p. 59-60

subjects: media assistance; Official Development Assistance (ODA); international organizations; non-governmental organizations (NGO); political transition; donor agencies
http://repository.upenn.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1060&context=asc_papers

=> 30. Roth, Colin: **The media in governance: a guide to assistance. Developing free and effective media to serve the interests of the poor.** London: Department for International Development (DFID), 2001, 59 p., ill., dir. p. 42-55, bibl. p. 56-59

subjects: media assistance; politics and media; media regulation; communication campaigns; media management - United Kingdom - position paper / recommendations; training materials
<http://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk+/http://www.dfid.gov.uk/pubs/files/mediaingovernance.pdf>

31. Carothers, Thomas: **Aiding democracy abroad: the learning curve.** Washington DC: Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, 1999, 411 p., bibl. p. 383-400, ind. p. 401-408

subjects: democracy assistance; electoral assistance; political parties; rule of law; civil society; media assistance; project implementation; evaluation - USA; Guatemala; Romania; Nepal; Zambia - case studies

32. Eknes, Age; Endresen, Lena C: **Local media support.** Oslo: FAFO Institute for Applied Social Science, 1999, 88 p., abbr., bibl. p. 75-78, dir. p. 79-86

subjects: media assistance; media assistance projects - position paper / recommendations
<http://www.faf.no/pub/rapp/320/320.pdf>

33. Krzeminski, Michael: **Medien in der Entwicklungspolitik: alte Paradigmen und neue Perspektiven.** In: *Communicatio Socialis*, vol. 32, 1999, p. 367-383

subjects: media assistance

Evaluation & Impact Assessment, Media Development Indicators

34. **Media sustainability index.** Washington DC: IREX, 2010

subjects: media landscape / media system; freedom of the press; media legislation; journalistic quality; media management; journalism training / education; associations of journalists - Commonwealth of Independent States; Western Asia; Southeast Europe; Sub-Saharan Africa; Middle East - country surveys
<http://www.irex.org/project/media-sustainability-index-msi>

=> 35. Banda, Fackson; Berger, Guy; Panneerselvan, A. S.; Nair, Lakshmi; Whitehouse, Mark: **How to assess your media landscape: a toolkit approach.** [Brussels]: Global Forum for Media Development, 2009, 35 p.

subjects: media landscape / media system; communication / media indicators;

36. Holland, Jeremy; Thirkell, Allyson: **Measuring change and results in voice and accountability work**. London; Glasgow: Department for International Development (DFID), 2009, v + 72 p.

subjects: democracy assistance; accountability; good governance; media assistance; impact assessment; evaluation criteria & indicators - position paper / recommendations
<http://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/+/http://www.dfid.gov.uk/Documents/publications/evaluation/meas-chge-res-voice-acc-wk.pdf>

37. Mosher, Andy: **Good, but how good? Monitoring and evaluation of media assistance projects**. Washington DC: Center for International Media Assistance (CIMA), 2009, 26 p.

subjects: media assistance: monitoring & evaluation
http://cima.ned.org/wp-content/uploads/2009/06/cima-monitoring_and_evaluation-report.pdf

38. Puddephatt, Andrew; Horsewell, Rebecca; Menheneott, Georgina: **Discussion paper on the monitoring and evaluation of UN-assisted communication for development programmes: recommendations for best practice methodologies and indicators**. Washington DC: United Nations Development Programme (UNDP); World Bank, 2009, iii + 38 p., tab., bibl. p. 35-37

United Nations agencies currently do not have commonly agreed tools for assessing the impact of Communication for Development (C4D) programmes. This paper is designed to help them explore the key issues surrounding C4D, consider case studies and best practice methodology and propose a set of draft indicators for monitoring and evaluation (M&E). Nevertheless, this publication is also of value for anybody interested in M&E. It presents in a clear and succinct way the principal tools and approaches, from conventional, quantitative research techniques to more intricate, participatory processes, as well as it summarises the challenges to communication for development M&E. Case studies are used to illustrate how initiatives have used a variety of approaches to gather informative results and feed these back into programme design. The authors emphasise that a tailored toolkit approach is necessary in order to deal with the many complexities of C4D evaluation. They highlight the need for flexibility within any evaluation and discuss the strengths of Most Significant Change, Outcome Mapping and the Logframe as state of the art evaluation techniques. Qualitative and quantitative tools should be used as complementary strategies for providing the most comprehensive, clear and pragmatic assessment and reporting of C4D. (source: CAMECO Update 4-2009 / Ch. Dietz)

subjects: media assistance: monitoring & evaluation; evaluation methods; communication / media indicators - training materials
http://www.undg.org/docs/9918/5_Background_Paper_M&E_final.pdf

=> 39. **Media development indicators: a framework for assessing media development**. Paris: UNESCO, International Programme for the Development of Communication (IPDC), 2008, 59 p., bibl. p. 55-56

French ed.: Indicateurs du développement des médias: cadre pour l'évaluation du développement des médias. Paris: UNESCO, Programme International pour le Développement de la Communication (PIDC), 2008
Spanish ed.: Indicadores de desarrollo mediático: marco para evaluar el desarrollo de los medios de comunicación social. Quito: Organización de las Naciones Unidas para la Educación (UNESCO), 2008
Indicadores de desenvolvimento da mídia: marco para a avaliação do desenvolvimento dos meios de comunicação. Brasília: UNESCO, 2008
This paper aims to be "an analytical tool designed to help stakeholders assess the state of the media and measure the impact of media development programmes." (p. 7). It has been prepared to define indicators of media development in line with the priority areas of the International Programme for the Development of Communications (IPDC). It suggests five major categories of indicators, and each category is broken down into a number of component issues and sources of verification. The five categories are: a

system of regulation and control conducive to freedom of expression; plurality and diversity of media; media as a platform for democratic discourse; professional capacity building and supportive institutions; and infrastructural capacity. This is a helpful tool for any organization active in planning, implementation and assessment of media assistance programmes. (source: CAMECO Update 2-2008 / Ch. Dietz)

subjects: freedom of expression; media regulation; media diversity / media pluralism; media and democracy / democratization; media associations / organizations; International Programme for the Development of Communication (IPDC); communication / media indicators - international scope - training materials
http://portal.unesco.org/ci/en/files/26032/12186230633media_development_indicators_publication_EN.pdf/media_development_indicators_publication_EN.pdf

40. Panneerselvan, A. S.; Nair, Lakshmi: **Spheres of influence: we communicate, therefore we are**. Kathmandu: Panos South Asia, 2008, 31 p., ill.

subjects: media assistance: monitoring & evaluation; impact assessment - Asia - position paper / recommendations
<http://www.panossouthasia.org/pdf/Spheres%20of%20influence%20final%20pdf.pdf>

=> 41. Souter, David: **BCO impact assessment study: the final report**. London: BCO building communication opportunities, 2008, 192 p.

This report investigates the impact media and ICTs can have on the lives of the poor, based on the experiences of nine donors and NGOs forming part of the "Building Communication Opportunities (BCO)" alliance. It suggests that radio will have the most influence on social and political change where it is widely accessible, trusted by listeners, and open to inclusive participation. ICTs can help make markets work for the poor, but the surrounding circumstances are highly influential in determining in how far they make a difference. Communication networks appear to be particularly effective in building communities of activists where they enable the pooling of resources and expertise and leverage wider influence on decision-makers. However, the report concludes that the evidence base of the impact of ICTs is still weak. More debate is needed about how ICTs are best deployed. This requires learning how people really use the tools as well as a more effective assessment of past and current experiences. (source: CAMECO Update 1-2009 / Ch. Dietz)

subjects: community radio; ICTs and poverty reduction; communication networks; gender and ICTs / internet; impact assessment; World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS) - international scope; Nepal; Ecuador - case studies; evaluation report
http://www.bcoalliance.org/system/files/BCO_FinalReport.pdf

42. **Monitoring and indicators of communication for development: technical note**. Copenhagen: Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Denmark (Danida), 2007, 30 p., abbr. p. 4 and 28, bibl. and web dir. 25-27 and 30

subjects: media assistance; development communication; media assistance: monitoring & evaluation; communication / media indicators - training materials
<http://www.danidadevforum.um.dk/NR/rdonlyres/EC4B438C-071E-4971-B1B9-A0F9A0C235D6/0/Monitoringandindicatorsofcommuniaton.pdf>

43. **Evaluation framework for governance programs: measuring the contribution of communication**. Washington DC: World Bank, Communication for Governance and Accountability Program (CommGAP), 2007, 16 p., tab.

This document presents a methodology for evaluating the contribution that communication interventions can make to accountable governance. CommGAP engages in complementary programme areas in an effort to amplify citizen voice; promote free, independent, and plural media systems; and help government institutions communicate better with their citizens. The three programme areas are: research and advocacy; capacity building and training; and support for development projects. This document describes the evaluation framework - that is, the outcome and impact indicators, and the methodology behind the assessment - that CommGAP has developed.

subjects: media and governance; Communication for Governance & Accountability Program (CommGAP) <World Bank>; public access to information regulation; government communication strategies; fight against corruption; evaluation criteria & indicators - criteria catalogue / framework
<http://siteresources.worldbank.org/EXTGOVACC/Resources/MDTFEvaluationFrameworkFINALC.pdf>

44. Forum Medien und Entwicklung: **Measuring change: planning, monitoring and evaluation in media and development cooperation.** Ed. A. Sofie Jannusch. Aachen: Catholic Media Council (CAMECO), 2007, 81 p., many ill., tab. subjects: media assistance projects; evaluation; evaluation methods; participatory evaluation; journalism training / education; radio soap opera; community radio; radio news - Nepal; Mongolia; Zambia - case studies; content analysis (case study); seminar / conference report http://www.cameco.org/files/measuring_change_1.pdf

45. Grout-Smith, T.; Poberezhska, L.: **The impact of media interventions: factors and evidence.** Reading (United Kingdom): Gamos, 2007, 27 p., abbr. p. 1, bibl. p. 23-25 subjects: development communication campaigns; behaviour change; entertainment education (edutainment); health communication; media assistance projects: impact - literature survey <http://www.dcern.org/documents/TheImpactofMediaInterventions.pdf>

=> 46. Puddephatt, Andrew: **Defining indicators of media development: background paper.** Paris: UNESCO, International Programme for the Development of Communication (IPDC), 2007, 80 p., web dir. subjects: communication / media indicators; media legislation; censorship; media concentration; media diversity / media pluralism; public service broadcasting; media self-regulation; media and democracy / democratization; journalism training / education - training materials [http://portal.unesco.org/ci/en/files/24288/11743196661media_development_indicators_background_paper.pdf](http://portal.unesco.org/ci/en/files/24288/11743196661media_development_indicators_background_paper.pdf/media_development_indicators_background_paper.pdf)

=> 47. Puddephatt, Andrew; Wilde, Alexandra; MacCall, Elisabeth: **A guide to measuring the impact of right to information programmes: practical guidance notes.** Oslo: United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), 2006, 29 p. subjects: right to information; freedom of information (public access to information); communication / media indicators; media assistance; United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) - training materials [http://www.undp.org/oslocentre/docs06/A%20Guide%20to%20Measuring%20the%20Impact%20of%20Right%20to%20Information%20Programmes%20-%20final%20\(11%2004%2006\).pdf](http://www.undp.org/oslocentre/docs06/A%20Guide%20to%20Measuring%20the%20Impact%20of%20Right%20to%20Information%20Programmes%20-%20final%20(11%2004%2006).pdf)

48. Sayce, Kay: **Perceptions and practice: an anthology of impact assessment experience.** Collab. Patricia Norrish. Wageningen (Netherlands): Technical Centre for Agricultural and Rural Cooperation (CTA), 2006, 186 p., abbr., bibl. p. 176-182 subjects: media assistance projects; impact assessment; dissemination of information; agricultural information & extension; telecentre / internet café; Christian magazines; radio soap opera; scientific / research communication; evaluation - Africa; India; Trinidad and Tobago; Kenya; Rwanda; Uganda; Vanuatu; Thailand - evaluation report http://www.anancy.net/uploads/file_en/impact%20assessment.pdf

49. **Guiding note on indicators for communication for development.** Copenhagen: DANIDA, 2005, 32 p., bibl. + web dir. p. 24-31 subjects: communication / media indicators; media assistance projects - training materials

50. **Monitoring and indicators for communication for development: technical note.** [no place]: Udenrigsministeriet, Royal Danish Ministry of Foreign Affairs, 2005, 32 p., bibl./web dir. p. 24-32, gloss. subjects: development communication; communication / media indicators; media assistance projects - training materials http://webzone.K3.mah.se/projects/comdev/comdev_PDF_doc/Danida_ComDev.pdf

51. Myers, Mary; Woods, Nicola; Odugbemi, Sina: **Monitoring and evaluating information and communication for development (ICD) programmes: guidelines.** [London]: Department for International Development (DFID), 2005, 39 p.,

web dir. p. 34-36, bibl. p. 37-38

These guidelines were written for DFID staff in need of advice on the monitoring and evaluating Information and Communication for Development (ICD) programmes. The guidelines introduce a range of approaches useful at various stages of a development programme. The guidelines are aimed at programmes involving: face-to-face communication or information activities such as counselling or extension visits; community-level communications such as theatre, role-playing, workshops, posters and other print materials; TV, radio, film and video; internet and email communications programmes; telecommunications-based projects. The guidelines are structured around the project cycle, with sections on: things to think about before you start; planning and budgeting; monitoring and evaluation at the start of your programme; methods for ongoing monitoring and evaluation; measuring impacts and outcomes at the end of your programme; the tools of good practice; sources of further information (source: ELDIS) subjects: evaluation methods; media assistance projects - training materials <http://www.dfid.gov.uk/documents/publications/icd-guidelines.pdf>

52. Myers, Mary: **Evaluation methodologies for Information and Communication for Development (ICD) programmes: guidelines.** London: Department for International Development (DFID), 2004, 15 p., bibl. + web dir. p. 13-15 subjects: evaluation methods; indicators; media assistance projects

53. **Give quality a better chance: management and evaluation.** Aachen: Catholic Media Council (CAMECO), 2002, 63 p., ill., bibl. p. 60-62 (CAMECO Media Forum.; Special Edition; 3-4/2002)

Content: Evaluation and Monitoring at Kuangchi Program Service; Quality Management at German magazine Publik-Forum; management of the Editorial Abya Yala, an Ecuadorian publisher specialized in social anthropology; Audience Research – An Essential Component in Broadcasting; Feed-back from the Audience – Radio Lumen's Basis for Programme Decisions; Evaluation for Action – Learning from Radios Populares; audience studies of Radio Fréquence Espoir; self-assessment of Rebrik; New Concepts for Croatia's Youth Magazine Pogled; The Tygodnik Powszechny in Transition; Framework for the Assessment of Journalism Training Centers; Assessing the Voices of South Africa; Explaining the Terms – Definitions of Self-Evaluation and External Evaluation.

subjects: media management; evaluation; self-evaluation; media assistance: monitoring & evaluation - case studies http://www.cameco.org/mediaforum_pdf/MF-2002-3-4-Specialissue.pdf

54. Mook, Byron: **Evaluating information: a letter to a project manager.** Wageningen (Netherlands): Technical Centre for Agricultural and Rural Cooperation (CTA), 2001, 56 p. subjects: media assistance projects; newsletters; evaluation - training materials <http://www.cta.int/pubs/wd8025/wd8025.pdf>

Media Assistance: Sub-Saharan Africa

55. Frère, Marie-Soleil: **Le paysage médiatique congolais: état des lieux, enjeux et défis.** Paris: France Coopération Internationale, 2009, 167 p., ill., tab., abbr. p. 131-132, bibl. p. 133-134

subjects: media landscape / media system; media use; journalistic quality; media diversity / media pluralism; media regulation; financial sustainability of media; public service broadcasting; media assistance - Congo (Dem. Rep.) - country surveys; audience survey (case study); directory

56. Frère, Marie-Soleil: **Appui au secteur des médias: quel bilan pour quel avenir?.** In: Theodore Trefon (ed.): Réforme au Congo (RDC): Attentes et désillusions. Paris: L'Harmattan; Tervuren: MRAC, 2009, p. 191-210 subjects: media assistance - Congo (Dem. Rep.)

57. Aginam, Arthur-Martins: **Neoliberalism, nongovernmental organizations, and communication in Sub-Saharan Africa.**

In: Paula Chakravartty; Yuezhi Zhao (eds.): Global communications: toward a transcultural political economy. Lanham (USA) et al.: Rowman and Littlefield, 2008, p. 243-261
subjects: media assistance; neoliberalism; non-governmental organizations (NGO) - Sub-Saharan Africa

=> 58. Myers, Mary: **Radio and development in Africa: a concept paper**. Prepared for the International Development Research Centre (IDRC). Wardour (United Kingdom): Mary Myers, 2008, 58 p., ill., tab., abbr. p. 4, bibl. + web dir. p. 46-54

subjects: radio and development; radio landscape; radio research - Africa - position paper / recommendations
http://www.idrc.ca/uploads/user-S/12581214041Radio_and_Development_in_Africa_concept_paper.pdf

59. **Strengthening Liberia's media: a review of media support in the post-conflict transitional period and recommendations for future actions**. Contrib. Article 19, Free Voice, Hirondelle Foundation, International Press Centre (Lagos), et al. [Copenhagen]: International Media Support (ims), 2007, 58 p.

subjects: media landscape / media system; radio landscape; media assistance - Liberia - country surveys; position paper / recommendations
http://www.i-m-s.dk/files/publications/Liberia_webfinal%201202-2007.pdf

60. **African framework for the development of a sustainable and pluralistic media: information and communication service**. Addis Ababa: United Nations Economic Commission for Africa, 2007, 24 p.

subjects: freedom of the press; media regulation; journalism training / education; financial sustainability of media; media assistance - Africa - position paper / recommendations
http://www.uneca.org/eca_resources/major_eca_websites/AfricasMedia/documents/STREAMEFRAMEWORK.pdf

61. **Media in Sudan at a crossroads: assessment and outline of a strategy for media support**. Copenhagen: International Media Support (IMS), 2007, 78 p., abbr., bibl. p. 61-63, dir. p. 64-76

subjects: media landscape / media system; media legislation; media assistance; media assistance: (post-) conflict areas - Sudan - country surveys
http://www.i-m-s.dk/files/publications/Sudan_webfinal%201252-2007.pdf

62. Thompson, Allan / (ed.): **The media and the Rwanda genocide**. Statement by Kofi Annan. London: Pluto Press; Ottawa: International Development Research Centre (IDRC), 2007, 463 p., ind., bibl. p. 447-454

This book examines the crucial role the media played in the 1994 Rwanda genocide, bringing together local reporters and commentators from Rwanda, Western journalists, and media theorists. Part One (eight articles) describes and analyzes "Hate Media in Rwanda", mainly, but not exclusively, focusing on Radio RTLM. Part Two (13 articles) presents a critique of international media coverage of the genocide, including not only the United States and Western Europe, but also Kenya and Nigeria. Part three (five articles) covers the deliberations by the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda on the role of the media in the genocide, identifying various missed opportunities. Part Four, "After the Genocide and the Way Forward" (six articles), goes beyond the Rwanda experiences tackling issues like the use and abuse of media in vulnerable societies. The authors outline how censorship and propaganda can be avoided, argue for a new responsibility in media reporting and give recommendations for media intervention in the prevention of genocidal violence. (source: CAMECO Update 1-2008 / Ch. Dietz)

subjects: hate speech; propaganda; genocide; media coverage of human rights issues; media coverage of conflicts; media coverage of foreign countries; legal practice / jurisdiction; media assistance: (post-) conflict areas; media influence on development assistance - Rwanda; USA; Kenya; Nigeria
http://www.idrc.ca/en/ev-106013-201-1-DO_TOPIC.html

63. Kayumba, Christopher; Kimonyo, Jean-Paul: **Media**

assistance to postgenocide Rwanda. In: Jeroen de Zeeuw; Krishna Kumar (eds.): Promoting democracy in postconflict societies. Boulder (Col.); London: Rienner, 2006, p. 211-235
subjects: media assistance: (post-) conflict areas - Rwanda

64. **Partnership for Media and Conflict Prevention in West Africa: Supporting the media in Togo: a review of the media landscape for the post-electoral transition period**. [no place]: International Federation of Journalists (IFJ); International Media Support (IMS); Media Foundation for West Africa (MFWA); Media Rights Agenda (MRA), 2006, 26 p.

subjects: media landscape / media system; media assistance - Togo - country surveys; position paper / recommendations
[http://mediarightsagenda.org/Togo%20Assessment%20Mission%20Report%20\(15%20March%202006\).pdf](http://mediarightsagenda.org/Togo%20Assessment%20Mission%20Report%20(15%20March%202006).pdf)

=> 65. Power, Gerry / (dir.): **African Media Development Initiative: research summary report**. London: BBC World Service Trust, 2006, 137 p., bibl. p. 111-116, tab.

This research initiative assessed the key changes and developments in the African media sector over the past five years and aimed at recommending future intervention strategies for strengthening an independent, professional media sector. The Research Summary Report presents the main findings regarding media landscapes, media legislation, media technology and equipment, journalism training and principles of media development. According to this report, "substantial evidence is provided that points to: non-sustainable and short-term approaches to projects; disconnected programmes; unnecessary competition amongst donors; and, consequently wasted investment of donor funds" (p.15). In addition, 17 individual country reports have been released, written by renowned African media specialists and researchers. Every country report consists of three sections: 1) Media sector developments, 2) Challenges for future media development activities, 3) Case study: illustrating good practice in media development.

subjects: media landscape / media system; radio; television; newspapers; media regulation; media associations / organizations; media diversity / media pluralism; journalism training / education; media assistance - Africa; Angola; Botswana; Cameroon; Congo (Dem. Rep.); Ethiopia; Ghana; Kenya; Mozambique; Nigeria; Senegal; Sierra Leone; Somalia; South Africa; Tanzania; Uganda; Zambia; Zimbabwe - evaluation report; position paper / recommendations
http://downloads.bbc.co.uk/worldservice/trust/pdf/AMDI/AMDI_summary_Report.pdf

66. Tollenaere, Marc de: **Democracy assistance to post-conflict Mozambique: intentions and outcomes**. Den Haag (NL): Netherlands Institute of International Relations 'Clingendael', 2006, viii + 31 p., abbr. p. vii-viii, bibl. p. 29-30 (Working Paper; 37)

subjects: democracy assistance; electoral assistance; human rights assistance; media assistance: (post-) conflict areas - Mozambique - evaluation report
http://www.clingendael.nl/publications/2006/20060500_cru_working_paper_37_en.pdf

67. **International conference on media support strategies for Zimbabwe: Johannesburg, November 28-30, 2005**.

Background document. [no place]: International Media Support (IMS); Netherlands Institute for Southern Africa (NIZA); Media Institute of Southern Africa (MISA); Open Society Institute, 2005, 71 p.

subjects: media landscape / media system; media / communication control; media legislation; media ownership; censorship; media economics; media assistance - Zimbabwe - position paper / recommendations
http://www.kubatana.net/docs/media/ims_zim_media_support_051130.pdf

68. **Darfur information needs assessment**. Copenhagen: International Media Support (IMS), 2005, 30 p.

subjects: conflicts and media; refugees; humanitarian aid; information needs; media assistance - Sudan
<http://www.reliefweb.int/library/documents/2005/IMS-sdn-31may.pdf>

69. **Supporting the media in Liberia: a review of the media landscape for the post-conflict transition period**. [no place]:

Partnership for Media and Conflict Prevention in West Africa, 2004, 82 p., abbr. p. 2

This report outlines the findings and conclusions derived from the assessment mission undertaken by the 'Partnership for Media and Conflict Prevention in West Africa' to Liberia in December 2003. This mission brought together the expertise of a number of the national, regional and international media development and freedom of expression actors. The report seeks to layout collaborative approaches for supporting the media during the immediate and longer-term transition periods, both in terms of overcoming obstacles and developing capacities and resources, as well as contributing towards the creation of lasting peace, stability and democracy. (source: executive summary, p. 3)

subjects: media landscape / media system; media legislation; press landscape; radio landscape; journalism training / education; conflicts and media; media assistance; aid harmonisation / donor coordination - Liberia
http://portal.unesco.org/ci/en/files/18570/11128868501supporting_media_liberia.pdf/supporting_media_liberia.pdf

70. Barya, John-Jean; Opolot, Samson, James; Omurangi Otim, Peter: **The limits of 'no-party' politics: the role of international assistance in Uganda's democratisation process.** The Hague: Netherlands Institute of International Relations 'Clingendael', 2004, xxi + 113 p., 13 Tab., abbr. p. xi-xiii, bibl. p. 85-89 (Working Paper; 28)

subjects: democracy assistance; electoral assistance; human rights assistance; media assistance: (post-) conflict areas - Uganda - evaluation report; position paper / recommendations

71. Betz, Michelle: **Radio as peacebuilder: a case study of Radio Okapi in the Democratic Republic of Congo.** In: The Great Lakes Research Journal, vol. 1, 2004, p. 39-50, bibl. p. 48-49

subjects: media assistance: (post-) conflict areas; conflict-sensitive / peace journalism; radio stations; United Nations (UN) - Congo (Dem. Rep.) - case studies
<http://www.glrj.com/current/betz01.pdf>

72. Daubert, Pierre: **Consolider les médias africains: une réflexion sur l'action des bailleurs de fonds.** Paris: Groupe de Recherche et d'Échanges Technologiques (GRET), 2004, 17 p. (Coopérer aujourd'hui; 39)

subjects: media assistance - Africa - position paper / recommendations
<http://www.gret.org/ressource/pdf/cooperer39.pdf>

73. Everett, Paul; Williams, Tennyson; Myers, Mary: **Evaluation of Search for Common Ground activities in Sierra Leone.** [Washington DC]: Search for Common Ground; , 2004, 46 p.

subjects: radio genres / programmes; media assistance: (post-) conflict areas - Sierra Leone - evaluation report
<http://www.sfcg.org/sfcg/evaluations/sierra2.pdf>

74. Kimonyo, Jean-Paul; Twagiramungu, Noel; Kayumba, Christopher: **Supporting the post-genocide transition in Rwanda.** The Hague: Netherlands Institute of International Relations 'Clingendael', 2004, xix + 134 p., 13 Tab., abbr. p. xi-xiv, bibl. p. 108-113 (Working Paper; 32)

subjects: democracy assistance; electoral assistance; human rights assistance; media assistance: (post-) conflict areas - Rwanda - evaluation report; position paper / recommendations

75. Rahmato, Dessalegn; Ayenew, Meheret: **Democracy assistance to post-conflict Ethiopia.** The Hague: Netherlands Institute of International Relations 'Clingendael', 2004, xvii + 93 p., 21 Tab., abbr. p. xiii-xv, bibl. p. 75-80 (Working Paper; 27)

See also: International assistance and the media in Ethiopia: draft. Addis Ababa: Forum for Social Studies, 2004

subjects: democracy assistance; electoral assistance; human rights assistance; media assistance: (post-) conflict areas - Ethiopia - evaluation report
http://web.archive.org/web/20050217071328/www.clingendael.nl/cru/pdf/working_paper_27.pdf

76. **Partnership for media and conflict prevention in West Africa: strategy paper.** Accra: International Media Support (IMS); Media Foundation West Africa, 2003, 25 p., abbr. p. 3

subjects: media assistance: (post-) conflict areas - Liberia; Côte d'Ivoire / Ivory Coast - position paper / recommendations
<http://portal.unesco.org/ci/en/files/14509/10776309141Westafricastrategypaper.doc/Westafricastrategypaper.doc>

77. **Media and peace in Sudan - options for immediate action: a comprehensive assessment of media and options for media development in Sudan.** Copenhagen: International Media Support (IMS), 2003, 87 p., dir.

subjects: conflicts and media; politics and media; media landscape / media system; media assistance; media legislation; media / communication ethics; capacity development; development communication; conflict-sensitive / peace journalism; training centres; newspapers; radio stations - Sudan

78. Church, Cheyanne; Rogers, Mark; Sindayigaya, Adrien: **Centre Lokole: Bukavu. Evaluation report.** [no place]: Search for Common Ground, 2003, 49 p., abbr.

subjects: radio soap opera; media assistance: (post-) conflict areas - Congo (Dem. Rep.) - evaluation report
<http://www.sfcg.org/sfcg/evaluations/drc.pdf>

79. Mytton, Graham; Rusu, Sharon: **IRIN: evaluation report.** [no place]: Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), 2003, 110 p., tab.

subjects: news agencies; media assistance: (post-) conflict areas; humanitarian aid; websites; electronic newsletter - Great Lakes Region (Africa) - evaluation report
<http://ochaonline.un.org/OchaLinkClick.aspx?link=ocha&DocId=100396>

80. Abdalla, Amr; Davenport, Noa; McTyre, Leslie; Smith, Steven A.: **Independent program evaluation: Search for Common Ground in Burundi 1999-2001.** [Washington DC?]: [Search for Common Ground], 2002, 148 p.

subjects: radio genres / programmes; media assistance: (post-) conflict areas - Burundi - audience survey (case study); evaluation report
<http://www.sfcg.org/sfcg/evaluations/burundiev.pdf>

81. Abdalla, Amr; Shepler, Susan; Hussein, Suleiman: **Evaluation of Talking Drum Studio - Sierra Leone.** [Washington DC?]: Search for Common Ground, 2002, 96 p.

subjects: radio genres / programmes; media assistance: (post-) conflict areas - Sierra Leone - audience survey (case study); evaluation report
<http://www.sfcg.org/sfcg/evaluations/sierra.pdf>

82. Boluvi, Guy-Michel: **Media status report: Niger.** Paris: GRET, 2001, 16 p. + annex, tab., bibl. (Media Status Report)

subjects: media landscape / media system; media legislation; media assistance - Niger - country surveys; directory; position paper / recommendations
<http://www.gret.org/parma/uk2/ressource/edm/pdf/niger.pdf>

83. Lemoine-Minéry, Florence: **L' état des médias au Tchad.** Paris: GRET, 2001, 16 p. + annex, bibl. p. 16 (Etat des Medias)

subjects: media landscape / media system; media assistance - Chad - country surveys
<http://www.gret.org/parma/uk2/ressource/edm/pdf/tchad.pdf>

84. Warnock, Kitty: **DTR radio listening clubs, Zambia: impact evaluation report.** [no place]: Panos Southern Africa, 2001, 17 p.

subjects: audience clubs; women's radio programmes; rural communication; media assistance projects - Zambia - evaluation report

85. Fra, Daniel / (coord.): **Appui aux médias africains: les politiques des bailleurs de fonds.** [Paris]: Groupe de Recherche et d'Échanges Technologiques (GRET); Ministère des Affaires Étrangères, 2000, 222 p. (Manuels de Formation à la Presse en Afrique; 6)

subjects: media assistance: donor organizations; funding criterias / priorities - Africa -

86. Zodzi, John; Perrin, Anne: **Media status report: Togo**. Paris: GRET, 2000, 15 p. + annex, tab., bibl. (Media Status Report)

subjects: media landscape / media system; media legislation; media assistance - Togo - country surveys; directory; position paper / recommendations
<http://www.gret.org/parma/uk2/ressource/edm/pdf/togo.pdf>

87. Abdalla, Amr; Torrey, Nancy: **Research and evaluation report: conflict mapping and media programs assessment. The case of Liberia's Talking Drum Studio**. [no place]: Common Ground, 1999, 76 p.

subjects: radio genres / programmes; media assistance: (post-) conflict areas - Liberia - evaluation report
http://www.sfcg.org/sfcg/evaluations/liberia_1999_eval_en.pdf

Media Assistance: Asia & Pacific

88. **Between radicalisation and democratisation in an unfolding conflict: media in Pakistan**. Copenhagen: International Media Support (IMS), 2009, 54 p.

After nine years of military rule, Pakistan today finds itself in the second year of a challenging transition to democracy. Unlike previously unsuccessful transitions to democracy, this transition is characterised by the presence of a newly liberalised mass media. This can prove to be to be a crucial – and positive – factor, but only if the media can assume a role as a watchdog of democracy. Even though Pakistan's media is vibrant this is a difficult task, because the media is faced with a number of challenges. By highlighting these challenges, this report seeks to focus on how the Pakistani media is affected by, and functions under, the conflict currently unfolding. Furthermore, the report outlines a series of recommendations that can support Pakistan's media in facing future challenges. (source: executive summary)

subjects: media landscape / media system; conflicts and media; media assistance - Pakistan - position paper / recommendations
<http://www.i-m-s.dk/files/publications/1491%20Pakistan.final.web.pdf>

89. **Best practices and potential for improved information flows in media and civil society**. Colombo (Sri Lanka): Centre for Policy Alternatives (CPA), 2009, 84 p.

subjects: media landscape / media system; media assistance; communication strategies of NGOs; media coverage of human rights issues - Sri Lanka - position paper / recommendations
[http://www.reliefweb.int/rw/RWFiles2009.nsf/FilesByRWDocUnidFilename/MUMA-7T77KW-full_report.pdf/\\$File/full_report.pdf](http://www.reliefweb.int/rw/RWFiles2009.nsf/FilesByRWDocUnidFilename/MUMA-7T77KW-full_report.pdf/$File/full_report.pdf)

90. **Independent media development project: annual report 2008**. [Dili?]: United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Timor-Leste, 2009, 44 p., ill., tab.

subjects: media assistance projects; media regulation; community radio management; media assistance: journalism training - East Timor / Timor Leste - activity / annual report
<http://www.tl.undp.org/undp/what%20we%20do/Democratic%20Governance/Media/Media%20Annual%20Report%202008%20FINAL.pdf>

91. Mendel, Toby: **Assessment of media development in the Maldives: based on UNESCO's media development indicators**. New Delhi: UNESCO Communication and Information Sector, 2009, 18 p.

subjects: media landscape / media system; media legislation / regulation; media diversity / media pluralism - Maldives - country surveys; position paper / recommendations
<http://portal.unesco.org/ci/en/files/29319/12592323673maldives-assessment-of-media-development.pdf/maldives-assessment-of-media-development.pdf>

92. **Research project: political extremism, terrorism and media in Central Asia**. Bishkek (Kyrgyzstan): Public Association Journalists; Copenhagen: International Media

Support (IMS), 2008, 76 p., tab.

subjects: media landscape / media system; media legislation; freedom of the press; media assistance; media coverage of extremism / terrorism - Kyrgyzstan - country surveys; position paper / recommendations
<http://www.i-m-s.dk/files/publications/1367%20Kyrgyzstan%20GB%202008.web.pdf>

93. **Building for the future: an overview of Nepal's media and recommendations for development priorities**. Contrib. Article 19, Hironelle Foundation, International Federation of Journalists (IFJ). [Copenhagen]: International Media Support (ims), 2008, 45 p.

subjects: media landscape / media system; freedom of the press; media regulation; media assistance - Nepal - position paper / recommendations
<http://www.i-m-s.dk/files/publications/1318%20Nepal.web%202008.pdf>

94. Molnar, Helen: **Informing citizens: opportunities for media and communications in the Pacific**. In: Evangelia Papoutsaki; Usha Sundar Harris (eds.): South Pacific islands communication: regional perspectives, local issues. Singapur: Asian Mass Communication Research and Information Centre (AMIC), 2008, p.34-58, bibl. p. 58

The Pacific Media & Communications Facility (PMCF) was a threeyear regional media governance project involving the 14 Pacific Island Forum countries.1 It was funded by the Australian government and commenced in May 2004. "Informing Citizens: Opportunities for media and communications in the Pacific" (2005) was the major output for year one. This chapter is based on the original report that contains a situation analysis and needs assessment, which assesses the capacity of the media, government and civil society sectors to promote good governance and development issues through the media. It also contains a content analysis of governance news in the 14 countries. The Pacific Island countries included in the survey are: the Cook Islands, the Federated States of Micronesia (FSM), the Fiji Islands, Kiribati, Nauru, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea (PNG), the Republic of the Marshall Islands (RMI), Samoa, the Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu and Vanuatu. Twenty Pacific Island researchers collected the data for the report. This is the first time a study of this scope has been conducted in the region and it provides baseline data on media capacity for Pacific media organisations, NGOs, governments and donor organisations. (source: p.34)
 subjects: media legislation / regulation; media landscape / media system; public service broadcasting; journalism training / education; media coverage of government & government performance; media assistance - Oceania / Pacific Islands
http://kauri.aut.ac.nz:8080/dspace/bitstream/123456789/1534/1/comm2_informingcitizens_pp34-58.pdf

95. **Project document: Timor-Leste independent media development initiative**. [no place]: United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), 2007, 25 p., ill., tab.

subjects: media landscape / media system; media assistance - East Timor / Timor Leste - position paper / recommendations
<http://www.tl.undp.org/undp/what%20we%20do/Democratic%20Governance/Media/Signed%20Pro%20Doc.pdf>

96. Shtylla, Vjollca: **Strengthening Independent Media Program in Timor-Leste. Quarterly Performance report, no. 4**. Washington DC: International Center for Journalists, 2007, 21 p. + various pag.

subjects: media assistance projects; media assistance: journalism training - East Timor / Timor Leste - activity / annual report
http://pdf.usaid.gov/pdf_docs/PDACK826.pdf

97. Anable, David: **The role of Georgia's media - and western aid - in the Rose Revolution**. [no place]: Joan Shorenstein Center, John F. Kennedy School of Government, Harvard University, 2006, 32 p.

subjects: media and democracy / democratization; media assistance - Georgia - case studies; position paper / recommendations
http://www.internews.org/articles/2005/20051221_shorenstein_anable.pdf

98. Kalathil, Shanti: **Timor-Leste media assessment**. [no

place]: USAID Timor-Leste, 2006, 17 p., bibl. p. 17
subjects: media landscape / media system; media assistance - East Timor / Timor Leste
- country surveys; position paper / recommendations
http://pdf.usaid.gov/pdf_docs/PNADF898.pdf

99. Lange, Yasha; Ramachandaran, Shastri: **Support to media in Sri Lanka: an overview of activities and proposals for the future**. Amsterdam; Chandigarh: International Media Support (IMS), 2006, 34 p., abbr.

subjects: media assistance - Sri Lanka

100. **Joint media assessment mission to Aceh: mission Report. 17 January - 2 February 2005**. Copenhagen: International Media Support (IMS), 2005, 19 p.

subjects: media landscape / media system; media assistance - Indonesia - position paper / recommendations
[http://www.i-m-s.dk/files/publications/Post-Tsunami%20Media%20Assessment%20Mission%20to%20Aceh%20\(Jan%202005\).pdf](http://www.i-m-s.dk/files/publications/Post-Tsunami%20Media%20Assessment%20Mission%20to%20Aceh%20(Jan%202005).pdf)

101. Clarke, Judith: **International aid and the news sector in Cambodia**. In: Angela Rose Romano; Michael Bromley: *Journalism and democracy in Asia*. London, New York: Routledge, 2005, p. 41-53

Aid efforts have encountered a number of problems: oversupply of basic courses, overlapping and duplication of courses and a lack of understanding of local conditions on the part of some donors ... Better planning and coordination could improve the situation, as could efforts to encourage journalists of all political orientations to attend training. The one major gap in aid is seen to be the lack of attention to the skills needed to run a news medium as a commercial enterprise. (source: conclusion, p. 53)

subjects: media assistance; media assistance: donor organizations - Cambodia

102. **The role of media in supporting peace-building and reconciliation efforts in Central Sulawesi, Maluku and North Maluku**. Jakarta: Institute for the Studies on Free Flow of Information, Institut Studi Arus Infomasi (ISAI); Copenhagen: International Media Support (IMS), 2004, 118 p., dir. p. 109-114

subjects: media landscape / media system; alternative media; indigenous / folk media; conflicts and media; media assistance - Indonesia - case studies
http://www.undp.org/cpr/documents/prevention/integrate/country_app/indonesia/Media_Main%20Text_Final_20%20Nov%202004-ENG.pdf

103. Peou, Sorpong: **International assistance for institution building in post-conflict Cambodia**. The Hague: Netherlands Institute of International Relations 'Clingendael', 2004, xxi + 137 p., tab., bibl. p. 109-115 (Democratic Transition in Post-Conflict Societies Project. Working Paper; 26)

subjects: democracy assistance; electoral assistance; human rights assistance; media assistance: (post-) conflict areas - Cambodia - evaluation report
http://www.clingendael.nl/publications/2004/20040500_cru_working_paper_26.pdf

104. Tagor Lubis, Indrian; Nainggolan, Miryam: **Common Ground Indonesia: full program evaluation report 2004**. [Washington DC?]: [Search for Common Ground], 2004, 39 p.

subjects: radio soap opera; media assistance: (post-) conflict areas - Indonesia - evaluation report
<http://www.sfcg.org/sfcg/evaluations/indonesia.pdf>

Media Assistance: Middle East & Northern Africa

105. Himelfarb, Sheldon: **Media and peacebuilding in Afghanistan**. Washington DC: United States Institute of Peace (USIP), 2010, 5 p.

Since the fall of the Taliban in 2001, the Afghan media sector has experienced dramatic growth in all areas: television, radio, print, internet, mobile phones. As such, the sector holds tremendous potential for making significant

contributions to peacebuilding in the country. However, the media sector also confronts numerous challenges that impede its ability to realize this potential – which can only be addressed through the combined efforts and attention of international and domestic stakeholders alike. Among the most pressing challenges is resolving the tension between information operations and counterinsurgency, on the one hand, and developing a viable, credible media sector on the other. All too often efforts to counter extremist messages through expanded military and government access to the airwaves (via purchased air time and proliferating “radio in a box” broadcasts from military outposts) have had a negative impact on both media market economics and media credibility. Sustainability is also a significant issue. A glut of media outlets has arisen that are privately licensed yet sustained by international donor funds and strategic communications money. This has had a deleterious effect on the perception of media, and its effectiveness as a guardian of public interests. The shortcomings of state-owned RTA as a public broadcaster further contribute to this, leading many experts to call for greater investment in long-term training and mentoring as well as regulatory reform to limit government manipulation of the airwaves. (source: abstract)

subjects: conflicts and media; media assistance: (post-) conflict areas - Afghanistan - seminar / conference report
<http://www.usip.org/files/resources/PB15%20Media%20and%20Peacebuilding%20in%20Afghanistan.pdf>

106. Torfeh, Massoumeh: **Media development in Afghanistan**. In: *Media Development*, nr. 1, 2009, p. 39-44

subjects: media landscape / media system; media assistance - Afghanistan

107. Albrecht, Maïke: **Freie Medien für ein liberales Afghanistan: Demokratisierung durch Journalismusförderung zwischen Theorie und Praxis**. Stuttgart: VDM-Verl. Müller, 2008, 106 p., ill., diagr.

Published version of university degree thesis (Diplomarbeit): *Freie Medien für ein liberales Afghanistan: die Rolle der Medienförderung am Hindukusch im Hinblick auf den Prozess der Demokratisierung*. Bremen: [Hochschule Bremen, Internationaler Studiengang Fachjournalistik, Diplomarbeit], 2004

subjects: media and democracy / democratization; media assistance: (post-) conflict areas - Afghanistan; Germany

108. Stanley, Bruce: **Crafting the Arab media for peace-building: donors, dialogue and disasters**. In: Naomi Sakr (ed.): *Arab media and political renewal: community, legitimacy and public life*. London, New York: Tauris, 2007, p. 135-153

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

109. Sakr, Naomi: **Foreign support for media freedom: advocacy in the Arab Mediterranean: globalization from above or below?** In: *Mediterranean Politics*, vol. 11, nr. 1, 2006, p. 1-20, bibl. p. 18-20

Recent structural changes to the Arab audio-visual media scene have encouraged an increasing number of non-governmental organizations (NGOs) involved in media freedom advocacy to launch initiatives aimed at making Arab broadcast media more pluralistic and boosting the independence and professionalism of broadcast journalists. Some interventions follow a top-down formula, sidestepping existing institutions that may be undemocratic, whereas others seek to work for change from below and within. This article, while conceptualizing such divergence in terms of Falk's distinction between globalization-from-above and globalization-from-below, also follows Wilkin in questioning whether these two categories can plausibly be separated from each other. Using two case studies of organizations that channel foreign grants into media-related activism in countries such as Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon and Palestine, the essay explores how separate these categories may be in practice and assesses the validity of claims that foreign funding of advocacy NGOs depoliticizes and fragments civil society. (source: abstract)

subjects: media assistance; Arab Press Freedom Watch <organisation>; Konrad Adenauer Foundation - Arab countries
<http://mediadevelopmentresearch.com/wp-content/uploads/2010/01/LOW-RES-FMED-11-1-149019-1-20.pdf>

110. **Media development in Iraq: an overview of international**

support 2003-2005. Report from International Media Support. Copenhagen: International Media Support (IMS), 2005, 15 p., abbr.

subjects: media assistance; media monitoring; media regulation; journalism training / education - Iraq - activity / annual report
<http://www.mict-international.org/pdf/IMS.pdf>

111. A comparative study on the media situation in Algeria, Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon, Morocco, Syria and Tunisia. Stockholm: Olof Palme International Center; Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (Sida), 2005, 145 p., 30 tab.

Based on the situation in the region and in the media field shown and identified in the study, the following recommendations concerning media support are put forward: Media support should have a long term approach (3-5 years); media support should be framed to capacity building related to media production supporting development of media management targeting mainly women; development of producer skills and screenwriting targeting women and young people; development of civil society and its media capacity targeting especially Human Right focused organisations and associations; development of internal democracy in media entities, and development of a platform for young media producers in the Middle East and North Africa. Media support should mainly target the audiovisual media sector; Media support should promote exchange between different Arab regions and promote exchange between the Arab Region and the Western world. (source: executive summary, p. 13)

subjects: media landscape / media system; freedom of the press; media assistance - Middle East - position paper / recommendations
<http://www.palmecenter.se/upload/filer/ovrigt/blandadedokument2005/mena%20media%20study.pdf>

112. Hartenberger, Lisa Anne: Mediating transition in Afghanistan, 2001-2004. Austin: University of Texas at Austin, Diss., 2005, x + 294 p., bibl. p. 275-293

subjects: media and political transition; media assistance; media assistance: (post-) conflict areas - Afghanistan - case studies
<http://www.lib.utexas.edu/etd/d/2005/hartenberger142283/hartenberger142283.pdf#page=3>

113. Rohde, David: All successful democracies need freedom of speech: American efforts to create a vibrant free press in Iraq and Afghanistan. [Cambridge, Mass.]: Joan Shorenstein Center, John F. Kennedy School of Government, Harvard University, 2005, 35 p. (Working Paper Series)

This paper will examine American efforts to create a vibrant free press in Iraq and Afghanistan. A \$200 million project in Iraq was the largest attempt ever by the United States, or any country, to help create independent media in another nation. Run by the Pentagon, it was a near total failure in its first year, with Iraqi journalists, American trainers and U.S. government officials assailing it as wasteful, amateurish and counterproductive. A far smaller, \$15 million State Department effort in Afghanistan, by comparison, appears to have been more effective. In both countries, many local journalists have performed well, particularly when given proper resources and training. But in Iraq and Afghanistan, as well as around the world, murder and violence is now the single largest threat to the creation of an independent news media. Government officials, criminals and terrorists are increasingly using assault and murder to silence the media. Supporting, respecting and, most of all, securing local journalists may be the most critical way the United States can foster the creation of a vibrant free press in Iraq and Afghanistan. (source: abstract)

subjects: media assistance: (post-) conflict areas - Iraq; Afghanistan; USA - case studies
http://www.hks.harvard.edu/presspol/publications/papers/working_papers/2005_06_09_hde.pdf

114. Social Impact Inc. / (ed.): USAID/OTI Afghanistan Program: final evaluation. Washington DC: U. S. Agency for International Development (USAID), 2005, 91 p., tab., abbr. p.

4-5, bibl. p. 82-84

subjects: democracy assistance; media assistance - Afghanistan; USA - evaluation report
http://pdf.dec.org/pdf_docs/PDACF383.pdf

115. Options for media development in Iraq. London: Index on Censorship, 2004, 27 p.

subjects: media and development; freedom of expression; human rights; vocational training; independent media; media assistance; media regulation - Iraq
<http://unesdoc.unesco.org/images/0015/001518/151845e.pdf>

116. Brix Jorgensen, Pernille: The media situation in the Middle East: media support in the context of the Danish "Wider Middle East Initiative". International Media Support, general report. Copenhagen: International Media Support (IMS), 2004, 62 p., bibl. p. 60-61

subjects: media landscape / media system; media assistance - Arab countries - position paper / recommendations

117. Miller, Noah W.: Media assistance in the post-Taliban regime and the implementations for transforming the Afghan social system. [no place]: mosaikon, 2003, 49 p., bibl. p. 41-44

subjects: media assistance; fragile / post-conflict states - Afghanistan
http://www.stanhopecentre.org/research/mdps_afghanistan.pdf

Media Assistance: Eastern & Southeast Europe

118. Franqué, Friederike von: Medienhilfe als Instrument der Außen- und Sicherheitspolitik: Ziele, Motive und Implementierungswege internationaler Akteure in Bosnien-Herzegowina und Kosovo. Berlin: Wissenschaftlicher Verlag Berlin (wvb), 2008, 363 p., 5 tab., abbr. p. 315-320, bibl. p. 325-363

subjects: media assistance; foreign policy; media regulation; journalism training / education - Bosnia-Herzegovina; Kosovo - case studies

=> **119. Rhodes, Aaron: Ten years of media support to the Balkans: an assessment.** [no place]: Stability Pact for South Eastern Europe, Media Task Force, 2007, 47 p., bibl. p. 45-46, ill.

From 1995 to 2005, the international community provided significant support to media in the Western Balkans. Based on a meta-analysis of 37 project reports and interviews with a broad range of media experts, this study finds that direct support to independent media was a key factor in helping the citizens of several Balkan countries to rid themselves of authoritarian regimes. At the same time, the publication states that often journalism training - the greatest share of media support - has had few lasting effects. Support for legislative and regulatory reform has been efficient and effective, but the new media legislation has not been sufficiently well implemented. The overall conclusion: "Media assistance in the Balkans proved itself an effective way to promote democracy by removing barriers to the enjoyment of fundamental rights to information and expression as protected by international law, and without intervening in political choices themselves. When media support was perceived as being primarily driven by political objectives, it was in danger of being like the problem it sought to alleviate and obscuring the concept of independent media" (p. 36). (source: CAMECO Update 1-2008 / Ch. Dietz)

subjects: media assistance - Albania; Bosnia-Herzegovina; Croatia; Kosovo; Macedonia; Montenegro; Serbia - evaluation report
http://www.pressnow.org/upload/publications/mediasupport_Balkan.pdf

120. IREX: Final program report. Montenegro Independent Media Program. Washington, DC: IREX, 2006, 34 p.

subjects: journalism training / education; journalism / communication training centers; media legislation; media management; media assistance projects - Serbia - activity / annual report
http://pdf.usaid.gov/pdf_docs/PDACC203.pdf

121. Becker, Jörg; Beham, Mira: **Operation Balkan: Werbung für Krieg und Tod**. Baden-Baden: Nomos, 2006, 130 p., bibl. p. 124-130

subjects: media coverage of conflicts; propaganda; public relations; media assistance; non-governmental organizations (NGO) - Croatia; Kosovo; Bosnia-Herzegovina; Slovenia; Montenegro; Serbia; Macedonia

122. Bratic, Vladimir; Dente Ross, Susan; Kang-Graham, Hyeonjin: **Bosnia's Open Broadcast Network: a brief but illustrative foray into peace journalism**. In: *Global Media Journal*, vol. 7, nr. 13, 2006

subjects: television coverage of conflicts; conflict-sensitive / peace journalism; Open Broadcast Network <Bosnia>; media assistance: (post-) conflict areas - Bosnia-Herzegovina - case studies
<http://lass.calumet.purdue.edu/cca/gmj/fa08/gmj-fa08-bratic-ross-graham.htm>

123. Broughton-Micova, Sally: **Confidence-building, market forces and the public good: challenges of media intervention in post-conflict Macedonia**. In: Keith Brown (ed.): *Transacting transition: the micropolitics of democracy assistance in the former Yugoslavia*. Kumarian Press, 2006, p. 125-141

subjects: media assistance - Macedonia

124. Cornell, Sinclair; Thielen, Terry: **Assessment of USAID/Bosnia and Herzegovina media interventions: final report**. Washington DC: USAID, 2006, 82 p., abbr.

subjects: media assistance projects; media assistance; media landscape / media system - Bosnia-Herzegovina - evaluation report
http://pdf.usaid.gov/pdf_docs/PNADH275.pdf

125. Thompson, Mark: **Evaluation report on Medienhilfe network projects in Macedonia and Kosovo**. [Zürich]: [Medienhilfe], 2006, 17 p.

subjects: local television; radio genres / programmes; interethnic communication; media assistance: (post-) conflict areas - Macedonia; Kosovo - evaluation report
<http://www.medienhilfe.ch/fileadmin/medienhilfe/mh-Evaluation2006.pdf>

126. **Media programme for Ukraine, Belarus and the Western Balkans 2005-2007: programme document**. [no place]: Royal Danish Ministry of Foreign Affairs, 2005, 41 p.

subjects: media assistance projects - Ukraine; Belarus; Southeast Europe

127. Kurspahic, Kemal: **Missed opportunities in post-war Bosnia**. In: Oscar Hemer; Thomas Tufte (eds.): *Media and global change: rethinking communication for development*. Buenos Aires: Consejo Latinoamericano de Ciencias Sociales (CLACSO), 2005, p. 335-348

subjects: media landscape / media system; media assistance: (post-) conflict areas; media assistance - Bosnia-Herzegovina - case studies; position paper / recommendations
<http://bibliotecavirtual.clacso.org.ar/ar/libros/edicion/media/28Chapter21.pdf>

128. Ranson, Jenny: **International intervention in media: the Open Broadcast Network. A case study in Bosnia and Herzegovina**. [no place]: [no publisher], ca. 2004, 155 p., abbr.

subjects: television channels; media assistance: (post-) conflict areas - Bosnia-Herzegovina - evaluation report

129. **Support to media in SEE: strategy 2005 - 2007**. [no place]: Stability Pact for South Eastern Europe, Media Task Force, 2004, 15 p.

subjects: media assistance - Southeast Europe - position paper / recommendations
<http://www.stabilitypact.org/media/MTF%20strategy%202005-2007.pdf>

130. ARD Inc.: **Montenegro media assessment and evaluation of USAID media interventions: final report**. Washington DC: USAID, 2004, 30 p. + attachment, abbr., bibl.

subjects: media landscape / media system; media assistance; media assistance projects - Montenegro - evaluation report
http://pdf.usaid.gov/pdf_docs/PNACY933.pdf

131. ARD Inc.: **Kosovo media assessment: final report**. Washington DC: USAID, 2004, 31 p., bibl., abbr.

The purpose of the assessment is to determine the principal obstacles hindering the development of a viable, pluralistic and independent media, assess the USAID/Kosovo media assistance program, and recommend and prioritize future activities for USAID/Kosovo media support. (source: foreword)

subjects: media landscape / media system; media assistance - Kosovo - country surveys; evaluation report; position paper / recommendations
http://pdf.usaid.gov/pdf_docs/PNACX726.pdf

132. Umland, Andreas: **Westliche Förderprogramme in der Ukraine. Einblicke in die europäisch-nordamerikanische Unterstützung ukrainischer Reformbestrebungen seit 1991**. Bremen: Forschungsstelle Osteuropa, 2004, 43 p. (Arbeitspapiere und Materialien; 63)

subjects: democracy assistance; media assistance - Ukraine - case studies
<http://www.forschungsstelle.uni-bremen.de/images/stories/pdf/ap/fsoAP63.pdf>

133. Lange, Yasha: **Overview of media support to Southeast Europe**. [no place]: Stability Pact for South Eastern Europe, Media Task Force, ca. 2003, [no pag.]

subjects: media assistance - Southeast Europe
<http://www.stabilitypact.org/media/overviewmediasupport2003.doc>

134. De Luce, Dan: **Assessment of USAID media assistance in Bosnia and Herzegovina, 1996-2002**. Washington DC: USAID, 2003, 29 p., abbr., bibl. p. 27-29 (PPC Evaluation Working Paper; 6)

subjects: media assistance - Bosnia-Herzegovina - evaluation report
http://pdf.dec.org/pdf_docs/PNACR756.pdf

135. Henderson, Gwyneth; Kilalic, Jasna; Kontic, Boro: **The media environment in Bosnia and Herzegovina**. [no place]: USAID Bosnia, 2003, 47 p., tab.

subjects: media landscape / media system; media market; media assistance - country surveys; evaluation report; position paper / recommendations
http://pdf.usaid.gov/pdf_docs/PNACY558.pdf

136. Karłowicz, Izabella: **The difficult birth of the Fourth Estate: media development and democracy assistance in the post-conflict Balkans**. Central European University Center for Policy Studies; Open Society Institute, 2003, p. 115-135

subjects: media assistance - Kosovo; Southeast Europe - experience report; position paper / recommendations
http://pdc.ceu.hu/archive/00002252/01/media_5_karlowicz.pdf

137. Ballentine, Karen: **International assistance and the development of independent mass media in the Czech and Slovak republics**. In: Sarah Mendelson; John K. Glenn (eds.): *The power and limits of NGOs*. Columbia University Press, 2002, p. 91-125

subjects: media assistance; non-governmental organizations (NGO) - Czech Republic; Slovakia

138. Mendelson, Sarah E.; Glenn, John K. / (eds.): **The power and limits of NGO's: a critical look at building democracy in Eastern Europe and Eurasia**. New York: Columbia University Press, 2002, xiii + 264 p., tab., ind. p. 253-264

subjects: non-governmental organizations (NGO); democracy assistance; women's organizations; environmental organizations; media assistance - Poland; Hungary; Russia; Czech Republic; Slovakia; Kazakhstan; Uzbekistan; Kyrgyzstan; Bosnia-Herzegovina - case studies

139. Hamilton, John Maxwell: **Lessons for the media from**

foreign aid. In: Robert Glies; Robert W. Snyder; Lisa De Lisle: Reporting the Post-Communist revolution. New Brunswick (USA): Transaction Publishers, 2001, p. 111-120

subjects: media assistance - Eastern Europe

140. Thompson, Mark: **Slovenia, Croatia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Macedonia (FYROM) and Kosovo: international assistance to media.** Vienna: OSCE, 2000, 95 p.

subjects: media assistance - Bosnia-Herzegovina; Croatia; Kosovo; Macedonia; Slovenia - evaluation report

http://www.osce.org/documents/rfm/2000/05/2270_en.pdf

141. Dyczok, Marta: **International assistance and the development of independent mass media in Ukraine.** [no place]: [Columbia University], 1999, 24 p.

subjects: media assistance - Ukraine

142. Shala, Albana / (ed.): **Free press in South-Eastern Europe.** Amsterdam: Press Now, 1998, 128 p., ill., bibl.

subjects: media and political transition; media and democracy / democratization; media landscape / media system; media assistance - Bosnia-Herzegovina; Croatia; Serbia; Albania; Bulgaria; Romania; Moldova

143. Kornegay, Van: **On the road to a free press in Albania: evaluating outside aid efforts.** Athens, Georgia: University of Georgia, 1995, 21 p., ill.

subjects: media assistance; print media; journalism training / education - Albania
http://www.grady.uga.edu/coxcenter/Conference_Papers/Public_TCs/Free_Press_Albania.pdf

Media Assistance: Latin America & Caribbean

144. **Media and conflict in Bolivia: fostering a constructive role for the media in a situation of vulnerable governability: assessment.** Transl. Anna Saroli. Copenhagen: International Media Support (IMS), 2007, 54 p., abbr. p. 2, bibl. p. 53, web dir. p. 54

In order to work towards a more constructive role for the media in Bolivian society in the present context, this report suggests a strategy which could focus on the following four areas: advocacy for changes in the legal framework; spaces for debate and reflection; strengthening the quality of journalism; protection for journalists. For each of these areas specific interventions of immediate action are recommended. Such interventions focus on attending to the more pressing needs by seeking ways in which the media are not led to play an adverse role in the growing tension and the deepening of the conflict in Bolivia but rather to fulfill a role that makes it possible to create a bridge among the different political positions and current interests, and between these and Bolivian society. (source: executive summary, p. 3)

subjects: media landscape / media system; conflicts and media; media and democracy / democratization; media assistance: (post-) conflict areas - Bolivia - position paper / recommendations

[http://www.i-m-s.dk/files/publications/1166Bolivia%20report%20%20\(English\)2007.pdf](http://www.i-m-s.dk/files/publications/1166Bolivia%20report%20%20(English)2007.pdf)

145. Germain Lefèvre, Anne: **Promoting independent media in El Salvador.** In: Jeroen de Zeeuw; Krishna Kumar (eds.): Promoting democracy in postconflict societies. Boulder (Col.); London: Rienner, 2006, p. 237-256

subjects: media assistance: (post-) conflict areas - El Salvador

146. Azpuru, Dinorah; Mendoza, Carlos; Blanck, Evelyn; Blanco, Ligia: **Democracy assistance to post-conflict Guatemala: finding a balance between details and determinants.** The Hague: Netherlands Institute of International Relations 'Clingendael', 2004, xviii + 122 p., 19 Tab., 7 ill., abbr. p. viii-xii, bibl. p. 103-105 (Working Paper; 30)

subjects: democracy assistance; electoral assistance; human rights assistance; media assistance: (post-) conflict areas - Guatemala - evaluation report

147. Rubio-Fabián, Roberto; Morales, Antonio; Carbonell, Tomás; Meléndez, Florentín; Germain Lefèvre, Anne:

Democratic transition in post-conflict El Salvador. The Hague: Netherlands Institute of International Relations 'Clingendael', 2004, xxii + 138 p., abbr. p. ix-xii, bibl. p. 85-89 (Working Paper; 29)

subjects: democracy assistance; electoral assistance; human rights assistance; media assistance: (post-) conflict areas - El Salvador - evaluation report; position paper / recommendations

Donors & Implementers: General

148. **Minutes from the international partnership meeting.** Copenhagen: International Media Support (IMS), 2010, 40 p., dir. p. 34-36

This report provides an overview of the discussions and conclusions from the International Partnership Meeting in New York on 26 January 2010 organised by the Open Society Institute and International Media Support. At the meeting, 30 media support and press freedom organisations from across the world met to discuss partnerships and countries in which the partnership process might be pursued in 2010. Nine target countries in 2010 were selected for partnership action in 2010. (source: website International Media Support)

subjects: media assistance; project coordination; aid harmonisation / donor coordination - Azerbaijan; Nigeria; Uganda; Yemen; Pakistan; Afghanistan; Philippines; Haiti; Venezuela - seminar / conference report
http://www.i-m-s.dk/files/publications/Int%20%20Partnership%20meeting%20-%20minutes%20-%2025%20March%202010_0.pdf

149. Farah, Douglas; Mosher, Andy: **Winds from the East: how the People's Republic of China seeks to influence the media in Africa, Latin America, and Southeast Asia.** Washington DC: Center for International Media Assistance (CIMA), 2010, 32 p.

The People's Republic of China is seeking to influence the media in Latin America, Africa, and Southeast Asia through a variety of means: direct aid to state-run media in the form of radio transmitters and financing for national satellites; the provision of content and technology to allies and potential allies; the sharing of news; and training programs and expense-paid trips for journalists to China. This effort has accompanied a massive expansion of the PRC's own media internationally, primarily through the Xinhua news agency, satellite and Internet TV channels, and state run television services. It comes at a time when resources for media assistance in some regions of the world— notably Latin America—are becoming scarcer. Chinese news media, far less independent than Western media, form the basis for China's media assistance, which emphasizes cooperation with governments—many of them undemocratic—and rejects the Western media's role as watchdogs holding governments accountable. China's moves pose troubling questions for those in the Western media assistance sector. As the Chinese government propagates a less-than-free model of journalism and assists undemocratic regimes by supporting media that buttress them, advocates of free media and democratic government should take note. Media developers and donors might consider countering these developments with more robust support for independent media in the countries where China is assisting news media. This might include more programs in investigative journalism, ethics, and internationally recognized journalism standards, as well as support for digital media infrastructure, such as broadband Internet access in developing countries to provide citizens with increased access to information. (source: conclusion, p. 26)

subjects: media assistance; government communication strategies - China; Sub-Saharan Africa; Zambia; Liberia; Latin America; Southeast Asia
http://cima.ned.org/sites/default/files/CIMA-China-Report_0.pdf

150. **International media partnerships.** Copenhagen: International Media Support (IMS), 2009, 20 p.

This report provides an overview of the discussions and findings from the 'International Partnership Meeting' held in Copenhagen in September 2009, as well as the best practices and lessons learnt from organisations engaged in Partnerships over the past years. Representatives of twenty one international media support and press freedom advocacy organisations met to assess the experiences of working together in Partnerships, and explored ways to further improve collaborative support to media in countries affected by conflict, human insecurity and political transition. (source: introduction)
subjects: media assistance: implementing organizations; aid harmonisation / donor coordination - seminar / conference report
http://www.i-m-s.dk/files/publications/1557%20Partnership.web_final.pdf

=> 151. Myers, Mary: **Funding for media development by major donors outside the United States**. Washington DC: Center for International Media Assistance (CIMA), 2009, 64 p., tab., abbr. p. 4-5, bibl. p. 53-55

This publication describes the main media assistance funders outside the USA in an alphabetical fashion from 'Arab States' to 'United Kingdom', complemented by data on the European Commission (EC), UNESCO and UNDP. The EC is likely to be the biggest single funder of media development projects besides the United States. An approximate and conservative guess is a current yearly commitment by the EC of about \$ 82 million worth of media-related projects. For comparison, Sweden and Norway provided \$30 million and \$19 million on media support, respectively, in 2008, and the Netherlands and Switzerland are estimated to fund about \$37 million and \$29 million per year, respectively. In forming part of the "governance" agenda of many donors the rationale for media support is being much more precisely articulated than in the past, and it is no longer as confused with either communications as public relations or with communications as a tool for social or behavioural change. Nevertheless, often there is no long-term strategy or commitment for media development and, as a result, more complex media reform programmes (for instance legislation, reform of state broadcasters, or establishment of national training structures) are not tackled accordingly. (source: GAMECO Update 1-2010 / Ch. Dietz)

subjects: media assistance; European Union; UNESCO - Arab countries; Australia; Austria; Belgium; Canada; China; Denmark; France; Germany; Ireland; Japan; Netherlands; Norway; Portugal; Spain; Switzerland; Sweden; United Kingdom
http://cima.ned.org/wp-content/uploads/2009/12/CIMA-Non-US_Funding_of_Media_Development.pdf

152. **Deepening voice and accountability to fight poverty: a dialogue of communication implementers, March 30-31, 2006. A summary note**. Paris: OECD; Department for International Development (DFID); World Bank, 2006, 11 p., web dir. p. 9-11

About 80 representatives from government, civil society, think tanks and media organizations in developing countries, as well as representatives from multilateral and bilateral donor agencies, academic institutions, and international civil society organizations participated in a dialogue about deepening voice and accountability to improve the effectiveness and sustainability of national poverty reduction strategies. ... The objective of the conference was to begin to break through the "iron triangle" of technocrats in government, civil society and donor agencies that currently defines, and in many ways constrains, the development process; to amend the prevailing development paradigm to more effectively address issues of deepening voice and accountability; and to recognize the contribution of information and communication processes to that agenda. (source: introduction, p. 2)
subjects: media assistance; poverty reduction; accountability - position paper / recommendations; seminar / conference report
<http://www.oecd.org/dataoecd/38/57/37041865.pdf>

153. Becker, Lee; Vlad, Tudor: **Non-U.S. funders of media assistance projects**. Athens, GA; Miami: James M. Cox Jr. Center for International Mass Communication Training and Research; Knight Foundation, 2005, 70 p., dir.

subjects: media assistance - international scope - directory
http://www.grady.uga.edu/coxcenter/Activities/Act_2005_to_2006/Materials05-06/Knight_International_Report_December_2005_v16.pdf

154. Wilkins, Karin Gwinn: **Japanese approaches to**

development communication. In: Keio Communication Review, nr. 25, 2003, p. 19-37, bibl. p. 34-37

This article is based on the analysis of 198 communication and media projects financed by the Japanese International Cooperation Agency (JICA). Nearly 80% of the projects were aimed at communication infrastructure and overview an

subjects: media assistance; qualitative analysis - Japan
<http://www.mediacom.keio.ac.jp/publication/pdf2003/review25/3.pdf>

155. Marker, Phil; McNamara, Kerry; Wallace, Lindsay: **The significance of information and communication technologies for reducing poverty**. London: Department for International Development (DFID), 2002, 64 p., tab., abbr. p. 2, bibl. p. 32-41

This study sets out, for DFID staff, the fundamental principles underlying a proposed approach to information and communication technologies (ICTs) and development, and draws from those principles a set of recommendations for DFID's priorities in this area. For the purposes of this study, ICTs are defined as technologies that facilitate communication and the processing and transmission of information by electronic means. This definition encompasses the full range of ICTs, from radio and television to telephones (fixed and mobile), computers and the Internet. ... The study concludes that access to ICTs should not be seen as an end in itself; the measure of success remains progress towards reaching the International Development Targets, rather than the spread of technology or bridging the digital divide. However, addressing the information and communication needs of the poor and creating information rich societies is an essential part of efforts to tackle poverty. Properly deployed, ICTs have enormous potential as tools to increase information flows and empower poor people. DFID and other development partners should work closely with developing countries to maximise the contribution of the full range of ICTs to achieving the International Development Targets. (source: summary, p. 4)

subjects: information and communication technologies (ICTs); poverty reduction; media assistance - position paper / recommendations
<http://www.dfid.gov.uk/documents/publications/ictpoverty.pdf>

Donors & Implementers: UNDP, UNESCO, World Bank

156. **IPDC projects**. Paris: UNESCO, Intergovernmental Council of the International Programme for the Development of Communication (IPDC), 2010

See also:

This database contains basic information on the projects supported by the IPDC since the creation of the Programme in 1980. It provides information on the number of projects by country and by region, the amounts allocated, as well as more detailed information on recent projects, including the objectives and results.

subjects: media assistance projects - international scope - data base
<http://www.unesco-ci.org/cgi-bin/ipdcprojects/page.cgi?q=:d=1>

157. Intergovernmental Council of the International Programme for the Development of Communication (IPDC): **Evaluation reports on selected projects**. Paris: UNESCO, 2006, 147 p.

subjects: children's television programmes; radio editing; community newspapers / press; newspapers; journalism training / education; community tele- / multimedia centre; radio stations; community radio; media assistance projects; radio archives - India; Malaysia; Asia; Cameroon; Central African Republic - evaluation report
http://portal.unesco.org/ci/en/files/21442/11419883991evaluation_reports_on_selected_projects.pdf/evaluation_reports_on_selected_projects.pdf

158. Rønning, Helge; Skare Orgeret, Kristin: **International Programme for the Development of Communication: an evaluation of the reforms**. Oslo: Department of Media and Communication, University of Oslo, 2006, 60 p.

subjects: International Programme for the Development of Communication (IPDC) - evaluation report
<http://unesdoc.unesco.org/images/0014/001453/145335mo.pdf>

=> 159. **Access to information: UNDP's engagement and a**

guide to key actors. New York: United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), Bureau for Development Policy, Democratic Governance Group, 2003, 96 p., abbr., dir.

subjects: media assistance; media assistance projects; freedom of information (public access to information); media legislation; media and governance - Africa; Arab Gulf States; Asia; Eastern Europe; Latin America - listing / catalogue
<http://unpan1.un.org/intradoc/groups/public/documents/UNTC/UNPAN016464.pdf>

160. Eltzroth, Carter; Kenny, Charles: **Broadcasting and development: options for the World Bank.** Washington DC: World Bank, 2003, 24 p., bibl. p. 23-24 (World Bank Working Paper; 11)

The World Bank should take a more active role in policy and regulatory activities targeting the broadcasting sector because: Broadcasting can have a significant part to play in the fight to reduce global poverty; convergence of information and communications technologies (ICT) is allowing broadcast services to be provided over telecommunications networks and internet services to use broadcast systems; the broadcast component of the convergent ICT sector is a significant economic sector; Reform of the broadcast sector can have a significant development impact; few other international development players are active in the broadcast reform arena; traditional reticence to address a sector that raises political sensitivities appears overblown. The Bank Group's potential activities in the sector might include: basic reform, involving the opening up of the broadcast sector to private and community involvement, and deconcentrating private media ownership; convergence regulation, involving the harmonization and integration of regulations covering broadcast and telecommunications infrastructure; support for community radio stations to improve access for the poor to the tools of information and communications technologies; pilot projects involving digital television to assess the potential of broadcasting as a tool to widen access to the internet. (source: executive summary)

subjects: media and development; media regulation; media convergence; media assistance: donor organizations - position paper / recommendations
http://www-wds.worldbank.org/external/default/WDSContentServer/WDSP/IB/2003/11/05/000090341_20031105085200/Rendered/PDF/271420PAPER0Broadcastin g0and0development.pdf

161. **Media in development: an evaluation of UNESCO's International Programme for the Development of Communication (IPDC).** Brattvaag: Utenriksdepartementet, 2002, 55 p.

subjects: media assistance; International Programme for the Development of Communication (IPDC); UNESCO; communication / media theories; development theories; media assistance projects - evaluation report
http://portal.unesco.org/ci/admin/file_download.php/Media+in+Development+Evaluation.pdf?URL_ID=14302&filename=1076064148

162. **Recommendations for the reforms of the IPDC working methods: report. Ad hoc working group meeting.** Paris: Intergovernmental Council of the International Programme for the Development of Communication (IPDC), 2001, 14 + 33 p., dir.

subjects: media assistance; International Programme for the Development of Communication (IPDC)

Donors & Implementers: USA

163. Green, Andrew: **Challenges to U.S. government support for media development.** Washington DC: Center for International Media Assistance (CIMA), 2009, 22 p.

Media play a pivotal role in U.S. foreign policy, but the two U.S. government bodies most directly involved in media development assistance - the State Department's Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor (DRL) and the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) - face significant resource shortfalls in this area. This weakness has a direct impact on the U.S. government's ability to support media development around the world. (source: abstract)

subjects: media assistance - USA
<http://cima.ned.org/sites/default/files/CIMA-US Government Support for Independent Media-Report.pdf>

164. Nelson, Anne: **Experimentation and evolution in private U.S. funding of media development: a report.** Washington DC: Center for International Media Assistance (CIMA), 2009, 25 p.

subjects: media assistance - USA
<http://cima.ned.org/wp-content/uploads/2009/10/CIMA-Private US Funding for Media Development.pdf>

=> 165. **Empowering independent media: U.S. efforts to foster free and independent news around the world.**

Washington DC: National Endowment for Democracy, Center for International Media Assistance (CIMA), 2008, 96 p.

This report provides an assessment of U.S. international media development efforts, both public and private, and calls on future efforts to be more long-term, comprehensive, and need-driven. Recommending a more holistic assistance approach, the report looks at the international media development field from a number of perspectives: funding, professional development, education, the legal-enabling environment, economic sustainability, media literacy, new media, and monitoring and evaluation. The report's recommendations include: establishing media development as its own sector of international assistance rather than only as a part of other development efforts as is the current trend; taking longer-term approaches to projects; engaging the local media community more in project design and implementation; improving journalists' professional skills and ethical standards; providing greater support to improve the legal-enabling environment; emphasizing media literacy; building stronger media management skills; integrating new technology; refining monitoring and evaluation methods; improving coordination among donors and implementers; integrating communication for development strategies in overall media assistance efforts. (source: CAMECO Update 5-2008 / Ch. Dietz)

subjects: media assistance; media and democracy / democratization; journalism training / education; media legislation; financial sustainability of media; media literacy / media education; evaluation - USA; international scope - position paper / recommendations; activity / annual report
http://www.ned.org/cima/CIMA-Empowering_Independent_Media.pdf

166. Barker, Michael J.: **Democracy or polyarchy? US-funded media developments in Afghanistan and Iraq post 9/11.** In: *Media, Culture & Society*, vol. 30, nr. 1, 2008, p. 109-130, bibl. p. 126-130

... This study ... will focus on a much neglected issue: the foreign support system provided to indigenous media outlets in both Afghanistan and Iraq. More specifically, it will critique the influence of US-based democracy promoting organizations on the development of potentially independent media outlets. These organizations, like the National Endowment for Democracy, often play an integral role in shaping the media environments of foreign countries; however, their motives for promoting democracy are at best ambiguous and in some cases even counterproductive. Evidence provided in this paper supports the contention that the main goal of various 'democratic' activities is not to encourage deliberative forms of democracy, but to promote low-intensity democracy or polyarchy instead. (source: abstract)

subjects: media assistance; media and democracy / democratization - Afghanistan; Iraq; USA

167. Finkel, Steve / et al.: **Deepening our understanding of the effects of US foreign assistance on democracy building. Final report.** Nashville, Tennessee: Vanderbilt University; Pittsburgh: University of Pittsburgh, 2008, 102 p., bibl. p. 100-102

See also: Effects of U.S. foreign assistance on democracy building: results of a cross-national quantitative study. Nashville, Tennessee: Vanderbilt University, 2006
Does USAID's democracy promotion program work? Although some prior studies have examined specific projects in individual countries, no prior effort

has studied the question on a world-wide basis, and no prior study has encompassed the entire post Cold-War period. ... In the first phase of that research, we found that the answer to that question was "yes." That is, on average, in the period 1990-2003, USAID's investments in democracy promotion produced significant increases in the national level of democracy as measured by Freedom House and Polity IV indicators. ... The current report presents the results of the second phase of the project "Cross-National Research on USAID's Democracy and Governance Programs." ... In the current effort, the data set is extended from 14 years to cover 15 years (1990-2004) and 165 countries, yielding 2,416 observations (country-years). ... USAID civil society and media assistance have a significant positive impact directly on their respective sectors, and USAID human rights assistance has a significant negative impact on the human rights outcome. (source: executive summary, p. 2, p. 5)

subjects: democracy assistance; media assistance projects: impact; impact assessment; United States Agency for International Development (USAID) - evaluation report
http://pdf.usaid.gov/pdf_docs/PNADL961.pdf

=> 168. Graves, Peter: **U.S. public and private funding of independent media development abroad.** Ed. Angela Stephens. Washington DC: National Endowment for Democracy, Center for International Media Assistance (CIMA), 2007, 28 p.

subjects: media assistance; donor agencies - USA
[http://www.ned.org/cima/CIMA-US Public and Private Funding of Media Development.pdf](http://www.ned.org/cima/CIMA-US%20Public%20and%20Private%20Funding%20of%20Media%20Development.pdf)

=> 169. Kumar, Krishna: **Promoting independent media: strategies for democracy assistance.** London: Lynne Rienner, 2006, 189 p., ind., bibl. p. 167-175

subjects: media assistance; media assistance projects; United States Agency for International Development (USAID); journalism training / education; regional television; media and democracy / democratization; television network; radio stations; community radio; conflict-sensitive / peace journalism - Central America; Russia; Serbia; Bosnia-Herzegovina; Indonesia; Afghanistan; Sierra Leone - evaluation report

170. **Independent media development abroad: Challenges exist in implementing U.S. efforts and measuring results.** Washington DC: United States Government Accountability Office (GAO), 2005, 49 p.

subjects: media assistance; project effects / impact - USA - evaluation report
http://pdf.usaid.gov/pdf_docs/PCAAB331.pdf

171. Kalathil, Shanti; Kumar, Krishna: **USAID's media assistance: strengthening independent radio in Indonesia.** Washington DC: USAID, 2005, vi + 22 p., abbr. (PPC Evaluation Paper; 4)

subjects: radio stations; media assistance projects - Indonesia - evaluation report
http://pdf.usaid.gov/pdf_docs/PNADC459.pdf

172. Soloway, Colin; Saddique, Abubaker: **USAID's assistance to the media sector in Afghanistan.** Washington DC: USAID, 2005, 48 p. (PPC Evaluation Paper; 3)

subjects: community radio; commercial radios; media assistance projects; media assistance - Afghanistan - evaluation report
http://pdf.usaid.gov/pdf_docs/PNADC219.pdf

173. Hume, Ellen: **The media missionaries: American support for journalism excellence and press freedom around the globe.** Miami: Knight Foundation, 2004, 136 p., ill., dir. p. 113-135

"USAID began to promote media development as a democracy-building tool in Latin America in the 1980s, moving to the former Communist bloc in the 1990s where it was joined by Soros' institute and hundreds of smaller nonprofits. Now they are looking toward Afghanistan, the Middle East, Asia and Africa. Some U.S. foundations, such as the Freedom Forum, have reduced commitments abroad because of financial declines or changed priorities" (source: page 9).

subjects: media assistance - USA; Eastern Europe; Latin America; Africa; Middle East; Asia - position paper / recommendations
<http://www.knightfoundation.org/dotAsset/131705.pdf>

174. Kumar, Krishna: **USAID's media assistance: policy and programmatic lessons.** Washington DC: Bureau for Policy and Program Coordination, U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID), 2004, 20 p., abbr. p.VII-VIII, bibl. p. 17-20 (PPC evaluation working paper; 16)

subjects: media assistance - USA - position paper / recommendations
http://pdf.usaid.gov/pdf_docs/PNACU777.pdf

175. Hume, Ellen: **Media assistance: Best practices and priorities. Report on a USAID workshop.** Washington DC: U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID), Bureau for Policy and Program Coordination, 2003, 17 p. (PPC evaluation working paper; 4)

Determining that the time had come to derive lessons from past efforts, think afresh about media assistance, and perhaps add some new models - including approaches for Africa and Asia, where the cultural preconditions and economic prospects are quite different from those of Europe - USAID's Bureau for Policy and Program Coordination (PPC) undertook a year-long evaluation and review of USAID's media assistance programs. The goal of the review was to develop a set of learning tools and promote a more aggressive media development agenda. The media1 assistance review was launched in July 2002 by PPC's Dr. Krishna Kumar, who convened about 30 USAID and public diplomacy officials, congressional aides, journalists, and NGO media development practitioners to assess what has worked, what has not, and what might be done differently. Much of the discussion focused on the need to create professional, independent media that can give voice to different sectors of society, provide useful information, and hold powerful institutions and individuals accountable. The candid discussion also revealed areas of tension. Media development practitioners cited tensions arising from the possibility that the goals of public diplomacy were sometimes incompatible with the goals underlying the promotion of the development of independent, indigenous media. Another tension related to the competing priorities and methods of media work in conflict zones versus those of long-term media development in more stable developing democracies. (citation source: introduction, p. 7)

subjects: media assistance - USA - position paper / recommendations
http://pdf.usaid.gov/pdf_docs/PNACR754.pdf

176. Kumar, Krishna; Cooper, Laura Randall: **Promoting independent media in Russia: an assessment of USAID's media assistance.** Washington DC: U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID), 2003, 48 p., abbr., bibl. p. 33-34 (PPC Evaluation Working Paper; 7)

subjects: media assistance; journalism training / education; media associations / organizations; media assistance projects - Russia - evaluation report
http://pdf.dec.org/pdf_docs/PNACR757.pdf

177. McClear, Rich; McClear, Suzi; Graves, Peter: **U.S. media assistance programs in Serbia: July 1997 - June 2002.** Washington DC: USAID, Bureau for Policy and Programme Coordination, 2003, 33 p., abbr., bibl. 31-33 (PPC Evaluation Working Paper; 10)

subjects: media assistance; political transition; democratization - Serbia - evaluation report
<http://www.mcclear.net/Serbia%20Paper%20Final.pdf>

178. Chandler, Dennis M.; De Luce, Daniel; Tucker, Elizabeth: **Ukraine media assessment and program recommendations.** Washington DC: Management Systems International, 2001, iv + 56 + 68 p., abbr. p. iii-iv, dir. p. 12-57

subjects: media landscape / media system; press landscape; media assistance - Ukraine; USA - country surveys; position paper / recommendations; evaluation report; directory
http://pdf.usaid.gov/pdf_docs/PNACM716.pdf

179. The role of media in democracy: a strategic approach. Washington D.C.: U. S. Agency for International Development (USAID), Center for Democracy and Governance, 1999, 35 + 10 p., dir. (Technical Publication Series)

As such, support for media is an important prong of U.S. democracy and governance assistance. USAID's objective of the increased development of a politically active civil society provides a strategic rationale for mediarelated activities. In addition, a desired result of an enhanced free flow of information broadly states the Agency's target for media activities. ... The strategic approach presented in this paper offers guidance to USAID missions, rather than any blueprint, for making choices about which media activities might be most appropriate in a given context. In addition to suggesting a goal to guide USAID media programs, the approach provides examples of successful media assistance activities and discusses factors influencing their success. (source: introduction, p. 1-2)

subjects: media and democracy / democratization; media assistance; media legislation; media assistance: journalism training; United States Agency for International Development (USAID) - USA - position paper / recommendations
http://www.usaid.gov/our_work/democracy_and_governance/publications/pdfs/pnace630.pdf

180. Thunborg, Annika: Public and non-profit interaction: U.S. assistance to Eastern European media 1989-1995. Lund: Lund University Press, 1997, ix + 266 p., abbr. p. ix, bibl. p. 252-266 (Lund Political Studies; 100)

subjects: media assistance; ideologies - Eastern Europe; USA - case studies

181. Heise, J. Arthur; Green, Charles H.: An unusual approach in the United States to Latin American journalism education. In: Richard R. Cole (ed.): Communication in Latin America: journalism, mass media, and society. Wilmington (Delaware, USA): Scholarly Resources, 1996, p. 65-76

subjects: media assistance: journalism training; United States Agency for International Development (USAID) - Central America - case studies

Donors & Implementers: Europe

182. Francophonie et cooperation dans le domaine des medias: promouvoir la democratie et la diversite culturelle a travers les medias. Paris: Organisation Internationale de la Francophonie, ca. 2009, 10 p.

subjects: media assistance; Agence Intergouvernementale de la Francophonie (Paris) - France - position paper / recommendations

183. L'action de la Commission Européenne dans le domaine media et développement. Bruxelles: Commission Européenne, 2008, 7 p.

subjects: media assistance; European Union - Africa - position paper / recommendations
<http://www.rfiplanetradio.org/rfi/dynFile/infocomplement/1/file1///340.pdf?PHPESSID=2d198b61d303d92f5e319e20c12d3fdd>

184. SIDA's policy for culture and media. Stockholm: Swedish International Development Agency (Sida), 2006, 13 p.

Sida supports interventions in the areas of culture and media, that aim at the empowerment of people living in poverty and have as their starting point the right to freedom of expression, cultural rights, the right to information and the right to participation. These rights and freedoms are set out in international conventions and are mirrored in the rights' perspective of Sweden's policy for global development. ... Both culture and media play important roles in the development of democratic governance, the promotion of a democratic culture and the strengthening of civil society. Culture and media can play crosscutting roles in Sida's work, in addition to direct contributions in the areas of culture and media. A culturally sensitive approach founded on an integrated poverty analysis is desirable in all development cooperation interventions. Culture and media interventions can also contribute to the promotion of participation, dialogue and communication in interventions in other development cooperation areas. The

purpose of the policy is threefold: to establish how supporting culture and media can contribute to the attainment of the goal of Swedish international development cooperation; to provide guidance for such interventions and; and be the basis for increased collaboration with other areas of intervention within Swedish development cooperation (for example health, education and infrastructure). (source: introduction, p. 4-5)

subjects: media assistance; cultural cooperation (development assistance) - Sweden - position paper / recommendations
http://svenskainstitutet.se/upload/Docs/Utvecklingssamarbete/SIDA30665en_Policy-Culture%5B1%5D.pdf

185. Making civil voices heard: media, information and communication for development programme 2005-2008. [no place]: MIC Programme, Hivos, 2005, 15 p.

subjects: media assistance; development project support communication; action plans; non-governmental organizations (NGO)

186. Damianova, Dessislava / (project coord.): The role of the OSCE in media development: international conference organised by Press Now in cooperation with the Netherlands Ministry of Foreign Affaires. The Hague: Press Now, 2005, 72 p.

subjects: media assistance; OSCE; public service broadcasting; media regulation - Eastern Europe; Central Asia
<http://www.pressnow.nl/sites/default/files/OSCE%20in%20media%20development%202005.pdf>

187. Ljungman, Cecilia M.; Rønning, Helge; Singh, Tejeshwar; Pedersen, Henrik Steen / et al.: Sida's work with culture and media: main report. Stockholm: Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (Sida), 2005, 141 p. (Sida Evaluation; 04:38)

See also: Sida's work with culture and media: annexes. Stockholm: Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (Sida), 2005

subjects: media assistance - Sweden - evaluation report
<http://www.oecd.org/dataoecd/12/23/37303180.pdf>

188. ICD media assistance workshop. [no place]: Department for International Development (DFID), Information and Communication for Development (ICD), 2004, 127 p.

The purpose of the one day ICD workshop on media assistance was to raise the profile of media for development within DFID, to share media assistance strategies and good practice with organisations and individuals engaged in the field of development communications, and to chart a way forward for both DFID and the wider development community. ... The purpose of the one day ICD workshop on media assistance was to raise the profile of media for development within DFID, to share media assistance strategies and good practice with organisations and individuals engaged in the field of development communications, and to chart a way forward for both DFID and the wider development community. (source: introduction, p. 2)

subjects: media assistance; media assistance projects - Africa; Asia; Eastern Europe; United Kingdom
<http://www.dfid.gov.uk/documents/publications/icdmediaworkshop.pdf>

189. Adams, David M.: Satellite television and social change in the Arab world. Chippenham (GB): Swedish Mission Council; SAT-7 Norden, 2004, 39 p., bibl. p. 37-39

subjects: satellite television; media and social change; media assistance; Sat-7 <television channel> - Arab countries - position paper / recommendations

190. Brice, Kim; Rønning, Helge; Stokke, Hugo: "Looking for trouble...": An evaluation of International Media Support (IMS). Exploring a model for the rapid response to threatened media. Bergen: Chr. Michelsen Institute, 2004, 123 p., abbr. (CMI Reports)

subjects: media assistance: implementing organizations; media assistance: (post-) conflict areas - Denmark; Sudan; Nepal; Sri Lanka; West Africa; Central Asia - evaluation report
<http://www.cmi.no/publications/file/21795>

191. Manro, Yevgenia; Palmer, Peter; Thompson, Mark: **Media development by OSCE field missions**. Amsterdam: Press Now, 2004, 76 p.

subjects: media assistance; OSCE - Croatia; Macedonia; Serbia; Georgia; Armenia; Azerbaijan; Tajikistan; Kyrgyzstan - evaluation report
http://www.pressnow.org/download/Rapport_30062004.pdf

192. Lund Larsen, Kirsten / (ed.): **Which future role for communication in Danish development aid?**. Copenhagen, Sweden: Malmö University, School of Arts and Communication, 2002, 49 p., bibl. p. 47-48

subjects: media assistance; development communication - Denmark - position paper / recommendations
<http://www.kirstenlundlarsen.dk/commdev/killcomdev.pdf>

193. Nikoltchev, Ivan: **Stability Pact for South-Eastern Europe Media Component: Council of Europe contribution. June 2000 - December 2001. Final report**. Strasbourg: Council of Europe, Media Division, 2002, 120 p.

subjects: media assistance; journalism training / education; media assistance projects; Council of Europe - Albania; Bosnia-Herzegovina; Bulgaria; Croatia; Romania; Macedonia - activity / annual report
<http://www.humanrights.coe.int/Media/atcm/2001/Stability%20Pact%20Regional/SP1%20Final%20Report%20Website.pdf>

194. Linden, Ank: **Communication policies and human rights in Third World countries: towards a human-rights-based framework for communication development policies**.

Nijmegen: University of Amsterdam, 1998, 295 p., bibl. p. 255-270

subjects: communication policy; political change; human rights; developing countries; peace policy; international communication; media assistance; United Nations (UN); mass media; information transfer; media history; colonial period; independence; development theories; development cooperation; strategic communication planning; social structure; development strategies; freedom of expression; right to information; World Information and Communication Order - Asia; India; Indonesia; Kenya; Latin America; Netherlands; Sub-Saharan Africa; Tanzania - case studies; theoretical approach

195. Asiakompetanse: **Evaluation of Norwegian assistance to Worldview International Foundation and its affiliates in Sri Lanka, Thailand and Bangladesh**. Norway: Royal Ministry of Foreign Affairs, 1997, 75 p., abbr., tab. (Evaluation Report; 9.97)

subjects: development communication; media assistance projects; television channels; communication for sustainable development - Sri Lanka; Thailand; Bangladesh; Norway - evaluation report

196. COWI: **Review of Norwegian assistance to IPS**. Oslo: Royal Ministry of Foreign Affairs, 1997, 72 p., bibl. p. 67-72 (Evaluation Report; 10.97)

subjects: news agencies; Inter Press Service (IPS); media assistance projects - Africa; Asia; Latin America; Norway - evaluation report

Donors & Implementers: Germany

197. **Development and the media. DW Akademie annual report**. Bonn: Deutsche Welle, 2009, about 40 p., many ill.

subjects: media assistance: journalism training; media assistance - Germany - activity / annual report

=> 198. **The A-Z of German Media Development Cooperation**.

Ed. Christoph Dietz. Bonn: Forum Medien und Entwicklung; Deutsche Welle Global Media Forum, 2009, 3 p.

subjects: media assistance - Germany - directory
<http://www.cameco.org/files/a-z-of-german-media-development-cooperation-2009.pdf>

199. Brander, Laura: **Demokratie kommunizieren: entwicklungspolitische Medien- und**

Kommunikationsförderung in Lateinamerika. Saarbrücken: VDM Verlag Müller, 2008, 127 p., ill., tab., abbr. p. 116-117, bibl. p. 118-125, web dir p. 125-127

subjects: media assistance; Friedrich Ebert Foundation - Latin America

200. Sickinger, Carolin: **Demokratieförderung: neue Ziele in der deutschen Medienentwicklungszusammenarbeit?**

[Aachen]: Forum Medien und Entwicklung, 2008, 114 p., bibl. p. 95-102

subjects: media assistance; democracy assistance - Germany
http://www.cameco.org/files/fome_publication_sickinger_1.pdf

201. **DED Brief 3/2005: Kommunikation**. Bonn: Deutscher Entwicklungsdienst (DED), 2005, 63 p., ill.

subjects: development communication; public relations; media and development; media assistance - Germany; Ecuador; Brazil; Bolivia; Honduras; Chile; Mongolia; Philippines; Laos; Vietnam; Rwanda; Uganda; Mozambique; Burkina Faso
http://www.ded.de/cipp/ded/lib/all/lob/return_download.ticket.g_u_e_s_t/bid.1430/no_mime_type.0/~DEDBrief_05_3_Kommunikation.pdf

202. Nazzal, Jamal: **Die Genese des palästinensischen Rundfunksystems und die deutsch-palästinensische Zusammenarbeit im audiovisuellen Bereich mit besonderer Berücksichtigung des Radio- und Fernsehprojektes der Bir Zeit University: der Beitrag deutsch-palästinensischer Kooperation im Radio- und Fernsbereich für die Entwicklung des demokratischen Prozesses und den Aufbau der Zivilgesellschaft Palästinas**. Bochum: Ruhr-Universität Bochum, Fakultät für Philosophie, Pädagogik und Publizistik, Diss., 2005, 381 + 76 p., bibl. p. 369-381

subjects: media landscape / media system; public service broadcasting; media assistance; journalism training / education; media and democracy / democratization; media assistance: (post-) conflict areas - Palestine; Germany - case studies
<http://www-brs.ub.ruhr-uni-bochum.de/netahtml/HSS/Diss/NazzalJamal/diss.pdf>

203. Schellschmidt, Peter: **The African Media Barometer (AMB): a new instrument in media development cooperation**.

Windhoek (Namibia): Friedrich Ebert Stiftung (FES), Media Project for Southern Africa, 2005, 9 p.

subjects: media landscape / media system; communication / media indicators; media regulation; freedom of the press; media assistance projects - Sub-Saharan Africa - position paper / recommendations
<http://library.fes.de/pdf-files/bueros/namibia/03267.pdf>

204. **Medien und Entwicklung: neue Impulse für die Entwicklungszusammenarbeit**. Redaktion Sofie Jannusch, Koordination Evelyn Ehrlinspiel. Bonn: Friedrich Ebert Stiftung (FES), Abteilung Internationale Entwicklungszusammenarbeit, Afrika-Referat, 2004, 67 p.

subjects: media and development; democracy; media assistance; media industry; censorship; media technology; development communication; politics and media - Arab countries; China; Germany; Southern Africa
<http://www.cameco.org/mez/pdf/1tagungsberichtFES.pdf>

205. Schellschmidt, Peter: **Afrika auf dem Weg zur Medienfreiheit**. Windhoek: Friedrich Ebert Stiftung (FES), 2004, 12 p. (Kurzberichte aus der internationalen Entwicklungszusammenarbeit: Afrika)

subjects: politics and media; media and democracy / democratization; media assistance: implementing organizations; Friedrich Ebert Foundation - Africa - position paper / recommendations
<http://library.fes.de/pdf-files/iez/01972.pdf>

206. **Arbeitsmappe Praxis und Perspektiven der deutschen Medienförderung**. Aachen: Catholic Media Council (CAMECO); Bonn: Evangelischer Entwicklungsdienst; Eine Welt Medien, 2002, 115 p., dir., bibl.

subjects: media assistance: donor organizations; media assistance: implementing

207. Keune, Reinhard: **Hat Medienentwicklung Zukunft? Einige Schlussfolgerungen aus 35 Jahren deutscher Medienhilfe.** In: Nord-Süd-aktuell, nr. 4, 2002, p. 651-656
subjects: media assistance; Friedrich Ebert Foundation - Germany
<http://www.cameco.org/mez/pdf/22Keune-Medienentwicklung.pdf>

208. **Medienförderung in Afrika: Dokumentation der Mitarbeiterkonferenz der Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung in Afrika. Dakar, 24.-28. Februar 2001.** Sankt Augustin: Konrad Adenauer Stiftung (KAS), 2001
subjects: media assistance; media and democracy / democratization; civic / political education; Konrad Adenauer Foundation - Africa; Germany - seminar / conference report
http://www.kas.de/publikationen/2001/967_dokument.html

209. Freier, Rolf: **Towards an integrated media support strategy for (English-speaking) Sub-saharan Africa.** Mitarb. Frank Priess. Sankt Augustin: Konrad Adenauer Foundation (KAS), 2001, 35 p.
The Konrad Adenauer Foundation (KAF) is in the process of restructuring its media support programmes in sub-Saharan Africa. In November 2000, Frank Priess (KAF, Buenos Aires) and I presented the concept for a revised media support strategy. Based on a critical revision of the political framework and ongoing programmes, this study suggested an integrated regional approach in order to refocus media support work and to transfer its broad basic approach to an advanced concept of specialised training and networking. This study was not commissioned as an academic venture, centred on empiric research and data collection. Its qualitative approach was based on an integrated analysis of the media sector and its political framework in two East African and two Southern African countries. The main source for this analysis - besides visits to media houses, universities and training centres - was a series of roundtables and interviews with almost 100 media professionals, academics, lecturers and politicians in Uganda, Kenya, Zimbabwe and South Africa, in July and August 2000, focusing on four main areas: • Political framework conditions and the legal status, mission, programme, programme dissemination, staff, infrastructure, finances and economic viability of media houses and institutions. • Job opportunities for, and working conditions of, media personnel with special emphasis on political, legal, economic and professional difficulties. • Educational and training background and further training of media professionals. • Character and performance of professional associations in the media sector. (source: editor's note, p. 7)
subjects: media assistance - South Africa; Zimbabwe; Kenya; Uganda - position paper / recommendations
http://www.kas.de/db_files/dokumente/7_dokument_dok_pdf_8954_1.pdf

210. Teves, Christoph: **Auf Radiowellen und Datenautobahn in eine bessere Zukunft? Medienförderung innerhalb der deutschen Entwicklungszusammenarbeit.** Münster: Universität Münster, unveröff. Magisterarbeit [Politikwissenschaft], 2000, 143 p., bibl. p. 129-142
subjects: media assistance; development communication; media assistance: donor organizations; media assistance: implementing organizations - Germany
http://www.cameco.org/files/christoph_teve_publications_1.pdf

211. Krämer, Frank; Lehrke, Gunter: **Medienförderung in Entwicklungsländern: der Beitrag deutscher politischer Stiftungen.** In: Miriam Meckel; Markus Kriener (eds.): Internationale Kommunikation: eine Einführung. Opladen: Westdeutscher Verlag, 1996, p. 105-124
subjects: media assistance; Konrad Adenauer Foundation; Friedrich Ebert Foundation - Germany

212. Wilke, Jürgen: **Medienförderung in der deutschen Entwicklungspolitik: Indizien und Gründe eines Niedergangs.** In: Rundfunk und Fernsehen, vol. 44, nr. 4, 1996, p. 539-547
subjects: media assistance - Germany

213. Baumhauer, Monika; Priess, Frank; Kaufmann, Margarita: **Medien und Demokratie.** Sankt Augustin: Konrad Adenauer Stiftung (KAS), Arbeitsbereich Internationale Zusammenarbeit, 1993, 21 p. (Standortbestimmungen)
subjects: media and democracy / democratization; media assistance; funding criteria / priorities; Konrad Adenauer Foundation - position paper / recommendations

214. Eilers, Franz-Josef; Oepen, Manfred: **Communication and development: mainstream and off-stream perspectives. A German view.** In: Fred L. Casmir (ed.): Communication in development. Norwood: Ablex Publishing, 1991, p. 293-318
subjects: media assistance - Germany

Citizen Journalism & Community Media Assistance

215. Moeller, Susan D.: **Media literacy: citizen journalists.** Washington DC: Center for International Media Assistance (CIMA), 2009, 26 p.

In environments where poor infrastructure, minimal access to technology, and small-scale economies impede the creation or sustainability of mainstream independent media, and in countries where repressive governments limit the ability of professional journalists to operate freely, citizen journalists are filling the gaps. Yet citizen journalists often have no formal journalism training nor - perhaps more critically - any training in the essential roles independent media play in ensuring accountable and transparent government. This report investigates how the U.S. government, international institutions, and private foundations are trying to teach this new cohort of semi-journalists to be media literate. (source: executive summary)
subjects: citizen / community journalism; media assistance - position paper / recommendations
http://cima.ned.org/sites/default/files/CIMA-Media_Literacy_Citizen_Journalists-Report.pdf

216. **Pioneering community radio: impacts of IPDC assistance in Nepal.** Paris: UNESCO, International Programme for the Development of Communication (IPDC), 2008, 12 p., ill.
IPDC's support for community radio in Nepal has been a strategic, defining factor in the growth of the community media sector. The Programme has regularly supported small, distinct projects that have catalyzed the growth of the sector at different times by promoting replicable models, establishing precedents and benchmarks, and building the capacity of key organizational players. Between 1993 and 1997, IPDC played a key role in the establishment of the country's first independent broadcaster, Radio Sagarmatha. In 1999, the Programme was instrumental in setting up Nepal's first rural radio licensee, Community Radio Madanpokhara. In 2002, IPDC provided critical support to Radio Lumbini, the region's first cooperative broadcaster, and Radio Swargadwari, a station in the heart of the country's armed conflict. In 2006, IPDC supported the Nepal Association of Community Radio Broadcasters in a broad, sector-wide initiative. Community radio has gone from one license in 1997 to nearly 90 at the end of 2007. (source: p.3)
subjects: community radio; media assistance projects: impact; International Programme for the Development of Communication (IPDC) - Nepal - evaluation report
<http://unesdoc.unesco.org/images/0015/001585/158500e.pdf>

=> 217. Boulc'h, Stéphane / (eds.): **Plaidoyer pour l'appui des radios locales de service aux communautés en Afrique de l'Ouest: guide à l'intention des ONG et des bailleurs de fonds.** Bruxelles: COTA; Dakar: Institut Panos Afrique de l'Ouest (IPAO), 2008, 243 p., ill., bibl. p. 225-239, abbr. p. 240-243 (Hors Série; 8/2008)

First ed.: Radios communautaires en Afrique de l'Ouest. Guide à l'intention des ONG et des bailleurs de fonds. Bruxelles: COTA, 2003
subjects: local radio; community radio; radio and development; media assistance - West Africa

218. **Community radio: its impact and challenges to its development. Working group report.** Washington DC: National

Endowment for Democracy, Center for International Media Assistance (CIMA), 2007, 24 p.

subjects: community radio; community media impact; media assistance - international scope - position paper / recommendations; seminar / conference report
http://www.ned.org/cima/CIMA-Community_Radio-Working_Group_Report.pdf

219. Kumar, Krishna: **Building a community radio network in Afghanistan**. In: Jeroen de Zeeuw; Krishna Kumar (eds.): Promoting democracy in postconflict societies. Boulder (Col.); London: Rienner, 2006, p. 257-272

subjects: media assistance; community radio associations / networks; media assistance: (post-) conflict areas - Afghanistan

220. van Oeyen, Victor: **The news agency "Agencia Informativa Púlsar" project 2001-2003**. Stockholm: Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (Sida), 2005, 99 p., tab. (Sida Evaluation; 05/01)

subjects: news agencies; radio news; AMARC; media assistance projects - Latin America - evaluation report
http://www.sida.se/shared/jsp/download.jsp?f=SIDA4481en_Utv05-01.pdf&a=3405

221. Anh, Phan; Nhung, Tran; Nam Binh, Tran: **Local radio project in Viet Nam, 2000-2003**. Stockholm: Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (Sida), 2004, 36 p. (Sida Evaluation; 04:35)

subjects: local radio; media assistance projects - Vietnam - evaluation report
<http://www.oecd.org/dataoecd/28/59/35224158.pdf>

222. Nell, Marian; Shapiro, Janet: **First footprints of the African renaissance: an evaluation of training provision in the community radio sector in South Africa 1997-2001**.

Johannesburg: , 2001, tab.

subjects: community radio training; media assistance - South Africa - evaluation report

=> 223. **Kreyon pèp la pa gen gonm: the peoples' pen has no eraser. Communications stories from Haiti's grass roots**.

London: World Association for Christian Communication (WACC), 1999, 31 p., ill., bibl.

subjects: community radio; media assistance projects - Haiti - evaluation report

Conflicts & Peacebuilding Media Assistance

=> 224. Orme, Bill: **Broadcasting in UN blue: the unexamined past and uncertain future of peacekeeping radio**.

Washington DC: Center for International Media Assistance (CIMA), 2010, 71 p.

For almost twenty years, United Nations peacekeeping missions have set up local radio stations in conflict-prone countries - 14 to date, seven of which remain in operation. According to this report, the UN peacekeeping radio stations contributed more to democratisation and media development in certain post-conflict countries than any other media assistance programmes. Surveys have confirmed their popularity and credibility with national audiences, and local journalists have lauded their contributions to media diversity and journalism standards. Nevertheless, Bill Orme states that the UN radios were created without long-term planning. Upon disappearance of UN peacekeeping missions the stations were simply closed, therefore losing their positive effects on democratisation and plurality. Only in Sierra Leone and the Democratic Republic of Congo (Radio Okapi) are there serious attempts to continue the stations after the exit of the UN missions. Based on detailed description and analysis of the different experiences, Orme formulates a number of policy steps that would help UN radios to become lasting contributions to press freedom and peacekeeping. (source: CAMECO Update 2-2010 / Ch. Dietz)

subjects: media assistance: (post-) conflict areas; communication strategies of international organizations; United Nations (UN); peace keeping / building; radio stations; Radio Okapi <Democratic Republic of Congo> - Angola; Sudan; Cambodia; East Timor / Timor Leste; Congo (Dem. Rep.); Sierra Leone - evaluation report; position

paper / recommendations

http://cima.ned.org/wp-content/uploads/2010/02/CIMA-UN_Radio.pdf

225. Sigal, Ivan: **Digital media in conflict-prone societies**. Washington DC: Center for International Media Assistance (CIMA), 2009, 38 p.

Much violent conflict today takes place in or near civilian populations with access to global information networks, so the information gathered by various parties to conflict may potentially be distributed in real time around the globe. The ability to communicate, and to produce and receive diverse information through participatory media, is part of a struggle within conflict-prone societies between allowing for non-coercive debates and dialogue that focus on endemic weak-state problems and enabling those seeking power to organize for political influence, recruitment, demonstrations, political violence, and terror ... The question of whether the presence of digital media networks will encourage violence or lead to peaceful solutions may be viewed as a contest between the two possible outcomes. It is possible to build communications architectures that encourage dialogue and nonviolent political solutions. However, it is equally possible for digital media to increase polarization, strengthen biases, and foment violence. (source: executive summary, p. 8)

subjects: internet / ICTs and conflicts; social networking websites / online communities; media assistance: (post-) conflict areas - position paper / recommendations

<http://cima.ned.org/wp-content/uploads/2009/10/Sigal-Digital-Media-in-Conflict-Prone-Societies.pdf>

226. Zint, Martin: **Radio, newspaper and more: media tools for peace. Experiences from the field, 2002-2008**. Ed. Claudia Frank. Neuwied: Eirene, 2009, 51 p., many ill., bibl. p. 49 + CD-ROM

French ed.: Radio, Journaux & Co.: instruments de paix. Expériences de terrain, 2002 à 2008. Neuwied: Eirene, 2009

German ed.: Radio, Zeitung & Co.: Werkzeuge für den Frieden. Erfahrungen aus der Projektarbeit von 2002 bis 2008. Neuwied: Eirene, 2009

This publication provides examples of the way in which media can be used for the non-violent management of regional conflicts. Practitioners from radio initiatives in Chad, Niger, Mali and the Democratic Republic of Congo report their experiences regarding the function and perception of the media in both conflict management and the promotion of peace. The publication shows also the different contexts in which radio may be used to supply the large illiterate population with basic information (in Niger) or as a platform for political debate (Southern Chad). The reports from the field are complemented by conceptual considerations on media in conflict-prone societies. Altogether, this is a lively, bottom-up inspiration for conflict-sensitive media work. (source: CAMECO Update 4-2009 / Ch. Dietz)

(source: CAMECO Update 4-2009 / Ch. Dietz)

subjects: conflict-sensitive / peace journalism; media assistance: (post-) conflict areas; community radio; rural radio - Chad; Congo (Dem. Rep.); Mali; Niger - case studies
http://www.eirene.org/fix/files/Radio_Newspaper_LOW%20%284%29.pdf

=> 227. Kalathil, Shanti: **Towards a new model: media and communication in post-conflict and fragile states**. Contrib.

John Langlois, Adam Kaplan. Washington DC: World Bank; Communication for Governance and Accountability Program (CommGAP), 2008, 105 p., ill., bibl. p. 97-100

subjects: media assistance: (post-) conflict areas; USAID - Office of Transition Initiatives (OTI) - Macedonia; Congo (Dem. Rep.); Burundi; Liberia; Sri Lanka; Afghanistan; Iraq; Angola; Peru; Indonesia; East Timor / Timor Leste; Bosnia-Herzegovina; Serbia; Guatemala; Sierra Leone; Philippines; Kosovo; Nigeria - evaluation report; position paper / recommendations
<http://siteresources.worldbank.org/EXTGOVACC/Resources/CommGAPNewModelWeb.pdf>

=> 228. Kaltenborn-Stachau, Henriette von: **The missing link: fostering positive citizen-state relations in post-conflict environments**. Washington: World Bank, Communication for Governance and Accountability Program (CommGAP), 2008, 117 p., ill., bibl. p. 107-113 (Innovative Solutions for Governance)

Current donor policies place great emphasis on the importance of state-building in post-conflict states. Many donors also recognize the relevance civil society and a professional media sector have for successful transformation processes. Operationally and conceptually these areas are treated as separate sectors. Current post-conflict assistance, this study argues, fails to pay sufficient attention to the links between state institutions, civil society and the media. In the first part, it reviews the current state-building debate and introduces the public sphere framework. For practitioners the study provides a public sphere assessment toolkit and a toolbox for interventions. The second part provides the reader with a public sphere analysis of Timor Leste, Liberia and Burundi and recommendations on how to address the specific challenges observed in these countries. (source: CAMECO Update 5-2008 / Ch. Dietz)

subjects: public sphere; state; civil society; conflicts and media; politics and media; media assistance; media assistance: (post-) conflict areas - East Timor / Timor Leste; Liberia; Burundi - case studies; position paper / recommendations
<http://siteresources.worldbank.org/EXTGOVACC/Resources/CommGAPMissingLinkWeb.pdf>

229. Terzis, Georgios; Vassiliadou, Myria: **Working with media in areas affected by ethnopolitical conflict**. In: Jan Servaes (ed.): *Communication for development and social change*. Los Angeles et al.: Sage, 2008, p. 374-388

subjects: media assistance: (post-) conflict areas; project planning - training materials

230. **Press freedom post-conflict: a cause of instability or foundation of democratic development?**. Copenhagen: International Media Support (IMS), 2007, 25 p.

Conference report 20-21 April 2007, Copenhagen.

subjects: fragile / post-conflict states; media regulation in conflict areas; media assistance: (post-) conflict areas - seminar / conference report
http://citizen.nfb.ca/sites/citizen.nfb.ca/files/Press_freedom_Post-Conflict.2007.pdf

231. Bajraktari, Yll; Hsu, Emily: **Developing media in stabilization and reconstruction operations**. Washington DC: United States Institute of Peace (USIP), 2007, 20 p., bibl. (Stabilization and Construction series)

This report ... recommends that interveners take the following series of steps as they generate a strategy for media development in post-conflict zones.

Predeployment Phase: Mapping and Strategizing: Map out the existing media landscape; Identify the postwar condition of the media infrastructure, media personnel, and other resources that have survived the conflict; Assess the history of state-media relations; Analyze the potential market for sustainable media; Create a strategy for developing media; Coordinate all relevant players in media development; Identify spoilers and create a plan to isolate extremist voices while elevating moderate ones; Plan to establish a responsible media sector before the first postwar elections are held.

Deployment Phase: Building and Developing: Build a foundation for the media sector; Establish a mission-owned outlet to monitor and counter hate speech while promoting peace operations; Create a representative media commission to establish media standards; Create legal underpinnings for media during the transition or help the government to do so; Create media outlets and develop personnel; Encourage creation of a diverse array of media outlets and ensure media accessibility by different segments of the population; Establish effective on-the-job training programs and mechanisms for evaluating trainees and university-based training programs; Create local associations of journalists, publishers, and editors to strengthen leadership and connect local media actors to international media networks. **Exit Phase:** Transitioning and Sustaining: Transition to local control and ensure long-term sustainability; Gradually give full control to local media leaders; Ensure a robust media market in which private outlets are self-sustaining; Create an indigenous mechanism to continue monitoring hate speech. (source: summary)

subjects: media assistance: (post-) conflict areas - training materials
<http://www.usip.org/files/resources/srs7.pdf>

=> 232. Loewenberg, Shira; Bonde, Bent Norby / (eds.): **Media in conflict prevention and peacebuilding strategies**. Bonn: Deutsche Welle Media Services; Bonn Network, 2007, 169 + 21

p., ill.

subjects: conflicts and media; media assistance: (post-) conflict areas; conflict prevention - Southeast Europe; Sudan; Somalia; Sri Lanka; Liberia; Afghanistan; Bosnia-Herzegovina; Nepal - case studies; seminar / conference report
http://dw-gmf.de/download/Media_In_Conflict_Prevention.pdf

=> 233. Loewenberg, Shira: **United Nations media strategy: recommendations for improvement in peacekeeping operations. Case study: UN interim administration mission in Kosovo**. [no place]: United Nations, Department of Peacekeeping Operations, 2006, 47 p., bibl. p. 42-47

subjects: media assistance: (post-) conflict areas; United Nations (UN); communication strategies of international organizations; peace keeping / building - Kosovo - case studies; position paper / recommendations
<http://pbpu.unlb.org/pbps/Library/UN%20Media%20FINAL%2014%20August%202006.pdf>

234. Mbaine, Adolf E. / (ed.): **Media in situations of conflict: roles, challenges and responsibility**. Kampala: Fountain, 2006, 155 p., ind. p. 153-155

subjects: media assistance: (post-) conflict areas; war reporting; diplomacy; propaganda; civil society; censorship - Uganda; South Africa

235. Puddephatt, Andrew: **Voices of war: conflict and the role of the media**. [Copenhagen]: International Media Support (IMS), 2006, 30 p.

subjects: conflicts and media; media assistance: (post-) conflict areas - position paper / recommendations
<http://www.i-m-s.dk/files/publications/Voices%20of%20war.pdf>

=> 236. Putzel, James; Van der Zwaan, Joost: **Why templates for media development do not work in crisis states: defining and understanding media development strategies in post-war and crisis states**. London: London School of Economics and Political Science (LSE), 2006, 36 p., bibl. p. 36

This document examines how media policy can be adapted to developing countries affected by crises and war. Based on the outcome of discussions at a workshop, areas the document covers include: the role of the media in fragile states; training journalists; media challenging the state.

Recommendations include: customise the media development strategies to context, i.e. undertake a detailed diagnostic analysis of the complex political, economic and social background of the country, as well as of the nature of conflict, and the structures of government and citizens' participation before and after a war, or period of violent conflict; recognise that the development of an open and free media environment, like other liberal projects, requires the presence of a strong state which includes, among other features, a well functioning legal and judicial environment that is able to apply checks and balances; support research that examines the role of media in both state unraveling and state reconstruction, as well as the specific historical evolution of media in fragile states including particular experiences of violent conflict and war, and encourage the development of regional networks of local media researchers. (source: ELDIS website)

subjects: conflicts and media; fragile / post-conflict states; media assistance - position paper / recommendations; seminar / conference report
http://www.crisisstates.com/download/publicity/crisis_report_low.res.pdf

=> 237. Tutakhel, Mariam: **Medienpolitik in Post-Konfliktstaaten: Beiträge zum politischen Wiederaufbau am Beispiel von Afghanistan**. Duisburg: Institut für Entwicklung und Frieden (INEF), 2006, 44 p., abbr. (INEF-Report; 83 / 2006)

subjects: media landscape / media system; media assistance: (post-) conflict areas; media regulation in conflict areas; media assistance - Afghanistan; Germany
<http://inef.uni-due.de/page/documents/Report83.pdf>

238. Allen, Tim; Stremlau, Nicole: **Media policy, peace and state reconstruction**. London: Development Research Centre, Crisis States Programme, 2005, 18 p. (Discussion paper; 8)

subjects: conflicts and media; fragile / post-conflict states; media assistance: (post-) conflict areas

239. Bonde, Bent Noerby: **Media and communication in conflict prevention and peace-building: exploring strategies for international and UN-led conflict transformation.**

Roskilde: University of Roskilde, Institute for Communication, Journalism and Computer Science, Doctoral Diss., 2005, 401 p., ind., bibl. p. 389-398

subjects: conflicts and media; media assistance: (post-) conflict areas; media landscape / media system; communication strategies of international organizations; United Nations (UN)

<http://www.media-progress.net/UK/induk.html>

240. Ingdal, Nora; Boudart, Hanan: **Evaluation of "support to local initiatives for nonviolent conflict resolution".** Oslo:

Nordic Consulting Goup (NCG); Search for Common Ground, 2005, 85 p., abbr.

subjects: television dramas; media assistance: (post-) conflict areas - Palestine - evaluation report

http://www.sfcg.org/sfcg/evaluations/me_eng.pdf

241. Projektgruppe Friedensforschung Konstanz / (ed.): **Nachrichtenmedien als Mediatoren von Demokratisierung, Peace-Building und Versöhnung in Nachkriegsgesellschaften.** Berlin: regener, 2005, 306 p., 37

ill., 35 tab., ind., bibl. p. 286-297 (Friedens- und Demokratiepsychologie; 2)

subjects: media assistance: (post-) conflict areas; news; working conditions for journalists; media coverage of foreign countries; fragile / post-conflict states -

Germany; France; Serbia; Greece

242. Reljic, Dusan: **The news media and the transformation of ethnopolitical conflicts.** [no place]: Berghof Research Center for Constructive Conflicts Management, 2005, 17 p.

subjects: conflicts and media; media coverage of conflicts; media assistance

http://www.berghof-handbook.net/articles/reljic_handbook.pdf

243. **Assistance to media in tension areas and violent conflict: international seminar in Stockholm, 25-24 may 2003.** Stockholm: Swedish International Development

Cooperation Agency (Sida); Paris: UNESCO, 2004, 44 p., web dir. p. 41-43

subjects: conflicts and media; conflict-sensitive / peace journalism; media regulation; media assistance - position paper / recommendations; seminar / conference report

<http://portal.unesco.org/ci/en/files/14988/10821128501AssistanceetoMediaweb.pdf/AssistanceetoMediaweb.pdf>

244. **Friends or foes? Peacekeeping forces, humanitarian aid and media development. International Media Support conference, november 2004.** Copenhagen: International Media Support (ims), 2004, 20 + 4 p.

subjects: conflicts and media; media assistance: (post-) conflict areas - Liberia; Iraq - seminar / conference report

[http://www.i-m-s.dk/files/publications/IMS%20Conference%20Report%20\(15%20Dec%2004\).pdf](http://www.i-m-s.dk/files/publications/IMS%20Conference%20Report%20(15%20Dec%2004).pdf)

245. Becker, Jörg: **Beitrag der Medien zur Krisenprävention und Konfliktbearbeitung.** Bonn: Arbeitsstelle

Friedensforschung Bonn, 2003, 34 p., bibl. p. 25-28, dir. p. 29-34

subjects: conflicts and media; conflict prevention; media assistance: (post-) conflict areas - case studies

http://web.archive.org/web/20041015193333/www.priub.org/afb_texte/afbtext2003-1.pdf

=> 246. Frohardt, Mark; Temin, Jonathan: **Use and abuse of media in vulnerable societies.** Washington, DC: United States Institute of Peace (USIP), 2003, 15 p. (Special Report; 110)

subjects: conflicts and media; media landscape / media system; journalists; media assistance

<http://www.usip.org/files/resources/sr110.pdf>

=> 247. Howard, Ross; Rolt, Francis; van de Veen, Hans; Verhoeven, Juliette / (eds.): **The power of the media: a handbook for peacebuilders.** Utrecht: European Centre for Conflict Prevention (ECCP); European Centre for Common Ground; Institute for Media, Policy and Civil Society (IMPACS), 2003, 245 p., dir. p. 171-215

subjects: conflict prevention; conflict-sensitive / peace journalism; radio; television; video; further training; media assistance: (post-) conflict areas - Afghanistan; Benin; Cambodia; Central Asia; Colombia; Congo (Dem. Rep.); Indonesia; Kenya; Macedonia; Rwanda; Senegal; Sierra Leone - case studies; directory

http://www.gppac.org/documents/Media_book_nieuw/a_a_title.htm

248. **IMS report of the 2nd Copenhagen conference on emergency assistance to media. 6-7 october 2002.**

Copenhagen: International Media Support (IMS), 2002, [14 p.]

subjects: conflicts and media; media assistance: (post-) conflict areas - position paper / recommendations; seminar / conference report

<http://www.i-m-s.dk/files/publications/IMS%20Conference%20report.pdf>

=> 249. Howard, Ross: **An operational framework for media and peacebuilding.** Vancouver: Institute for Media, Policy and Civil Society (IMPACS), 2002, 27 p., web dir. p. 26-27

subjects: conflicts and media; peace keeping / building; media assistance - position paper / recommendations

[http://www.reliefweb.int/rw/lib.nsf/db900SID/JDAB-5P3HAB/\\$FILE/impacs-gender-03.pdf?OpenElement](http://www.reliefweb.int/rw/lib.nsf/db900SID/JDAB-5P3HAB/$FILE/impacs-gender-03.pdf?OpenElement)

250. Melone, Sandra D.; Terzis, Georgios; Beleli, Oszel: **Using the media for conflict transformation: the Common Ground experience.** Berlin: Berghof Research Center for Constructive Conflicts Management, 2002, 15 p., bibl. p. 14-15

subjects: conflicts and media; media assistance projects; project planning - training materials

http://www.berghof-handbook.net/articles/melone_hb.pdf

=> 251. Spurk, Christoph: **Media and peacebuilding: concepts, actors and challenges.** Bern: Swisspeace, 2002, 58 p., bibl. 45-48 p. (Working Paper; 1/ 02)

subjects: media assistance: (post-) conflict areas; media assistance: donor organizations; media assistance: implementing organizations - evaluation report

http://www.swisspeace.ch/typo3/fileadmin/user_upload/pdf/KOFF/Reports/mediestudie.pdf

252. Spurk, Christoph; Lund, Michael / et al.: **KOFF: Media and peacebuilding - Workshop Report. Berne, 25th June 2002.**

Bern: Swisspeace, 2002, 39 p.

subjects: conflicts and media; peace keeping / building; media assistance - seminar / conference report

http://www.swisspeace.ch/typo3/fileadmin/user_upload/pdf/KOFF/Reports/medienworkshopreport.pdf

=> 253. Thompson, Mark; Price, Monroe Edwin / (eds.): **Forging peace: intervention, human rights and the management of media space.** Edinburgh: Indiana University Press, 2002, 408 p., ind. p. 397-408 (International Communications)

subjects: conflicts and media; media assistance: (post-) conflict areas; fragile / post-conflict states; communication strategies of international organizations; media regulation in conflict areas; media assistance; information / media warfare; non-governmental organizations (NGO); communication networks; United Nations (UN) - Cambodia; Bosnia-Herzegovina; Rwanda; Kosovo; East Timor / Timor Leste

=> 254. Hieber, Loretta: **Lifeline media: Reaching populations in crisis. A guide to developing media projects in conflict situations.** Versoix (Switzerland): Media Action International, 2001, 226 p., bibl. 205-207

subjects: media assistance: (post-) conflict areas; conflicts and media; project planning; radio; television; video; information technology / informatics; conflict-sensitive / peace journalism; participatory evaluation; monitoring; humanitarian aid; target groups - training materials
<http://www.reliefweb.int/rw/lib.nsf/db900SID/LGEL-5EBFQ3?OpenDocument>

255. **Working with the media in conflicts and other emergencies.** London: Department for International Development (DFID), 2000, 70 p., ind., dir. p. 58-62, bibl. p. 64-65

subjects: conflicts and media; media coverage of conflicts; reporting of disasters / humanitarian crises; media assistance - training materials
<https://www.dfid.gov.uk/Documents/publications/chad-media.pdf>

256. Price, Monroe E.: **Restructuring the media in post-conflict societies: four perspectives. The experience of intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations. A background paper for the UNESCO World Press Day conference in Geneva.** Oxford: Cardozo Online Journal of Conflicts Resolution, 2000, 56 p.

subjects: conflicts and media; media regulation; media assistance: (post-) conflict areas; non-governmental organizations (NGO); media landscape / media system - Bosnia-Herzegovina; Cambodia; Kosovo; Rwanda - case studies
<http://ics.leeds.ac.uk/papers/pmt/exhibits/1004/price2.pdf>

257. Lehmann, Ingrid A.: **Peacekeeping and public information: caught in the crossfire.** London: Frank Cass, 1999, 175 p., bibl. p. 156-166, ind. p. 167-175, abbr. (Cass Series on Peacekeeping; 5)

subjects: peace keeping / building; communication strategies of international organizations; media assistance: (post-) conflict areas; United Nations (UN) - Namibia; Cambodia; Rwanda; Haiti; Croatia - case studies

Film Assistance

258. Avocaats, Germann: **Implementing the UNESCO convention of 2005 in the European Union.** Brussels: European Parliament, Directorate-General for Internal Policies, 2010, 103 p., bibl. p. 91-103

This study provides a summary of the state of implementation of the UNESCO Convention on the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions of 2005. Focusing on fields in which the EU is expected to provide leadership or coordination, it is intended to provide ideas and long-term guidance on implementing the Convention. For that purpose, it analyses the obligations set out by this treaty. It assesses various practices in implementing the UNESCO Convention from a legal and practical viewpoint, and identifies challenges and measures to help achieve the objectives of this instrument. (source: abstract)

subjects: cultural diversity; UNESCO Convention on the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions (2005); media assistance: cinema & film; state support for film industry - Europe; developing countries - activity / annual report
http://www.diversitystudy.eu/ms/est32024_eng_study_short_final_08_10.pdf

259. **Investing in cultural diversity and intercultural dialogue.** Paris: UNESCO, 2009, xiii + 402 p., many ill., many tab., gloss. p. 372-381, abbr. p. 382-385, ind. p. 387-402

There is a need to encourage cultural sensitivity in the production and consumption of communication and information contents, thereby facilitating access, empowerment and participation. To this end, action should be taken to: a. Support the production and distribution of innovative and diversified audiovisual materials, taking account of local needs, contents and actors, and having recourse as appropriate to public-private partnerships. b. Assess the impact of ICT-driven changes on cultural diversity, with a view to highlighting good practices of multilingual access to written and audiovisual productions. c. Promote media and information literacy for all age groups in order to increase the ability of media users to critically evaluate communication and cultural contents. (source: recommendations chapter 5, p. 151)

subjects: cultural diversity; intercultural dialogue; linguistic diversity; education; media diversity / media pluralism - case studies; statistical data; position paper /

recommendations
<http://unesdoc.unesco.org/images/0018/001852/185202E.pdf>

260. Gad, Daniel: **Entwicklung: eine Übersichtsstudie zu Schnittfeldern deutscher Akteure der auswärtigen Kultur- und Bildungspolitik und der Entwicklungszusammenarbeit.** Stuttgart: Institut für Auslandsbeziehungen (IfA), 2008, 156 p., ill., tab., bibl. and web dir. p. 153-154

subjects: cultural cooperation (development assistance) - Germany
<http://www.ifa.de/fileadmin/content/informationsforum/dossiers/ke/synergiestudie2008.pdf>

261. **Estrategia de cultura y desarrollo de la cooperación española.** Madrid: Ministerio de Asuntos Exteriores y de Cooperación, 2007, 69 p., p. 65-69

subjects: culture and development; cultural cooperation (development assistance) - Spain - position paper / recommendations
http://www.aecid.es/export/sites/default/web/galerias/cooperacion/Cultural/descargas/Estrategia_CxD.pdf

262. Bustamante, Enrique / (ed.): **La cooperación cultural-comunicación en Iberoamérica.** Madrid: Agencia Española de Cooperación Internacional para el Desarrollo (AECID), 2007, 343 p., tab., bibl. p. 333-343 (Cultura y desarrollo; 6)

subjects: culture & media; media literacy / media education; cinema; television; cultural cooperation (development assistance) - Latin America - seminar / conference report
http://www.aecid.es/export/sites/default/web/galerias/cooperacion/Cultural/descargas/Cooperacion_Cultural.pdf

=> 263. Caballero, Rufo / (coord.): **Producción, coproducción e intercambio de cine entre España, América Latina y el Caribe.** Madrid: Fundación Carolina; La Habana: Fundación del Nuevo Cine Latinoamericano, 2006, 63 p., tab., bibl. p. 48-50 (Avances de Investigación; 5)

subjects: transnational film co-productions; film market; media assistance: cinema & film - Latin America; Spain
<http://www.fundacioncarolina.es/es-ES/publicaciones/avancesinvestigacion/Documents/produccioncoproduccionintercam bio.pdf>

264. Lefebvre-Naré, Frédéric; Barlet, Olivier; Pothin, Lucie; Yameogo, Paulin: **Soutenir le cinéma des pays du Sud: évaluation rétrospective de la coopération française dans la zone de solidarité prioritaire (1991-2001).** Paris: Ministère des Affaires Étrangères, Direction Générale de la Coopération Internationale et du Développement, 2003, 165 p., ill., tab., abbr. p. 11-12

subjects: media assistance: cinema & film; state support for film industry; Agence Intergouvernementale de la Francophonie (Paris) - Africa; Burkina Faso; Cameroon; Nigeria - evaluation report
http://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/fr/IMG/pdf/Soutenir_le_cinema_des_pays_du_Sud.pdf

265. **Sous l'arbre à palabres II: guide pratique à l'usage des cinéastes africains et du sud.** 2nd ed. Cottenchy (France): Caravane Éditeurs, 2001, 346 p., ind. p. 343-346

subjects: media assistance: cinema & film; state support for film industry; film industry; film distribution - international scope - directory

266. Barlet, Olivier: **African cinemas: decolonizing the gaze.** London: Zed Books, 2000, xii + 315 p., ill.

French ed.: Les cinémas d'Afrique noire: le regard en question. Paris: L'Harmattan, 1996

German ed.: Afrikanische Kinowelten: die Dekolonisierung des Blicks. Bad Honnef: Horlemann, 2001

subjects: cinema - Sub-Saharan Africa

Journalism Training Assistance

267. Nelson, Anne: **U.S. universities and media development.**

Washington DC: Center for International Media Assistance (CIMA), 2010, 27 p.

subjects: media assistance; journalism training; curriculum; media research; ICTs and development; universities - USA

http://cima.ned.org/sites/default/files/CIMA-US_Universities_and_Media_Development_Report.pdf

268. **Demokratieförderung durch Journalistenausbildung in Südosteuropa.** Bonn: Hochschulrektorenkonferenz, 2009, 216 p., ill., bibl. (Beiträge zur Hochschulpolitik; 6/2009)

subjects: journalism training / education; working conditions for journalists; media assistance: journalism training - Southeast Europe; Bulgaria; Moldova; Albania; Serbia; Germany - seminar / conference report

http://www.hrk.de/de/download/dateien/Beitr6-2009_Demokratie.pdf

269. **Journalism training in Sudan: a move towards enhanced cooperation.** International Media Support (IMS), 2009, 23 p.

One of the major obstacles to the development of a professional media is the lack of qualified education and training and media training remains a neglected area in Sudan. Education and training in journalism and related areas provided by universities are not responding sufficiently to the needs of building journalistic skills. Meanwhile, a number of media training initiatives carried out by Sudanese and international media training institutions have largely been conducted ad hoc but do not address the needs with a long-term and integrated vision, and without overall coordination and strategy framework. In order to address this need, International Media Support developed a project with the objective to map out lessons learned and the challenges and priorities for media training in Sudan (source: introduction, p. 4)

subjects: journalism training / education; media assistance: journalism training - Sudan - position paper / recommendations

<http://www.i-m-s.dk/files/publications/1502%20Sudan%20training.final.web.pdf>

270. Colmery, Ben; Diaz, Adriana; Gann, Emily; Heacock, Rebekah; Hülland, Jonathan; Kircher-Allen, Eamon: **There will be ink: a study of journalism training and the extractive industries in Nigeria, Ghana and Uganda.** New York: Columbia University, School of International and Public Affairs, International Media and Communications Program, 2009, 114 p., dir. p. 88-98

subjects: journalism training / education; media assistance: journalism training; working conditions for journalists; media coverage of economic issues; extractive industries - Nigeria; Ghana; Uganda - position paper / recommendations

<http://www2.gsb.columbia.edu/ipd/files/ThereWillBeInk.pdf>

=> 271. Fengler, Susanne; Voglreiter, Sandra; Pies, Judith; Stube, Marlene: **Qualitätssicherung in der Weiterbildung internationaler Journalisten: Studie zum konzeptionellen und strategischen Vorgehen für PM+E-Maßnahmen des Internationalen Instituts für Journalismus (IJ) von InWent.** Bonn: Internationale Weiterbildung und Entwicklung (InWent); Berlin: Internationales Institut für Journalismus (IJ), 2009, 43 p., ill., tab., bibl. p. 34-37

subjects: journalism training / education; media assistance: monitoring & evaluation; evaluation methods; monitoring - training materials

http://www.inwent.org/imperia/md/content/a-internet2008/ijj/ijj-qualit_tssicherung_online_final.pdf

=> 272. Prieto Castillo, Daniel: **Radio Nederland Training Centre en América Latina: memoria pedagógica de tres décadas 1978-2008.** Hilversum (NL): Radio Nederland Training Centre (RNTC), 2008, 175 p., bibl.

subjects: Radio Nederland Training Centre (RNTC); journalism training / education; radio journalism; educational radio - Latin America - case studies

273. Whitehead, Sonia; Saville, Esther: **Using content analysis to measure the influence of media development interventions: Elections training for journalists in Yemen.**

London: BBC World Service Trust, 2008, 8 p.

This report examines the use of content analysis to measure the influence of training for journalists on media organisations' output.

subjects: media assistance: journalism training; content analysis; media assistance: monitoring & evaluation - Yemen

http://downloads.bbc.co.uk/worldservice/trust/pdf/bbcwst_research_series_yemen.pdf

274. Hume, Ellen: **University journalism education: a global challenge.** Washington DC: National Endowment for Democracy, Center for International Media Assistance (CIMA), 2007, 35 p., bibl. p. 33-35

subjects: journalism training / education; journalism / communication training centers; curriculum; universities; media assistance - developing countries - position paper / recommendations

http://www.ned.org/cima/CIMA-University_Journalism_Education-Report.pdf

=> 275. Kaplan, David E.: **Global investigative journalism: strategies for support.** Washington DC: National Endowment for Democracy, Center for International Media Assistance (CIMA), 2007, 44 p., tab., dir.

subjects: investigative journalism; media assistance; journalism training / education - international scope - position paper / recommendations

http://www.ned.org/cima/CIMA-Investigative_Journalism_Report.pdf

276. Olson, Ann / (ed.): **Media assistance: challenges and opportunities for the professional development of journalists. Working group report.** Washington DC: National Endowment for Democracy, Center for International Media Assistance (CIMA), 2007, 19 p.

subjects: journalism training / education; media assistance - developing countries; USA - position paper / recommendations; seminar / conference report

http://www.ned.org/cima/CIMA-Professional_Development-Working_Group_Report.pdf

277. Presnall, Aaron / (ed.): **An imperative to innovate: sustainable journalism training in Central and Eastern Europe. Final report to the Knight Foundation.** Washington DC: Jefferson Institute, 2007, 52 p., ill.

subjects: media assistance: journalism training; journalism / communication training centers - Eastern Europe; USA - evaluation report

http://www.knightfoundation.org/global/pdf/imperative_to_innovate_070615.pdf

278. Jallof, Birgitte; Lwange-Ntale, Charles: **Swedish support to a regional environmental journalism and communication programme in Eastern Africa for the period 2002-2006.**

Stockholm: Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (Sida), 2006, 96 p., abbr. (Sida Evaluation; 06/19)

subjects: reporting on environmental issues; journalism training / education; environmental communication; media assistance projects - Kenya; Tanzania; Rwanda; Burundi - evaluation report

http://www.sida.se/shared/jsp/download.jsp?f=Utv06-19_SIDA30661en.pdf&a=25661

279. Jallof, Birgitte: **Journalism as a tool for the formation of a free, informed and participatory democratic development: Swedish support to a Palestinian journalist training project on the West Bank and Gaza for the period 1996-2005.**

Stockholm: Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (Sida), 2006, 49 p.

subjects: journalism training / education; journalism / communication training centers; media assistance: (post-) conflict areas - Palestine - evaluation report

<http://www.sida.se/shared/jsp/download.jsp?f=Utv06-39SIDA31495en.pdf&a=26495>

280. Miller, James: **Retelling the news in Central Europe: Western journalism as democratic discourse.** In: J. H. Brinks; Stella Rock; Edward Timms: Nationalist myths and modern media: contested identities in the age of globalization. London: Tauris, 2006, p. 39-54

subjects: journalism; Western approach; media and democracy / democratization; media assistance: journalism training - Eastern Europe; USA

281. Robie, David: **Foreign aid in Pacific media education: Panacea or Pandora's box?**. Auckland, Aotearoa (New Zealand): AUT University, 2006, 31 p., bibl. p. 28-31

Also published as: Changing paradigms in media education aid in the Pacific. Singapore: Asian Mass Communication Research and Information Centre (AMIC), 2008
subjects: media assistance: journalism training - Oceania / Pacific Islands
http://www.pmc.aut.ac.nz/docs/papers/robie_mediaaidjea.pdf

282. Robison, Gordon R.: **Tasting western journalism: media training in the Middle East**. Los Angeles (USA): University of Southern California, Center on Public Diplomacy, 2005, 10 p.

subjects: media assistance: journalism training - Commonwealth of Independent States
http://www.icfj.org/files/Tasting_Western_Journalism_May05.pdf

283. Böklin, Gustav: **Regional training programme in environment journalism and communication in the Eastern African region**. Stockholm: Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (Sida), 2004, 60 p. (Sida Evaluation; 05:04)

subjects: media assistance: journalism training; reporting on environmental issues; media assistance projects - East Africa - evaluation report
http://www.sida.se/sida/jsp/sida.jsp?d=118&a=3442&language=en_US&searchWords=b%F6klin

284. Rockwell, Rick; Kumar, Krishna: **Journalism training and institution building in Central American countries**.

Washington DC: U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID), Bureau for Policy and Program Coordination, 2003, x + 24 p., bibl. p. 23-24 (PPC Evaluation Working Paper; 5)

subjects: journalism / communication training centers; media assistance: journalism training - Central America - evaluation report
http://pdf.usaid.gov/pdf_docs/PNACR755.pdf

285. Nohrstedt, Stig Arne; Bastian, Sunil; Hög, Jöran: **Journalism training and research in Sri Lanka: a report on how Sida can support improvement of media quality**. Stockholm: Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (Sida), 2002, 36 p.

subjects: journalism training / education; media research; media assistance - Sri Lanka
<http://www.sida.se/shared/jsp/download.jsp?f=JournalismTrainingSri.pdf&a=3043>

286. **USAID/Russia Independent Television Program: In-house survey of the program participants**. Moscow: U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID), 1999, 15 p., abbr., web dir.

subjects: media assistance: journalism training; television genres / programmes - Russia - evaluation report
http://pdf.usaid.gov/pdf_docs/PDABS549.pdf

287. Hamilton, John Maxwell: **Lessons for the media from foreign aid: journalists in newly democratic countries must chart their own course**. In: Media Studies Journal, 1999

Recent foreign aid programmes run by journalists have assumed elements of government-run foreign aid programmes. Indeed, the US government funds many of these free-press ventures. Journalists involved in training their counterparts in Central and Eastern Europe must be aware that development is a constant process for everyone and that they cannot offer definitive solutions. Indeed, journalists in newly democratic countries have a better chance of success if they are able to determine their own progression. It is also important to show governments how to interact constructively with the media. (source: abstract)

subjects: media assistance: journalism training; media assistance: ownership - Eastern Europe; USA

288. Meri, Tiina; Wallberg, Börje: **The training of journalists in Central and Eastern Europe**. Stockholm: Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (Sida), 1998, 25 p. (Sida

Evaluation)

subjects: media assistance: journalism training - Lithuania; Latvia; Russia; Ukraine - evaluation report
<http://www.sida.se/shared/jsp/download.jsp?f=utv98-36.pdf&a=2315>

289. Erastus, Anna; Franz, Jutta: **Media training in Namibia**. Windhoek: Namibian Economic Policy Research Unit; Media Institute of Southern Africa (MISA), 1995, ix + 152 p. (NEPRU Research Report; 12)

subjects: media assistance: journalism training; development institutions; non-governmental organizations (NGO); educational policy; government; print media; broadcasting; alternative press; community radio; video production; printing industry; universities - Namibia

290. Jannusch, Andrea Sofie: **Journalistentraining als Entwicklungshilfe: 25 Jahre Kommunikatorschulung im Deutsche Welle Ausbildungszentrum**. Köln: Deutsche Welle Ausbildungszentrum (DWAZ), 1990, 288 p., ill., tab., bibl. p. 251-275 (DWAZ Publications; 3)

subjects: journalism training / education; media assistance; developing countries; mass media; financial support; radio; vocational training; development communication; development journalism; politics; teaching methods; educational institutions - Germany - case studies; opinion poll

Legislation & Regulation Assistance, Assistance to Threatened Journalists

291. Sullivan, Drew: **Libel tourism: silencing the press through transnational legal threats**. Washington DC: Center for International Media Assistance (CIMA), 2010, 41 p., bibl. and web dir. p. 38-41

subjects: defamation legislation
http://cima.ned.org/wp-content/uploads/2010/01/CIMA-Libel_Tourism-Report.pdf

292. Becker, Lee B.; Vlad, Tudor: **Funding for freedom of expression organizations: report of a survey of IFEX members**. Athens (Georgia, USA): James Cox Center for International Mass Communication Training and Research, University of Georgia, 2009, 15 p. + annexes

The vast majority of IFEX members say it is more difficult now than a year ago to find project funding. Half say it is more difficult now than five years ago to find project funding. The dominant source for project funding is foundations outside the country of the member. A majority of IFEX members also say it is more difficult now versus a year ago to raise core funding. Half say it is more difficult now versus five years ago. The dominant source for core funding is foundations outside the country of the member. Members say that half of their budgets comes from projects, and about a quarter comes from core funding. They say this is pretty much unchanged from five years ago. Open Society Institute dominates the list of funders for IFEX members - five years ago and now - with the National Endowment for Democracy figuring prominently as well. Almost all IFEX members say they face challenges in finding funding. About half say funders are requiring them to do things that they did not require five years ago. Members say that funding sources that had supported their work in the past were no longer supporting them. Five IFEX members have neither a full-time nor a part-time person for budget and finance. Twenty-two do not have anyone handling fund-raising full-time. (source: executive summary)

subjects: freedom of the press; international media associations / organizations; media assistance: implementing organizations; financial sustainability - qualitative interviews / surveys
http://www.ifex.org/international/2009/07/08/cox_center_funding.pdf

293. Burgess, John: **Throwing the switch: challenges in the conversion to digital broadcasting**. Washington DC: Center for International Media Assistance (CIMA), 2009, 34 p., gloss. p. 29-30

subjects: digital television; television legislation / regulation; media diversity / media pluralism; media assistance - position paper / recommendations

294. Karlekar, Karin Deutsch: **Print and broadcast media freedom: disparities and opening.** Washington DC: Center for International Media Assistance (CIMA), 2009, 27 p.

Using historical data from Freedom House's Freedom of the Press index this report assesses regional trends regarding differing levels of print and broadcast media freedom. While an initial set of data covering 1980-88 shows a clear pattern of print media ranked as freer than broadcast media in every country studied, a later data set covering 1994-2001 shows that while print media outlets faced fewer direct government controls, they were targeted more often by governments in terms of legal harassment and physical attacks on journalists and their facilities.... While the openings in the broadcast sector present new opportunities, several factors should be kept in mind in order to use these opportunities wisely and to their full potential. As seen in the historical data concerning print media, the existence and growth of private outlets in a media environment that is still circumscribed by government or political restrictions can lead to legal or extra-legal crackdowns against independent media and journalists. Therefore, the promotion of a more open and diverse broadcast sector through the reform of licensing and regulatory frameworks needs to be accompanied by broader legal reforms. Self-regulatory mechanisms and targeted training to improve professionalism in this sector also need to be promoted. (source: summary p. 4-5) subjects: freedom of the press; media / communication control; media regulation; radio; television - position paper / recommendations http://cima.ned.org/wp-content/uploads/2009/09/cima-print_and_broadcast_freedom-report.pdf

295. Podesta, Don: **Soft censorship: how governments around the globe use money to manipulate the media.** Washington DC: Center for International Media Assistance (CIMA), National Endowment for Democracy (NED), 2009, 29 p., ill., bibl. and web dir. p. 25-28

subjects: indirect censorship; state advertising; state support for independent / non-state media - global scope http://cima.ned.org/sites/default/files/CIMA-Soft_Censorship-Report.pdf

296. Ristow, Bill: **Under attack: practicing journalism in a dangerous world.** Washington DC: Center for International Media Assistance (CIMA), 2009, 46 p.

This report examines the key issues surrounding threats to the physical safety of journalists, particularly in countries with hostile media environments. While acknowledging the serious impact of repressive measures such as imprisonment, the focus of the report is sharply on incidents of violence. ... If the problem of violence against journalists has so far proven intractable, enough strong research, analysis and advocacy has been done over the past two decades to provide a clear understanding of the challenges—and some potential answers. Drawing on the experience of press freedom experts, and especially on the insights of some of those on the front lines of violence, these are recommendations for action that could improve the hopes of true solutions: get the facts, and get them as straight as possible; more targeted coordination of efforts by international organizations; create a pilot project of independent investigation; toughening the policy approach; broaden the approach to training, and fund it better. (source: executive summary, p. 5-7)

subjects: violence against journalists; protection of journalists; media assistance - position paper / recommendations http://cima.ned.org/wp-content/uploads/2009/12/CIMA-Safety_of_Journalists-Report1.pdf

297. Ristow, Bill: **Sword and shield: self-regulation and international media: a report.** Washington DC: Center for International Media Assistance (CIMA), 2009, 33 p., bibl. and web dir. p. 28-32

subjects: media self-regulation; press council; ombudsman - Bosnia-Herzegovina; Peru; Brazil; South Africa - position paper / recommendations http://cima.ned.org/sites/default/files/CIMA-Media_Self-Regulation-Report.pdf

=> 298. Buckley, Steve; Duer, Kreszentia; Mendel, Toby; Ó

Siochrú, Seán: **Broadcasting, voice, and accountability: a public interest approach to policy, law, and regulation.** Washington DC: World Bank, 2008, 402 p., bibl. + web dir. p. 267-379, ind. p. 381-399

This "guide is intended as a tool for media reform particularly in developing and transitional democracies. At the same time, it should be useful anywhere people aspire to a deeper democracy. Building democracy is a process, often long-term, and promoting free, pluralistic, and independent media should be a central part of it." (introduction p. 2-3). This book provides guidelines, tools, and real world examples to help assess and reform the enabling environment for media development that serves public interest goals. It builds on a growing awareness of the role of media and voice in the promotion of transparent and accountable governance, in the empowerment of people to better exercise their rights and hold leaders to account; and in support of equitable development including improved livelihoods, health, and access to education. The book provides development practitioners with an overview of the key policy and regulatory issues involved in supporting freedom of information and expression and enabling independent public service media. Country examples illustrate how these norms have been institutionalized in various contexts. Specific chapters cover public service, community nonprofit and commercial broadcasting regulation. The study is complemented by a 122-page bibliographical annex. (source: CAMECO Update 5-2008 / Ch. Dietz)

subjects: media and governance; public interest; freedom of the press; defamation legislation; freedom of information (public access to information); media regulation; public service broadcasting; community media; commercial broadcasting; media assistance - international scope; developing countries - bibliography; position paper / recommendations http://comunica.org/pubs/broadcasting_voice_and_accountability.pdf

299. **Media law assistance: establishing an enabling environment for free and independent media to flourish.** Washington DC: National Endowment for Democracy, Center for International Media Assistance (CIMA), 2007, 23 p.

subjects: media legislation; media assistance - developing countries - position paper / recommendations; seminar / conference report http://www.ned.org/cima/CIMA-Legal_Enabling_Environment-Working_Group_Report.pdf

=> 300. Price, Monroe E.; Griffin, Douglas; Al-Marashi, Ibrahim: **Toward an understanding of media systems in Iraq: a foreword and two reports.** Philadelphia: Center for Global Communication Studies, 2007, 101 p. (CGCS Occasional Paper Series; 1)

subjects: media regulation; media policy; conflicts and media; media ownership; media landscape / media system - Iraq - position paper / recommendations http://www.global.asc.upenn.edu/docs/CGCS_OcPa_1.pdf

=> 301. Duplat, Domitille; Frère, Marie-Soleil: **Aides publiques aux médias d'Afrique centrale: pourquoi, comment?.** Paris: Panos Paris; Cordaid, 2004, 158 p.

subjects: financial sustainability of media; state support for independent / non-state media; media regulation; politics and media; media diversity / media pluralism - Cameroon; Benin; Central Africa; Chad; Europe; France http://www.panosparis.org/fr/doc/Aides_publicques_textes.pdf

302. Bussiek, Hendrik: **Long walks to media freedom: case studies and lessons learnt from countries in transition from authoritarian rule to democracy.** Bonn: Friedrich Ebert Stiftung (FES), 2003, 44 p.

subjects: media and democracy / democratization; media legislation; media regulation in conflict areas; media assistance: (post-) conflict areas - South Africa; Namibia; Zambia; Bosnia-Herzegovina; Kosovo; Montenegro - case studies <http://library.fes.de/fulltext/iez/01676toc.htm>

303. Price, Monroe E.; Krug, Peter: **The enabling environment for free and independent media: a contribution to transparent and accountable governance.** [Washington DC?]: U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID), Office of Democracy and

Governance, Bureau for Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance, 2002, 50 p.

subjects: media regulation; rule of law; media legislation; freedom of information (public access to information); journalists; legal protection; media and governance; media ownership

http://www.global.asc.upenn.edu/docs/ENABLING_ENV.pdf

Media Literacy Assistance

304. Martinsson, Johanna: **The role of media literacy in the governance reform agenda.** Washington DC: World Bank, Communication for Governance and Accountability Program (CommGAP), 2009, 12 p.

subjects: media literacy / media education; media and governance; media assistance - position paper / recommendations

<http://siteresources.worldbank.org/EXTGOVACC/Resources/CommGAPMediaLit.pdf>

305. Mihailidis, Paul: **Media literacy: empowering youth worldwide.** Washington DC: Center for International Media Assistance (CIMA), 2009, 30 p.

Government agencies, NGOs, foundations, and private developers looking to support civic and democratic endeavors in the developing world should be made aware of media literacy as a key educational component for developing stable democratic discourse. This report explores support and development of media literacy education and curriculum initiatives for youth in the developing world. (source: executive summary, p. 4)

subjects: media literacy / media education; media education: youth; media assistance - position paper / recommendations

http://cima.ned.org/wp-content/uploads/2009/10/CIMA-Media_Literacy_Youth-Report.pdf

306. Moeller, Susan D.: **Media literacy: understanding the news.** Washington DC: Center for International Media Assistance (CIMA), 2009, 28 p.

Media literacy training is a tool the development sector can use to educate citizens and other stakeholders to better understand the role of information in a democracy and pressure governments to be accountable and to root out corruption. A media literate citizenry is essential to building and sustaining democracy (source: executive summary)

subjects: media literacy / media education; media assistance - position paper / recommendations

http://cima.ned.org/wp-content/uploads/2009/10/CIMA-Media_Literacy_Understanding_The_News-Report.pdf

Media Management & Sustainability Assistance

307. **Toward economic sustainability of the media in developing countries.** Washington DC: National Endowment for Democracy, Center for International Media Assistance (CIMA), 2007, 27 p.

subjects: financial sustainability of media; media assistance - developing countries - position paper / recommendations; seminar / conference report

http://www.ned.org/cima/CIMA-Economic_Sustainability-Working_Group_Report.pdf

=> 308. Forum Medien und Entwicklung: **Money matters: how independent media manage to survive. 15-16 September 2006.** Ed. A. Sofie Jannusch. [Aachen]: Catholic Media Council (CAMECO), 2007, 77 p., ill., tab.

subjects: financial sustainability of media; financial management of media; state support for independent / non-state media; public service broadcasting; radio advertising; television; online journalism; community radio; media assistance - Africa; South Africa; Afghanistan; Serbia; Malaysia; Indonesia; Peru - case studies; position paper / recommendations; seminar / conference report

http://www.cameco.org/files/money_matters_documentation_colour_1.pdf

=> 309. LaMay, Craig L.: **Exporting press freedom: economic and editorial dilemmas in international media assistance.** New Brunswick: Transaction Publishers, 2007, 310 p., ind. p.

291-310

subjects: media assistance; media and democracy / democratization; financial sustainability of media; Media Development Loan Fund (MDLF) - USA; international scope - case studies

310. Thimoreau, Cécile: **Appuyer la professionnalisation de la presse au Tchad, un enjeu de démocratisation: l'économie, le talon d'Achille des entreprises de presse.** Paris: GRET, 2007, 56 p., ill., tab., abbr. p. 39 (Coopérer aujourd'hui; 52)

subjects: press landscape; media and democracy / democratization; journalistic quality; media self-regulation; financial sustainability of media; journalism training / education; media assistance projects - Chad - position paper / recommendations

<http://www.gret.org/ressource/pdf/07914.pdf>

Minorities & Disadvantaged Groups Media Assistance

311. Struthers, Marie: **Approach - models - impact: strategic support of Roma media initiatives.** In: Christoph Dietz; Petra Stammen (eds.): *Media on the move: migrants and minorities and the media.* 4th Symposium Forum Medien und Entwicklung (FoME). Aachen: Catholic Media Council (CAMECO), 2009, p. 57-64

subjects: Roma; ethnic / minority media; minority journalists; media assistance projects: minorities - Southeast Europe

<http://www.cameco.org/files/mediaonthemove-struthers.pdf>

312. **Proyecto Intercomunicación América Latina - Europa: informe final de evaluación.** [Caracas?]: IRFA-Venezuela, Equipo de Investigación Nacional; [Quito]: [Asociación Latinoamericana de Educación Radiofónica (ALER)], 2007, 117 p.

subjects: international migrations; ethnic / minority radio programmes; telecentre / internet café; websites; media assistance projects - Latin America; Europe; Ecuador; Spain - evaluation report

<http://www.aler.org/especiales/informes/iale21022007.pdf>

=> 313. Deane, James; McCall, Elizabeth; Wilde, Alexandra: **Communication for empowerment: developing media strategies in support of vulnerable groups. Practical guidance note.** Oslo: United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), 2006, 46 p., bibl. p. 43-46

subjects: media and development; empowerment; media assistance; United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) - training materials

<http://www.undp.org/oslocentre/docs06/Communicationforempowermentfinal.pdf>

314. Delgado Moreno, María Eugenia: **Aproximación a experiencias de comunicación en pueblos indígenas latinoamericanos.** Madrid: Universidad Complutense de Madrid, Instituto Universitario de Desarrollo y Cooperación (IUDC-UCM), 2005, 87 p., bibl. p. 85-87 (Documento de Trabajo; 8)

subjects: indigenous / folk media; indigenous language media productions; media coverage of minorities; media assistance projects: minorities - Latin America; Colombia; Bolivia; Guatemala

http://www.ucm.es/info/IUDC/img/articulos/publicaciones/Delgado_ComunicacionIndigena.pdf

Professional Associations & Media-Support Centres Assistance

315. **Final report of the peer-to-peer development and support of science journalism in the developing world: the SjCOOP project.** Gatineau (Canada): World Federation of Science Journalists (WFSJ), 2009, 104 p., many ill.

SjCOOP1 objectives were to (1) develop a network of professional science journalists in Africa, North Africa and in the Middle East; (2) put in place

national and regional associations of science journalists; and (3) strengthen the World Federation of Science Journalists as a supportive partner of science journalists in the developing world. In 2009, at the end of SjCOOP, networks of science journalists are now in place in Africa and in the Arab World. Each network is made of one regional association complemented by national associations. The African network includes nine national associations (6 created by SjCOOP) with a total membership of 408 journalists. The Arab network is mainly represented by a pan-Arab association with two national associations (created through SjCOOP) representing some 215 journalists. ... Twelve associations from the developing world are now official members of the World Federation of Science Journalists and eight are twinned with associations in Asia, Europe and North America. This new global network in science journalism creates an incentive for better reporting and increased recognition of science journalists in the developing world. (source: executive summary p. 6)

subjects: science journalism; associations of journalists; media assistance: journalism training; media assistance projects - Sub-Saharan Africa; Middle East - evaluation report

316. Olson, Ann C.: **The role of media-support organizations and public literacy in strengthening independent media worldwide.** Washington DC: National Endowment for Democracy, Center for International Media Assistance (CIMA), 2008, 34 p.

subjects: media associations / organizations; media literacy / media education; media assistance - position paper / recommendations
http://www.ned.org/cima/CIMA-Media_Support_Organizations_and_Media_Literacy-Report.pdf

=> 317. Lange, Yasha; Hughes, Thomas: **Building sustainability for media centres: a handbook on best practices.** [Copenhagen]: International Media Support (ims), 2007, 52 p., ill.

subjects: journalism / communication training centers; media / communication research centres; NGO management; financial sustainability; media assistance - Africa; Asia; Europe - case studies; position paper / recommendations
http://www.i-m-s.dk/files/publications/Best%20Practices_webfinal%201194-2007.pdf

318. Elmqvist, Madeleine; Bastian, Sunil: **Promoting media professionalism, independence and accountability in Sri Lanka.** Stockholm: Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (Sida), 2006, 45 p., abbr. (Sida Evaluation; 06/50)

subjects: media self-regulation; journalism training / education; journalism / communication training centers; media assistance projects - Sri Lanka - evaluation report
<http://www.sida.se/sida/jsp/sida.jsp?d=1188a=26817>

319. Skjeseth, Alf; Hayat, Masood; Raphael, Cyril: **Journalists as power brokers: review of the South Asian Free Media Association (SAFMA) and the Free Media Foundation (FMF).** [Islamabad]: Royal Norwegian Embassy, 2006, 25 p.

subjects: media associations / organizations; media assistance: (post-) conflict areas; freedom of the press - Pakistan; India - evaluation report
http://www.niaslinc.dk/gateway_to_asia/nordic_webpublications/x506033243.pdf

320. **Media in South Eastern Europe: legislation, professionalism and associations.** Amsterdam: Stability Pact for South Eastern Europe, Media Task Force, 2003, 56 p.

subjects: media landscape / media system; journalism; media legislation; media associations / organizations; media assistance - Albania; Bosnia-Herzegovina; Bulgaria; Croatia; Macedonia; Moldova; Montenegro; Romania; Serbia - country surveys
http://archiv2.medienhilfe.ch/News/2003/SEE/SP-MTF_MediaSEE-Nov03.pdf

=> 321. Perrin, Anne / (coord.): **African press centres and donors' support.** [no place]: Partners for Media in Africa (ParMa); Gret, 2001, 74 p.

French ed.: Les maisons de la presse africaines: quel appui des bailleurs de fonds?. Paris: GRET; Partenaires des médias africains (ParMA), 2001

subjects: journalism / communication training centers; media / communication research centres; financial sustainability; media assistance - Burundi; Africa; Mali; Togo
http://www.gret.org/parma/uk2/ressource/etude/etude_pdf/etude_mp.PDF

Public Service Media Assistance

322. Milligan, Simon; Mytton, Graham: **From mouthpiece to public service: donor support to radio broadcasters in new democracies.** In: *Development in Practice*, vol. 19, nr. 4-5, 2009, p. 491-503, bibl. p. 502-503

The radio can help to stimulate better governance. However, state-run broadcasting organisations in the South are usually ill-prepared for their public-service role in new democracies. They are often poorly funded compared to their new, commercial rivals and often still bound by the same 'rules of the game' that governed them prior to the democratic era. Broadcasters typically remain accountable to government and not to their listeners, and promote the interests and agendas of the political elite. This paper focuses on the experiences of DFID support to a radio programme in northern Nigeria that sought to improve communication and debate between the government and the electorate. It argues that there are legitimate circumstances for development partners to engage with state-controlled media outlets, not least in rural areas where commercial broadcasters lack the financial incentive to establish stations and provide programming that has relevance to the poor. The authors critically examine the lessons learned from DFID's support and identify measures that could assist similar initiatives in the future. (source: abstract)

subjects: public radio; phone-in radio programme; media and governance; media assistance: public service broadcasting - Nigeria - case studies

323. Stiles, Mark J.; Weeks, Cindy: **Towards an improved strategy of support to public service broadcasting: evaluation of UNESCO's support to public service broadcasting 2005-2006. Final report.** Paris: UNESCO; Stiles Association, 2006, 50 p., bibl. p. 39-43

subjects: media assistance; UNESCO; public service broadcasting - international scope; Afghanistan - evaluation report
<http://unesdoc.unesco.org/images/0014/001473/147332e.pdf>

324. Lipuscek, Uros: **ERNO television news project for the Western Balkan region: assessment report for UNESCO-final.** Ljubljana: [UNESCO], 2004, [24 p.]

subjects: television news; television programme & format trade; public television; media assistance projects - Southeast Europe - evaluation report
<http://portal.unesco.org/ci/fr/files/19932/11858925841erno.pdf/erno.pdf>

325. Wilde, Alexandra; McCall, Elizabeth: **Supporting public service broadcasting: learning from Bosnia and Herzegovina's experience.** [no place]: United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), 2004, 30 p., abbr., web dir. p. 27-30

subjects: public service broadcasting; media assistance - Bosnia-Herzegovina - experience report; position paper / recommendations
<http://www.undp.org/oslocentre/docs04/PublicServiceBroadcasting.pdf>

326. Dill, Richard W.: **Neue Demokratien - neuer Rundfunk: Erfahrungen mit der Medientransformation in Osteuropa.** Münster: Lit, 2003, 176 p. (MARKierungen Beiträge des Münchner Arbeitskreises öffentlicher Rundfunk; 3)

subjects: public television; public service broadcasting; media assistance - Kosovo - experience report