

an independent press, we mean a press independent from governmental, political or economic control or from control of
als and infrastructure essential for the production and dissemination of newspapers, magazines and periodicals.

a pluralistic press, we mean the end of monopolies of any kind and the existence of the greatest possible number of
apers, magazines and periodicals reflecting the widest possible range of opinion within the community.

welcome changes that an increasing number of African States are now undergoing towards multi-party democracies pro
nate in which an independent and pluralistic press can emerge.

world wide trend towards democracy and freedom of information and expression is a fundamental contribution to the
ent of human aspirations.

frica today, despite the positive developments in some countries, in many countries journalists, editors and publishers
of repression-they are murdered, arrested, detained and censored, and are restricted by economic and political pressur
s restrictions on newsprint, licensing systems which restrict the opportunity to publish, visa restrictions which prevent the
ent of journalists, restrictions on the exchange of news and information, and limitations on the circulation of newspape
countries and across national borders. In some countries, one-party States control the totality of information.

ay, at least 17 journalists, editors or publishers are in African prisons, and 48 African journalists were killed in the exer
r profession between 1969 and 1990.

General Assembly of the United Nations should include in the agenda of its next session an item on the declaration of
ship as a grave violation of human rights falling within the purview of the Commission on Human Rights.

can States should be encouraged to provide constitutional guarantees of freedom of the press and freedom of associatio
encourage and consolidate the positive changes taking place in Africa, and to counter the negative ones, the internatio
unity-specifically international organizations (governmental as well as non governmental), development agencies and
sional associations should be a matter of priority, not least funding such movements, the development and establishment of
mental news agencies and media centres, and the efforts to foster the systems of media and information of view within
unities they serve.

funding should be made available to the press as independent and free.

in consequence, the press media should be fostered only where conditions guarantee a constitutional and effective freedom
ation and expression and the independence of the press.

assist in the preservation of the freedoms enumerated above, the establishment of truly independent, representative
ations, syndicates or trade unions of journalists, and associations of editors and publishers, is a matter of priority in all
les of Africa where such bodies do not now exist.

e national media and labour relations laws of African countries should be drafted in such a way as to ensure that such
entative associations can exist and fulfil their important tasks in defence of press freedom.

a sign of good faith, African Governments that have jailed journalists for their professional activities should free them
lately.

lists who have had to leave their countries should be free to return to resume their professional activities.

-operation between publishers within Africa, and between publishers of the North and South (for example through the
le of twinning), should be encouraged and supported.

a matter of urgency, the United Nations and UNESCO, and particularly the International Programme for the Developmen
unication (IPDC), should initiate detailed research, in co-operation with governmental (especially UNDP) and non gover
donor agencies, relevant non governmental organizations and professional associations, into the following specific are
nification of economic barriers to the establishment of news media outlets, including restrictive import duties, tariffs an
for such things as newsprint, printing equipment, and word processing machinery, and taxes on the sal
apers, as a prelude to their removal;

ining of journalists and managers and the availability of training institutions and courses;

gal barriers to the recognition and effective operation of trade unions or associations of journalists, editors and publishe

Annual Report

April 2003 - March 2004



MISSION STATEMENT

MISA is a dynamic, member-driven network of national chapters coordinated by a professional regional secretariat which seeks - through monitoring, training, capacity building, research and the distribution of information - to foster free, independent and diverse media throughout southern Africa in the service of democracy and development as stated in the Windhoek Declaration and the African Charter on Broadcasting



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1. Executive Summary

This report covers the second year of the implementation of the MISA Strategic Partnership Programme (SPP) April 1, 2002 to March 31, 2004. It also follows the first year's Annual Review undertaken in June and July 2003 and discussed during the MISA AGM held in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania in September 2003. Crucial to MISA, the annual report and review are part of the internal learning process whose result is to improve the organization's performance in its advocacy work.

The media environment in the SADC countries where MISA operates has experienced mixed fortunes during the year under review. As will be seen in going through this report, the major talking point is the forced-closure in September 2003 of the Associated Newspapers of Zimbabwe (ANZ) publications, the *Daily News* and *Daily News on Sunday* and that of *Dira* newspaper in November 2003 in Zanzibar. In both cases, journalists and other employees of these publications found themselves deprived of their sources of income and livelihood, while the publishers have to deal of the loss of their businesses. But most of, in all these closures, the most affected are the readers of these publications, almost a million in the case of the ANZ stable, how are deprived of their preferred source of information.

On the positive side, there were better prospects for media in some of the countries as reported in the report. The promulgation of broadcasting laws in Zambia give the citizens in that country a chance to be served by an independently regulated public service broadcaster, though again, through the unwarranted delays of appointment of board members due to executive ambivalence, the people are made to wait. These issues are discussed in chapter 2 of this report.

MISA continued to mainstream gender in its activities while also seek ways of engaging media in the region on issues of gender in and through the media. This report provides the details of activities undertaken during this year in chapter 3.

As provided in the SPP, MISA continued its advocacy initiatives in the Right to Information Campaign "The ASK Campaign" by holding several planning meetings and providing campaign materials to the countries running the campaign. Details of these activities are the subject of Programme A given in chapter 4.

The flagship activities of Media Freedom Monitoring, carried out under Programme B, are given in chapter 5 with the major focus of the programme being the "SADC Journalists Under Fire" Campaign. This project seeks to go beyond issuing Action Alerts to providing targeted assistance to those affected by media freedom violations.

Broadcasting Diversity: Programme C, carried out a number of activities during the year as reported in chapter 6. The focus of this programme is advocacy for the realization of the provisions of the African Charter on Broadcasting using the "Open the Waves" materials.

Details of activities undertaken under Media Support (Programme D) and Legal Support (Programme E) are given in chapters 7 and 8 respectively. These are MISA activities that seek to assist media in the region.

Chapters 9 and 10 provide information on MISA's Communication Dissemination & Publications Strategy and its Implementation & Monitoring activities respectively while chapter 11 gives the financial report.

2. State of the media in Southern Africa, 2003: So this is Democracy?



The Daily News and Daily News on Sunday were closed down on September 12 2003 on charges that it was publishing illegally without a state licence. It published again for one day on October 25 2003 and early in 2004. In February 2004 the government appointment Media and Information Commission denied Daily News journalists accreditation to practice. The newspaper, the largest circulating daily and one of the few independent publications in Zimbabwe, has since closed its doors. Photo AP.

“The reason for the demise of the *Daily News* is the promulgation of one of the most effective legal instruments of state control over the media and civil society communication anywhere in the world – the Access to Information and Protection of Privacy Act (AIPPA). Ironically, the misleadingly named AIPPA in significant respects substantively obstructs the release of official information to the public from the state, because the law classifies huge swathes of this information as secret.”

So this is Democracy? 2003

The forced state closure of the *Daily News* on September 12 2003, on charges that it was publishing illegally without a state license, was undoubtedly the worst news of 2003. It should be recalled that this event was preceded by three bomb and arson attacks on various premises of the *Daily News* in earlier years. The biggest was the 2001 destruction of its newly acquired printing press by four massive explosions.

According to the country essay in MISA's annual publication *So This is Democracy? 2003*, the *Daily News* enjoyed the biggest newspaper circulation in the country estimated at 59% of the market share and up to a million readers on peak days. Two other media outlets were also destroyed by bomb attacks in Zimbabwe in recent years. In 2002 the premises of the Voice of the People radio station in Harare were destroyed by a massive bomb blast. In the same year the premises of a commercial printing press, the Daily Press, was also destroyed in a bomb attack. Among other things, it had printed T-shirts for the official opposition 'Movement for Democratic Change' party. To date no one has been charged by the police in relation to these attacks.

The *Daily News* was created in 1999 as a bulwark against the unrelenting state propaganda and hate speech in the state-owned national daily newspaper, The Herald, and the state-owned television and radio broadcasting services, the Zimbabwe Broadcasting Corporation (ZBC). The Media Monitoring Project of Zimbabwe (MMPZ) reported that during the 2002 presidential and mayoral elections, the ZBC television news devoted 94% of its airtime to the ruling party ZANU PF and its presidential candidate (President Robert Mugabe) and only 4% to the official opposition Movement for Democratic Change and its candidate (Morgan Tsvangirai). "But even this [4%] was subverted by ZBC, which used the time to attack, denigrate and discredit the MDC".

The reason for the demise of the *Daily News* is the promulgation of one of the most effective legal instruments of state control over the media and civil society communication anywhere in the world – the Access to Information and Protection of Privacy Act (AIPPA). Ironically, the misleadingly named AIPPA in significant respects substantively obstructs the release of official information to the public from the state, because the law classifies huge swathes of this information as secret.

U.S. journalist Andrew Meldrum, who writes for Britain's Guardian newspaper, is arrested and wrestled into a waiting car by Zimbabwe riot police in Harare, May 16, 2003.

Meldrum, who had been fighting a deportation order issued in 2002 after he was acquitted of publishing a false story, said he was ordered out of the country by immigration officials.

Photo: Reuters



In reality the AIPPA was purposely crafted as an instrument of state control over the privately owned media and other civil society and non-governmental publishing, Internet and broadcasting operations in the country. A major feature of this law is the requirement that all 'mass media services' must be licensed ('registered') by the state appointed Media and Information

Commission (MIC). Such services also have to reapply for registration every two years, although registration can be withdrawn from them at any time. All journalists have to apply for individual licences ('accreditation') on an annual basis and are forbidden from practising as journalists on Zimbabwean soil without this licence. This includes freelance journalists and foreign correspondents – even on short visits. No Zimbabwean 'mass media services' may employ unaccredited journalists or operate without a certificate of registration under threat of closure and forfeiture by the state of all the assets of such media. These requirements amount to nothing else than a system of state licensing of the media. It is a repressive political instrument in terms of which the state decides through the MIC which papers will be allowed to publish and exist and who may practise as a journalist.

MISA-Zimbabwe, MISA's national chapter in Zimbabwe, was ordered in 2003 to register with the state appointed Media and Information Commission (MIC). MISA-Zimbabwe has responded by applying to the courts to rule whether it falls under the definition of a 'mass media service' as defined by the AIPPA. Any organisation in Zimbabwe that distributes information to anyone beyond their own membership, through any means of publication – including by email and the Internet - is defined as a 'mass media service'. AIPPA therefore seeks to control not only the media that is commonly regarded as mass media, but also the media and information activities of any civil society organisations in the country. Newsletters and pamphlets from civic organisations to the general public also cannot be legally distributed unless a civil society organisation has been registered by the MIC as a 'mass media service'. From these illustrations it is clear that the AIPPA substantively extends its reach beyond the media, and prohibits the normal information and communication tools of democratic debate and advocacy through civil society.

Did things change in 2003?

There appears to be a cautious note of optimism in Tanzania and in Swaziland that the future may hold better things, but in other countries like Zambia and Malawi, the situation remains much the same.

Tanzania underwent, and appears set to continue with a programme of extensive media legal reforms. During 2003 broadcasting reforms were made and the government and media fraternity are cooperating in terms of legal research to reform other media laws as well. Some of the broadcasting reforms made so far, including the promulgation of the Tanzania Communications Regulatory Authority Act, which provides for the establishment of the Tanzania Communications Regulatory Consumer Consultative Council (TCRA), is a step in the right direction. Contrary to the African Charter on Broadcasting, the government will still continue to licence broadcasters, but has created a consultative body drawn from the media industry and civil society to advise it. The government appoints the body from nominations made by the business and civil society sector.

After five long years, and a year of great political turmoil in 2002 characterised by serious clashes between the judiciary and the state on issues of the rule of law, a draft Constitution was finally produced for Swaziland last year. Some new magazines and a privately owned television channel have also been created, and although these do not focus on political issues, at least they create more diversity and, importantly, jobs. The draft Constitution guarantees freedom of expression and freedom of the press for all its citizens, except those who "consent" to be "hindered" in the enjoyment of this freedom (an extremely strange provision). It is not clear whether general clauses of limitations are included in the draft constitution, which could be invoked to unreasonably curb freedom of expression and other human rights.

The King is also to retain his powers to issue Decrees, but assuming that these would have to be in line with the constitution, at least a framework has been created within which to contain them. The courts have also become bolder in recent years. In 2002 the Appeal Court struck down Royal Decree no. 3, resulting in one of the incidents of confrontation between the judiciary and the state. The draft constitution falls far short of models of best practise and international standards, but it is an improvement in a country where the previous constitution was withdrawn by Royal Decree in 1973, and which has been without one, and no guarantees for human rights, ever since.

Media monitoring statistics on Malawi show that there are signs of continuing and festering media freedom problems, and in a broader democratic context, a sign of political stagnation in the country. Journalists in Malawi continue to be beaten, censored, detained, threatened and convicted under anti-media freedom laws. MISA's statistics also recorded at least one instance where journalists behaved unethically.



King Mswati III

Over the last two years MISA's media freedom monitoring reports have highlighted attempts by the state, through the Malawi Communications Regulatory Authority (MACRA) and the country's broadcasting laws, to obstruct private and community radio stations from giving a voice to opposition political parties in the country. This is despite the evidence, and like many other state broadcasters in the region, that the Malawi Broadcasting Corporation provides coverage of the ruling party and government only. In a statement that contradicted every principle of the 1991 Windhoek Declaration on the Promotion of an Independent and Pluralistic African Press, which Malawi adopted along with all other member states in the general conference of Unesco, MACRA Director General Evans Namanja said in June last year: "News is supposed to be for the general public and not a particular community. By broadcasting news, the community radio stations are hijacking the role of public broadcasters, such as the Malawi Broadcasting Corporation (MBC) and Television Malawi (TVM)".

Despite a decrease in reported media freedom violations in Zambia in 2003, the same kinds of media freedom violations as reported over many years by MISA continue to occur. An unusual flurry of exciting media legal reform developments in 2002, however, ground to a halt in 2003. During 2002 three media bills were tabled in Parliament – the result of joint campaigns between MISA-Zambia, PAZA (the Press Association of Zambia that mainly represents state owned journalists and associations), the Association of Senior Journalists and the Zambia Media Women's Association. These media associations lobbied opposition MP's from various parties, who numerically then constituted a combined majority in the Parliament, and succeeded in forcing the Parliament to consider a Freedom of Information bill, a new broadcasting bill and an Independent Broadcasting Authority bill. In a cynical move to ride the wave of public popularity, the government appropriated these bills from the civil society and opposition MP's that had researched and crafted them, and tabled them in Parliament. Much of their content, however, was culled from the bills prepared by the media civil society and opposition MP's, although important aspects of the civil society bills were also excised and replaced by content more palatable to the

government. An IBA Act and a ZNBC Act were passed into law during 2003. The problem, however, is that the government is not implementing them.

The IBA Act removes the Minister of Information's regulatory powers in terms of awarding broadcasting licenses to non-state broadcasters, which will instead be performed by a publicly nominated board ratified by Parliament. Delays in the ratification of this board means that the Minister of Information so far continues to control this function. The government refused to surrender its right of licensing the ZNBC, but the new ZNBC act does require the state broadcaster to transform into a public broadcaster serving the diversity of political views and interests across the spectrum. It also enables the government to charge the public a TV license fee. Additional funds are urgently required to refurbish the antiquated equipment and facilities of the state broadcaster. In practice, however, the IBA Act has not yet taken effect and the ZNBC has not changed and still functions as the voice of the government. The Freedom of Information bill reached the second reading stage in Parliament, but was then suddenly withdrawn by the government around concerns of its implications on 'the war against terrorism'. It will supposedly be tabled again in an amended form in the next session of Parliament.

The 'New Deal administration of laws and not men' of President Levy Mwanawasa also stands accused of not matching rhetoric with action. During October 2003 he called on the state owned media not to flatter the government and to report 'constructive criticism' objectively. He also guaranteed the jobs of editors in the state owned media should they publish and broadcast content critical of his administration. A few weeks later the television service of the state owned Zambia National Broadcasting Corporation (ZNBC) banned a live morning show reviewing the headlines of the daily and weekly media presented by two independent journalists.

To add insult to injury, recommendations emanating from the Constitution Review Commission and a national Indaba convened by the government during 2003, makes no mention of the role of the media or freedom of expression. The civil society media coalition in Zambia has nevertheless performed a sterling role and no doubt will redouble its efforts to grease the wheels of media reformation during this year.

3. Gender Mainstreaming in MISA



File Photo

“As one of the main shapers of public opinion and agenda setter, the media has a critical role to play in the advancement and attainment of gender equality, including the duty to portray not just what is, but what could be, to be exemplary in its own practices and to open debate on the complex issues surrounding gender equality. Sexist attitudes and stereotypes remain one of the major impediments to the achievement of gender equality. The failure to explicitly state that gender equality is implicit in the notions of a pluralistic press as espoused in the 1991 Windhoek Declaration, has contributed to the gross disparities and lack of attention to gender issues in the media.”

MISA Gender Action Plan

Gender mainstreaming continues to be a challenge but this is not to say that no efforts are being made to ensure that some steps are being taken such as the guidelines that have been prepared to assist staff and other MISA functionaries to ensure that gender is mainstreamed. More gender awareness training has had to be conducted with staff before getting to institutional and individual members.

The January 2004 Monitoring and Evaluation workshop that was held for MISA staff, emphasized that gender integration in MISA was an important element in the implementation, evaluation, monitoring and reporting of MISA programmes and activities. As a key performance indicator, gender sensitive indicators have to be developed so as to assist in the monitoring of the various programmes and activities that MISA is conducting.

Guidelines on gender analyses and gender sensitive indicators are being prepared to assist staff to know what to look out for and how the mainstreaming should take place. This will also involve more gender awareness training as gender training cannot be a one-off activity. People have to change their mindsets/mentality towards gender issues and begin planning, implementing and monitoring from a gender perspective which obliges one to ask a lot of questions, visit the beneficiaries of the projects and find out how that programme or project impacts on the beneficiaries. Such an exercise has already started as indicated in the SADC Journalists Under Fire Campaign where some victims of media violations were consulted and data has started to be gathered and gender disaggregated information provided in the Action Alerts.

It is hoped that such small steps which have been taken will be improved on and that more improvements will follow after the monitoring and reporting workshop of February 2004 and the June 2004 MISA Annual Review meeting where we hope to have another session on analyzing our programmes from a gender perspective.

3.1 Gender and Media Baseline Study (GMBS)

The GMBS, hailed as a landmark study, brought to the fore a number of issues that the media and organizations like MISA and others need to tackle if there is to be a free and fair media that is accessible to and by all.

The results from the GMBS should be seen as the starting point as MISA works on formulating ways of mainstreaming gender into the MISA programmes and activities.

MISA was founded on the principle of promoting freedom of expression, media pluralism and diversity. These ideals can not be realized if 51% of the population [women] is marginalized with little or no access to the media.

The GMBS points out that the media freedom that MISA and others are fighting for is being enjoyed by a few people in the region and that in particular women who make up 51% of the population account for only 17% as news sources. This in effect means that there are a lot of voices missing as the report shows that it is not only women who are marginalized, but also men who have no political clout. Older men and women too are marginalized; therefore a lot of people have no access to the media.

MISA believes that the media freedom and freedom of expression issues that it is grappling with should be enjoyed by all the citizens of SADC. The challenge before MISA, therefore, is to set best practices that will show the link between gender, media, human rights and democracy in MISA's work.

The other challenge before MISA is to assist the media in the region serve the citizens better, as issues of gender in the media are about professional standards, ethics and about giving a fair voice.

3.1.1 GMBS report launches

The MISA Gender Coordinator and the Gender Links Director launched the GMBS on March 4, 2003 as part of a panel on best practices in mainstreaming gender in the media at a side event to the annual meeting of the Commission on the Status of Women in New York. The MISA and Gender Links team had a further opportunity to present the report at Committee Room B in the main UN building during a panel on Gender and ICT organized by the International Women's Tribune Centre and to showcase the report during a cocktail/book launch by the Commonwealth Secretariat at IWCT. One hundred (100) copies of the report were distributed to the delegations of countries from SADC, Unifem and the Division for the Advancement of Women.

The GMBS was thereafter officially launched in South Africa by the Minister of Communication, Dr Ivy Matsepe-Casaburri on March 7, 2003. This launch was attended by 52 participants from media houses, MISA officials, SABC's Gender Unit and Media Training Institutions.

The launch received a lot of publicity and most of the comments were encouraging especially that the media asked themselves how fair they were when it came to the coverage of gender issues. The MISA Trust Fund Board Chairperson who took part in the launch in his closing remarks urged women to fight to be included and advised that the way forward was what was suggested in the report.

MISA ensured that the launch of the report received maximum publicity through its own communication channels. The report and supporting press statements was subsequently made available online at www.misa.org

3.1.2 National launches of the GMBS reports

The regional and national GMBS reports were launched on May 3, 2003 World Press Freedom Day in the various SADC countries. MISA Chapters, the Networks of Gender & Media and Gender Links, organized the country launches. The GMBS reports received wide coverage in the various media in the region. Due to the overwhelming interest MISA and Genderlinks have run out of country reports and hope to reprint them shortly. 'Gender and the media' have been put on the agenda but more intensified follow up work has to be done.

3.1.3 GMBS workshops

Following the release and launch of the MISA and Gender Links GMBS in May 2003, several workshops were held in July, August and September, 2003. The MISA National Chapters with facilitation support from Gender Links, coordinated workshops in Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa, Swaziland, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe. These workshops brought together members from the media, media associations, non-governmental organizations and government, amongst others. The major outputs of these workshops were national plans of action to advocate for gender equality in and through the media.

The objectives of the National Gender and Media Action Planning Workshops were to:

- Present and engage with the research findings of the national reports of the GMBS
- Get commitments to specific action by national stakeholders
- Forge and strengthen networks and alliances at the national level
- Initiate the process of advocacy around the national findings
- Devise national action plans with key outputs and areas of responsibility to be reported on at a regional Gender and Media Summit in 2004.

Key Players

The following were identified

- Media Houses (decision makers and gate keepers)
- Gender and Women's organizations
- Media Women's organizations
- Media regulatory bodies (Ministries of Information, Media councils, Media Advisory bodies)
- MISA National Chapters
- Gender Links representatives
- Media training institutions
- SADC GEM networking representatives
- Strategic individual researchers/activists and lobbyists

Expected Outputs

The following outputs were expected:

- Clear understanding and ownership of the research findings at national level
- Clear outline of areas of potential intervention by stakeholders at national level
- Concrete national plans of action for advocacy initiatives and activities with time frames that will be reported on at a Gender Summit in 2004 (that is being planned and organized by MISA and Gender Links). The Summit will act as an accountability forum for the national action plans and will also be used as an opportunity for sharing best practices on mainstreaming gender in the media
- Clear points of inter-linkages between national partners, Gender Links and MISA

In all the workshops that took place, MISA Chapters played a leading role as they organized for the workshops and as reflected in the national action plans drawn up, the Chapters are to engage in networking activities with the various organizations that took part in the workshops.

These workshops also created the opportunity for Editors whose papers and stations were monitored, to respond to the findings, and for more dialogue and in-depth discussions on how to achieve a more balanced and diverse representation of women in the media, as well as how to increase women's access to expression in the media.

A detailed report of the Chapter workshops is available electronically but efforts are being made to have a user- friendly hard copy available that can be used in gender training sessions.

3.2 Summary of regional activities in national action plans

The national action plans for advocacy around the GMBS list a number of activities participants developed in the follow-up workshops to meet many of the challenges posed by the GMBS findings and the Editors response. The activities identified are under five key areas:

3.2.1 Awareness Raising

The objectives for the activities identified in the area include raising public awareness on the GMBS findings and engaging in specific campaigns around the issues (e.g. Sixteen Days of Activism)

The majority of the countries in their action plans intend to launch a series of workshops nationwide to present the findings of the GMBS. The national reports were launched in each country on May 3, 2003 World Press Freedom Day, mainly in the capitals and the planned workshops are intended to provide an opportunity for the findings of the GMBS to be made known to a wide cross-section of audiences. Some of the countries hoped to translate the summary findings of the GMBS into local languages for wider dissemination and discussion. Other countries plan to have the GMBS activities coincide with the Sixteen Days of Activism against Gender-Based Violence (November 25-December 10) focusing on the media's coverage of gender-based violence.

The idea of building a campaign on the GMBS is a planned activity in several countries. A network of partners working on gender and on media issues will coordinate the development of these campaigns, which are aimed at building gender literacy, and the linkage between the two, among policymakers and the public.

3.2.2 Research and Monitoring

The objectives of this are to raise alerts as appropriate, research on specific areas, to regularly monitor the progress or lack of progress in media coverage and to update the GMBS. In nearly all the countries, the GMBS was the first ever comprehensive look at gender in the media undertaken. The findings of the study opened up wider possibilities for research to arm the media, media and gender activists and NGOs with information that will help them to strategically engage with the media.

3.2.3 Capacity-Building and Training

The area of training was identified in all countries as one of the key strategies for implementing change in the media. It was noted that the quality of journalistic training in most countries had declined due to the lack of human, financial and other resources, and journalism training on the whole did not mainstream gender.

3.2.4 Policy Level Interventions

In all the country discussions, it was noted that the absence of written editorial policies in the media houses contributed greatly to many of the GMBS findings.

The objectives of this area include engaging policy makers on gender and media issues and working with media houses on implementing transformative policies.

3.2.5 Institutional Structures

The objectives in this area include:

- Putting in place institutional structures
- Supporting institutions to coordinate and monitor gender and media issues
- Developing strong networks among institutions and organizations
- Fundraising for gender and media advocacy work

** A detailed report of the country workshops is available.*

At these workshops gender tool kits were distributed to media training institutions, ministries of information, MISA Chapters and GEM Networks.

3.3 Summary of national activities

3.3.1 MISA Botswana Gender Activities

The Chapter is looking at ways of gender mainstreaming under Programme B. Part of MISA's campaign is to examine and root out as much as can be achieved, any gender inequalities within the media. One of the strategies completed in this regard, related to a civil society gender in media workshop on February 27, 2004 attended by 40 people, so as to share the results of the GMBS and plan a way forward. The Chapter is currently doing a survey of Media Houses to enquire on the existence of gender policies, if any. The Chapter hopes to start a national movement on gender equality which will be pursued on a long term base.



Participants of the GMBS workshop in Francistown

Two workshops, one in Gaborone and another in Francistown were more than 50 people attended was organized by the Chapter. The general reaction was very supportive and enthusiastic besides surprise on just how biased the GMBS was against women.

In Francistown there was quite a wide variety of stakeholders which included youth, women organizations, church leaders, government and tribal leaders. The Chapter has now created a network with all participants as allies for future gender activities. It was noted that the Botswana report had run out and participants wanted personal copies to use in their own gender activities and it is hoped that such copies will be re-printed and availed to Botswana.

3.3.2 MISA Lesotho Gender Activities

In Lesotho the GMBS workshop brought together media practitioners, NGOs and the Ministry of Communications. The meeting was opened by the Minister of Gender, Youth and Sports, Mé 'Mathabiso Lepono who challenged the meeting to discuss the issues identified in the GMBS. The meeting mandated MISA Lesotho to oversee the implementation of the plan of action. They decided to postpone the selection of two activities to show case at the Gender and Media Summit to a later date because they needed time to digest their action plan.

As a follow up another GMBS meeting was held for Editors at the Press Club where the findings were presented.

The Chapter during the monthly Press Club meetings held a session dedicated to gender mainstreaming that was preceded by a gender awareness march during 16 days of activism against gender based violence.

3.3.3 MISA Malawi Gender Activities

Following the GMBS launch, a workshop on the report was held in July 2003 at which a number of activities were identified for Malawi to implement. NAMISA has started to address some of the issues and some of the activities were lined up to be done included:

- Holding follow-up workshops in Lilongwe and Mzuzu and to make the public aware of the study and its findings
- Holding panel discussions on the radio
- Engaging editors to establish guidelines for reporting to encourage journalists to interview both men and women as news sources

When the task force on gender met to discuss the activities it was agreed that if gender coverage was to improve, the starting point should be the media practitioners themselves. Hence there was a shift in the programme to focus on training of journalists.

Two gender and media training workshops for journalists drawn from both print and electronic media were held in Blantyre, Mzuzu and Lilongwe. A total of 18 participants were invited to each workshop. For the Lilongwe workshop, some participants came from Mzuzu.

The workshops were highly successfully. Apart from sensitizing journalists about the GMBS report and what gender is all about, they were also imparted with skills on how to analyze stories from a gender perspective and also how they can streamline gender in their stories. This was ably done by going through practical exercises, analyzing local stories from local newspapers and plenary discussions.

A debate was held on Capital FM on gender and media on 7th February, 2004. Some other activities like gender editorial policy were not done due to limited time and human resources. These will be dealt with during the next implementation phase.

3.3.4 MISA Namibia

The Gender and Media Baseline study was launched at a workshop held in Windhoek in July 2003. The Minister of Information & Broadcasting officiated at the launch and the Minister of Women Affairs and Child Welfare was in attendance.

Together with the Secretariat and Gender Links, the Chapter held a follow-up workshop of media stakeholders to discuss the findings of the GMBS. Government response and endorsement of the importance of the study was very positive.

The response and input from the media was, however, disappointing and the national plan of action was done by the few people who remained behind. The action plan has not yet been implemented.

3.3.5 MISA Swaziland

As part of gender mainstreaming, MISA Swaziland conducted three workshops which are on raising awareness and sensitizing the media on gender issues. These workshops gave birth to the Media Women's Association of Swaziland (MWASA). This association is largely constituted by female journalists from all the media houses whose sole responsibility is to adequately address issues on gender equity and equality.

3.3.6 MISA Tanzania

The Tanzania GMBS workshop for the development of the GMBS National Plan for Advocacy brought together 20 participants including media practitioners, representatives from NGOs, MISA Tanzania, Tanzania Media Women's Association and the University of Dar-es-Salaam.

The workshop received wide television and newspaper coverage.

3.3.7 MISA Zambia

The Zambia GMBS workshop held on July 17-18, 2003, brought together 25 participants mainly from the media, NGOs, Press Association of Zambia and was officially opened by the Permanent Secretary, Gender in Development Division, Sr Auxilia Ponga who challenged the media to critically look at the way they were covering gender issues.

3.3.8 MISA Zimbabwe

The Zimbabwe GMBS national action plan workshop was the last in a series of workshops and was held in September, 2003.

The two day seminar was held during the period when the privately owned Daily News in Zimbabwe had been closed for operating "illegally" under the country's new media laws. At the time of the workshop, MISA Zimbabwe itself was under police investigation and also threatened with closure.

The 26 participants to the workshop were from the media associations, the national media monitoring project and non-governmental organizations.

MISA Zimbabwe in its activity reports notes that gender mainstreaming across all the programme areas continues to be a challenge. Proper gender indicators were not developed at the planning stage and as a result, it has not been easy to measure performance in terms of gender. There should be an effort to develop gender indicators in the work plan. Time should be allocated for reflection and planning to allow for adoption of gender mainstreaming approaches across the five programme areas.

4. Programme A: Freedom of Expression and Right to Information



“Human beings need information in order to realise their full social, political and economic potential. It is a public resource, garnered and stored by government in trust for people. The challenge is to share it equitably and manage it to the best advantage of all society. But, the human right to access information remains undervalued.”

Commonwealth Human Rights Initiative

4.1 Programme Objectives

During the period April 2003 to March 2004 MISA carried out a number of activities to fulfill its objective of promoting a political and economic environment to ensure that free expression and media freedom is enjoyed in the SADC region.

In doing so, MISA set out to influence policy-makers and public opinion to support the repeal or reform of repressive legislation that obstructs media freedom and independence. Activities undertaken include awareness raising initiatives targeting the public and key decision-makers on the need for governments to adopt Access to Information legislation and for parliaments to speedily pass such legislation. Work was also carried out around media policies within the SADC context. All these activities took place at regional and as well at national level respectively.

4.1.1 Background

The year under review saw governments consolidating and forming new alliances in their quest to solidify their grip on power in the region. Vocal civil society organizations become their main target. Governments consequently stepped up their campaigns to ensure that voices of dissent are not heard.

In the same vein, civil society organizations formulated campaigns to expose human rights and free expression violations and put in place programs to fight and safeguard democratic values.

MISA in turn continued to expand and strengthen its programmes. The focus of the organization under the programme for the period under review was to campaign for legislative environment that protects media freedom and guarantee the enjoyment of free expression. This environment was deemed to be too restrictive and less enabling in nature.

4.2 The ASK campaign

The highlight of this programme in 2003 was the development of the ASK campaign which is the flagship advocacy campaign for the promotion of an enabling environment. The campaign is active at various levels, i.e it is designed to galvanise civil society support to serve as a mass pressure group for the adoption of access to information legislation, whilst also intensifying lobbying of governments and parliamentary bodies to enact access to information legislation.

The ASK campaign was unveiled at MISA's regional annual general meeting in September 2003. Following that the regional secretariat facilitated a number of planning processes and networking activities to ensure that the campaign is developed to respond to national environments. One such meeting was held in October 2003 in Johannesburg, South Africa, and drew on the expertise of such organisations as Article 19, Open Democracy Advice Centre and the Commonwealth Human Rights Initiative. This meeting was a learning curve for MISA staff and set the platform for implementation of the campaign at national and regional levels.

Already intensive lobbying had been undertaken with governments in the region. Strategic partnerships with national and regional civil society organization have been identified. The

impact of the campaign has not yet been measured, but preliminary indication is that it has set the tone for serious dialogue between civil society and government.

Due to the nature and the scope of the campaign and the need to assess the progress of the campaign, it was decided to pilot the campaign in selected countries rather than roll it out in all the countries. The piloting countries are: Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa and Tanzania. Setbacks in the media law reform process in Zambia has necessitated the ASK campaign to become active in that country. The ASK campaign recorded some success in Zambia when the Freedom of Information Bill was tabled in parliament. However, after much wrangling the Bill was withdrawn. In May 2003, the chapter launched an intensive campaign to re-introduce the Bill in parliament. The process is on-going.

The campaign is being piloted at different levels and is also at different stages of development in all these respective countries. Its measurement of success and impact is also varied. In South Africa the campaign has a different dimension in the sense that such a legislation exists. The focus in South Africa therefore is to review the application and usage of the legislation and how that supports the work of journalists in that country. MISA's research in this area revealed that South African journalists have been very slow in using the Promotion of Access to Information Act. Hence, the chapter intends to carry out activities to sensitize and educate the journalists about the law.

In light of this it would be pointless for MISA to campaign for regional adoption of such legislation if citizens do not derive benefits from the legislation in those countries where it already exists.

4.2.1 Malawi

In Malawi, the chapter continued its campaign to have the draft Access to information Bill adopted by government. A number of sensitization workshops were held in the country, where media practitioners, government officials and other stakeholders were targeted. However, in August 2003, government indicated to the chapter and other stakeholders to wait until government has sensitized other senior government officials. This has resulted in delaying the process.

4.2.2 Mozambique

In Mozambique, the chapter engaged itself in the campaign to formulate a draft Access to Information Bill during the year under review. After long consultation, a draft Access to Information Bill was presented to stakeholders for discussion and input. A workshop was organized where comments and input was presented to the taskforce. A further round of consultation was undertaken where comments and input was incorporated in the draft bill. The chapter sees the campaign as very successful as it has produced a draft bill that enjoys support and consensus from the main stakeholders including government. The chapter then engaged itself in lobbying members of parliament about the draft bill where copies of the bill was given to each parliamentarian. However, the process could not be concluded as the parliament was dissolved as general election are scheduled for later in 2004.

4.2.3 Namibia

MISA-Namibia launched a public awareness and stakeholders' campaign to include the three tiers broadcasting in the draft Communications Bill (CAN). To this effect, workshops were held with

stakeholders from the telecommunication, commercial and community sectors to gain their input on submissions for inclusion in the draft Bill. MISA-Namibia subsequently submitted the recommendations (position paper) from the stakeholders to the NCC. Some aspects of the position paper were incorporated in the Draft Communications Bill i.e. the status of community broadcasting. However, an action plan needs to be formulated to lobby for the incorporation of the outstanding proposals, especially recommendations on converting the state broadcaster into a public broadcaster.

MISA-Namibia also launched a campaign to abolish the Broadcasting Act – which regulates the NBC separately. Our aim is to eventually have the NBC regulated by an independent regulatory body.

A public meeting was held to raise public awareness on the need for an Independent Broadcasting Authority.

In March 2004, MISA-Namibia commissioned the updating of Advocate Dave Smuts' audit of media laws in Namibia. Once this updating has been completed in mid-May 2004, it will be published in a booklet to be distributed to parliamentarians, civil society and other interest groups.

4.2.4 South Africa

Under media law reform project the chapter continued to campaign against repressive legislation. It reacted to usage of laws that has the potential of muzzling press freedom in South Africa. The chapter, too, continued to campaign for media use of the Promotion of Access to Information ACT (PAIA). The chapter also raised awareness among MISA-SA members on the PAIA legislation.

The chapter also spearheaded the insult law campaign that has been initiated by IFEX. The campaign seems to be successful on a continental and international context but cannot be assessed in terms of South Africa as the country does not have any insult laws on its statutes.

The chapter also mounted an intensive campaign to fight government appointed commission of inquiry to have journalist's subpoena before it. The project outputs were achieved although it is not possible to assess the longer-term impact on the rights of journalists' to protect their sources. The legal opinion received indicated that the application had a slim chance of succeeding either as a s38 or amici application as the Constitutional Court did not encourage academic applications nor would it look favourably on an application that did not directly affect the rights of the individual concerned. Given that Judge Hefer had already ruled that the journalists' testimony was not required and the commission had concluded its investigation, the partner organisations did not pursue this matter further.

The chapter also intervened in the proposed eviction of media practitioners from the parliament building in Cape Town. It is not yet possible to assess the impact that MISA-SA's intervention has had on the eviction process. One positive outcome is that MISA-SA has started engaging with various political parties in order to generate support for this campaign.

4.2.5 Swaziland

The campaign in Swaziland focused on the repressive nature of the government and fighting against the usage of repressive and outdated laws that date from the colonial times. The chapter also campaigned vigorously against exclusion of media freedom provision in the proposed

constitution of Swaziland. It fought for the constitutional process in Swaziland to guarantee media freedom and freedom of expression. In early April the chapter commissioned a study on the analysis of the draft constitution. The study and the recommendations have been submitted to the constitutional drafting committee. Given the unresponsiveness of the Swaziland government, MISA is not very optimistic about any changes being made within those proposed constitutional provisions.

4.2.6 Tanzania

In collaboration with other six media fraternities Media Law Reform Project has through its advocacy work, made the government release the Media Law Policy on 11 November 2003. The Minister in Prime Minister's Office, Information and Policy, Honourable Mohamed Seif Khatib, officially announced the policy. Although the media policy contains 80 percent of media and stakeholders recommendations and is seen as relatively progressive, positive and democratic, it has some shortfalls that need to be addressed. For instance, gender mainstreaming has been left out; it has been too broad in defining media and puts more emphasis on obligation of the media than on the obligation of the state to society. The state does not view itself as having a primary responsibility.

The project, which is in phase two of its implementation continued campaigning to introduce Freedom of Information Act through lobbying the government, media and public support of the six draft pieces of legislation found to impede the media, and to seek more inputs from the stakeholders. Those pieces of legislation identified in the Media Law Reform Project seeking stakeholders inputs are Access to the Information Act, Constitutional Amendment Act, Amendment to the National Security Act of 1970, Amendment to the Broadcasting Services Act 1993, Defamation Act and Protection to the Journalist Sources of Information Act.

4.2.7 Zambia

The chapter actively campaigns for the re-introduction of the Freedom Information(FOI) bill in parliament. In order to effect the campaign, the chapter approached the minister of information who indicated that she would present the Freedom of Information Bill in parliament at a later stage. Her stance later changed. The campaign is on going and is being re-launched. Another meeting with the minister was held earlier in 2003. Due to the reluctance of the minister to take a stand on the campaign issue, the chapter had another meeting with the republican Vice-President Dr. Nevers Mumba at which the chapter raised the need to re-introduce the FOI bill. The Vice President responded by saying government may not be able to do so due to security concerns in view of the September 11, 2001 attack in the United States of America.

A media campaign was subsequently launched to popularise campaign for the FOI bill. An electronic billboard on the need for the FOI bill was erected at a strategic location in Lusaka and has been attracting attention. Television programmes on the re-introduction of the FOI bill were done on "Media and the Public" between October 2003 and April 30, 2004. This programme raised a public response by the Minister of Information and Broadcasting Services to the effect that she would re-introduce the bill at an appropriate time. Later though at another programme where she appeared on the forum the minister said the nation would move cautiously before reintroducing the Bill in Parliament, citing the same security concerns given by the Vice President. Callers to the live programme "roasted" the minister and demanded that the Bill be reintroduced in Parliament expeditiously.

4.2.8 Zimbabwe

During the year under review, the chapter focused its attention on creating awareness of recent media laws among CSOs, selected publics and Members of Parliament. CSOs such as Crisis in Zimbabwe, Zimbabwe Lawyers for Human Rights, Evangelical Fellowship of Zimbabwe are conducting advocacy work around AIPPA and POSA. There is still however little initiatives from other CSOs. The major part of the work under this programme was advocacy around POSA. Although it has been difficult to measure the level of awareness created by the campaign, MISA-Zimbabwe received a considerable number of phone calls and e-mail messages of people seeking more information and further clarification on POSA.

However, a lot of work still needs to be done. At the moment, it remains difficult in the current political environment replete with violence and intolerance to take campaign activities to peri-urban and rural areas. This is because many of these areas have been declared “no go areas” to anyone perceived to be opposed to the government. Therefore, campaigns such as the one on POSA and AIPPA can only target citizens in urban areas.

4.3 Media law reform campaign

The main activities under the campaign have been the fight to repeal the two repressive pieces of legislation in Zimbabwe. The Public Order and Security Act (POSA) and the Access to Information and Protection of Privacy Act (AIPPA) have been used consistently to arrest and detain journalists and other members of the public. AIPPA successfully led to the closure of newspapers and other media in the country.



Zimbabweans protest the application of the Public Order and Security Act

The other activity has been the continuation of the campaign to reform legislation through legislative and parliamentary bodies which began in 2002 and led to the holding of regional workshop in October 2002 that brought 72 parliamentarians and other stakeholders together in Lusaka, Zambia. This campaign was coupled with the carrying out of an audit of all repressive media laws in Lesotho and Swaziland which has been used as an advocacy tool with parliamentarians. A booklet on the audit on Swaziland was produced. Subsequent to these research activities, a major undertaking to compile all previous audit of media laws that restrict

media freedom and free expression was undertaken. The compilation which will come out in book form began in August 2003 and was completed in March 2004. The book is due in June 2004.

In Lesotho, MISA responded to increased usage of defamation laws against the media. Altogether six defamation cases were brought to the courts against local newspapers. For such a tiny media sector as Lesotho's, six cases are excessive.

Therefore, MISA launched a campaign to have defamation laws undergo a process of judicial review by the Law Reform Commission. Unfortunately, the Commission's activity has been severely undermined by the departure of its professional staff. Such a situation at the Law Reform Commission will affect the campaign for review of not only the defamation laws but also anti-media laws in general.

Another significant campaign has been the fight to have the Mass Media Bill being discarded by the Botswana government. The chapter launched a vigorous campaign to have government rescind its decision to introduce the Mass Media Bill in Parliament in 2003. A big success was achieved when MISA formed a strong lobbying alliance with civil society and joined in partnership with the new Press Council of Botswana. The chapter convened a big national conference on media laws for Botswana in August 2003. During this conference the Minister of Communications Science and Technology was forced to concede that the supposed draft Mass Media Bill which the government was spearheading was inappropriate and would probably not pass the test of either Botswana's Vision 2016 principles or the provisions of the country's Constitution on freedom of expression. The Bill was eventually shelved. Instead after this decision, the Botswana government put a request to MISA and its coalition partners to propose a legal framework for an adoption of a media law regime in Botswana.

MISA also responded strongly to the usage of the Book Publishing Act in Tanzania that was used to ban the Dira newspaper. As part of its media law reform strategy, MISA is mounting a litigation challenge to the law. The process is with the courts, now.

4.4 Networking and Advocacy activities

MISA is an advocacy organization that seeks to network with selected organizations and build strong linkages and solidarity to strengthen its campaign activities. For MISA to do effective lobbying and advocacy, it must be represented at various influential forums, events and gatherings. Within the region, MISA actively participated in the All Africa editors forum in Johannesburg, South Africa. During the meeting MISA raised, among others, issues of media freedom, media law reform, the ongoing repression which journalists are facing in Zimbabwe and the need for media houses and institutions to cooperate and so build a formidable force for positive change in the region.

The annual World Press Freedom Day celebration remains as always an important opportunity for MISA's advocacy work. In all, the organisation gears itself each year to produce its annual state of media freedom report (see Programme B). On this day MISA representatives make numerous presentations on media freedom and freedom of expression as well as the role of the media in building and consolidating democracy in the region.

In March 2003 MISA rolled out a focused advocacy campaign on Zimbabwe. As part of the campaign MISA wrote protest letters and held discussions with senior government officials to

persuade them to put pressure on the government of Zimbabwe to cease its repressive and draconian action against the media. This ongoing campaign was taken further and presented to a larger forum at the UNESCO conference in May 2003. MISA regional secretariat and its Zimbabwe chapter have compiled numerous documents and appeals for presentation to the African Commission on Human and People's.

4.5 SADC Protocol on Culture, Information and Sport.

The SADC Protocol on Culture, Information and Sport was adopted by SADC governments in 2002. In relation to this MISA reviewed the protocol and found it wanting in a number of areas, including registration and accreditation of journalists. In order to bolster this campaign MISA has since commissioned a study to analyze the impact of the Protocol on media freedom. The study was finalized in June 2003 and its finding submitted to the SADC secretariat and other stakeholders. A number of discussions and presentations were delivered on the Protocol at various workshops and seminars throughout the SADC region. A workshop is planned for mid-2004 to further discuss the findings and the amendment of the Protocol after it has been ratified and then open to amendments.

Programme A: Freedom of Expression and Right to Information

(M&E Framework Report for the period April 2003 to March 2004)

REGIONAL: FREEDOM OF EXPRESSION AND RIGHT TO INFORMATION			
Regional Programme Goal		Establishment of a region where freedom of expression and the Right to Information are accepted as human rights	
Regional Programme Objectives		Establishment of a region where freedom of expression and media freedom is practiced and guaranteed	
REGIONAL OBJECTIVE	MAJOR ACTIVITIES	PERFORMANCE INDICATORS (ACTUAL/ACHIEVED)	REMARK/COMMENTS
<p>1. Repeal repressive legislation through legislative bodies</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Botswana • Lesotho • Malawi • Mozambique • Namibia • Swaziland • Tanzania • Zambia • Zimbabwe 	<p>1.1 Lobby parliamentarians and government officials on the need to repeal laws.</p> <p>1.2 Compile media law audits into printable format. August 2003. (Printing due in June 15,2004)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lobbying and advocacy activities took place in targeted countries. As a result MISA was able to gain commitment by parliamentarians to take up the cause for repealing of laws, • Production of a media law handbook to be used as an advocacy tool for media law reform process. Printing due in June 15,2004. Launch scheduled for July 2004 	<p>The campaign that was launched in Lusaka in Oct 2002 is being implemented at national level. A number of workshops with national MPs took place in Zambia, Swaziland, Malawi and Lesotho.</p> <p>MISA is producing a booklet on all repressive legislation in countries in the SADC region. The publication is due, in June 2004.</p>
<p>2. <u>The ASK campaign</u></p> <p>Establish legal framework for the adoption of Access to information Legislation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Botswana • Lesotho • Malawi • Mozambique • Namibia • Tanzania • Zambia 	<p>2.1 Develop the ASK campaign</p> <p>2.2 Produce advocacy materials for the campaign</p> <p>2.3 Provide support materials for national chapters</p> <p>2.4 Pilot the campaign in 7 countries in the SADC region.</p> <p>2.5 Establish civil-society support networks</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The campaign was launched and being piloted in seven countries • Seminars to raise awareness and develop advocacy skills took place, May 2003, 	<p>The ASK campaign is a multi-media campaign that is being implemented through a range of activities at national level, i.e. lobbying, drama, drafting of legislation, public awareness campaigns, etc. In the planning phase chapters ensured that the campaign would respond to national needs. Lesotho has a government-initiated draft bill in place; Malawi, Mozambique, Tanzania and Zambia have a civil society-initiated draft bills in place. Namibia has a cabinet directive which instructs the formulation of an Access to Information Bill.</p>
<p>3. SADC Protocol on Culture, Information and Sport</p>	<p>3.1 A study and analysis of the Protocol is completed and being published in a booklet.</p>	<p>Compilation of the study and recommendations finalised in June 2003</p>	<p>The launching of the campaign to have the protocol amended is conditional on the ratification of the protocol by the required number of state parties. To date 7 countries ratified the protocol and two more are needed.</p>

REGIONAL: FREEDOM OF EXPRESSION AND RIGHT TO INFORMATION			
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REGIONAL OBJECTIVE	MAJOR ACTIVITIES	PERFORMANCE INDICATORS (ACTUAL/ACHIEVED)	REMARK/COMMENTS
4. <u>May 3 World Press Freedom Day</u> • Botswana • Lesotho • Malawi • Mozambique • Namibia • Swaziland • Tanzania • Zambia • Zimbabwe	4.1 Celebration on topical theme is being carried out in all countries in the SADC region. 4.2 Release, regionally, of state of media freedom report 4.3 Efforts made to contextualise international themes 4.4 Efforts made to include large number of organisations in activities	Events took in all countries of the SADC region	As an annual activity, MISA secretariat and chapters use WPFD as an opportunity to highlight media freedom and freedom of expression issues in the region.
NATIONAL: FREEDOM OF EXPRESSION AND RIGHT TO INFORMATION			
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NATIONAL OBJECTIVE	MAJOR ACTIVITIES	PERFORMANCE INDICATORS (ACTUAL/ACHIEVED)	REMARK/COMMENTS
Botswana 1. Campaign against the passing of the Mass Media Bill	1.1 Held two meetings on Mass Media Bill, in May and August 1.2 Participated in two Media Advisory Council meetings with government chaired by Minister of Communications Science and Technology.	• Consultative meetings on the Mass Media Bill took place in Gaborone. August 2003.	Discussed with Minister why current draft Media Bill was unacceptable. MISA with other stakeholders succeeded in blocking the tabling in parliament and the passing of the Mass Media Bill. So far the Bill is shelved and MISA in conjunction with the Press Council has been requested by the Minister to propose a media legislation to replace the Mass Media Bill.

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NATIONAL OBJECTIVE	MAJOR ACTIVITIES	PERFORMANCE INDICATORS (ACTUAL/ACHIEVED)	REMARK/COMMENTS
Lesotho 1. Campaign to galvanise civil society support for the ASK campaign for the Lesotho Access And Receipt of Information Bill	1.1 Organized meetings and consultation with civil society to support the FOI Bill 1.2 Production of sensitization and promotional material on ASK campaigns 1.3 Field marketing in peri-urban areas 1.4 Hold meeting on Defamation and commission study.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Held meeting at the Lesotho Press club. Campaigns launched and media coverage done. Promotional/sensitization material produced as well as any other material from regional secretariat Public response to all activities (phone-in, physical visits to office, etc.) Field marketing report produced Defamation bill produced 	The chapter had serious meeting with the Ministry of Justice on the need to revisit the process on the passing of the Access and Receipt of Information Bill. The ministry was requested to reproduce the Bill for further consultation and presentation to Parliament. MISA has done publicity material on the Bill and the campaign is ongoing
Malawi 1. The ASK Campaign to adopt the draft Access to Information Bill	1.1 Organise meeting with government to adopt the draft bill 1.2 Galvanise civil society to support the process	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Held meeting with government 	The campaign is on-going and the draft bill will be submitted to parliament after the inauguration of the new parliament
Mozambique 1. The ASK Campaign to adopt the Access to Information Bill	1.1 Organized public debate and solicit inputs on the Draft Access to Information Bill presented by MISA; 1.2 Do provincial consultations on the draft Bill 1.3 Lobby MPs.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Workshops in provinces held. Meetings with MPs held 	The FOI process in Mozambique is fairly at an advance stage. The regional consultations have produced recommendations that altered the process a bit. A new drafting committee was established and has produced a new draft bill. International and regional legal organisations like ART 19 and ODAC have actively participated in the reviewing of the draft Bill.
Namibia 1. Campaign to reform NBC and amendment of the NBC act.	1.1 Commission media law analysis on the Namibia Broadcasting Act, 1.2 Participate in the drafting of the Communication Act of Namibia Bill 1.3 Submit alternative proposal to the draft Namibia Defence Bill	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analysis and recommendations on the NBC Act finalised and advocacy work undertaken to amend the Act. Submit proposal on the CAN Bill to ministry of broadcasting and information Submit proposal on the Defence Bill to parliamentary committee on Defence and National Security Participated in the public hearings 	The NBC act is not yet amended and the campaign to have it amended is on-going. The process to finalise the CAN bill, that would define the regulatory system in Namibia is still ongoing. The Defence Bill has been passed into an Act without MISA recommendations being included. A campaign to review the process is ongoing.

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NATIONAL OBJECTIVE	MAJOR ACTIVITIES	PERFORMANCE INDICATORS (ACTUAL/ACHIEVED)	REMARK/COMMENTS
South Africa 1. To support the regional insult laws campaign, under regional programme objective: repeal laws that obstruct media freedom 2. Campaign against Anti-Terrorism Bill	1.1 Meet with partners in order to strategise around insult laws campaign. 1.2 Lobby relevant government departments to raise awareness around insult laws.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Meetings with partners and stakeholders have been convened to plan around the insult laws campaign. • The working committee has met with several heads of state to discuss the insult laws campaign. 	It has sometimes been difficult to initialise the insult laws campaign as South Africa is not directly affected by insult laws. The regional and international campaign has been successful in raising awareness around the existence and use of insult laws, and in some cases journalists have been released due to mounting international pressure. Although the broader campaign is successful it is difficult to assess its impact in terms of South African context
	2.1 Lobbying parliament. 2.2 Collaboration with partners. 2.3 Public meetings and workshops. 2.4 Production of newspaper articles and alerts.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collaboration with partners took place • Public meetings and workshops were held. • Alerts produced. 	Due to time-constraints, MISA-SA did not make a submission to the Parliamentary Portfolio on Safety and Security but gave opinion and raised awareness on the issues.
Swaziland 1. Lobby for the Constitution of Swaziland to include provisions for an enabling environment for media freedom and freedom of expression	1.1 Study analyzing how the draft constitution impacts on freedom of expression/media freedom. 1.2 Hold a workshop on dissemination on findings of the study.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Delivered papers addressing impact of Draft Constitution on Freedom of Expression, Media Freedom and Gender issues, the challenges of integrating Swazi Custom with Roman Dutch Law; tensions of the dual systems in Swaziland, independence judiciary. • Findings handed to CDC. • Two (2) workshops held on 24th – 25th October 2003. 	The study was necessitated by the fact that a majority of stakeholders analyzed the draft constitution in their areas of interest. MISA also initiated the study of media related issues, to ensure that media issues are comprehensively covered. There was gender representation at the workshop with 43% being women.

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NATIONAL OBJECTIVE	MAJOR ACTIVITIES	PERFORMANCE INDICATORS (ACTUAL/ACHIEVED)	REMARK/COMMENTS
Tanzania 1. Campaign to reform six pieces of legislation and enactment of Access to Information legislation	1.1 Campaigning to adopt Freedom of Information Act, 1.2 Lobbying the government, media and public support of the six draft pieces of legislation found to impede the media 1.3 Seek inputs from the stakeholders.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Workshop held on defamation. • Workshop was held on Access to Information and Media Policy. • Workshop held on media legislation that restrict free expression and media freedom 	In collaboration with six other media organisations the Media Law Reform Project has, through its advocacy work, made the government release the Media Law Policy on 11 November 2003. Although the media policy contains 80 percent of media and stakeholders' recommendations, it still has some shortcomings that need to be addressed.
Zambia 1. Re-introduction of the Freedom Information (FOI) bill in parliament.	1.1 Organise workshop and lobbying meeting with parliamentarians on the FOI 1.2 Organise media debate on the FOI bill and ZMBC amendment Act	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A media debate on the ZNBC Amendment Act was held. Discussants were the ZNBC acting director general, • Participants expressed worry at the delay in taking the names of board members to Parliament for ratification. • A workshop held to sensitise parliamentarians on the progress of the media law reforms campaign and lobby them on the re-introduction of the FOI Bill to parliament. 	The Freedom of Information Bill that was presented to Parliament in late 2002 was debated till early 2003 and was then withdrawn from parliament. In May 2003, MISA re-launch the campaign to bring the FOI Bill back to parliament.
Zimbabwe 1. Campaign for the repeal of the Access to Information and Protection of Privacy Act (AIPPA) and the Public Order and Security Act (POSA)	1.1 Galvanise support of civil society organisations on repealing of Access to Information and Protection of Privacy Act (AIPPA). 1.2 Produce fact sheets on AIPPA and how it affects media. Produce law handbook 1.3 Publicity campaign on the Public Order and Security Act (POSA) 1.4 Produce a supplement on Freedom of Expression and Video on Media Freedom.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Held workshop on AIPPA. • Fact sheets produced • Three Media Law Volumes produced • Print media adverts on POSA ran from Feb- June 2003. • Copy of legal analysis of POSA available. • Database on POSA arrests/harassment available • Held public meetings in major cities in Zimbabwe • Workshop with MPs held. Relations with MPs improved. 	MISA campaign against AIPPA workshop have energized other organizations to intensify their advocacy work around AIPPA. The chapter failed to produce a supplement on FoX and video on media freedom due to circumstances beyond its control The public meetings in the 6 provinces went well and were attended by an aggregate of around 4000 people. The chapter relations with MPs have greatly improved. The MPs now often approach MISA-Zimbabwe for research and opinions on media laws.

5. Programme B: Media Freedom Monitoring



An unidentified man reads a copy of the Daily News in Harare, Zimbabwe, after the paper went back on the streets on Saturday October 2, 2003, a month after the police closed the paper for operating without a licence. Photo: AP/Picturenet.

“Censorship, or the suppression of information is the antithesis of media freedom and the single most important act which organisations such as MISA guard against Not only does it affect the real and immediate working conditions of media workers, but also the right of every citizen to receive and impart information. An attack thus on a media worker as a result of information uncovered or about to be uncovered, is an attack on each and every citizens, since the media’s right to inform is contingent on the citizen’s right to receive information.”

So this is Democracy? 1999

5.1 Programme Objectives

The launch of the SADC Journalists Under Fire campaign on May 3 2003, saw MISA's media freedom monitoring programme take on a holistic approach, i.e. the media freedom monitoring programme activities went beyond the mere issuing of an alert to put in place required strategies for advocacy, lobbying, research, training, information and, most importantly, a mechanism for direct and immediate practical support to victims of media freedom violations.

The framework of the campaign was unveiled at the annual general meeting of MISA in September 2003 with the knowledge that the success of its implementation lies with MISA's national chapters as they respond to the needs of their membership. It was further acknowledged that the programme had surpassed its immediate objectives as outlined in MISA's Strategic Partnership Plan, April 2002- March 2005, and was directly responding to a deepening crisis in certain countries of the region, particularly Zimbabwe.

Nonetheless, at the foundation of the campaign, as always, lies the daily media freedom monitoring and reporting activity. This is undoubtedly MISA's flagship activity and one that informs its advocacy in other spheres of media law reform, broadcasting diversity and issues of media accountability and professionalism.

However, MISA has not yet achieved a fault-free monitoring system – some violations have fallen through the cracks, particularly in certain countries where MISA's presence has been weak. This is particularly true in relation to Angola where MISA is employing great effort to establish a presence.

Therefore in 2003, the programme focussed almost exclusively on developing the different facets of the SADC Journalists Under Fire campaign at national, regional and international levels. Programme objectives for this period therefore included:

- Improving reporting skills of media monitors (MISA information officers)
See 4.4.1.1
- Establish monitoring guidelines and a more effective dissemination of action alerts
See 4.4.1.1
- Provide background information, suggested actions, campaign material and website interactivity relating to media freedom violations.
See 4.3.2
- Improve the advocacy component of Media Freedom Monitoring
See 4.3.1

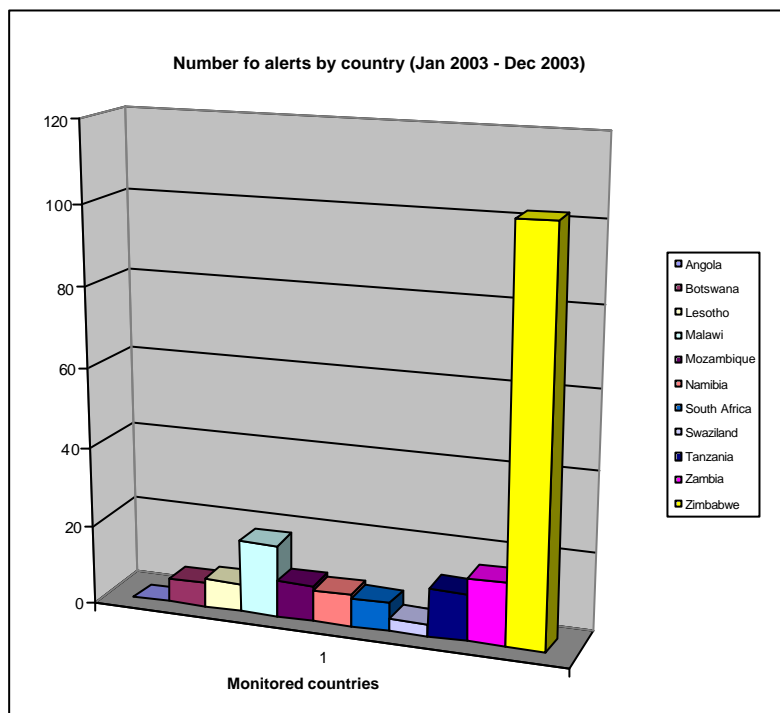
5.2 Media Freedom Monitoring

A fundamental strategy of MISA's advocacy work in this programme is to monitor violations of media freedom and the right to information and expose the violations with the aim of galvanising support from national, regional and international organisations that support and fight for media freedom. Over the past ten years (since 1994) MISA has monitored and produced publications on media violations.

MISA's alert system has developed from a simple fax produced and distributed from the Secretariat in Windhoek to a more advanced system that in 2002 and 2003 included interactive options to rally support through petitions and letters on the MISA website.

In its efforts to monitor and expose media freedom violations, MISA has over the years developed strong ties with important regional and international partner organisations that have provided support, exchange of ideas and solidarity. Many media freedom organisations hail MISA's success in the field and rely on MISA for the action alerts it issues.

Breakdown of the types of media freedom violations per country



MISA Information Officers report media freedom and freedom of expression abuses to its regional secretariat which, in turn, circulates this information to MISA members, organisations and other subscribers around the world through its mailing lists. This efficient system enables members to stay abreast of media activities, more especially violations of the rights of journalists in 11 SADC countries. An important aspect of MISA's Action Alert Network is its membership to IFEX which links freedom of expression groups around the world. Through its linkage with IFEX MISA ensures that its alerts – and therefore its monitoring work – receive international exposure.

MISA issued 188 alerts in 2003 about media freedom and freedom of expression violations in 10 SADC countries. The countries monitored are Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa, Swaziland, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

Although this figure (188) marks a decrease of 9,7 percent from the previous year, the nature of alerts and their bearing on the psyche of journalists have culminated into an environment in which journalists practice self-censorship, where media organisations are either closed down by governments through the application of repressive legislation or as a result of degenerating economic conditions and where the pursuit of independent journalism is often labelled as unpatriotic”.

Since the turn of this century Zimbabwe has topped the list as the most repressive country in the SADC region in terms of media freedom violations. MISA has recorded 360 alerts in Zimbabwe in the four-year period from 2000 – 2003. In 2003 the alerts from Zimbabwe represented 54% of the total recorded in 10 countries and in 2002, 57% of the total in 11 countries.

In research conducted of MISA's action alerts during 2003 to determine the main trends of media freedom violations across the region, an important finding was that the same trends of media freedom violations that occur in Zimbabwe, also occur in many other countries of the SADC region, but not to the same extent. Vigilance is therefore required by all.

The main regional trends over three years (2000 – 2002) were:

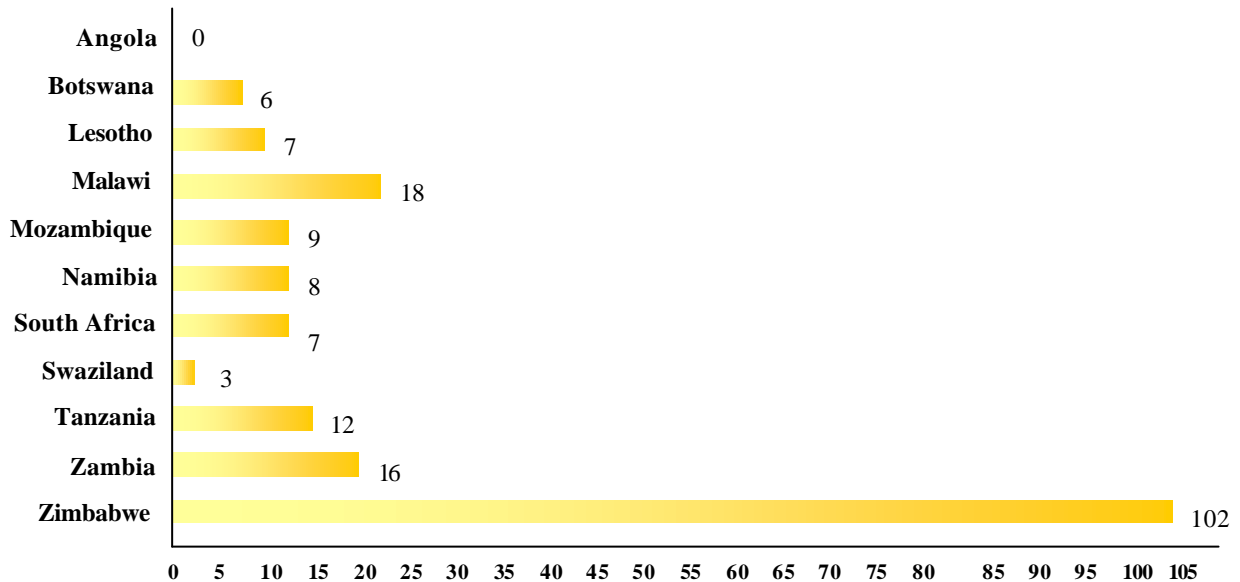
- The arrests of journalists
- Restricting the freedom of movement of journalists (the expulsion of foreign correspondents and the physical obstruction of indigenous journalists from covering news events in their own countries, even press conferences, and including their forced removal from some outlying districts and provinces of their countries)
- Threats to journalists, including death threats
- Direct censorship including the closure of publications and the cancellation of broadcasting programmes
- Police raids on media institutions and the seizure of recording equipment from individual journalists in the field
- Physical attacks on journalists
- Repressive media freedom legislation
- Frequent verbal attacks on the media by governments and politicians
- Governments and authorities flouting the rule of law by ignoring court orders or acting in clear violation of laws
- Attacks on newspaper vendors and the destruction of newspapers, and
- Pressure on journalists to reveal confidential sources of information.

There appears to be a cautious note of optimism in Tanzania and in Swaziland that the future may hold better things, but in other countries like Zambia and Malawi, the situation remains much the same. The overall number of alerts has decreased from 208 in 2002 (and 207 in 2001) to 188 during 2003, a decrease of 9.7% since the previous year. A new feature of the alerts, however, is a gender component in terms of which media violations are broken down to show how many men and women were affected by violations of their media rights. In 2003, 15 female and 72 male practitioners were affected. This figure is in line with the Gender and Media Baseline study which indicates that women constitute approximately 20% of news rooms in the region. For that reason MISA cannot stipulate whether or not male reporters are priority targets of media freedom violations.

The alerts for 2003 reveal the emergence of new themes of professional importance to journalists and to MISA (or new vigour in pursuing them). These include the increase of civil defamation cases against the media and concerns about the high financial penalties being awarded to successful litigants, the emergence of more independent media councils (voluntary media complaints bodies) or attempts to do so, the establishment of national editors forums, increasing concerns about the wages and working conditions of journalists, the struggle for the appointment of statutory but independent broadcasting authorities, developments around the introduction of Access to Information legislation, and the rise of media civil society coalitions (including associations of journalists in the state owned media) for media freedom advocacy and legal

reform purposes. All of these issues have a direct bearing on media freedom and the quality of journalism in the SADC region.

Number of alerts by country: 2003



Consolidation: Number of alerts by violation/country: 2003

	Beaten	Bombed	Censored	Detained	Expelled	Killed	Legislation	Sentenced	Threatened	Victory	Others	TOTAL
Angola	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Botswana	3	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	6
Lesotho	2	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	7
Malawi	5	0	3	2	0	0	0	3	2	3	0	18
Mozambique	2	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	9
Namibia	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	5	0	0	8
South Africa	2	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	1	1	0	7
Swaziland	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	3
Tanzania	3	0	2	0	4	0	1	0	1	1	0	12
Zambia	0	0	8	2	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	16
Zimbabwe	14	2	15	48	2	0	6	0	12	1	2	102

Gender disaggregated alerts by country/violation: 2003

	Beaten		Bombed		Censored		Detained		Expelled		Killed		Legislated		Others		Sentenced		Threatened		Victory	
GENDER	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Angola	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Botswana	3	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lesotho	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malawi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mozambique	2	-	-	-	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	-
Namibia	2	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	-
South Africa	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Swaziland	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tanzania	3	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Zambia	-	-	-	-	3	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-
Zimbabwe	12	2	1	1	9	1	37	11	2	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	6	1	2	-

As per the objectives of MISA's Strategic Partnership Programme document: April 1, 2002 – March 31, 2005, the media monitoring programme for the first time in 2003 produced gender disaggregated alerts. This information, besides providing statistical data in terms of violations perpetrated against male and female journalists, allows MISA to distinguish between the nature of such violations and is critical in the organisation's planning of support strategies for journalists

However, MISA has not yet achieved a fault-free monitoring system – some violations have fallen through the cracks, particularly in certain countries where MISA's presence has been weak. MISA therefore seeks to expand and refine its function of monitoring media and human rights violations.

During 2001 MISA employed a two-pronged strategy to improve and strengthen its important media monitoring activity – its core business, i.e. MISA permanently employed Information Officers at all national chapters and secondly, undertook extensive training to ensure that newly appointed information officers are able to generate and issue accurate alerts and undertake regular analysis and updates on media freedom violations. These strategies have borne fruit in that MISA has, in the last two years, shown more consistency in its media freedom monitoring.

Nonetheless, it must be noted that skills levels of Information Officers vary and much consideration should be given to the working environment and organisational support given to information officers. The fact that MISA Swaziland has only issued three (3) alerts in 2003 despite amplified political tension and threats of negative media law reform, necessitates that the chapter and the regional secretariat review its media freedom monitoring activities in Swaziland.

MISA Lesotho, MISA Zambia, MISA Tanzania and MISA Zimbabwe have successfully developed networks of media monitors outside of their immediate offices to ensure that media freedom violations both receive more attention and certainly greater condemnation.

In addition, MISA Zimbabwe has developed a monthly Media Alert Digest which is widely distributed and ensures increased access to information relating to media violations in the

country. The chapter continues to receive many queries from regional and international media and broadcasting stations for comments and analysis on the media situation in the country.

MISA Zambia cited logistical problems and has therefore not been able to produce its planned media freedom 'Status Reports'.

5.3 The SADC Journalists Under Fire Campaign (Advocacy)

Action Alerts help turn spotlights from around the world squarely on those responsible for human rights violations - and this can make a significant difference, as those who violate human rights often rely on the cover of darkness. MISA alerts should therefore be seen as an important advocacy tool for the simple reason that we have seen coordinated letter-writing campaigns help unlock prison doors, lift publication bans and even save lives.

Unfortunately the issuing of an action alert does not guarantee the protection of journalists. Practical follow-up is required to move forward the momentum and opportunities created by action alerts. Repeatedly the question has been asked: "You've issued an alert, now what?"

MISA's response to this question was the development of the SADC Journalists Under Fire campaign which is designed to offer practical support to journalists who fall victim to media freedom violations. The campaign comprises of six elements, ie. information, direct support strategies, research, training and advocacy and lobby elements.

The following activities were undertaken in 2003 as part of the SADC Journalists Under Fire campaign:

5.3.1 Regional information and lobby tour

The closure of the *Daily News* and *Daily News on Sunday* on September 12, 2003, necessitated the development of a targeted advocacy campaign to highlight the repression of the media. MISA therefore undertook a blitz publicity campaign, in the form of a regional lobby tour of six countries in SADC at the end of September/beginning October 2003.

Countries visited included Botswana, Malawi, Namibia, South Africa, Tanzania and Zambia. These countries were selected because of their strategic importance in SADC and their potential to positively influence the human rights situation in Zimbabwe.

The Zimbabweans delegation included a number of working journalists, editors, MISA office bearers, media lawyers and civil society activists. Delegates were selected on the basis of their credibility and ability to speak authoritatively on media freedom, freedom of expression and socio-economic issues.



Bornwell Chakaodza, the editor of The Standard newspaper addresses a public discussion forum in Windhoek on October 2, 2003, as part of the regional information and lobby tour

MISA national chapters were critical to the success of the initiative as they were tasked with arranging series of press conferences and interviews, as well as meetings with, among others, media organisations, press clubs, ministers of Information, Foreign Affairs and other ministries of strategic importance. The visiting Zimbabwean delegations also addressed a number of public discussion forums.

Alongside this activity, the regional secretariat coordinated the production of hard-copy and online resource materials. The site provides a one-stop-shop for information pertaining to:

- The application of the repressive Access to Information and Protection of Privacy Act in conjunction with the Public Order and Security Act
- The subversion of the judiciary
- Misinformation campaign on Zimbabwean land reform
- Use of hate speech in the media
- Registration of journalists
- Harassment of private media workers
- Subversion of the public media's responsibilities
- Need for broadcasting reforms

This regional publicity/lobby tour is seen as one of MISA's major successes in 2003. There was tremendous interest and coverage of the tour at national, regional and international levels. MISA learnt a great deal from the experience and intends to follow it up with similar activities.

5.3.2 Zimbabwe Media Sector Plan development

On October 30 and 31, 2003, the Media Monitoring Project Zimbabwe (MMPZ) and MISA-Zimbabwe hosted a meeting of international, regional and national media freedom, freedom of expression and human rights organisations to develop mechanisms that free expression groups in Zimbabwe could use to bring regional and international pressure on the Government of Zimbabwe. This meeting, aptly entitled '*Let the People Speak*' addressed the government of Zimbabwe's direct and calculated assault on civic liberties including freedom of expression and information.

Following the '*Let the People Speak*' meeting in Harare, Zimbabwe, MISA Secretariat (as part of its SADC Journalists Under Fire campaign) was requested to assist in the development of a media sector plan for Zimbabwe.

Participants of the meeting, especially those from media organisations, recognised that the polarisation of the media was negatively affecting lobbying and advocacy attempts. MISA Secretariat was entrusted with the responsibility to fundraise for and facilitate the media sector meeting which took place in Nyanga, Zimbabwe in January 2004. Since then, the programme manager has been working closely with the Media Monitoring Project Zimbabwe (MMPZ) and MISA-Zimbabwe to finalise a strategic plan and funding documents for the Media Alliance of Zimbabwe (MAZ), which consists of the MMPZ, MISA Zimbabwe, the Zimbabwe Union of Journalists ZUJ and the Independent Journalists Association of Zimbabwe (IJAZ). The alliance will shortly sign a memorandum of understanding and produce the guiding principles for future collaboration.

An important aspect of the alliance is that it seeks to support ZUJ and IJAZ to formerly set up professional national secretariats to oversee their work.

5.3.3 The banning of *Dira* newspaper, Tanzania

On November 24, 2003, the Zanzibar government suspended publication of *Dira* newspaper allegedly for violating professional ethics. The Minister of State in the Chief Minister's Office, Salum Juma Othman, said he was suspending the paper in exercise of the powers conferred upon him under subsection (1) of Section 30 of the Zanzibar Registration of Newsagents, Newspapers and Books Acts no 5 of 1988.

On December 11 2003, a two-person MISA secretariat delegation, consisting of Kaitira Kandjii and Zoé Titus, arrived in Dares-Salaam, Tanzania, to meet with government, media stakeholders and other relevant institutions to gauge their views and perspectives on the banning of the *Dira* newspaper by the Zanzibar government. *Dira* was the only independent newspaper in Zanzibar and was published weekly. The objective of the mission was to investigate and provide recommendations for the resolution of the impasse.

The MISA delegation met with the Media Council of Tanzania, *Dira* management, the Zanzibar Director of Information Service, Enzi Talib, and the Deputy Principal Secretary in the Chief Minister Office, Salim Salim. MISA made clear its position on the banning of a newspaper. At the same time, the delegation acknowledged that unethical reporting had no place within the media profession.

The Government of Zanzibar would not review its action to ban *Dira* and MISA subsequently considered possible strategies of support to the newspaper, despite the organisation's own appraisal that *Dira* was wanting in terms of ethical reporting. Through the SADC Journalists Under Fire campaign MISA undertook to support *Dira* and in particular its journalists. In addition it was noted that MISA would continue to play the role of a mediator to reconcile the different parties.

The MISA secretariat delegation recommended, among others, that MISA explores ways to support litigation of the banning order and a court challenge of the Newspaper and Book Act of 1988.

5.3.4 National Activities (SADC Journalists Under Fire campaign)

In terms of national activities only two chapters, MISA Tanzania and MISA Zimbabwe, have actively implemented aspects of the SADC Journalists Under Fire campaign.

MISA Tanzania reported a most successful launch of the campaign on May 3 2003. The launch enjoyed wide media coverage. As part of the campaign launch and lobbying activities of the chapter, the Director of Criminal Intelligence dropped all charges against freelance journalist John Maziku. Maziku was facing a contempt of court charge for allegedly 'insulting' parliament in 2001.

Although MISA Zimbabwe only formerly launched the campaign on May 3 2004, the chapter had already started implementing the campaign early in 2003. Under this campaign the chapter is

assisting the retrenched ANZ journalists with space for meetings, email facilities at MISA-Zimbabwe's office and legal funding. The chapter has established an Emergency Fund that has so far assisted *The Tribune* newspaper with three computers following the theft of 20 computers from the newspaper's offices.

5.4. Training Seminars and Consultations

5.4.1. Regional

5.4.1.1. MISA Information and Advocacy Officers' Training Seminar

A training activity took place in Cape Town, South Africa, from May 12 to 15, 2003, and incorporated MISA Information Officers and Advocacy Officers, Gender Monitors (Gender and Media Baseline Study) and selected resource persons. In preparing for the training workshop, the Regional Manager: Media Freedom Monitoring compiled two booklets ie. a training and reference manual for MISA Information Officers (Writing • Advocacy • Lobbying) and a resource guide on media freedom and freedom of expression with guidelines on human rights/media freedom monitoring.

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2	Carmen Cupido	MISA-Namibia
3	Jeanette Minnie	International Freedom of Expression Consultant
4	Phumelele Dlamini	MISA- Swaziland
5	Innocent Chitosi	NAMISA (MISA Malawi)
6	Brian Muletambo	MISA Zambia
7	Gustavo Mahogue	MISA- Mozambique
8	Marko Gideon	MISA Tanzania
9	Luis Araujo	MISA- Angola
10	Zoé Titus	MISA- Regional Office
11	Eric Libongani	MISA- Regional Office
12	Jennifer Mufune	MISA-Regional Office
13	Yuyo Nanchali Kambikambi	AFRONET (Zambia)
14	Charles Cisala	ZAMWATCH, (Zambia)
15	Takura Zhangazha	MISA- Zimbabwe
16	Rashweat Mukundu	MISA- Zimbabwe
17	Ambrose Zwane	Gender Links, SMEGWA, Swaziland
18	Keabonye Ntabane	Gender Links/ Women's NGO Coalition
19	Jude Mathurine	MISA- South Africa
20	Caroline Phiri-Lubwika	MISA-Botswana

The varied skills levels of information officers make it difficult to devise relevant training activities. Despite the training, there are still major deviations from a standardised alerts format.

The programme manager is also concerned that information officers have become national implementing officers for all other programmes and as such do not spend sufficient time on improving national media monitoring activities or on implementing the SADC Journalists Under Fire campaign.

In order to further capacitate information officers, the regional secretariat recognises the need to develop basic policy documents. Another attempt to standardise reporting methods is being developed through an online web-based interface. The latter two activities will, however, only be undertaken in 2004.

5.4.1.2. Follow-up workshop: SADC Journalists Under Fire campaign

MISA undertook a workshop to refine a strategy for effective and systematic follow-up to MISA action alerts in order to effectively support victims of media violations in the SADC region. This workshop took place in Cape Town on May 16 and 17, 2003, directly after the MISA Information & Advocacy officers' workshop to ensure maximum involvement of the MISA staff. The event gave an opportunity to previous victims of media freedom violations to relate their experiences and guide MISA in developing strategies of support to victims of media freedom violations.



Participants at the follow-up SADC Journalists Under Fire workshop in Cape Town, South Africa, May 16 and 17, 2003 discussing possible mechanisms for reducing media freedom violations in the SADC region. Photo: Caroline Phiri-Lubwika

The workshop, more specifically, gave an opportunity to MISA Information and Advocacy Officers to hear first-hand how they should respond to the needs of media freedom victims. The information session ultimately gave rise to the SADC Journalists Under Fire project document which was revealed at and endorsed by the 2003 MISA AGM.

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The SADC Journalists Under Fire project document presents an excellent outline for activities under this campaign. Unfortunately many of the activities outlined there have not taken place in line with the suggested time-line, largely due to lack of capacity and programme support at the Regional Secretariat and chapters. ** The full project document is available*

It must be noted that only the Broadcasting Programme to date has internal programme support in the form of a broadcasting assistant. Although MISA Secretariat is looking to develop an internship programme, a negative aspect is that such a programme does not facilitate long-term capacity building within the organisations. An internship programme also requires additional management and facilitation.

5.4.2. National

5.4.2.1 Mozambique - From October 20 2003 up to January 7 2004 the Inhambane provincial nucleus started a series of visits to the districts to disseminate MISA's alert system. The report produced after the tour indicates that serious violations to media freedom were detected.

5.4.2.2 Namibia - In October 2003, MISA-Namibia conducted an initial workshop on the findings of the Media Monitoring Project of Namibia (MMPN). The workshop was attended by editors from both state-owned and private newspapers.

5.4.2.3 Zimbabwe – MISA Zimbabwe conducted two media monitoring training courses for Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) which managed to highlight the importance of media freedom monitoring. Sadly, active participation by many of these CSOs in monitoring freedom of expression violations is slow and ad-hoc. However, organisations such as Zimbabwe Human Rights NGO Forum and some MISA-

Zimbabwe Advocacy Committees are becoming more active in identifying violations pertaining to media freedom. The Media Monitoring Project of Zimbabwe (MMPZ) has been involved in monitoring access to information rights violations and MISA-Zimbabwe is tapping into this.

5.5. Outreach

MISA undertook in 2003 to assist the Media Foundation for West Africa (MFWA) with infrastructural support to ensure that media freedom and freedom of expression violations monitored by the MFWA receives maximum exposure.

File Photo:
A South African journalist protests in front of the Liberian Embassy in Pretoria, August 25, 2000, for the release of compatriot television cameraman Gugu Radebe, who along with four of his colleagues, were arrested the previous week on spy charges. Former South African President Nelson Mandela is among key international figures that have urged for the release of the journalists

Photo: Juda Ngwenya



This collaboration takes the form of joint MISA/MFWA alerts, issued by MISA on its alert system. This would ensure international exposure of MFWA alerts, as they would then reach the IFEX Action Alerts Network (ANN) of which MISA is a member while MFWA will seek membership in 2004.

As a member of IFEX, MISA has resolved to participate in solidarity actions to further the cause of media freedom and freedom of expression regionally and internationally. The support to MFWA for their IFEX participation is further acknowledgement of MISA's expertise in the area of Media Freedom Monitoring.

5.6 Research

5.6 1. Regional

MISA regional secretariat commissioned a researcher to study and analyse the Action Alerts issued by MISA over a three year period (2000-2002) in order to:

- identify journalists who are frequently victimised
- identify trends of media harassment
- propose strategies to counteract trends of harassment
- propose strategies of immediate support to journalists who are harassed

- explore the possibility of an additional form of classification for alerts, to indicate serious cases which need immediate and urgent support
- explore the possibility of establishing support teams in major towns and cities across the SADC region who will be trained to support journalists who need immediate assistance
- propose strategies for more effective responses from The Netherlands to serious media freedom violations in the SADC region - particularly in terms of lobbying EU and Dutch political organs as well as Southern African Embassies in The Netherlands.

The research was critical to the development of the SADC Journalists Under Fire campaign. The consultative workshop (of which one is mentioned in this report, *see 5.4.1.2*) formed part of the research activity.

MISA has never attempted a systematic analysis of the body of alerts it has issued over a period of time. It is as if the dissemination of the alerts is an isolated activity complete in itself. Although the widespread knowledge gained from the alerts informs MISA's work on an ongoing basis, the alerts have never been applied in a formal analytical way to inform the other programmes and projects of MISA. The alerts, however, constitute an important source of data and provides the real-life authentic case studies on which its programmes and work should be based. It is the raw data of reality that graphically depicts the working conditions and media environment of working journalists in the SADC region. For this reason, it is essential that the alerts should be applied much more systematically to inform the media freedom work of MISA.

The motivation for the study was to develop a more detailed and microscopic understanding of what was happening to journalists from a media freedom point of view (or lack thereof). This information would assist MISA to critically assess its programmes and projects to decide whether they are adequate, or in need of adjustment or expansion. No specific methodology for the study was agreed on as neither MISA nor the researcher was aware of anyone else attempting to undertake a similar activity. The analysis of the alerts therefore became a work in progress – a search for methodology by simply doing it, doing it again and making adjustments. The research was therefore experimental, but an attempt to use the Action Alerts as a meaningful platform to guide and inform MISA's activities.

Apart from conducting this research, the Terms of Reference also included the compilation of a list of laws mentioned in the alerts to inform MISA's media legal reform activities, and assisting MISA with the development of a programme for more systematic and organised South-South support to journalists 'under fire'.

5.6 2 National

Tanzania - A research study on *Understanding Public Awareness on Press Freedom and Freedom of Information* was also conducted. The findings show that press freedom belongs to the people in the industry (media practitioners/journalists), it does not belong to the public. Unlike judges, teachers or doctors, the media is self-appointed or confirmed in office by politicians. The media is self appointed but sustained by a public that sees their output as valuable and which is willing to pay for it. The media should be, and can be, free of the political patronage, if only it enjoys public support.

Programme B: Media Freedom Monitoring

(M&E Framework Report for the period April 2003 to May 2004)

REGIONAL: MEDIA FREEDOM MONITORING			
Regional Programme Goal	Establishment of a region where there are no media freedom violations and the media operates freely without political, commercial and economic interference		
Regional Programme Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Time-efficient and effective identification, analysis and exposure of each violation of media freedom and right to information in the 11 SADC countries Civil society, policy-makers, national, regional and international organizations galvanized to fight for media freedom in Southern Africa <u>SADC Journalists under Fire campaign objective</u>: To expose the persecution of journalists in the SADC region, provide practical support to victims and advocate for an enabling environment for media freedom and freedom of expression 		
REGIONAL OBJECTIVE	MAJOR ACTIVITIES	PERFORMANCE INDICATORS (ACTUAL/ACHIEVED)	REMARK/COMMENTS
1. Production of time-efficient alerts. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Botswana Lesotho Malawi Mozambique Namibia South Africa Swaziland Tanzania Zambia Zimbabwe 	1.1 Daily scanning of print and electronic media. 1.2 Electronic and manual filing of alerts. 1.3 Background research into violations. 1.4 Appropriate action taken.	Researching and issuing alerts on media freedom violations is an on-going exercise.	<p>No alerts were issued in Angola as MISA had no representation there until late in 2003.</p> <p>MISA Botswana reports a lack of clarity in the classification of alerts. This is largely due to the fact that MISA has to date not defined its gender monitoring component as this relates to freedom of expression/media freedom.</p> <p>Zimbabwe accounted for 54% (102) of the 188 alerts issued by MISA during 2003.</p> <p>Only three alerts were issued by MISA Swaziland despite reports of political tension and threats of negative media laws received from other sources. MISA Secretariat intends to review the media monitoring capacity in Swaziland.</p> <p>In South Africa, the media monitoring process was greatly enhanced by the assistance of an intern, who is a graduate at the University of Aarhus, Denmark. The intern is currently busy with the design of the MISA-SA website.</p>

REGIONAL MEDIA FREEDOM MONITORING			
Regional Programme Goal	Establishment of a region where there are no media freedom violations and the media operates freely without political, commercial and economic interference		
Regional Programme Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Time-efficient and effective identification, analysis and exposure of each violation of media freedom and right to information in the 11 SADC countries <u>SADC Journalists under Fire campaign objective</u>: To expose the persecution of journalists in the SADC region, provide practical support to victims and advocate for an enabling environment for media freedom and freedom of expression 		
REGIONAL OBJECTIVE	MAJOR ACTIVITIES	PERFORMANCE INDICATORS (ACTUAL/ACHIEVED)	REMARK/COMMENTS
<p>2. Training activity to establish monitoring guidelines and more effective dissemination of action alerts; Implement a standardised system of reporting on media freedom violations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Botswana Lesotho Malawi Mozambique Namibia South Africa Swaziland Tanzania Zambia Zimbabwe 	<p>2.1 Conduct training for information and advocacy officers</p> <p>2.2 Preparation of training materials: guidelines on media monitoring; resource materials on freedom of expression</p> <p>2.3 Logistics</p> <p>2.4 Source relevant trainers</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Training workshop took place in Cape Town, South Africa, from May 12 to 15, 2003 Ongoing production and dissemination of media freedom alerts 	<p>The training activity took place in Cape Town from May 12 to 15, 2003, and incorporated both MISA Information Officers and Advocacy Officers. Two sets of booklets were produced, ie. a training and reference manual for MISA Information Officers (Writing • Advocacy • Lobbying) and a resource guide on media freedom and freedom of expression with guidelines on human rights/media freedom monitoring. The varied skills levels of information officers make it difficult to devise relevant training activities. Despite the training, there are still major deviations from a standardised alerts format. The program manager is also concerned that information officers have become national implementing officers for all other programmes and as such do not spend sufficient time on improving national media monitoring activities or on implementing the SADC Journalists Under Fire campaign. In order to further capacitate information officers, the regional secretariat recognises the need to develop basic policy documents. Another attempt to standardise reporting methods is being developed through an online web-based interface. The latter two activities will, however, only be undertaken in 2004.</p>

REGIONAL SADC JOURNALISTS UNDER FIRE CAMPAIGN			
Regional Programme Goal	Establishment of a region where there are no media freedom violations and the media operates freely without political, commercial and economic interference		
Regional Programme Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Time-efficient and effective identification, analysis and exposure of each violation of media freedom and right to information in the 11 SADC countries SADC Journalists under Fire campaign objective: To expose the persecution of journalists in the SADC region, provide practical support to victims and advocate for an enabling environment for media freedom and freedom of expression 		
REGIONAL OBJECTIVE	MAJOR ACTIVITIES	PERFORMANCE INDICATORS (ACTUAL/ACHIEVED)	REMARK/COMMENTS
3. <u>SADC Journalists Under Fire campaign</u> Workshop to refine a strategy for effective and systematic follow-up to MISA action alerts in order to effectively support victims of media violations in the SADC region	3.1 Review of 'journalists under fire' in SADC to ensure relevant participation 3.2 Preparation of materials; 3.3 Logistics 3.4 Source relevant presenters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Workshop held in Cape Town, South Africa, on May 16 and 17, 2003 Development of SADC Journalists Under Fire project document which outlines four strategies and accompanying activities. 	The workshop took place in Cape Town on May 16 and 17, directly after the MISA Information & Advocacy officers' workshop. The workshop gave an opportunity to previous victims of media freedom violations to relate their experiences and guide MISA in developing strategies of support to victims of media freedom violations. The workshop, more specifically, gave an opportunity to MISA Information and Advocacy Officers to hear first-hand how they should respond to the needs of media freedom victims. The SADC Journalists Under Fire project document was revealed and endorsed by the 2003 MISA AGM.
4. <u>SADC Journalists Under Fire campaign</u> Development of campaign materials for launch on May 3, 2003, World Press Freedom Day	4.1 Prepare brief/campaign outline 4.2 Consult with advertising/media companies 4.3 Coordinate design and production of materials 4.4 Coordinate distribution of materials 4.5 Ensure online release of campaign materials 4.6 Production of relevant press statements/media releases	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Campaign materials designed and distributed for national May 3 2003 activities. Official (regional) launch took place as part of MISA Namibia's May 3 activities. 	In consultation with an advertising company MISA was able to produce campaign materials with distinctive branding. The MISA website provided an excellent opportunity to showcase the campaign to online users. The launch of the campaign attracted widespread interest and ensured extensive coverage from national, regional and international media organisations. Additional materials will be produced as the need arises.

REGIONAL SADC JOURNALISTS UNDER FIRE CAMPAIGN			
Regional Programme Goal	Establishment of a region where there are no media freedom violations and the media operates freely without political, commercial and economic interference		
Regional Programme Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Time-efficient and effective identification, analysis and exposure of each violation of media freedom and right to information in the 11 SADC countries SADC Journalists under Fire campaign objective: To expose the persecution of journalists in the SADC region, provide practical support to victims and advocate for an enabling environment for media freedom and freedom of expression 		
REGIONAL OBJECTIVE	MAJOR ACTIVITIES	PERFORMANCE INDICATORS (ACTUAL/ACHIEVED)	REMARK/COMMENTS
5. <u>SADC Journalists Under Fire campaign</u> To expose the persecution of journalists in the SADC region, provide practical support to victims and advocate for an enabling environment for media freedom and freedom of expression	5.1 Regional information tour to lobby key policy makers and civic society organisations to support advocacy and lobbying activities for media reform in Zimbabwe 5.2 Preparation of support materials 5.3 Online publication of Zimbabwe media crisis with support materials giving insight into: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The application of the repressive Access to Information and Protection of Privacy Act in conjunction with the Public Order and Security Act The subversion of the judiciary Misinformation campaign on Zimbabwean land reform Use of hate speech in the media Registration of journalists Harassment of private media workers Subversion of the public media's responsibilities Need for broadcasting reforms 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regional tour of six countries Advocacy and information section, with resource materials on Zimbabwe was developed and made available online. Advocacy and information packages (hard copy) were made available to delegations for distribution. 	A delegation from Zimbabwe undertook a blitz publicity campaign at the end of September/beginning October 2003. Countries visited included Botswana, Malawi, Namibia, South Africa, Tanzania and Zambia. These countries were selected because of their strategic importance in SADC and their potential to positively influence the human rights situation in Zimbabwe. The Zimbabwean delegations were made up of working journalists, editors, MISA office bearers, media lawyers and civil society activists. Delegates were selected on the basis of their credibility and ability to speak authoritatively on media freedom, freedom of expression and socio-economic issues. MISA national chapters arranged series of press conferences and interviews, as well as meetings with, among others, media organisations, press clubs, ministers of Information, Foreign Affairs and other ministries of strategic importance. They also addressed a number of public discussion forums. This regional publicity/lobby tour is seen as one of MISA's major successes in 2003. There was tremendous interest and coverage of the tour. MISA learnt a great deal from the experience and intends to follow it up with a similar activity.

REGIONAL SADC JOURNALISTS UNDER FIRE CAMPAIGN			
Regional Programme Goal	Establishment of a region where there are no media freedom violations and the media operates freely without political, commercial and economic interference		
Regional Programme Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Time-efficient and effective identification, analysis and exposure of each violation of media freedom and right to information in the 11 SADC countries • SADC Journalists under Fire campaign objective: To expose the persecution of journalists in the SADC region, provide practical support to victims and advocate for an enabling environment for media freedom and freedom of expression 		
REGIONAL OBJECTIVE	MAJOR ACTIVITIES	PERFORMANCE INDICATORS (ACTUAL/ACHIEVED)	REMARK/COMMENTS
6. <u>SADC Journalists Under Fire campaign</u> Development of a media sector plan on national, African and international advocacy and lobbying on the media crisis in Zimbabwe.	6.1 Review of outcomes of the 'Let the People Speak' meeting, held in Harare, Zimbabwe on Oct 31, 2003 6.2 Consultation with media committee in Zimbabwe (MMPZ, MISA-Zimbabwe, ZUJ, IJAZ); 6.3 Source funding for sector meeting and development of media sector plan 6.4 Source meeting facilitator	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Media committee met and produced relevant progress reports • Fundraising proposal are being developed for submission • Media sector plan finalised in May 2004 • Memorandum of Understanding between Zimbabwean media organisations now called the Media Alliance of Zimbabwe (MAZ) will be signed shortly. No date finalised. • Funding proposals to support media sector plan will be submitted during course of 2004 	Following the 'Let the People Speak' meeting in Harare, Zimbabwe, MISA Secretariat was requested to assist in the development of a media sector plan for Zimbabwe. Participants of the media recognised that the polarisation of the media was negatively affecting lobbying and advocacy attempts. MISA Secretariat was entrusted with the responsibility to fundraise for and facilitate the media sector meeting which took place in Nyanga, Zimbabwe in January 2004. Since then, the programme manager has been working closely with the MMPZ and MISA-Zimbabwe to finalise a strategic plan and funding documents for MAZ.
7. <u>SADC Journalists Under Fire campaign</u> Lobby government of Zanzibar, Tanzania, to lift ban on Dira newspaper	7.1 Review actions of Zanzibar government and Dira newspaper that led to the ban; 7.2 Conduct relevant research on national media environment to ascertain MISA's input/response 7.3 Review MISA's capacity to assist "journalists/media institution under fire" 7.4 Meet with relevant stakeholders to mediate on sensitive issue	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Programme Manager Fox and Programme Manager for Media Freedom Monitoring visited Dares-Salaam and Zanzibar in December 2003. • MISA delegation met with different stakeholders and agreed on best approach • MISA delegation presented a report with recommendations to the Legal Defence Fund to support Dira's court case 	The Government of Zanzibar would not review its action to ban <i>Dira</i> . MISA subsequently considered strategies of support to the newspaper, despite the organisation's own appraisal that <i>Dira</i> was wanting in terms of ethical reporting. Through the SADC Journalists Under Fire campaign MISA undertook to support <i>Dira</i> and in particular its journalists. It was noted that MISA would continue to play the role of a mediator to reconcile the different parties. The delegation recommended that MISA support litigation of the banning order and a court challenge of the Newspaper and Book Act of 1988.

NATIONAL: MALAWI MEDIA FREEDOM MONITORING			
Regional Programme Goal	Establishment of a region where there are no media freedom violations and the media operates freely without political, commercial and economic interference		
Regional Programme Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Time-efficient and effective identification, analysis and exposure of each violation of media freedom and right to information in the 11 SADC countries Civil society, policy-makers, national, regional and international organizations galvanized to fight for media freedom in Southern Africa <u>SADC Journalists under Fire campaign objective</u>: To expose the persecution of journalists in the SADC region, provide practical support to victims and advocate for an enabling environment for media freedom and freedom of expression 		
NATIONAL OBJECTIVE	MAJOR ACTIVITIES	PERFORMANCE INDICATORS (ACTUAL/ACHIEVED)	REMARK/COMMENTS
1. Improve communication between NGC & members	1.1 Establish regular NGC meetings 1.2 Update membership data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Two meetings were held Membership updated 	NGC meetings discuss the media situation in the country and the required response and action to improve the situation of media in the country.
NATIONAL: LESOTHO MEDIA FREEDOM MONITORING			
Regional Programme Goal	Establishment of a region where there are no media freedom violations and the media operates freely without political, commercial and economic interference		
Regional Programme Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Time-efficient and effective identification, analysis and exposure of each violation of media freedom and right to information in the 11 SADC countries Civil society, policy-makers, national, regional and international organizations galvanized to fight for media freedom in Southern Africa <u>SADC Journalists under Fire campaign objective</u>: To expose the persecution of journalists in the SADC region, provide practical support to victims and advocate for an enabling environment for media freedom and freedom of expression 		
NATIONAL OBJECTIVE	MAJOR ACTIVITIES	PERFORMANCE INDICATORS (ACTUAL/ACHIEVED)	REMARK/COMMENTS
1. Empowering civil society on freedom of expression and right to information	1.1 Meetings with civil society and other NGOs with common interests 1.2 Compilation of Action Alerts 1.3 Issuance of pertinent statements in pursuance of objective 1.4 Newsroom and Court room monitoring for violations 1.5 Establishing electronic media freedom monitoring system 1.6 Change of office e-mail address 1.7 Educating civil society 1.8 Legal interventions by MISA Lesotho in civil defamation cases	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Partnerships with stakeholders established Number of Alerts compiled Number of statements issued Results of newsroom /courtroom visits IT systems upgraded E-mail address changed Lesotho Council of NGOs (LCN) facilitated stakeholder meeting 	MISA-Lesotho continues to form alliances and strategic partnerships with other civil society organizations and international agencies in pursuance of its objectives. These alliances have manifested themselves in a variety of joint activities involving such diverse areas as HIV/AIDS, poverty reduction, human rights, journalism training and advocacy. A major success of the alliance/network is that MISA Lesotho became the central agent in the establishment of the Lesotho National Editors' Forum

NATIONAL: SOUTH AFRICA MEDIA FREEDOM MONITORING			
Regional Programme Goal	Establishment of a region where there are no media freedom violations and the media operates freely without political, commercial and economic interference		
Regional Programme Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Time-efficient and effective identification, analysis and exposure of each violation of media freedom and right to information in the 11 SADC countries (5.2) • Civil society, policy-makers, national, regional and international organizations galvanized to fight for media freedom in Southern Africa (5.2.) • <u>SADC Journalists under Fire campaign objective</u>: To expose the persecution of journalists in the SADC region, provide practical support to victims and advocate for an enabling environment for media freedom and freedom of expression 		
NATIONAL OBJECTIVE	MAJOR ACTIVITIES	PERFORMANCE INDICATORS (ACTUAL/ACHIEVED)	REMARK/COMMENTS
1. To pilot a media freedom monitoring workshop in order to increase network of media freedom monitors (Mpumalanga / Kwa-Zulu Natal).	1.1 Research workshop on media freedom monitoring. 1.2 Identify key stakeholders and partners. 1.3 Plan and prepare for workshops. 1.4 Hold workshop. 1.5 Prepare workshop report.	We did not hold the pilot workshop.	This project has been included in our plans for the next period (project title: establish advocacy hubs in Eastern Cape, Mpumalanga, Gauteng and Kwa-Zulu Natal for purpose of media freedom monitoring and lobbying).
2. Mpumalanga Cabinet Lekgotla.	2.1 Make contact with members and affiliates in Mpumalanga. 2.2 Make logistical arrangements. 2.3 Hold lekgotla.	Mpumalanga Cabinet Legkotla did not take place due to difficulties in co-ordinating schedules with SANEF contact person.	This project has been moved forward to late 2004 (as a result of provincial cabinet changes post-election).
<u>3. Gender and Media Baseline study</u> To create a more gender-sensitive media environment through: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • hosting the GMBS workshop • participating in SAGEM • reviewing existing legislation in light of GMBS study • providing support and assistance to the GEM monitoring and alert system. 	3.1 Organise and host GMBS workshop. 3.2 Participate in SAGEM. 3.3 Concept proposal on review of existing media legislation. 3.4 Advising on GEM monitoring and alert system.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GMBS was successfully launched and the workshop was successful. • MISA-SA has been an active participant in SAGEM. • The concept proposal was sent to the Gender and Chapter support co-ordinator at the Secretariat, no response was received and the chapter will have to raise external funds for this project. • MISA-SA has been advising Genderlinks on the roll-out of the GEM monitoring and alert system. 	Whilst gender is an important component of the work that MISA does, it has been challenging to operationalise the recommendations made at the GMBS workshop, particularly in terms of reviewing existing legislation as substantial training and co-ordination would be required as this project requires specific gender and media analysis skills.

NATIONAL: ZIMBABWE MEDIA FREEDOM MONITORING			
Regional Programme Goal	Establishment of a region where there are no media freedom violations and the media operates freely without political, commercial and economic interference		
Regional Programme Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Time-efficient and effective identification, analysis and exposure of each violation of media freedom and right to information in the 11 SADC countries (5.2) • Civil society, policy-makers, national, regional and international organizations galvanized to fight for media freedom in Southern Africa (5.2.) • SADC Journalists under Fire campaign objective: To expose the persecution of journalists in the SADC region, provide practical support to victims and advocate for an enabling environment for media freedom and freedom of expression 		
NATIONAL OBJECTIVE	MAJOR ACTIVITIES	PERFORMANCE INDICATORS (ACTUAL/ACHIEVED)	REMARK/COMMENTS
1. Increased access to information on media violations as a public awareness campaign. 2. Civil society and MISA-Zim Advocacy Committees galvanized to fight for media freedom.	1. Hold 2 workshops on media monitoring with a selected CSOs 2. Facilitate the holding of Press Club meetings once a month in the 6 provinces	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CSO workshops held. • 6 Press Club meetings held. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MISA-Zimbabwe is beginning to get reports of media freedom violations from some CSOs such as Zim Human Rights NGO Forum and from our Advocacy Committee members. • It has been difficult to hold Press Club meetings every month, as most of them are not functioning well. Renewed effort needs to be put to strengthen them. • The exercise has increased capacity of MISA-Zim to monitor violations
<u>SADC Journalists Under Fire Campaign</u> To provide practical support to victims of media freedom and freedom of expression violations To expose the persecution of journalists in Zimbabwe, provide practical support to victims and advocate for an enabling environment for media freedom and freedom of expression	2.1 Reprint campaign material 2.2 Launch the campaign 2.3 Hold public meetings with affected journalists 2.4 Establish Emergency Fund 2.5 Place adverts when necessary 2.6 Hold workshop on "Conflict Reporting"	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Campaign material produced and distributed • Meetings held with ANZ staff under the Campaign • Computers given to The Tribune newspaper after thieves stole 20 computers • Copy of contract with The Tribune. • Assisted the ANZ journalists and ZUJ President Matthew Takaona with legal representation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The ANZ staff (50 journalists) is currently not working as a result of the closure of the newspaper. On 19 Feb, the majority of the staff was retrenched. Two meetings were held to discuss the fate of the journalists and devise a way forward. A lawyer has been engaged to assist them in the retrenchment exercise. • The ZUJ President, Matthew Takaona was fired on 4 March from Zimpapers for addressing ANZ workers. MISA-Zim engaged a lawyer on his behalf.

6. Programme C: Broadcasting Diversity



A man listens to the radio in front of his house at a typical Venda village close to the border of Zimbabwe in South Africa's Northern Province. Photo: PictureNET Africa

Public broadcasting comes at a cost. Society has to recognise the value of the enterprise and invest accordingly. Politicians have to have the bravery to change the things they can change, the serenity to accept the things they cannot change, and the wisdom to know the difference. But, above all, the public broadcasters must have the courage of their convictions, offering the best in every area of programming, and trying to beat with the heart of the nation.

Stephen Whittle, Director of Britain's Broadcasting Standards Commission

6.1 Programme Objectives

During – and shortly before - the current period under review, MISA's regional secretariat had developed critical materials and guidelines to support the hand-over of the broadcasting campaign to national chapters. Through producing the Advocacy Kit and 'Open the Waves' campaign pack the secretariat ensured that national chapters are able to knowledgeably embark on intense advocacy and lobbying for supportive and conducive broadcasting environments in their countries.

Under its broadcasting programme MISA runs the 'Campaign for Broadcasting Diversity' which encourages an open system of broadcast licensing, editorial independence and the introduction of a three-tier system of broadcasting. This system comprises public, commercial and community broadcasters, which as a whole can provide services that assist in the development and maintenance of democracy.

In line with the aims of the Windhoek Declaration and African Broadcasting Charter, the central theme of the campaign is advocacy for legislation and policies that will:

- Establish independent broadcasting licensing bodies;
- Create an enabling environment for the public, private and community broadcasting sectors;
- Safeguard editorial independence in broadcasting;
- Advance alternative and sustainable systems for public and community broadcasting;
- Build capacity to produce locally relevant and impartial news and current affairs;
- Place restrictions on cross media ownership, political ownership and monopolistic practices;
- Establish public broadcasters that are distinctively "African", clear and intelligent alternatives to commercial broadcasting and committed to quality, innovation and public interest; and
- Promote and develop community broadcasters that are an empowering tool for their community - whether it is ethnic, linguistic or simply poor.
- Co-operate with regional partners to develop a joint campaign on satellite broadcasting regulation

Whilst in 2003 MISA had stepped up its advocacy work in the area of broadcasting reform, it must be noted that this was being undertaken in a region where there is very little political will from governments to disengage from control of national broadcasters.

Organisationally, MISA has also undergone many changes in this period. The new Programme Manager: Broadcasting joined the organisation in September 2003, following the departure of the previous manager at the end of June 2003. This staff change has had a dramatic impact on the programme and consequently resulted in a number of planned activities not being implemented.

6.2 Production of toolkit for community radio stations

MISA hosted a workshop in Lusaka, Zambia, between October 30 and November 1 2003, which brought together representatives from community radio station in the region. The profile of participants ranged from radio station managers to persons with long experience in community

radio as they would be best placed to give input into the content requirements of the toolkit. MISA also contracted two consultants to facilitate the process and finalise the development of the materials. With the development of the toolkit MISA hopes to provide the community radio sector with a series of manuals that address issues of self-sufficiency and diversity. Participants recommended that the following issues be taken up in the toolkit, ie:

- The Board and Management
- Management
- Volunteers
- Programming
- The Local Business Community
- The Community
- The Donors
- Finance
- Office Management
- Time Management
- Training

A team comprising of four people at MISA Zambia were mandated to evaluate the workshop and prepare a draft report. This report is completed and logistics are currently being put in place for its release.

6.3 SADC Broadcast and Telecommunications Research and Information Distribution

MISA researches and compiles monthly electronic updates on developments taking place in broadcasting and telecommunications in the region. These updates are distributed to approximately 1000 people, most of whom reside in the SADC region. The monthly broadcasting updates have proved very popular especially among researchers. A recent mini survey revealed that there is a growing interest in this service. It also provided MISA with guidelines to improve the service. As a result MISA will shortly include a new column, entitled 'Hot Pot', which will provide critical analysis of broadcasting and telecommunications issues in the region.

6.4 Broadcasting Regulation

MISA, in association with the Southern African Broadcasters Association (SABA), with the financial support of FES, hosted a workshop on broadcast regulation in the SADC region in July 2003. The workshop was attended by state broadcasters, broadcast regulators and members of state broadcasting boards and parliamentary committees dealing with broadcasting issues from Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, South Africa, Zambia and Zimbabwe. This workshop dealt with the state of broadcast regulation in the region and how this conformed to the various SADC regional and Pan-African protocols and charters.

The SADC Protocols on ICTs and Culture, Information and Sport and the African Charter on Broadcasting and the African Commission of Human and Peoples' Rights Declaration on Freedom of Expression in Africa were the central standards used in this assessment.

As this was a follow-up to a similar workshop held in October 2002, participants were able to move the process further by objectively assessing how far each of the SADC countries represented measured up. Commitment to network and carry out further reforms were made which would be followed up in the future. In some cases, like Botswana where the country was then working on its broadcasting policy and Zambia which had enacted laws to regulate its broadcasting and transform its state broadcaster to a public service broadcaster, concrete plans of action to move these processes further were made.

6.5 Feasibility study into the need to establish a viable distribution of African films in Namibia.

Mubasen Film And Video Productions Ltd was commissioned to undertake an audit of existing film distribution centres in Namibia and whether or not there was a need to establish more centres. The study also included a viewer survey to ascertain the popularity of local films. The consultants presented a detailed report which, among others, shows that the few established centres stock foreign films/videos and some on HIV/AIDS.

According to the report there is a need to open more centres and stock more African films. The study suggests that the Namibian government should encourage production of local films and this could be achieved, among others, through reduction on import taxes on equipment imported by local film makers. The report also noted that instead of engaging government related film makers they should extend tenders to private companies.

6.6 Katutura Community Radio (KCR) station

KCR closed in 1997 due to lack of leadership and funds. In 2003 a number of NGOs and individuals collaborated to re-launch KCR. MISA assisted by recruiting and securing a salary for six months for a contract station manager who started in February 2004. MISA also provided the much-needed support in programming through the expertise of some of its staff.

KCR has since re-opened and broadcasts one-hour per day within Katutura and surrounding areas. A board of trustees and temporary station manager are in place.

6.7 The World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS)

MISA has been involved in the WSIS process since 2002 when it's then Broadcasting Programme Manager attended all preparatory meetings leading to the summit held in Geneva in December 2003. During the period under review, MISA continued its engagement as part of the Southern African Partnership which included Article 19 Africa Programme, AMARC Africa, Association of Progressive Communicators (APC) and SACOD. Most of the funding for the partnership's involvement was from NiZA which also enabled the partnership to engage the former MISA Broadcasting Programme Manager as consultant after her contract with MISA expired in June 2003.

*The African Media Village
exhibition at the WSIS*



The partnership sent delegates to Geneva to attend PrepCom 3 in September and the Summit in December 2003. At the summit, the partnership hosted an African Media Village installation in the exhibition hall which was considered one of the most innovative exhibit at the whole summit. The installation featured live size pictures of real persons taken from 6 countries of SADC, who use ICTs in one form or another in their daily lives. Each picture told a story which visitors to the stand could listen to from concealed CD recordings, while a write-up was also provided for those who preferred to read.

The village also hosted the AMARC radio station which carried live broadcast during the summit. The radio broadcast was then sent to members of AMARC through the internet for their use. Interviews with many prominent visitors to the stand were also carried out, enabling them to share their perspectives about the information society.

MISA and its partners took part in the WSIS as part of advocacy on issues affecting southern Africa in the information society. These included advocacy for the inclusion of language in the summit's Declaration of Principles and Plan of Action that encouraged the adoption of the principles of the African Charter on Broadcasting. The partners pushed for the recognition of community media and the transformation of state broadcasting into public service broadcasting throughout the process leading to and including the summit. While these advocacy issues were not included in the final summit documents, the partnership made significant progress in engaging some of the SADC states delegations resulting in Botswana and South Africa pushing for these issues during Working Group negotiations. It was also a source of inspiration when the head of the South African delegation to the Summit made extensive reference to the work of the partnership in her address to the summit on December 11, 2003.

6.8 Awareness campaign for broadcasting reform in Angola

Angola is recovering from the effects of a protracted civil war, and the media has not been spared from this experience. The broadcasting media is a resemblance of that scenario. After the closure of the MISA chapter in Angola and following recommendations to re-open the office, MISA Secretariat prioritised the need for broadcasting legislation reform in Angola.

The Regional Director, accompanied by Regional Programme Manager: Broadcasting, attended a half a day workshop for civil society, politicians and media practitioners in Luanda in March 2004. The workshop was organised to launch the MISA "*Open the Waves*" campaign and was used to impress on the participants on the need for reforming the existing Broadcasting Act to transform the state broadcasting services, both radio and television, into public service broadcasters. The workshop also noted that transformation would call for opening of the waves to allow for the three tier system of broadcasting, including the operations of community and commercial broadcasters.

Initial meetings were conducted with *Radio Ecclesia* in Angola to look into introducing a live phone in programme to create awareness and campaign for transformation of state broadcasting services and also the provision for community and commercial broadcast services.

6.9 National Activities

6.9.1 Botswana

MISA Botswana is engaged with the National Broadcasting Board (NBB) to develop a broadcasting policy and operational regulations for the industry. To date the NBB has produced draft papers through a transparent and consultative process. It is also pleasing to note that many suggestions for a user friendly policy and regulations have been drafted for Parliament's approval. MISA Botswana however is concerned that this process is very time consuming and continues to impress on the relevant bodies to expedite the process. In addition, the chapter is monitoring the government's recent interest towards combining the regulatory agencies currently dealing with Broadcasting and Telecommunications into a single body. Whilst MISA Botswana takes note of the convergence inherent in these two fields it is hoped that it shall not be used as a delaying tactic by government on NBB policy implementation.

MISA Botswana is rolling out its 'Right to Communicate' campaign through in an effort to empower Botswana to demand information as an alienable human right. As a starting point the chapter is targeting community broadcasting as one method of citizen empowerment. Through running trainer-of-trainer workshops for a multiplier effect, the chapter plans to provide skills development in this new and very vulnerable sector. To equip the chapter with the skills to conduct such training two MISA Botswana staff took a fact finding trip to Zambia to view its efforts on the operations of community radios.

The chapter has run several workshops using the MISA Advocacy Tool Kit to prepare those who are waiting to be awarded community radio licenses. It is worrying that as of now Botswana does not have one single community radio broadcasting operator, especially as the country is heading for elections later in 2004. It is in this vein that the chapter continues to pressurize the NBB to issue licenses as soon as possible.

As a Chapter, MISA Botswana is interacting with other organisations on the provisions of the African Charter on Broadcasting and the African Charter on Peoples and Human Rights. MISA Botswana is pleased that the African Commission of Human and Peoples' Rights has elaborated on Article 9 of the Charter and is busy seeing to the publicizing of its provision through citizen forum and NGO workshops. MISA Botswana will assist in this direction and continue to give it

even more publicity and advocacy. MISA Botswana has already shared the contents of the Charter with other stakeholders and has engaged some such as Editors during a breakfast meeting and those that attended the Community Broadcasting Workshop. MISA Botswana will also hold the government to the provisions of the charter and expect compliance from now onwards and beyond the life of the SPP.

Two workshops attended by over 30 people were held on community broadcasting, one in Ghantsi, while another was in Gaborone. The participation was active and full of questions. There is general concern with the delay by the National Broadcasting Board to begin licensing for community radios. MISA Botswana has been requested to pursue their call on the speedy conclusion of the necessary legislation to be brought into law. One sees a dragging of feet by concerned government officials in bringing the acts into effect. Giving the electorate power has its own difficulties for those in power and with authority. MISA Botswana will push for the act to come into force in the 2004/5 programme year. Community broadcasting can become an empowering tool which MISA views as an effective advocacy medium.

It will certainly be a viable tool for the majority of women who tend to be generally more affected by community issues than men. MISA Botswana is seeing a possibility of a gender movement that will be grassroots based supported by activities led by MISA Botswana and other local partners. MISA Botswana has also taken advantage of the UN's Millennium Development Goals that the Botswana government, in partnership with UN, are discussing countrywide. As MISA, we have seen an opportunity to build a stronger voice calling for a Freedom of Information/Access to Information Act. This process will benefit from the WSIS discussions and process taking place in the country.

6.9.2 Lesotho

The transformation of Radio Lesotho (RL) into a Public Service Broadcaster is a medium term goal that is under constant review in terms of the strategy that will be adjudged the most effective. The absence of IBA throws up important challenges to efforts to transform the sector. Although the country has a telecommunications authority the regulatory agency is still the Minister of Communications. Policy change to allow for the transformation of RL would naturally presuppose the existence of a policy environment that recognized the importance of less government interference.

However, MISA Lesotho has not programmed an advocacy strategy that aims to alter the legal regulatory regime at this stage. Instead the chapter's strategy is to target the government itself first through the Ministry Of Communications.

6.9.3 Malawi

Though the airwaves have been liberalized, Malawi Communication Regulatory Authority (MACRA) is under government control. During the year under review, MACRA continued to threaten Community broadcasting stations which covered opposition parties. MACRA also forbids Community Radio Stations to broadcast news. It is regrettable to note that Malawi Institute of Journalism (MIJ) radio station run by students was closed down due to the fact that it used to broadcast news which was perceived anti-government.

Malawi Broadcasting Corporation and Television Malawi continued to be run by government appointed officials. Those that enjoy the use of both Radio and Television facilities are only government and ruling party officials.

The Chapter had planned many of activities like radio advertising, printing of poster and stickers to raise public awareness on broadcasting issues in Malawi, but such efforts were superseded by the new Communications Act of 2004 which government abruptly, thereby curtailing the chapter's efforts. The chapter is waiting the election of new MPs in May 2004 before it can commence its lobbying activities.

6.9.4 Mozambique

Though broadcasting is relatively free in Mozambique, there is need to have an authority to regulate the broadcasting sector. MISA Mozambique appointed a team to gather information on how best broadcasting sector should be run in the country. MISA Mozambique hopes to present the information to stakeholders later in 2004.

MISA-Mozambique has set up a number of billboards in the capital city Maputo as part of the 'Right to Communicate' campaign to create awareness among citizens that communication is a human right and it can be effective only if there is a three tier system of broadcasting: Public Service, Private and Community Broadcasting and should be underpinned by the following principles of editorial independence, diversity and an independent regulator. The Chapter has also planned to set up other billboards in other provincial centres.

Mozambique goes to the polls later in 2004. Already MISA Mozambique has planned a series of workshops for both broadcasters and newspaper reporters on the importance of balanced election coverage of election.

6.9.5 Namibia

MISA Namibia launched a public awareness and stakeholder's campaign to include the three tier system of broadcasting in the Communications Authority of Namibia-CAN –Bill. To this effect, workshops were held with stakeholders from the telecommunication, commercial and community sector to lobby for their input on submissions for inclusion in the draft Bill. MISA Namibia subsequently submitted the recommendations from the stakeholders to the Namibia Communications Commission (NCC) highlighting certain areas to be included in Communication Bill. Some aspects of the position paper were incorporated in the draft Communications bill i.e. the status of community broadcasting. However, an action plan needs to formulate to lobby for incorporation of the outstanding proposals especially recommendations on converting the state broadcaster into a public service broadcaster.

MISA Namibia also launched a campaign to abolish the 1952 Broadcasting Act which regulates Namibia Broadcasting Corporation (NBC) separately. MISA Namibia's aim is to have NBC regulated by an independent body. A public meeting was held to raise the awareness on the need of for IBA.

The Chapter has been extremely successful in assisting in the setting up five community radio stations in six regions despite the environment not being conducive. The government thinks that its role ends with liberalizing the airwaves. However, the chapter assisted to form what is today called the National Advisory for Community Radios (NACR) and continued to provide support to the project through the employment of a Project Co-coordinator. A well attended workshop for Community Radio was organised during which time a draft constitution was drawn up. There are now six Community Radio Stations established in the country each having a very strong Board

6.9.6 Swaziland

Transformation of Swaziland Broadcasting and Information Service (SBIS) into a Public Service Broadcaster continued to be one of the areas of concern under this programme area. Currently the SBIS is a government controlled station. During the year under review the Chapter held a very successful workshop under the theme: Public Service Mandate. A good number of senior SBIS staff were in attendance and participated freely. The purpose of the seminar was to assist SBIS understand and realize its strength and how it can contribute effectively after it has been transformed into a PSB. It is hoped that recommendations made during the workshop shall be objectively studied.

Many countries in the SADC Region are adopting Information and Communication Technologies. For example, ICT ties-up nicely with telecommunications, computers and broadcasting. Bearing that in mind, there is need to look once again at existing laws governing Broadcasting. In Swaziland, the Ministry Of Public Service and Information has not looked at Community Broadcasting as an important sector which needs to be promoted. The Lubombo Community Radio initiatives have been in existence for quite some time, but has not been granted a permanent license. Unfortunately the Ministry Of Public Service and Information seems not concerned about enacting new law related to Community Broadcasting.

However between 2003 and 2004 MISA Swaziland held several workshops for people in Lubombo area. The purpose of those workshops was to prepare them understand how a Community Radio Station is run.

6.9.7 South Africa

Sustainability of the community radio sector is an area of particular concern for MISA South Africa. The chapter therefore undertook to develop appropriate marketing and sustainable skills for community radio stations as its objective of advancing alternative and sustainable system for Community Broadcasting in South Africa.

A draft report has not yet been finalized. It will only be possible to assess the achievements when the report is completed and when some of the recommendations are affected. In terms of gender main-streaming, the project did not have specific focus. In terms of media freedom, the project will contribute towards media free through making recommendations on sustainability of the sector.

MISA South Africa had hoped that the project was going to be completed and implemented during the year under review by the researcher but experienced a set back following his

resignation. The current researcher has spent a great deal of time basically trying to put together pieces before process begin.

6.9.8 MISA Tanzania

Campaign for Broadcasting Diversity and its objective is to create an enabling environment for the three tier system of broadcasting: public service, commercial and community broadcasting. Its immediate objectives are to conduct awareness and campaign for public and policy makers on African Charter on Broadcasting in order to trigger discussion on the Charter, formulate and lobby for policy that is wanted and “open the airwaves” advocacy campaign and broadcast diversity development for policy makers and the public. The main activities under this particular programme include identification of community media and potential allies, workshops, distribution of African Charter on Broadcasting, media diversity, lobbying, establishing networks, monitoring and follow ups, advertising through radio and newspapers.

Tanzania’s Broadcasting Act 1993 is among six pieces of legislation that MISA Tanzania is addressing through the Media Law Reform project. TOT and National Convention workshops were held to train trainers and harmonize the pieces to the ICT and Freedom of Information Act. The project achieved in lobbying the government to give status on the Information and Broadcasting policy, that directs the government to ensure the legislation of a single law governing media operations. The policy was translated into English and distributed. MISA Tanzania and AMARC Africa held the awareness raising workshop on Community Radio jointly and African Charter on Broadcasting was used as a lobbying tool for policies and laws determining the future of broadcasting and information technology.

The workshop drew about 27 participants from Community Radios as well as private and government broadcasting with Tanzania Broadcasting Commission. The three day workshop was intended to make media practitioners, especially from Community broadcasting media to understand the roles of community radio in the promotion of good governance, democracy and development.

The deliberations made were very useful for future plans. Mishel Ntab Ndiaye from AMARC Africa and Grace Githaiga from Econews in Kenya were chief facilitators. The papers presented during the workshop included,; Introduction on Community Radio and Overview of Community Radio In Africa-Existing Policy Regulation, Advocating For Media Law Reform In Tanzania, an overview of Broadcasting Industry In Tanzania, Different Concept Paper On Access To Information Act in Tanzania , Different Activities On Policy Changes that Happened at national level, Key Actors And Outcome, Advocacy Campaign on African Charter On Broadcasting (especially on Community Radio) and Experience On Running of Community Radio in Tanzania.

During the workshop a Community Media Network of Tanzania COMNET was established. Another achievement is the establishment of an independent body on Tanzania Communication Regulatory Authority. Despite having the largest number of broadcasting stations in East Africa, Tanzania Broadcasting industry still operates in restricted, unfriendly legal framework and unclear policies. The challenges are yet to be realized and the legal frame work is still problematic.

6.9.9 Zambia

After the enactment of the Zambia National Broadcasting Corporation (ZNBC) (Amendment) Act no. 17 of 2002 and the Independent Broadcasting Authority (IBA) Act no. 20 of 2002 by President Levy Mwanawasa, the focus of MISA Zambia's campaign during this period was on the implementation of the two Acts, which became law six months after Presidential ascent.

A workshop was held for parliamentarians to review the media legal reforms, part of which focused on the two project areas and the Freedom of Information Bill. The purpose of the workshop, held on 26th May 2003, was to lobby parliamentarians to ensure that they remind the government of what still needs to be done to ensure implementation of the two acts.

This workshop urged the ministry of Information and Broadcasting Services to speed the implementation of the two Acts by issuing statutory instruments to operate the two Acts by July 1, 2003.

This workshop was conducted in partnership with FES and was fully funded. A stakeholders' workshop was held to nominate people to sit on the appointments committees of both the IBA and ZNBC on 20 June 2003. The names of nominees were submitted to the minister of information and were then appointed to the two ad-hoc committees charged with the responsibility of appointing board members of the two institutions. The workshop was funded by MISA.

After the appointments committees of both the ZNBC and IBA were appointed by the minister, an awareness workshop was held for them on 29 August 2003. The objective was to sensitize them on the need to follow a public nomination process during the appointment of board members of the two institutions. By October 2003, the two committees had already begun work with advertisements in the national media inviting applications for people to apply to sit on the boards. Interviews were conducted and names of successful candidates submitted to the minister so that she presents them to Parliament for ratification. The minister however has refused to take all the names to Parliament for ratification saying the categories are not representative enough.

Meetings were also held with the Permanent Secretary for Information and the Minister of Information and Broadcasting Services earlier in 2003 and on 13th January 2004. During the meetings with the minister MISA Zambia discussed various concerns regarding a few provisions of the ZNBC (Amendment) Act and the IBA Act as raised by the minister as well as the implementation of the two Acts. MISA Zambia was assured that the minister was going to send the names of board members for ratification to parliament even though she was concerned about the lack of government representation on the two new boards.

The minister later changed and decided that some of the names were of the same categories while other categories were not represented at all.

In terms of publicity of the two Acts, this was undertaken on the MISA Zambia TV programme "Media and the Public" between 5th October 2003 and April 2004, thereby raising awareness on the implementation of the two Acts. In addition, David Simpson (deceased) Secretary of the Media Legal review Committee wrote columns on the IBA, ZNBC and FOI in the National Mirror even though this was not commissioned.

Distribution of the two Acts still continues to all stakeholders.

A debate on the ZNBC Amendment Act was held. Discussants were the ZNBC acting director general, Zambian Congress of Trade Unions (ZCTU) Chairman General, Zambia Media Women's Association (ZAMWA) president and a senior lecturer from the Evelyn Hone Journalism section. As expected the participants expressed worry at the delay in taking the names of board members to Parliament for ratification.

A sensitization workshop was held in March 2004 at which a communiqué was issued urging the minister to take the names to Parliament for ratification.

DEVIATIONS

- A meeting with the IBA and ZNBC boards has not taken place because they have not yet been ratified by parliament.
- IBA and ZNBC (Amendment) Acts have not yet been put on the MISA Zambia website because it is still under construction.

COURT CASE

Because of the Minister's stance over the board members of the IBA and ZNBC, MISA Zambia and other Media Associations decided to take the matter to court to seek the court's interpretations as regards the minister's powers. Parliament is supposed to ratify the names selected by the adhoc committees, but the minister feels she has the power to veto the names and that she is not comfortable with some of the names and categories chosen by the adhoc committees. The court case is still to be heard.

6.9.10 Zimbabwe.

The major activities around this programme have been around Community Broadcasting. MISA Zimbabwe's objective is to create awareness among communities in the country. The strategies used up to now are road shows and dramas through the advocacy communities. During the under review, MISA Zimbabwe held very successful road shows in Bulawayo and Gweru. The shows were attended by an aggregate of 4500 people. During the shows, publicity materials such as T-shirts and flyers were distributed. The people expressed interest in knowing more about Community Broadcasting. MISA Zimbabwe had planned to hold 10 road shows, but this was not possible because under POSA law organisations need police clearance to hold meetings. Many of the requests to the police were turned down.

In addition, two Community Broadcasting initiatives have been put up in Gweru and Kwekwe and the existing ones such as Radio Dialogue are working very closely with MISA Zimbabwe. An association of community radio aspirants, the Zimbabwe Association of Community Radio (ZACRAS) has been set up to spearhead advocacy activities around community broadcasting. However, it has not been easy to extend the road and drama shows to the rural areas due to the political environment which is not conducive.

Despite MISA Zimbabwe lobbying and publicity around the Broadcasting Services Act (BSA), there has not been any positive amendments to the law and government has still not granted radio

or television licences. The airwaves are still controlled by the Zimbabwe Broadcasting Corporation.

Programme C: Campaign for Broadcasting Diversity
(M&E Framework Report for the period April 2003 to March 2004)

REGIONAL: CAMPAIGN FOR BROADCASTING DIVERSITY			
Regional Programme Goal	Policy-makers, public opinion, partners, public service and community broadcasters in Southern Africa influenced regarding the need for an open three-tier system of broadcast licensing comprising public, commercial and community broadcasters and underpinned by the principles of editorial independence, diversity, and independent regulation		
Regional Programme Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promotion of freedom of expression through condensed broadcast and telecommunication updates • Encourage the establishment of centres and distribution for African films in Namibia • Create awareness and campaign for the transformation of state controlled broadcasters into public service broadcasters • Improve reporting skills and professionalism of state journalists in terms of elections coverage 		
REGIONAL OBJECTIVE	MAJOR ACTIVITIES	PERFORMANCE INDICATORS (ACTUAL/ACHIEVED)	REMARK/COMMENTS
1. Produce a toolkit for community radio stations to enhance self-sufficiency, diversity and sustenance of values	1.1 Hold a workshop and consult with community broadcasters on their needs and desired inclusions in the toolkit 1.2 Draft contract and terms of reference for two experts to carry out the research and draft materials for the toolkit 1.3 Hold a workshop and agree on what should be part of the toolkit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Workshop held in Lusaka, Zambia • Two experts from Bush Radio were contracted to design the toolkit • Terms of reference and contract agreed and signed 	Participants discussed ideas freely and it is hoped that when the toolkit is published many Community Radio Stations will find it useful. The workshop produced partnerships between participants. The workshop took place in Lusaka, Zambia between October 28 and 31, 2003. This was the first time such thing could happen in the Region where those in Community Broadcasting could meet and brainstorm ideas on how to produce a toolkit such as this one.
2. Promoting Awareness Through Material Distribution : Open The Waves, African Charter On Broadcasting, Is Your National Broadcaster A Public Broadcaster?, and Media Advocacy Toolkit : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Botswana • Malawi • Zambia • Mozambique • Zimbabwe • Tanzania 	2.1 Consultation with chapters to identifying materials they require to conduct campaigns 2.2 Coordinating information between MISA chapters and freight companies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chapters indicated their needs • Materials distributed 	There were numerous requests for all materials. Materials will be printed and distributed according to the needs of MISA chapters. Where necessary, chapters will ensure translation of materials into local languages to give greater impact to advocacy initiatives

REGIONAL: CAMPAIGN FOR BROADCASTING DIVERSITY			
Regional Programme Goal	Policy-makers, public opinion, partners, public service and community broadcasters in Southern Africa influenced regarding the need for an open three-tier system of broadcast licensing comprising public, commercial and community broadcasters and underpinned by the principles of editorial independence, diversity, and independent regulation		
Regional Programme Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promotion of freedom of expression through condensed broadcast and telecommunication updates • Encourage the establishment of centres and distribution for African films in Namibia • Create awareness and campaign for the transformation of state controlled broadcasters into public service broadcasters • Improve reporting skills and professionalism of state journalists in terms of elections coverage 		
REGIONAL OBJECTIVE	MAJOR ACTIVITIES	PERFORMANCE INDICATORS (ACTUAL/ACHIEVED)	REMARK/COMMENTS
3. Production of Broadcasting and Telecommunication updates for release via MISA mailing lists	3.1 Reviewing newspapers, journals and other published materials on broadcasting and telecommunications 3.2 Online research for the latest information on broadcasting and telecommunications activities 3.3 Compilation and dissemination of condensed electronic broadcasting update	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Broadcasting Update is being circulated as planned. 	The monthly Broadcasting Update is an important information tool on telecommunications and broadcasting. It also provides MISA with a platform to advance its broadcasting campaigns. A column to be called Hot Pot will be introduced through which some topics shall be analysed critically. MISA receives feedback from a cross section of people especially those engaged in research. MISA recently conducted a survey which should assist to make this service more relevant to its readers.
4. To improve reporting skills and professionalism of state-employed broadcast journalists to cover presidential and parliamentary elections <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Botswana • Malawi • Mozambique • South Africa 	4.1 Identifying potential partners, e.g. SABA; 4.2 Consulting SABA on how to approach national broadcasters 4.3 Hold workshop for participants selected national broadcasters on SADC Elections Broadcasting Code of Conduct. 4.4 Selected workshop resource persons	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SABA consulted • Workshop held in Johannesburg, South Africa • Workshop report available 	Journalists working for National Broadcasters in the region are always suspicious of what MISA is doing. However soon after the workshop had started they opened up and started discussing issues freely. It is regrettable that NBC nominees decided to withdraw their participation at the last minute.

REGIONAL: CAMPAIGN FOR BROADCASTING DIVERSITY			
Regional Programme Goal	Policy-makers, public opinion, partners, public service and community broadcasters in Southern Africa influenced regarding the need for an open three-tier system of broadcast licensing comprising public, commercial and community broadcasters and underpinned by the principles of editorial independence, diversity, and independent regulation		
Regional Programme Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promotion of freedom of expression through condensed broadcast and telecommunication updates • Encourage the establishment of centres and distribution for African films in Namibia • Create awareness and campaign for the transformation of state controlled broadcasters into public service broadcasters • Remind broadcast journalists working for state controlled broadcasters of their responsibilities when covering elections 		
REGIONAL OBJECTIVE	MAJOR ACTIVITIES	PERFORMANCE INDICATORS (ACTUAL/ACHIEVED)	REMARK/COMMENTS
5. Conduct a feasibility study and recommend viable system/s for distributing African Film/s in Namibia	5.1 Prepare terms of reference and contract 5.2 Identify and commission a reputable organisation to undertake study in Namibia 5.3 Holding a series of meetings to agree on research mechanism and report format according to terms of reference. 5.4 Review report from contracted consultancy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Terms of reference produce and contract signed • Contracted Mubasen Film and Video Productions to conduct study • Meetings held and research mechanisms agreed upon • Draft report available 	According to the draft report, there is a need for all film and video centres in the country to form an association. There are very few centres available in rural areas. Also, government should provide incentives to film and video producers to facilitate local content production and improve distribution of African films. Another way of encouraging local producers is by not taxing them, as is the case in the USA and Europe
6. Promoting diversity and pluralism through re-launching of Katutura Community Radio Station in Windhoek, Namibia	6.1 Formation of NGO coalition to re-launch the KCR 6.2 Identifying a suitable person to run the station, 6.3 Provide expert assistance to NGO coalition on issues of programming 6.4 Monitoring of programmes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coalition formed • Contract station manager started work in February 2004 • MISA Secretariat continues to provide expert assistance to the NGO coalition • Katutura Community Radio Station started airing one hour per day. All programmes the station broadcasts deal in social issues. 	Katutura Community Radio Station is a case in point that failed to run soon it was launched because government did not address Community Broadcasting when airwaves were liberalized in the early 1990s. Since Community Broadcasting being a new phenomenon, there should an attempt by government to assist communities wishing to establish such as KCR. It is hoped that as time goes by KCR will increase hours of broadcast.

REGIONAL: CAMPAIGN FOR BROADCASTING DIVERSITY			
Regional Programme Goal	Policy-makers, public opinion, partners, public service and community broadcasters in Southern Africa influenced regarding the need for an open three-tier system of broadcast licensing comprising public, commercial and community broadcasters and underpinned by the principles of editorial independence, diversity, and independent regulation		
Regional Programme Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promotion of freedom of expression through condensed broadcast and telecommunication updates • Encourage the establishment of centres and distribution for African films in Namibia • Create awareness and campaign for the transformation of state controlled broadcasters into public service broadcasters • Remind broadcast journalists working for state controlled broadcasters of their responsibilities when covering elections 		
REGIONAL OBJECTIVE	MAJOR ACTIVITIES	PERFORMANCE INDICATORS (ACTUAL/ACHIEVED)	REMARK/COMMENTS
7. Create awareness and campaign for the reform of the Broadcasting sector in Angola	7.1 Recruiting a MISA Representative, 7.2 Secure office space with telephone and internet connection 7.3 Holding a one day workshop for media practitioners, politicians and stakeholders 7.4 Introducing MISA Angola representative to various embassy and NGOs officials, 7.5 Having discussion with Radio Ecclesia on the possibility of introducing a one hour Phone-in programme once a week.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Office secured with telephone and internet connection • MISA representative in Angola appointed in November 2003 • One day workshop took place on March 17, 2004 • Radio Ecclesia has indicated readiness to allow MISA campaign programmes beginning July 3, 2004. 	Angola is recovering from many years of colonial and post-colonial civil wars. Though the air waves have been liberalized and there exists a number of radio stations many of them linked with MPLA government it does not mean that people have access to broadcast media. The National Radio of Angola is government controlled and is used as a propaganda tool for MPLA. This scenario calls for transformation of Radio Angola into a Public Service Broadcaster.
8 Campaign for national broadcasters in the SADC region to become Public Service Broadcasters. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Botswana • Lesotho • Malawi • Mozambique • Namibia • South Africa • Swaziland • Zambia • Zimbabwe 	8.1 Identifying Members Of Parliament, broadcasting regulators and senior officers in various states to attend the workshop 8.2 Secure resource persons 8.3 Preparing materials for the workshop that are related to convergence and regulation of broadcasting sector and outlining guidelines for the workshop 8.3. Logistics.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The workshop took place in Pretoria in July 2003 • The workshop attracted MPS, Broadcasting Regulators and senior staff from National Broadcasters, • Provided an excellent opportunity to lobby policymakers. 	The broadcasting sector will continue to be a subject of discussions and debates for many years to come. An issue of particular concern is the political will of SADC governments to effect change and to disengage themselves from control of the national broadcasters.

REGIONAL: CAMPAIGN FOR BROADCASTING DIVERSITY			
Regional Programme Goal	Policy-makers, public opinion, partners, public service and community broadcasters in Southern Africa influenced regarding the need for an open three-tier system of broadcast licensing comprising public, commercial and community broadcasters and underpinned by the principles of editorial independence, diversity, and independent regulation		
Regional Programme Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promotion of freedom of expression through condensed broadcast and telecommunication updates • Encourage the establishment of centres and distribution for African films in Namibia • Create awareness and campaign for the transformation of state controlled broadcasters into public service broadcasters • Remind broadcast journalists working for state controlled broadcasters of their responsibilities when covering elections 		
REGIONAL OBJECTIVE	MAJOR ACTIVITIES	PERFORMANCE INDICATORS (ACTUAL/ACHIEVED)	REMARK/COMMENTS
9. To improve on information dissemination and easy access to Broadcasting Website.	9.1 Preparation of information for the MISA website 9.2 Consulting ICT Manager on how best Broadcasting website could be utilized.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Information collected and provided to ICT manager 	Due to ongoing technical difficulties the broadcasting information cannot be accessed on the current MISA website.
10. Commission Regional overview of Gender analysis and opportunities in broadcast legislation and produce guidelines for use in advocacy follow up and for inclusion in the Open The Waves Folders.	10.1 Commission regional research 10.2 Produce regional guidelines for regulators and legislators on gender sensitive broadcasting environments 10.3 Distribute information in collaboration with SABA and AMARC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Research commissioned 	Gender in most cases is attributed to the women movement fighting for their rights and yet it means something else. Gender is about men and women working together as partners. If this objective had been implemented materials published would assisted both men and women understand laws and policies that relate to broadcasting.
11. Produce Updated Poster/Design Of ASK HER WHAT SHE THINKS using GBLS data: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Botswana • Lesotho • Malawi • Mozambique • Namibia • South Africa • Swaziland • Tanzania • Zambia • Zimbabwe 	11.1 Choosing the right person to do research in region, 11.2 Agreeing on message and design/ graphics to be on poster, 11.3 Translation of message in Portuguese language, 11.4 Coordination of production and distribution in the region through using chapters.	The project was not undertaken due to staff changes	While the poster was discussed at the MISA Advocacy Toolkit workshop held in June 2003, no further was undertaken due to staff changes.

REGIONAL: CAMPAIGN FOR BROADCASTING DIVERSITY			
Regional Programme Goal	Policy-makers, public opinion, partners, public service and community broadcasters in Southern Africa influenced regarding the need for an open three-tier system of broadcast licensing comprising public, commercial and community broadcasters and underpinned by the principles of editorial independence, diversity, and independent regulation		
Regional Programme Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promotion of freedom of expression through condensed broadcast and telecommunication updates • Encourage the establishment of centres and distribution for African films in Namibia • Create awareness and campaign for the transformation of state controlled broadcasters into public service broadcasters • Remind broadcast journalists working for state controlled broadcasters of their responsibilities when covering elections 		
REGIONAL OBJECTIVE	MAJOR ACTIVITIES	PERFORMANCE INDICATORS (ACTUAL/ACHIEVED)	REMARK/COMMENTS
12. Right To Communicate Information Package	12.1 Commission consultant to compile information related to human rights, 12.2 Design and, if possible, include sketches or drawings etc. 12.3 Distribution	Not implemented	The project was not undertaken due to staff changes
13. Transformation of National Broadcasters into Public Service Broadcasters: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Malawi Radio and Television • Swaziland Broadcasting and Information Service • Radio Lesotho • Botswana Radio and Television • Tanzania • Mozambique • Zimbabwe 	13.1 Lobbying law makers by holding workshops for them, using African Charter On Broadcasting 13.2 Paper presentation to stakeholders 13.3 Translation of ACB and other papers related to transformation of national broadcasters into local languages like: Swahili, Sesotho, and Setswana.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased awareness on broadcasting issues, • Ongoing activities in chapters, • Botswana has not responded to draft bill while the Zimbabwe government blocks anything related to transformation of ZBC. 	No government on earth will ever be willing to allow a national broadcaster to be transformed into a public service broadcaster. It is up to citizens rising up and force government to let free broadcasting so that it can be run by an independent body.

NATIONAL: ZIMBABWE AND NAMIBIA CAMPAIGN FOR BROADCASTING DIVERSITY			
Regional Programme Goal	Policy-makers, public opinion, partners, public service and community broadcasters in Southern Africa influenced regarding the need for an open three-tier system of broadcast licensing comprising public, commercial and community broadcasters and underpinned by the principles of editorial independence, diversity, and independent regulation		
Regional Programme Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Create awareness and campaign for the transformation of state controlled broadcasters into public service broadcasters 		
NATIONAL OBJECTIVE	MAJOR ACTIVITIES	PERFORMANCE INDICATORS (ACTUAL/ACHIEVED)	REMARK/COMMENTS
1. Campaign for the introduction of community broadcasting <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Namibia Zimbabwe 	1.1 Hold drama road shows 1.2 Produce T-shirts and fliers 1.3 Creation of Zimbabwe Association of Community Radio(ZACRAS) 1.4 Continue the support for the National Advisory for Community Radios (NACR)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Over 4500 people attended road show dramas in Bulawayo and Gweru Police would not grant permit Coordinator of NACR continued to be employed by MISA Namibia 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Despite lobbying and publicity around Broadcasting Services Act and Public Order and Security Act, the environment continues to be volatile. In Namibia five community radio stations have been set up and are operating. As a result of this, an association called National Advisory for Community Radios has been set up.
NATIONAL: ZAMBIA CAMPAIGN FOR BROADCASTING DIVERSITY			
Regional Programme Goal	Policy-makers, public opinion, partners, public service and community broadcasters in Southern Africa influenced regarding the need for an open three-tier system of broadcast licensing comprising public, commercial and community broadcasters and underpinned by the principles of editorial independence, diversity, and independent regulation		
Regional Programme Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Create awareness and campaign for the transformation of state controlled broadcasters into public service broadcasters 		
NATIONAL OBJECTIVE	MAJOR ACTIVITIES	PERFORMANCE INDICATORS (ACTUAL/ACHIEVED)	REMARK/COMMENTS
ZAMBIA 1.Campaign to sensitize the public on the Independent Broadcasting Authority Act	1.1 Lobbying parliamentarians 1.2 Publicizing IBA 1.3 Sustain coalition 1.4 Newspaper columns	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Public sensitized on the IBA Increased support from industry and the public Government commitment to realize the effects of IBA IBA Board sensitized on their role 	For over a year now, the Minister of Information and Broadcasting has been dragging her feet to present names of people to serve on IBA board. This has delayed the implementation of the Act so that it starts functioning.
2. Campaign to sensitize public on the amended ZNBC Act.	2.1 Continue sensitizing MPS 2.2 Publicize the Act 2.3 Production of more flyers 2.4 Public debates on the implementation of the license fees by ZNBC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased parliamentary support Increased support from the industry Government commitment to the effects of the ZNBC Act. 	Even though ratification of ZNBC Board members is being delayed by the minister of Information and Broadcasting, ZNBC has for some time now been collecting TV licenses from the public. In absence of ratification a board, it is improper for ZNBC to start levying TV set owners.

NATIONAL: SWAZILAND CAMPAIGN FOR BROADCASTING DIVERSITY			
Regional Programme Goal	Policy-makers, public opinion, partners, public service and community broadcasters in Southern Africa influenced regarding the need for an open three-tier system of broadcast licensing comprising public, commercial and community broadcasters and underpinned by the principles of editorial independence, diversity, and independent regulation		
• Regional Programme Objectives	• Create awareness and campaign for the transformation of state controlled broadcasters into public service broadcasters		
NATIONAL OBJECTIVE	MAJOR ACTIVITIES	PERFORMANCE INDICATORS (ACTUAL/ACHIEVED)	REMARK/COMMENTS
1. Lobby the Ministry of Public Service and Information to grant provisional licence to Lubombo Community Radio	1.1 Formation of lobbying committee 1.2 Meeting with the MOPS officials on the issue of granting licence to Lubombo 1.3 Produce and issue paper detailing the need for community radio stations in Swaziland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lobbying committee has held one meeting to prepare document on community radio initiatives and refining lobbying strategies for Swaziland Minister met and committee presented to him the rationale of community radio in Swaziland Issue paper is at drafting stage. 	The process of adopting the ICT policy has taken longer than expected thus frustrating the implementation of reforms proposed in licence issuance. MISA-Swaziland in partnership with AMARC saw the need to engage government to grant provisional licences to community radio initiatives in particular Lubombo Community Radio, while awaiting the adoption of the ICT policy.
NATIONAL: SOUTH AFRICA CAMPAIGN FOR BROADCASTING DIVERSITY			
Regional Programme Goal	Policy-makers, public opinion, partners, public service and community broadcasters in Southern Africa influenced regarding the need for an open three-tier system of broadcast licensing comprising public, commercial and community broadcasters and underpinned by the principles of editorial independence, diversity, and independent regulation		
• Regional Programme Objectives	• Create awareness and campaign for the transformation of state controlled broadcasters into public service broadcasters		
NATIONAL OBJECTIVE	MAJOR ACTIVITIES	PERFORMANCE INDICATORS (ACTUAL/ACHIEVED)	REMARK/COMMENTS
1. Develop appropriate marketing and sustainable skills for community radio stations	1.1 To complete the community radio and advertising workshop draft report 1.2 Present findings to stakeholders to discuss draft 1.3 To formulate an appropriate intervention to the need for marketing training need by community radio stations 1.4 Facilitate training initiative.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Production report of draft report and final report Marketers develop better understanding of issues affecting community radio stations Community radio stations develop better understanding of marketers and advertisers requirements Community radio stations develop more appropriate marketing and sustainable skills 	The project once complete, will contribute toward the objective of advancing alternative and sustainable systems for public and community broadcasting.

NATIONAL: MOZAMBIQUE CAMPAIGN FOR BROADCASTING DIVERSITY			
Regional Programme Goal	Policy-makers, public opinion, partners, public service and community broadcasters in Southern Africa influenced regarding the need for an open three-tier system of broadcast licensing comprising public, commercial and community broadcasters and underpinned by the principles of editorial independence, diversity, and independent regulation		
• Regional Programme Objectives	• Create awareness and campaign for the transformation of state controlled broadcasters into public service broadcasters		
NATIONAL OBJECTIVE	MAJOR ACTIVITIES	PERFORMANCE INDICATORS (ACTUAL/ACHIEVED)	REMARK/COMMENTS
1. Advocate for communication as a human right	1.1 Erect billboards in Maputo and Beira 1.2 Campaign for three tier system of broadcasting: Public Service Broadcaster, Private and Community Broadcaster.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Billboards attracted attention of government • Many nationals have come to realize that communication is a birth right which cannot be alienated and that is the reason why they are calling for the introduction of a three tier system of broadcasting. 	Mozambique cannot be compared to some countries in the region in terms of press freedom. Though government still controls broadcasting media, the airwaves have been liberalized and people are free to establish their own broadcasting stations even though it takes time to get frequencies.

7. Programme D: Media Accountability & Professionalism



From left: Richard Delate, UNAIDS, Namibia's David Lush and the late Benton Bango, a journalist from Mozambique, addressing the MISA 2003 conference in Dares-Salaam. Photo: CourtesyTBIN

Our profession allows us – some may say requires us – to distance ourselves from a subject for the sake of objectivity, not matter how involved we are personally. But to what extent do we use this as an excuse to avoid addressing a sensitive issue like HIV and AIDS in our own lives ... If 20-30 percent of people in southern Africa are HIV-positive, as is the case in most SADC countries, then it is likely that a significant number of the region's media workers are HIV-positive too.

”

David Lush

7.1 Programme Objectives

Media standards in Southern Africa are generally perceived as low, both with regard to basic technical standards as well as content. Not only do most media practitioners lack proper training and a sound understanding of the role of media in society and in advancing the values of democracy and good governance, their ethical conduct is also often questionable.

Furthermore, the deterioration of media professionalism has given governments in the region the opportunity to make media practitioners scapegoats for their own weaknesses and corrupt practices. This tendency is reflected in the fact that governments in Southern Africa have been pushing for state imposed media accountability bodies as a way of regulating the media and media practitioners. In reaction to governments' threats of introducing state media regulations, the media are increasingly considering putting in place media accountability bodies to self-regulate the media industry.

During 2003 MISA continued to advocate for the establishment of self-regulatory mechanisms that include the adoption and implementation of national codes of ethics, as this is MISA's adopted strategy to enhance media accountability and professionalism. On another level, the establishment of national media awards to promote excellence in journalism and reward high standard of reporting, has proven a most effective strategy to improve professionalism in the media.

The landmark activity under this programme however, was MISA's approach to the HIV/AIDS epidemic in the region. Against the background of development goals and initiatives in the region, it is noted that Southern Africa has the highest HIV/AIDS prevalence rates in the world. The media as a business sector therefore cannot claim NOT to be affected.

7.2 Self-regulatory mechanisms & Codes of ethics

During the year under review this project has achieved mixed results. The nature of the project dictates that it is driven at a national level where MISA chapters are facilitators of the development of codes of ethics and establishment of self-regulatory mechanisms in partnership with national stakeholders. In relation to this the regional secretariat continues to provide expert advice and support.

During the course of the year some chapters were more successful in their campaigns than others. Impressive results were achieved in Zambia, Tanzania, South Africa and Botswana, whilst in countries like Namibia, Malawi, Swaziland and Zimbabwe, MISA chapters were faced with hostile environments dogged with a lack of political will, uncooperative and uninformed civil society and a growing division between media stakeholders.

7.2.1 National activities

Botswana

As a springboard MISA Botswana launched its campaign for a self-regulatory mechanism and media council on the basis that the local media should be professional and accountable to the citizens of Botswana whom they had undertaken to inform and educate. A number of projects were implemented with the aim of creating and supporting a media that does its work not only freely, but also responsibly. It is no doubt that the existence of the Press Council of Botswana – registered approximately 18 months ago - was spearheaded by the MISA Botswana in its efforts to establish an independent, responsible body to adjudicate over media issues. After assisting in facilitating the establishment of the Press Council, the chapter continued to assist the Press Council to find its feet and to operationalise its committees. This process will soon be concluded when the Press Council facilitates the operation of the Complaints and Appeals Committees.

The process has not been as smooth as one would have wanted it to be. The recent successes are preceded by years of intense advocacy and lobbying. At present the Press Council is facing serious resource constraints. The Press Council has however made tentative steps towards asserting its role in the media industry. It will shortly conclude a vastly negotiated code of conduct for the media and oversee the appointment of both the Complaints and Appeals Committees. The Press Council has an opportunity to place Botswana onto the regional map and become an example of a ‘best practice model’ once it implements the ideals as set out in its Deed of Trust.

Lesotho

In the Lesotho the campaign focused on the promotion of professionalism through an accepted Code of Ethics for the media and the establishment of a Media Council. Although the emphasis was on galvanising support from media institutions and journalists, the chapter mobilised the full backing of the government, including budgetary assistance to ensure that the Media Council can function and successfully discharge its mandate.

Malawi

As a continuing activity, MISA Malawi is engaged in activities to revive the moribund Media Council.

Mozambique

MISA Mozambique has embarked on facilitating a process where the local media drafts and agrees on a code of ethics. Mozambique presently has a statutory regulatory mechanism which has not acted to the advantage of media or in the protection of media freedom. Thus, the media has felt the need to develop a system that they themselves would enforce outside the statutory system. A draft code of ethics has thus far been developed and wide-ranging consultation is taking place with editors and journalists country-wide.

Namibia

In Namibia the chapter embarked on a campaign to influence media practitioners regarding the need for a culture of accountability and professionalism through adoption of a code of ethics. The process to have a self-regulatory mechanism began in 2002 and ended with the appointment of a media ombudsman in 2003. However, the media complains that process was not properly done, though the code was adopted after a consultative process that most media houses participated in. MISA Namibia subsequently changed its strategy to further mobilise the media to formally adopt the code and adhere to it, whilst also undertaking a civil society awareness campaign.

Tanzania

MISA Tanzania conducted workshops in all five zones and 20 regions on the mainland to raise the issues of ethics and media freedom. These workshops were attended by more than 100 participants and achieved the chapter's objectives of raising public awareness of the role of the media and its responsibility to the citizens.

In a supporting activity MISA Tanzania hosted a meeting of 20 editors from the yellow press in an effort to promote change in yellow press tabloids to adhere to self regulation and a code of ethics. MISA Tanzania followed-up the meeting with a monitoring activity and has since reported a general improvement in the content of the yellow press. Another achievement of the meeting was the marked decrease in complaints to the Media Council of Tanzania by victims of bad taste reportage. Unfortunately, the improvement was short-lived and the yellow press has reverted to portraying women in a bad light and using images of women to sell their publications.

Both MISA Tanzania and the regional secretariat view this as an ongoing project and hope to secure the necessary resources to ensure that it is continued in all the regions.

Zambia

In Zambia, the process of merging the two self-regulatory mechanism resulted in The Constitution of the Media Council of Zambia (MECOZ) being finalised in August 2003 and submitted to the boards of the Press Association of Zambia (PAZA) and MISA Zambia. The two boards held a joint meeting on 10 October 2003 where nine members were appointed to sit on the MECOZ board. All nine, who include a former High Court Judge and a traditional ruler, among others have accepted to serve on the MECOZ board and they had a formal induction meeting and orientation workshop on 6 February 2004. Subsequently, registration of MECOZ has been lodged with the registrar of societies. Expectations are high from the government, media and the public that MECOZ will play an important role in promoting professionalism among Zambian media practitioners. A launch of MECOZ will take place in May 2004.

Zimbabwe

In Zimbabwe the project focused on establishing a Media Council and the main objective was to have a Code of Conduct agreed on and adopted by all relevant stakeholders. In 2000, media practitioners under the auspices of MISA-Zimbabwe drafted a code of conduct and a constitution for the Zimbabwe Media Council. There were several meetings held with media practitioners, editors and government officials also attended the meetings. However, these efforts were overtaken by events- the refusal by the government to allow the public media to be part of the initiative and the gazetting of AIPPA. It was felt then that the non-participation of public media journalists would threaten the initiative. In the period under review, it was decided to review the code of conduct and adopt it. Seven provincial meetings and 2 meetings with editors were held. The Code of Conduct has been adopted by all media organizations, save for editors in the public media.

The project is however affected by the current polarization in the media and the closure of the *Daily News* and *Daily News on Sunday*. The editors from the public media have recently formed a rival editors' association and the country now has two editors' representative bodies.

7.4 Fostering professionalism in the Media

7.4.1 MISA Media Awards

Most chapters introduced media awards to promote excellence in journalism and reward high standard of reporting. They also continued to run the events. The Botswana chapter continued to hold its annual Gala Dinner and Awards night where a number of media workers were recognized for their exceptional work performance. More than 25 members of society were involved in the selection and judgement of these categories which allows for transparency and fairness in the process.

In Tanzania the chapter continued with the promotion of professional excellence through the awarding of media awards. In addition, journalists were mobilized through newspapers adverts, to write articles and produce TV and radio programmes for media award.

MISA Regional Governing Council chairperson Simphiwe Mdlalose (centre) hands over the Journalist of the Year award to The Namibian journalist, Werner Menges, at the first ever Namibia Media Awards, hosted by MISA Namibia in November 2003



Namibia launched its media awards that were embraced by all media in the country including state-owned media. The awards were given out to media practitioners in November 2003. The event was well-attended and recipients were both from private and state-owned media.

At the regional level, MISA continued with its John Manyarara Investigative Journalism award given around May 3 every year since 2000.

7.4.2 Training activities

Even though it was agreed that MISA would not focus on training per se, some training has had to be undertaken by the organization in attempts to help its members and partners in understanding and advancing MISA's advocacy work.

In Malawi, NAMISA organised a number of training courses for journalists, especially in elections reporting. Five journalists and editors from Malawi attended regional elections reporting workshops in South Africa.

NAMISA in conjunction with Konrad Adenauer Stiftung Foundation and USAID ran a series of elections reporting workshops in the run up the elections held in May 2004.

MISA-Tanzania in conjunction with Friedrich Neumann Foundation (FNF) and the Institute of Multiparty Democracy (IMD) held a training seminar to enhance relations between media and political parties in the country. In this event, 20 publicity officers from various political parties were trained on how to engage with the media as both media and politicians need each other. The event was culminated by the provision of certificates to candidates who attended the five days training.

In light of the 2004 presidential elections planned for May 2004, MISA South Africa engaged itself in ensuring media professionalism, standards and ethics as these relate to election coverage. The chapter conducted three training workshops for journalists and participated in two regional workshops on election reporting. The two regional workshops took place in late October and November 2003 respectively.

The project was successfully completed and received wide-spread interest and support shown for the project. The Project Officer who was in charge of co-ordinating the workshops was invited to attend a “Media and Elections” seminar hosted by the Institute for Media, Policy and Civil Society in Toronto from 20 – 22 February 2004.

In South Africa, the chapter co-ordinated a training workshop on political tolerance in KZN ahead of the up-coming national and provincial elections given the high levels of political intolerance experienced in KZN. The workshop was a huge success and a code of conduct on election reporting was produced.

At the regional level, an election reporting workshop, mainly for state media, was held in Johannesburg, South Africa and was attended by journalists and reporters from countries holding elections during 2004.

7.4.3 MISA Scholarship Exchange Programme

As part of its ongoing commitment to training, an exchange programme is offered to individual media practitioners in all areas of the media to work on attachment in another media institution to learn new skills and develop existing ones. The scholarship is open also to individuals who are involved in human rights organizations in a media capacity. During the year under review the following participants took part in the programme.

Name	Organisation	Country	Host Organisation	Dates
1. Mr Nathan Kgabi	Guardian/ Sun	Botswana	Sunday Times, Johannesburg	
2.Mr Matimba Nkonje	The Monitor	Zambia	Kick Off Soccer Magazine, Cape Town	October 14-31, 2003 Report sent
3.Mr Mukeya Liwena	Radio Lyambai Community radio in Mongu	Zambia	Bush Radio	10August – 5 September, 2003 Report sent
4.Mr Brian Muletambo Lingela	MISA Zambia	Zambia	ICASA Broadcasting Services, Johannesburg	26 August – September 8, 2003 Report sent
5.Mr Raphael Mokaleng	Omaheke Community Radio Initiative	Namibia	Bush Radio, Cape Town	10 August-11 September, 2003 Report sent
6. Mr Mannetjie Tjiundje	Erongo Community Radio Initiative	Namibia	Bush Radio, Cape Town	10 August-11 September, 2003 Report sent
7.Lance Mostert	Big Issue, South Africa	South Africa	Big Issue, Namibia	4-8 August, 2003 Report sent
8.Mr Wilbert Kitima	Tanzania	Tanzania	The Economist, Namibia	June 24 –July 19, 2003 Report sent

9.Mr Isaac Neney	Angola	Angola	MISA Regional Secretariat, Windhoek	12-16 January, 2003 Report sent
10.Mr Peter Moyo	The Standard	Zimbabwe	Sunday World, Johannesburg	Report sent
11. Mr Cassian Malima	Mtanzania Jumapili	Tanzania	Sunday Times, Johannesburg	21 October-12 November Report still to be sent
12. Ms Gale Nkomo	Dikgang Publishing Company, Gaborone	Botswana	The Namibian, Windhoek	August 1-22, 2003 Report sent
13. Ms Sazakele Ntiwane	Swazi Observer, Manzini	Swaziland	Independent Newspapers Cape, Cape Town	September 22-26, 2003 Report sent

Johannesburg and Cape Town continue to be the preferred training grounds for media practitioners who go on attachment. Chapters are urged to encourage their members to seek alternative places and in particular to consider local or national media houses for attachment opportunities, rather than going to a place which has state of the art equipment and when participants return to their work stations, they find they are unable to practice what they learnt due to the lack of equipment.

In all the reports received from the participating journalists, they noted what the exposure to other media houses within or outside, were a real eye opener.

The most detailed and vivid reports are those from the participants from the community radio stations who went to *Bush Radio* in Cape Town. *Bush Radio* has set up a training unit called the Broadcast Training Institute which devotes itself to training of all community radio staff or volunteers. The participants are given intensive theory sessions, looking at programme production and how to involve the community in programming, script writing, conducting radio interviews, setting up appointments, setting up a series of programmes under one topic and much more. The participants expressed how they benefited from the hands on training on they got to experience as one participant explained how he was told to manage the station after some crisis had evolved and this for him was the highlight of the training.

Another participant tells of how a power failure gave him an opportunity to learn how to operate some of outside broadcast equipment which he had not been able to use at his work station. The participants who went to *Bush Radio* were also able to attend *Bush Radio's* Annual General Meeting which was also an eye opener to them.

On going back to their work stations, they have been able to practice some of what they learnt and have spoken about the benefits of taking part in the exchange programme as we have received a number of applications from staff working with community radio stations.

Of the 13 participants, only 2 were women raising the question why women do not apply to take part in the programme. Perhaps the Chapters need to make a concerted effort to appeal to the female members of the organization and explain the benefits to them. The appeal is still open to female journalists in particular to take part in the programme and an effort from the regional secretariat will be made to find out where the problem really lies.

7.2 HIV/IDS in the media

The affect of HIV/AIDS on the work force, on productivity and ultimately on businesses in the region has not escaped the media industry. In SADC media businesses are operating in a region with the highest HIV/AIDS prevalence rates in the world. In an attempt to support the media in the SADC region, MISA hosted a conference on *HIV/AIDS in the media* in September 2003. MISA's particular interest was to examine the media's internal responses to the disease, especially as it had become clear that very few media houses in the region had developed internal policies to deal with the disease.

In preparation for the conference MISA conducted desk-top research which revealed that the media had largely taken the incidence of the disease as news for coverage and reporting, but had not internalized its impact on the media as a business. Thus journalists and reporters had been provided with training on writing and covering the disease and little has been done to equip media institutions with strategies to manage the disease within the workplace. As a result, as there are no workplace policies, media workers have not been assisted to personally deal with the disease as it affects them. The silence is deafening. It is clear that many media workers are affected by the disease – personally, in their immediate families or communities – and that many of them are dying silently, fearing stigmatization and social exclusion.

Following the conference MISA published a report “HIV/AIDS & the media” which included the conference papers, resolutions and, most importantly, personal accounts of journalists living with the disease. The report was circulated to media houses in March 2004 as part of the resolution to engage the media in an effort to encourage them to develop HIV/AIDS workplace policies.

7.3 Media, Poverty and Development

As a way of engaging media on pertinent issues, MISA also organised a one and half days conference on development issues. The conference included presentations from the NEPAD secretariat and the UN Economic Commission for Africa which also looked at the progress of certain African countries towards their Millennium Development Goals. The implementation processes of the World Bank Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers in the various SADC countries were also discussed.

Central to the conference discussions was the issue of what the media can do to make these development issues part of the public discourse in the region.

Extract of the conference resolution:

**The Kunduchi Resolution on HIV/AIDS and the Media - MISA Conference
Kunduchi Wet 'n Wild, Dar es Salaam, Tanzania, 10 - 12 September 2003**

The participants to this conference resolve that MISA, its chapters and members:

- Address HIV and AIDS at all levels within media organisations to create awareness of the epidemic both within media institutions and society at large.
- Develop appropriate policies and programmes to address the epidemic in their workplaces, families and communities taking into account international and national laws, regulations and codes of conduct governing HIV/AIDS.
- Ensure a supportive environment that upholds the rights of all employees living with HIV and AIDS.
- Ensure access to appropriate information about HIV and AIDS for all employees at all levels including prevention, voluntary HIV counselling and testing, wellness programmes and appropriate treatment, for informed decision making.

The following steps are recommended:

- a) Undertake workshops for staff to explore, identify and review policies and programmes for addressing HIV and AIDS within the organisation.
- b) Initiate research into the impact of HIV and AIDS on the media in all member countries.
- c) Undertake national round tables to examine the impact of the epidemic on the media, the development of workplace policies and programmes, issues surrounding the coverage of the epidemic.
- d) Develop a conceptual framework for media coverage of HIV and AIDS including an ethical guideline and a vocabulary of HIV/AIDS.
- e) Encourage in-house newsroom training for all media workers taking into account the conceptual framework for media coverage of HIV/AIDS.
- f) To facilitate in partnership with relevant institutions and organisations the establishment of an HIV and AIDS treatment fund for members with medical aid schemes operating in SADC region.
- g) Encourage the involvement of media workers and people living with HIV and AIDS in the production of media materials on prevention, living with HIV and treatment literacy.
- h) Encourage news organisations to establish where necessary and/or participate in network (s) of journalists on HIV and AIDS issues.
- i) Develop indicators to monitor progress made with the implementation of these recommendations and;
- j) Each MISA chapter starting in 2004 present an audit of the implementation of these recommendations as part of their annual reports.

In relation to poverty and development the conference resolves that media:

- Play a vital role in society and must promote communication on the subject of poverty and development
- Media practitioners should familiarize themselves with the various international and regional institutions and strategies on poverty alleviation and development.
- Constantly monitor and review progress made with the implementation of such strategies.
- Give due attention to issues concerning poverty and development in urban and rural areas.
- Consider poverty as a priority issue through highlighting the underlying causes of poverty.
- Encourage training for journalists emphasising alternative news values concerning issues relating to poverty and development.
- Provide a human dimension to reports on poverty and development
- Encourage the development of community participation including sensitisation to the participation of marginalised groups, especially women and children.
- Encourage donor agencies to make provision for the provision of information and training on poverty and development

[Ends]

Programme D: Media Accountability & Professionalism

(M&E Framework Report for the period April 2003 to March 2004)

REGIONAL: MEDIA SUPPORT			
Regional Programme Goal		Enhancing media accountability and professionalism through developing skilled media workers in order to attain an independent, pluralistic and competent media environment that promotes access to a diversity of views and opinions	
REGIONAL OBJECTIVE	MAJOR ACTIVITIES	PERFORMANCE INDICATORS (ACTUAL/ACHIEVED)	REMARK/COMMENTS
1. Facilitate, through provision of expert advice, campaigns in national chapters designed to Enhance media accountability and professionalism and develop skilled media workers in order to attain an independent, pluralistic and competent media environment that promotes access to a diversity of views and opinions.	1.1 Provision of expert advice and presentation of papers on ethics and media self-regulation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Attended major events in chapters. 	The regional officer responsible for the project presented papers and documentation to chapters that have been organising activities to either establish media self-regulatory mechanism or draft code of ethics.
Regional & National: MEDIA SUPPORT MEDIA AWARDS			
National Programme Goal		Establishment of national media awards to promote excellence in journalism and reward high standard of reporting	
Regional Programme Objectives		Enhancing media professionalism through hosting of national media awards to promote excellence in journalism	
NATIONAL OBJECTIVE	MAJOR ACTIVITIES	PERFORMANCE INDICATORS (ACTUAL/ACHIEVED)	REMARK/COMMENTS
1. Media Awards <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regional Botswana Malawi Namibia South Africa Swaziland Tanzania Zambia 	Develop award categories Assign judging panel Logistics Present media awards	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Successfully completed MISA South Africa has moved its Community Media Awards to the 2004-5 timeline 	The Media Awards present an excellent opportunity to reward excellence in journalism. It is also a welcomed profiling exercise for MISA as an organisation that supports responsible and professional media activities.

NATIONAL: MEDIA SUPPORT ESTABLISHMENT OF SELF-REGULATORY MECHANISMS & NATIONAL CODES OF ETHICS			
National Programme Goal	Enhancing media accountability and professionalism through developing skilled media workers in order to attain an independent, pluralistic and competent media environment that promotes access to a diversity of views and opinions		
Regional Programme Objectives	Enhancing media professionalism through establishment of self-regulatory mechanisms and national codes of ethics		
NATIONAL OBJECTIVE	MAJOR ACTIVITIES	PERFORMANCE INDICATORS (ACTUAL/ACHIEVED)	REMARK/COMMENTS
Facilitate the establishment of a Press Council and drafting and adoption of the code of ethics <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Botswana • Lesotho • Malawi • Namibia • Swaziland • Zambia • Zimbabwe 	Facilitate the establishment of a Press Council and drafting and adoption of the code of ethics through meetings with stakeholders. <u>Namibia</u> : Resource the office of the ombudsman <u>Zambia</u> : Coordinate the merging of the two media councils in Zambia.	<u>Botswana</u> : Press Council established Draft code of ethics developed <u>Lesotho</u> : Two workshops held <u>Namibia</u> : Ombudsman office established and office-bearer elected. Code of ethics drafted. Printed and distributed to media and the public. Swaziland: Two workshops held; meetings with editors <u>Tanzania</u> : Zonal workshop was held <u>Zambia</u> : Held 3 national workshops and number of provincial workshop to discuss the merger and draft constitution. Constitution drafted. Adopted by all media – private and public. MECOZ to be launched in May 2004. <u>Zimbabwe</u> : Two meeting held with editors (Zimbabwe National Editors Forum) and media practitioners. Meetings held in all ZUJ branches; Code of Conduct distributed to MISA members, journalists in newsrooms; Code of Conduct adopted.	Botswana : Chapter continues to support Press Council. Lesotho : Although the chapter initiated meeting between government and media the self-regulatory initiative has not kicked-off. Malawi : The existing Media Council is dysfunctional. It was difficult for MISA to commit resources to an institution that has no capacity to implement activities. In 2004, the Chapter plans to assist the media council to re-start. Namibia : Although the ombudsman office for the media was established it never kick-off. The incumbent was not suitable as he was a senior government official. Further, the code of ethics was not adopted by the media. The office is now moribund. Swaziland : The process has been delayed due to lack of consensus among media practitioners on how the MCC should function. Media owners have signed an MoU and adopted the code of ethics. Zambia : The process was a success and formed a unified media council. The media council of Zambia (MECOZ) will become operational in 2004. Zimbabwe : A meeting with editors under ZINEF was held. The problem is that ZINEF comprises editors from the independent media only. Provincial meetings were attended by journalists from both the public and private media. Although ZUJ, IJAZ, MISA, MMPZ and ZINEF have adopted the Code, editors from the public media have not adopted it

NATIONAL: MEDIA SUPPORT ENHANCEMENT OF MEDIA ACCOUNTABILITY AND PROFESSIONALISM THROUGH SKILLS TRAINING			
National Programme Goal	Enhancing media accountability and professionalism through developing skilled media workers in order to attain an independent, pluralistic and competent media environment that promotes access to a diversity of views and opinions		
Regional Programme Objectives	Enhancing media professionalism through relevant training		
NATIONAL OBJECTIVE	MAJOR ACTIVITIES	PERFORMANCE INDICATORS (ACTUAL/ACHIEVED)	REMARK/COMMENTS
Enhancing media accountability and professionalism through developing skilled media workers in order to attain an independent, pluralistic and competent media environment that promotes access to a diversity of views and opinions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lesotho • Malawi • South Africa 	1.1 Identify training needs 1.2 Secure professional trainers 1.3 Ensure optimum benefit to participants through selection process 1.4 Monitor success of training	<u>Lesotho</u> : Two workshops were organised. <u>Malawi</u> : Held workshop in August 15 -17. 30 media professionals attended the workshop. <u>SA</u> : Three provincial workshops held on election reporting; workshop held on how to report in conflict situations.	Lesotho : Held workshop on media and human rights and another on the constitution of Lesotho and its limitation in promoting media freedom. Malawi : Held a workshop in August on election and media freedom South Africa : The chapter is facilitating other skills building activities. As a result, the chapter initiated the training of journalists in election reporting. Political violence has been a major issue in some provinces which had serious repercussion for media reporting political rallies and events. As a result MISA initiated a process whereby political reports will be equipped with skills to report conflict situations.
NATIONAL: MEDIA SUPPORT ENHANCEMENT OF MEDIA ACCOUNTABILITY AND PROFESSIONALISM THROUGH SKILLS TRAINING			
National Programme Goal	Enhancing media accountability and professionalism through developing skilled media workers in order to attain an independent, pluralistic and competent media environment that promotes access to a diversity of views and opinions		
Regional Programme Objectives	Enhancing media professionalism through relevant training		
NATIONAL OBJECTIVE	MAJOR ACTIVITIES	PERFORMANCE INDICATORS (ACTUAL/ACHIEVED)	REMARK/COMMENTS
South Africa	1.1 Undertake a study on community print media over the last 10 years	Study completed and report in draft format.	

8. Programme E: Legal Support



Image courtesy of Chaz Maviyane-Davis

“Insult laws generally criminalise what are perceived as slights against government officials or the symbols of the country. Governments and influential individuals have used the laws as a pretext to harass journalists and publishers.”

MISA/IFEX campaign against Insult Laws

8.1 Programme Objectives

The programme objectives focus on the need to support media practitioners in the region who face criminal defamation or insult laws cases as a result of their work. The use of these laws, which are quite prevalent in the region, was been sparse, though Zimbabwean journalists from the private media found themselves facing the use of recently promulgated laws that criminalise their work. Other legal impediments have been encountered in other countries resulting in the change of types of cases requiring legal assistance.

During the period under review, no legal defence support was provided by the regional Media Defence Fund, though the regional office continued to provide funding to National Chapters to either set up or continue to fund their Legal Defence Funds.

8.2 National activities

Botswana

The legal support initiative is aimed at assisting media houses and local journalists should they get into trouble through their work on legal issues. The administration of the Fund has now been transferred to MISA Botswana and a number of communications have taken place between media houses and the Chapter. MISA Botswana is in the process of calling a general meeting so that all concerned stakeholders can come up with ideas of making the fund sustainable. They shall also be looking at issues of representation on the Board of this fund so that all media feel included.

So far very little has transpired relating to use of the monies in the fund since coming over to MISA Botswana, although a number of suits have transpired between media houses and litigants. None of the media houses has requested for financial help except “The Gazette Newspaper”, when it was threatened with a law suit by ten Chinese construction companies. Fortunately the matter was settled without any costs incurred. MISA Botswana had made public utterances in the media about threatening media freedom by rushing to courts without regard to the newly established Press Council. It seems that in the last resort the local Chinese authorities prevailed upon their country folks to think otherwise.

Lesotho

It was not possible to operationalize the Legal Defence Fund as envisaged because of the difficulties experienced with the Law Society. It is still the intention to go on with the involvement of the Lesotho Law Society in terms of which they will set up a panel to administer the Fund. Because of MISA Lesotho’s awareness of the problem which dogged the Law Society during the past year and the realization that the problem may now be behind it, they expect the Law Society to respond more positively this time around. MISA Lesotho is conscious of the need to move with speed on this issue, not

least because of the problems of a legal nature that are being experienced by the media in the law courts.

Mozambique

The Legal Defense Fund was established and the project is now being publicized including how its funds can be accessed. The chapter has also secured the services of a lawyer on a retainer basis so that legal assistance to media facing legal action can be provided.

South Africa

MISA South Africa and Freedom of Expression Institute (FXI), with the solidarity support of Media Workers Association of South Africa (MWASA) and South African National Editors Forum (SANEF), funded the High Court challenge of journalist Ranjeni Munusamy who was called to testify in Hefer Commission of Inquiry. The partners joined the amicus curiae application to have the subpoena set aside. The application failed at the high court, but the commission judge ruled that the journalist's subpoena should be set aside as her testimony would be peripheral to the proceedings.



Ranjeni Munusamy

The partner organisations then considered pursuing a class action (s38) application to the Constitutional Court to seek clarity on the principal of calling journalists to reveal their sources and also to seek clarity on the depth of freedom of the press in South Africa. After further considerations and receiving legal opinion the partner organisations decided not pursue the s38 application. The legal opinion received indicated that the application had a slim chance of succeeding either as a s38 or amici application as the Constitutional Court did not encourage academic applications nor would it look favourably on an application that did not directly affect the rights of the individual concerned. Given that Judge Hefer had already ruled that the journalists' testimony was not required and the commission had concluded its investigation, the partner organisations did not pursue this matter further.

This project served to highlight and bring into the public arena issues of media freedom and journalists' rights under the constitution. This project contributed to the creation of an enabling legislative environment for media freedom through the specific lobbying efforts of the partners. The threat that another journalist might be placed in the same situation does still exist although the level of debate and protestation that occurred means that the judiciary will probably consider very carefully the merits of such action in the future.

Tanzania

The specific objective of this programme area during this reporting period **was** the Establishment of a representative Legal Defence Fund for media practitioners and institutions with the aim of protecting freedom of expression through legal assistance.

The outputs of this project were all realized in terms of proposed modalities of the establishment of Legal Fund, identifying potential supporters from private sector i.e. LDF Committee Members and Legal Defence Team. Out of these committees a Legal Adviser was identified.

After an NGC resolution to open a bank account, approval by Registrar of Societies (Ministry of Home Affairs) and the actual opening of a separate bank account for the LDF with funds received from the MISA Regional Secretariat were also accomplished. Meetings for supporters/stakeholders were held to chart out the way forward and to strategize ways to raise more funds for sustainability.

Zambia

Under this activity a number of meetings were held by the Media Legal Defense Fund committee to determine the eligibility of the applicants to the fund.

The Monitor applied for legal representation in a matter in which the paper had been sued and found guilty of libel against three Human Rights Commissioners in a story published in the paper two years ago. The committee endorsed that the Monitor goes ahead to hire a lawyer of their choice to plead for the money to be paid in instalments.

The Editor of the Today Newspaper, Masautso Phiri applied for legal representation from the MLDF on two cases. He had two cases which were that he had been served with call-outs to report to Police Force headquarters and feared that he would be charged with "publishing false news with intent to cause alarm and despondency". The Committee noted that the case was brought prematurely because the case had not yet reached the courts and there were no figures to the application.

MISA Zambia is fighting the closure of Omega TV by the Minister of Information and Broadcasting services. Two lawyers have been engaged to defend the organization.

MISA Zambia is also considering an application for legal representation from the National Mirror over a case where the Minister of lands has sued the paper for libel.

Zimbabwe

The Media Defence Fund project has provided great relief to many journalists as government has resorted to litigation to intimidate journalists. MISA Zimbabwe believes that this is a deliberate plan to make media houses incur heavy legal costs that would eventually force them out of business. The Media Lawyers Network (MLN) has also assisted many journalists, especially those outside Harare. The members of the MLN have also actively participated in MISA-Zimbabwe advocacy activities.

However, there were very little achievements in terms of media law reform. The period under review witnesses a dramatic increase in media attacks from the state that culminated in the closure of *The Daily News* on 12 September. The long awaited judgments on Capital Radio (Pvt) Ltd and IJAZ cases were handed down on 21 September 2003 and 5 February 2004 respectively. Both were a blow to media freedom. Although the Court declared that sections 6 and 9 of the BSA were unconstitutional (section 6 made Minister of Information the licensing authority and section 9 allowed only one other TV station after the ZBC), many of the repressive clauses were declared constitutional. In the IJAZ case, the Supreme Court declared that most sections challenged are constitutional. Most worrying in that judgment is that practising journalism without accreditation is a criminal offence. This leaves no room for further litigation by journalists in this area. The ANZ Supreme Court challenge was heard on 3 March 2004 and judgment was reserved. This is also worrying because the Supreme Court has been taking very long to pass judgments on important constitutional matters.

Programme E: Legal Support

(M&E Framework Report for the period April 2003 to March 2004)

NATIONAL:			
Regional Programme Goal		Fight criminal defamation and insult laws and support cases where such laws are used	
Regional Programme Objectives		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advance media freedom through strategic legal action • Influencing public opinion through exposure of court cases against media practitioners who receive legal funds through MISA 	
REGIONAL OBJECTIVE	MAJOR ACTIVITIES	PERFORMANCE INDICATORS (ACTUAL/ACHIEVED)	REMARK/COMMENTS
1. Strategic legal action in support of cases challenging criminal defamation and insult laws. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • South Africa • Zimbabwe 	1. Support given to journalist in South Africa to challenge subpoena to appear before commission of inquiry. 2. Support to various Zimbabwe Constitutional challenges to certain clauses of AIPPA	Funds provided, but High Court decision was unfavourable. Funds provided to AIJZ case, but Supreme Court decision was unfavourable.	Court challenge failed as High Court ruling was favourable, but the journalist was not required to appear before the commission. The Supreme Court of Zimbabwe ruling dealt a heavy blow to free expression in the country.
2. Country specific legal assistance provided through National Legal Defence Funds: Zambia Zimbabwe	1. Provide funds for legal assistance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assistance to "The Monitor" and Omega TV given (Zambia). • Possible assistance to National Mirror in Zambia • Assistance to many journalists in Zimbabwe was given. 	For many of the arrested journalists in Zimbabwe, the support provided through the LDF has been most welcome as it appears that most of the arrests were carried out to harass them as part of an effort to silence them.
3. Set up or continue to run media Legal Defence Funds (LDF). Botswana Lesotho Mozambique Tanzania Zambia Zimbabwe	1. Set up LDF 2. Run existing LDF	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Funds set in Mozambique and Tanzania, but failed in Lesotho • Existing LDFs in Botswana, Zambia and Zimbabwe 	Lesotho LDF will be set up with assistance from the Law Society which experienced internal problems which appear to have now been resolved.

9. Communications, Dissemination & Publications Strategy



Photo: PictureNet

“Frequent interaction and efficient exchange of information
... an effective communication and information dissemination
system is essential for all MISA's activities.”

MISA Strategic Partnership Programme document

9.1 Objectives

The core objectives of MISA's communication, dissemination and publications strategy is to galvanize public support, expose MISA and its work and consolidate its corporate image, provide discussion forums and information flows within specific MISA-related peer-groups and networks and optimize the organisation's information and communications technology within the SADC environment.

From the onset MISA realised that its structure and function requires a proficient communications and information system to support its advocacy role in the region. The organisation is operational in eleven countries in the region and as such, frequent interaction and effective exchange of information is cardinal to its work.

It is for this reason that certain measures have been taken to ensure effective, efficient and constant communication within and among regional members. A number of activities were therefore undertaken in the period under review to enhance MISA's advocacy role and supplement the activities of the organisation's five main programme areas.

In implementing the set objectives, MISA has carried out a number of activities in this regard, both at regional and chapter levels. During the period under review, MISA carried out the following Information Communications Activities.

- MISANET Review
- Website development
- ICT audit
- Publications

9.2 MISANET News Exchange

MISA carried out a review of the MISA News Exchange (MISANET) which was initially created to serve as a communications network between media organizations throughout the region. The assessment revealed that MISANET in its current state has outlived its usefulness and can no longer be relied upon as an effective tool for news exchange.

MISANET being voluntary and member driven has encountered a decline in membership as technology continues to develop making it easy for media organizations to access news directly from the news sources other than wait for MISANET, which in most cases supply stale news.

Because of this development, MISA has slackened its expansion and has instead concentrated on Portuguese speaking nations, who are still utilizing the service.

During the later part of the year, the Regional Manager for Communications & ICT was involved in the WSIS, where he attended courses in handling ICT issues at international level. The first course was done in Geneva in December 2003 and the second is due in Germany in July, 2004 and the third and last will end with the second phase of the WSIS in Tunis. He also produced a number of articles which were distributed through MISANET.

9.3 Website Development

As part of its communications enhancement strategy, MISA has developed a dynamic, interactive, informative and responsive website with the following features

- general information about MISA and its structure
- general information on freedom of expression and broader democratic and human rights issues with links to full texts of relevant legislation;
- action alerts
- interactive advocacy forum
- MISA announcements and calendar of events
- Downloadable versions of MISA's publications, research papers, reports and manuals
- Interactive pages relating to MISA's National Chapters.

9.4 ICT Audit

With a view to optimize information and communications technology (ICT) within the region MISA carried out an ICT audit.

The findings of the audit resulted in the standardization of computers, software and operating systems to make communications among regional members and the secretariat easier. It also resulted in ICT training for information officers.

The regional secretariat upgraded its ICT infrastructure by buying new computers and changing from Apple Macintosh to PCs, to be compatible with national secretariats which all use PCs.

MISA further made recommendations to chapters on the software upgrades and bought and distributed anti-virus, web development and desktop publishing software, to enable all chapters produce and distribute newsletters and website.

As a result, Malawi, South Africa, Lesotho and Zambia have developed their websites while other chapters are also in the process of developing theirs.

9.5 Publications

9.5.1 *So This Is Democracy? State of media freedom in Southern Africa*

The production of *So This Is Democracy?* is an annual activity which culminates with the launch of the state of media freedom report, *So This Is Democracy?* each year. As in previous years this activity required major input from national Information Officers to contract independent national authors who are able to conduct relevant research to complete the articles.

So This Is Democracy? was launched on May 3 2004, World Press Freedom Day. The programme manager for media freedom monitoring provided the relevant documentation (book and press releases). Unfortunately the publication was delayed at customs in Zimbabwe and was therefore not available for the chapter's media

conference. Effort will be made in future to ensure that the publication is distributed at least two weeks before the launch to make provision for any customs hitches.

The regional secretariat and national offices made good use of publicity avenues to ensure the greatest possible coverage for the report. This activity, however, can still be improved upon.

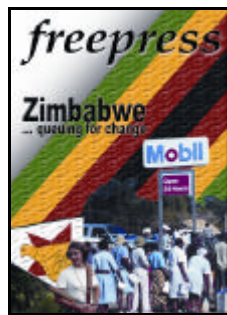
9.5.2 Annual Report

The production of MISA's annual report is coordinated by the Programme Manager: Media Freedom Monitoring. In the 2003 report, for the first time, MISA moved away from country-based work reports and presented its activities in line with the five programme areas of the MISA Strategic Plan. The 2003 Annual Report is available in hard copy from the Regional Secretariat.

9.5.3 FreePress Magazine



April 2003



July 2003

MISA's quarterly *Freepress* magazine remains a popular forum for debate on topical media issues. The magazine has, since the beginning of 2002, undergone a definite change in terms of editorial policy, with an overall agreement to maintain a theme-based approach in future editions of the magazine.

As an example, the April 2003 edition took an in-depth look at Access to Information legislation in the region, whilst the July 2003 edition focused on the deteriorating human rights situation in Zimbabwe. This particular edition went further than media issues and looked at the land reform process, socio-economic developments and their impact on human rights and the free flow of information

Freepress magazine was only published twice in 2003 as a result of staff turn-over at the secretariat and a lack of capacity. It has since been decided that the frequency of the magazine will be reduced from 4 to 3 editions in 2004.

In all, the production of *Freepress* magazine is a consultative process fuelled by the constant need to improve the quality of the magazine. MISA chapters are constantly encouraged to take advantage of the MISAWISE section of the magazine to highlight chapter activities and national developments.

Freepress magazine is distributed free of charge to MISA members, donor agencies and selected national, regional and international freedom of expression and media freedom advocacy organisations.

MISA Secretariat has to date not been able to formalise an online publishing system. It is of great importance that this matter receives adequate attention, especially in the light of soaring printing costs and a need to make resources/materials available online to a larger audience.

9.5.4 Media Law Handbook

To improve perceptions of representatives from legislative bodies and other key policy-makers, MISA, in conjunction with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (Unesco), is engaged in the production of a media law handbook to consolidate the various media law audits completed during 2002 and 2003. Furthermore, this publication serves to highlight the repressive nature of some of the laws on the statute books in our region. The publication will also highlight the usage of these laws to suppress media freedom and violate journalists' rights to practice their profession. The book is intended for launch in June 2004.

9.5.5 Media Directory

MISA commenced production of its media directory late in 2003. The next edition is nearing completion and will be released at the end of June 2004.

9.6 Internal Communications

In order to encourage and optimize internal communication at the regional secretariat and national level, MISA has downloaded and distributed a chat software to enable members chat among themselves and hold multiple meetings at the same time, thereby reducing in telephone expenses.

It has also started carrying out networking of computers in countries where they not networked, starting with Mozambique and South Africa.

MISA has also started developing standardized e-mail addresses in the region where everyone will have misa.org. This has already been done in Botswana and South Africa.

MISA has also developed a draft communications policy which is currently under discussion and will be presented to the RGC for consideration.

Communications & Publications Strategy

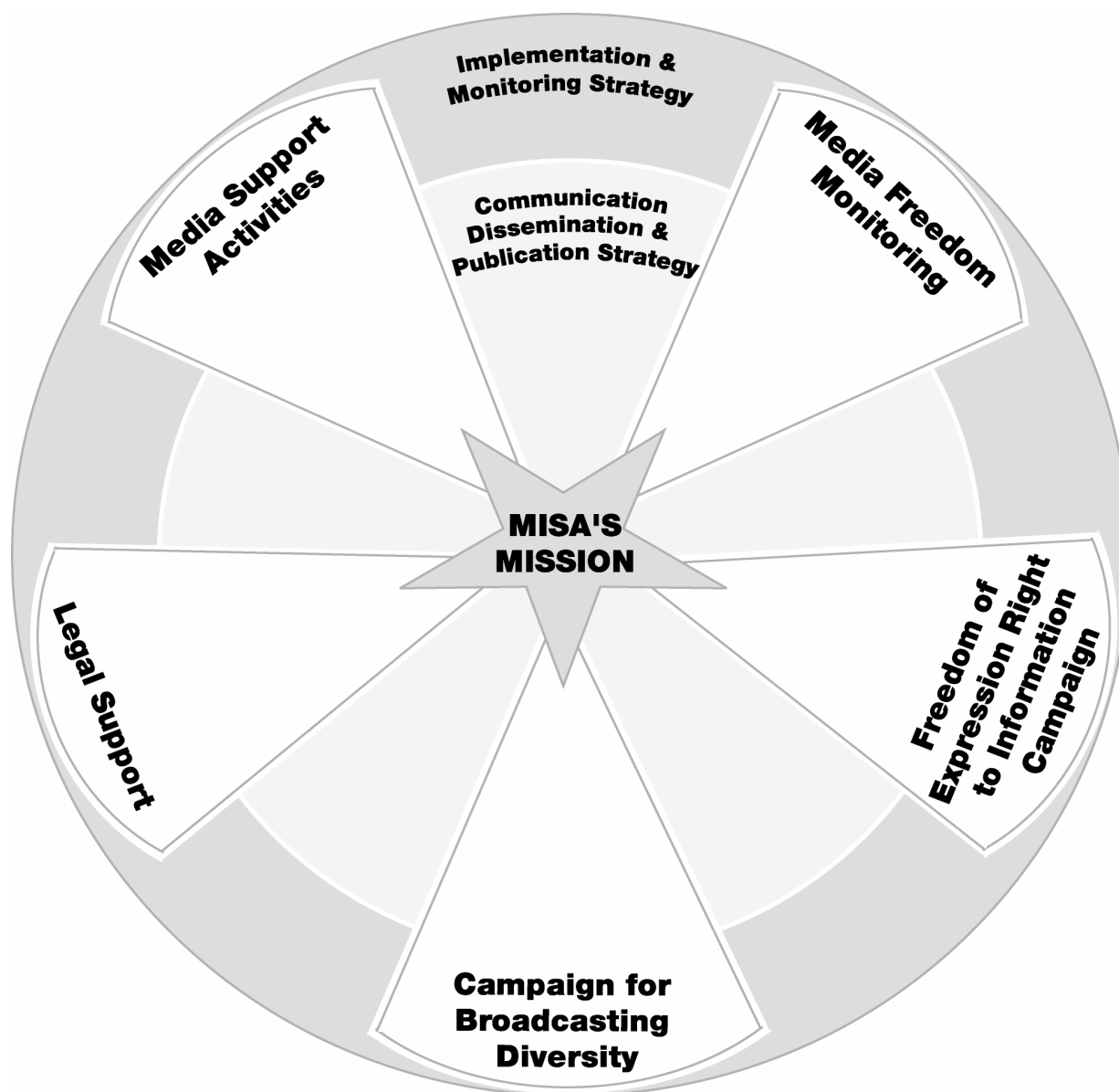
(M&E Framework Report for the period April 2003 to March 2004)

REGIONAL COMMUNICATIONS, DISSEMINATION & PUBLICATIONS STRATEGY			
Regional Programme Goal	Establishment of an efficient communications and dissemination system		
Regional Programme Objectives	Facilitate proficient, effective and efficient communication in order to enhance MISA's advocacy role		
REGIONAL OBJECTIVE	MAJOR ACTIVITIES	PERFORMANCE INDICATORS (ACTUAL/ACHIEVED)	REMARK/COMMENTS
<p>1. Production of annual state of media freedom report, So This Is Democracy?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Angola • Botswana • Lesotho • Malawi • Mozambique • Namibia • South Africa • Swaziland • Tanzania • Zambia • Zimbabwe 	<p>1.1 Securing (contractually) of national and regional authors for selected articles;</p> <p>1.2 Preparation of briefing documents and alert compilations for national and regional authors;</p> <p>1.3 Compilation of relevant graphics and statistics to accompany national and regional state of the media overviews;</p> <p>1.4 Contracting of relevant production aspects of the publication;</p> <p>1.5 Coordination of production and distribution processes;</p> <p>1.6 Coordination of website presentation of publication;</p> <p>1.7 Support to national information officers to ensure appropriate publicity of report;</p> <p>1.8 Production of relevant media releases and other publicity materials</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • So this is Democracy? 2003 released nationally, regionally and internationally on May 3, 2003. • For the first time, in So this is Democracy? 2003, MISA presented gender disaggregated statistics on media freedom violations in SADC 	<p>This is an annual activity which culminates with the launch of the state of media freedom report, So This Is Democracy? each year. As in previous years this activity required major input from national Information Officers to contract independent national authors who are able to conduct relevant research to complete the articles. So This Is Democracy? was launched on May 3 2004, World Press Freedom Day. The programme manager for media freedom monitoring provided the relevant documentation (book and press releases). Unfortunately the publication was delayed at customs in Zimbabwe and was therefore not available for the chapter's media conference. Effort will be made in future to ensure that the publication is distributed at least two weeks before the launch to make provision for any customs hitches. The regional secretariat and national offices made good use of publicity avenues to ensure the greatest possible coverage for the report. The publication is available online. Overall this activity, however, can still be improved upon.</p>

REGIONAL COMMUNICATIONS, DISSEMINATION & PUBLICATIONS STRATEGY			
Regional Programme Goal	Establishment of an efficient communications and dissemination system		
Regional Programme Objectives	Facilitate proficient, effective and efficient communication in order to enhance MISA's advocacy role		
REGIONAL OBJECTIVE	MAJOR ACTIVITIES	PERFORMANCE INDICATORS (ACTUAL/ACHIEVED)	REMARK/COMMENTS
2. Production of newsletters/books <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regional • Malawi • South Africa • Swaziland • Tanzania • Zimbabwe 	2.1 Compilation of articles contributed by MISA members on media freedom, gender, HIV & AIDS as relates to the media for newsletters. 2.2 Edit stories 2.3 Typeset & layout newsletter. 2.4 Printer liaison. 2.5 Distribution of newsletter to all stakeholders.	<u>Botswana</u> : Two copies produced in 2003 <u>Malawi</u> : Only one newsletter was produced due to logistical reasons <u>South Africa</u> : Bi-monthly newsletter being produced in electronic format <u>Swaziland</u> : 2 newsletters produced (500 copies each) <u>Tanzania</u> : 2 newsletters produced. <u>Zambia</u> : With the assistance of SIDA and NORAD MISA Zambia has continued to publish books for the media fraternity. These include: <i>Struggle For Media Law Reforms</i> , which documents the struggle for media reforms and suggests the way forward for media campaigns <i>State of the Media in Zambia</i> . This book highlights the activities of the media in Zambia from pre-colonial days to date. <i>Sustainability of Independent Newspapers</i> , which tries to answer the many problems that are faced by the independent media tackling all aspects of their operation. <i>Issue based journalism</i> : As the name suggests this book written by a renowned media trainer Edem Djokotoe urges journalists to be more focused in their reportage not only on the political front but other social, economic and other spheres of society <u>Zimbabwe</u> : One edition of newsletter produced	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MISA's (regional) quarterly FreePress magazine was only published twice in 2003 as a result of staff turn-over at the secretariat and a lack of capacity. The first edition (April) took an in-depth look at Access to Information legislation in the region. The second edition focused on the deteriorating human rights situation in Zimbabwe. It was decided that the frequency of the magazine will be reduced from 4 to 3 in 2004. The MISA website has undergone extensive 'restructuring' and as such does not provide a reliable forum for online publishing. • As an advocacy entity MISA Swaziland through the newsletter, Khulumani, has been able to adequately address media and gender issues. • MISA South Africa decided it would start by producing an electronic fortnightly newsletter. It plans to produce a magazine-type newsletter in the 2004/2005 year. • MISA Zimbabwe only managed to print one edition of the intended 3 editions of its newsletter because the Media and Information Commission has since requested MISA-Zimbabwe to register as a mass media service under AIPPA citing the newsletter and other publications from MISA Secretariat. The chapter is challenging the matter in court and has decided to suspend our newsletter.

REGIONAL COMMUNICATIONS, DISSEMINATION & PUBLICATIONS STRATEGY			
Regional Programme Goal	Establishment of an efficient communications and dissemination system		
Regional Programme Objectives	Facilitate proficient, effective and efficient communication in order to enhance MISA's advocacy role		
REGIONAL OBJECTIVE	MAJOR ACTIVITIES	PERFORMANCE INDICATORS (ACTUAL/ACHIEVED)	REMARK/COMMENTS
3. Expose MISA and its work and consolidate its corporate image	3.1 Re-design & develop the MISA website 3.2 Update information and develop content in missing areas 3.3 Develop advocacy aspect of website	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The website is operational 	The website is operational and as a result there have been numerous queries on missing information. The transfer of information is a lengthy process and should soon be finalised. The website is being used as a source of information and communications for MISA. One other important feature is its archive and the search engine.
4. Provide discussion forums and information flows within specific MISA-related-groups and networks	4.1 Develop an online discussion forum for the MISA website	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The website includes a discussion forum 	A forum feature has been created on the website A link to MISA stake holders has been created on the website and chat software has been distributed in chapters
5. Create monitoring mechanisms to gauge impact and audience/subscriber needs	5.1 Create an engine on MISA News Exchange and website to monitor the number of people visiting the site	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Engine on MISA News Exchange and website is operational 	The system monitors the number of stories posted on MISANET while the website records the number of people visiting the site. MISA is recording an increase in the number of people visiting the website and stories posted to MISANET
6. Optimising information and communications technology (ICT) within the Southern African environment	6.1 Standardizing the computer software 6.2 Connecting member media organisations to internet 6.3 Networking regional offices 6.4 National chapters lobbying governments to develop ICT policies that favour the disadvantaged and media organizations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased number of media organizations connected to internet with help of MISA Increased number of disadvantaged people, especially women can now surf the web and have e-mail addresses 	A gender workshop on ICT is being organized. Some chapters are members of ICT policy committees

10. Implementation & Monitoring



7.1 Programme Objectives

Regional Staff

The implementation of MISA's Strategic Partnership Programme (SPP) has improved during this second year of the three-year plan as a result of staff gaining a better understanding of the process and MISA's shift to advocacy. Four new programme staff joined the Regional Secretariat during the period under review such that by February 2004, all positions had been filled. But as happens with new staff, it takes some time before they are assimilated and integrated into the organization. They have to learn the organizational culture and values, which take some time, while they are also expected to understand and implement the activities set out by their predecessors. In the case of the newly created post of Programme Manager: Media Law and Policy, the manager had to start from scratch. After taking up the post in February 2004, she was able to spend the whole month of March at Article 19 where she had the opportunity to assess their Law Programme. This process was intended to assist her with the development of her own programme at MISA.

Human Resources Capacity Enhancement

As part of a continuing process of ensuring that MISA strengthens its governance structures and systems, a seminar for the RGC members was held on July 26, 2003. The seminar provided an opportunity for the RGC members to discuss their roles and responsibilities in the management of MISA and how these could be undertaken to enhance the effectiveness of the organization. NGO best practices were discussed and participants committed themselves to always act in the best interest of MISA, to advance its vision, mission and goals and to uphold its values. The seminar also identified and agreed on the role and responsibilities of the Regional Director and how these are differentiated from those of other members of the board.

A similar seminar was held in February 2004 for the MISA Zimbabwe NGC and staff. The same facilitator who had conducted the RGC seminar was contracted to ensure that the same approach was used. There was, however, a difference in the composition of the delegates as all MISA Zimbabwe staff attended the seminar along with five NGC members and the MISA Regional Director.

Staff training continued with all programme staff attending an Advocacy Training course in Johannesburg in June 2003. MISA's Media Advocacy Toolkit was used during the training exercise. The one week training course was also attended by staff of other NGO's and Advocacy trainers interested in using the MISA Advocacy toolkit to carry out such training in their respective countries.

Programme management and coordinating staff also attended a one week monitoring, evaluation and reporting workshop in January 2004. This workshop which was organised for MISA staff only resulted in participants coming up with the MISA reporting framework which is now being used throughout the organization. The logframe that forms part of this report is a result of that workshop.

Governance meetings

The MISA RGC met 3 times and the Executive Committee and TFB on two occasions each during the period under review as they continued to give policy direction and strategic vision for the organization. These meetings discussed and agreed on the allocation of resources to the various programmes and also oversaw the financial expenditures.

MISA Annual General Meeting

The MISA AGM was held in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania in September 2003 and as usual, continued to guide the other organs in mapping the direction MISA should take in its mandate to advocate for media freedom and freedom of expression in the region. The AGM also discussed the Annual Review of the operations of MISA for the first year of the SPP which had ended on March 31, 2003. The discussion of the Review gave the members an opportunity to receive a critique of the performance of the organization from external consultants and enable self-reflection on how the implementation of the SPP was taking place and how it could be improved. Recommendations of the review were also incorporated into the future plans of the organization where possible in an effort of improving outcomes and impacts of the organization in its work.

HIV/AIDS staff policy

MISA also hosted a one day conference on HIV/AIDS in the media in the southern African region. The focus of the conference was on the institutional responses of media organizations to the disease. The conference had the benefit of hearing first hand testimonies of two journalists living with HIV who have publicly declared their HIV status. Sadly, one of them died less than two months later. The conference resolved that MISA should find ways of encouraging media houses to come up with HIV / AIDS internal policies while MISA itself should establish its own workplace policies for its employees. The staff policy is currently being established through a consultative process to increase staff involvement, active participation and later adherence once approved and implemented.

11. Financial Report



MEDIA INSTITUTE OF SOUTHERN AFRICA

FINANCIAL REPORT

FOR THE YEAR

01 APRIL 2003 TO 31 MARCH 31 2004

Submitted to MISA Basket Fund Donors:

Royal Danish Embassy – **Danida**

Swedish International Development Co-operation Agency – **Sida**

Royal Norwegian Embassy – **Norad**

Regional Office Southern Africa – **Hivos**

May 2004, Windhoek, Namibia

11.1 Introduction

This Financial Report covers the second year of the Strategic Partnership Plan (SPP) – 01st April 2003 to 31st March 2004.

The report is presented to the Basket Fund Donors under the SPP agreement, namely: Danida, Hivos, Norad & Sida.

11.2 Overview

Total grants received under the basket funding agreement were N\$ 20.99 million (USD 2.9 million). This includes the balance of USD 0.5million brought forward from last year.

A balance of N\$ 2.45 million (USD 0.341 million) has been carried forward to the next financial year, bringing the net figure of basket funds grant income to N\$ 18.5 million (USD 2.578 million).

Grants under the basket funding agreement constituted 87% of the total grants for the year.

Total expenditure for the year was N\$ 20.49 million (USD 2.85 million), which was 7% of the budget figure of USD 2.66 million.

A detailed breakdown of expenditure per programme and a summary per country are given in the attached schedules.

MEDIA INSTITUTE OF SOUTHERN AFRICA

SUMMARY INCOME & EXPENDITURE STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31,

	2004 Actual N\$	2004 Actual USD	2004 Budget USD	2003 Actual USD
INCOME				
GRANTS RECEIVED				
<i>BASKET FUNDING</i>				
TOTAL BASKET FUNDS RECEIVED	20,990,085	2,919,289	1,899,500	1,522,618
BASKET FUNDS CARRIED FORWARD	(2,452,591)	(341,105)	-	(500,271)
<i>NET BASKET FUNDS</i>	18,537,494	2,578,184	1,899,500	1,022,347
TOTAL OTHER GRANTS RECEIVED	3,735,131	519,480	978,700	980,630
OTHER GRANTS CARRIED FORWARD	(1,378,158)	(191,673)	-	(79,128)
<i>NET OTHER GRANTS</i>	2,356,973	327,806	978,700	901,503
TOTAL GRANTS	20,894,467	2,905,990	2,878,200	1,923,850
OTHER INCOME	371,132	51,617	-	60,318
TOTAL INCOME	21,265,599	2,957,607	2,878,200	1,984,168
EXPENDITURE				
PROG A - FREEDOM OF EXPRESSION CAMPAIGN	4,329,010	602,076	631,214	363,489
PROG B - MEDIA FREEDOM MONITORING	4,373,338	608,241	668,240	387,442
PROG C - CAMPAIGN FOR BROADCASTING DIVERSITY	2,608,584	362,800	471,856	476,505
PROG D - MEDIA SUPPORT ACTIVITIES	4,193,748	583,264	439,656	370,090
PROG E - LEGAL SUPPORT	524,537	72,952	97,317	24,389
IMPLEMENTATION & MONITORING COSTS	4,465,045	620,996	351,400	391,120
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	20,494,262	2,850,330	2,659,683	2,013,034
SURPLUS (DEFICIT)	771,337	107,277	218,517	(28,866)
Forex Gain on Conversion	-	54,919	-	93,955
NET SURPLUS (DEFICIT) FOR THE YEAR	771,337	162,196	218,517	65,089

Notes:

- Basket Funds Grants were much higher than the budget figure mainly due to the balance carried forward from last year.
- However, Other Grants were much lower because the USAID grant anticipated at the time of the budget did not materialize.
- Although the overall expenditure was within budget limits, there were variations within the programme areas.
- Programme C (Broadcasting) expenditure was much lower due to staff changes – there was an extended delay in getting a work permit for the new Programme Manager.

- Implementation & Monitoring costs were higher because some Chapters (Namibia & South Africa) had to undergo capacity building phases.

MEDIA INSTITUTE OF SOUTHERN AFRICA

CHAPTER GRANTS ALLOCATION SUMMARY FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2004

	ACTUAL DISBURSED N\$	ACTUAL DISBURSED USD	BUDGET ALLOCATION USD
BOTSWANA	1,028,546	143,050	163,760
LESOTHO	845,042	117,528	93,831
MALAWI	584,335	81,269	106,995
MOZAMBIQUE	993,202	138,134	138,462
NAMIBIA	1,002,332	139,404	100,109
SOUTH AFRICA	1,073,489	149,300	114,104
SWAZILAND	857,429	119,251	116,446
TANZANIA	926,339	128,835	129,144
ZAMBIA	2,390,010	332,401	342,059
ZIMBABWE	665,189	92,514	162,011
REGIONAL ACTIVITIES - Basket Funds	8,171,582	1,136,499	868,762
REGIONAL ACTIVITIES - Other Grants	1,956,768	272,146	324,000
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	20,494,262	2,850,330	2,659,683

Notes:

- Where Chapters were not able to utilize the entire grant allocation, the funds were reallocated to other chapters according to need and capacity.
- Notably, Zimbabwe could not utilize the whole amount because the country's erratic currency fluctuations resulted in the chapter having excess funds in local units. Hence they were still able to finance all the planned activities at a much lower cost.

MEDIA INSTITUTE OF SOUTHERN AFRICA

DETAILED INCOME & EXPENDITURE STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31,

	2004 Actual N\$	2004 Actual USD	2003 Actual N\$	2003 Actual USD
INCOME				
GRANTS RECEIVED				
<i>BASKET FUNDING</i>				
DANIDA	6,574,246	914,342	5,735,981	588,335
Royal Norwegian Embassy (NORAD)	4,465,278	621,028	3,571,429	366,319
Swedish International Development Agency (SIDA)	5,260,357	731,607	3,280,906	336,520
HIVOS	4,690,204	652,311	2,256,464	231,444
TOTAL BASKET FUNDS RECEIVED	20,990,085	2,919,289	14,844,780	1,522,618
BASKET FUNDS CARRIED FORWARD	(2,452,591)	(341,105)	(4,877,399)	(500,271)
NET BASKET FUNDS	18,537,494	2,578,184	9,967,381	1,022,347
<i>OTHER GRANTS</i>				
DANIDA - Old Agreement	-	-	1,551,975	159,185
European Union - EU	2,662,315	370,273	2,295,706	235,469
Friedrich Ebert Stiftung - FES	-	-	440,000	45,130
Heinrich Boll Stiftung - HBS	225,893	31,417	301,836	30,959
Netherlands Institute of Southern Africa - NiZA	709,249	98,642	449,955	46,152
International Media Support	57,674	8,021	-	-
Open Society Initiative - OSISA	-	-	1,585,334	162,607
US-AID	-	-	2,839,288	291,224
UNESCO	80,000	11,126	20,000	2,051
UNICEF	-	-	66,706	6,842
Centre For Comparative Law Policy	-	-	9,864	1,012
OTHER GRANTS CARRIED FORWARD - EU	(1,378,158)	(191,673)	(771,458)	(79,128)
TOTAL OTHER GRANTS	2,356,973	327,806	8,789,206	901,503
TOTAL GRANTS	20,894,467	2,905,990	18,756,587	1,923,850
OTHER INCOME				
Interest Received	344,928	47,972	477,010	48,927
Membership fees	2,720	378	44,261	4,540
Sale of Publications	1,200	167	2,334	239
Advertisements	-	-	60,333	6,188
Sundry Revenue	22,285	3,099	4,134	424
TOTAL OTHER INCOME	371,132	51,617	588,072	60,318
TOTAL INCOME	21,265,599	2,957,607	19,344,659	1,984,168

	2004 Actual N\$	2004 Actual USD	2003 Actual N\$	2003 Actual USD
EXPENDITURE				
PROG A - FREEDOM OF EXPRESSION CAMPAIGN	4,329,010	602,076	3,543,836	363,489
Staff Costs	974,848	135,581	448,090	45,960
Travel	112,233	15,609	124,672	12,787
Consultancy Fees	539,007	74,965	53,736	5,512
Distribution/Freight & Postage	-	-	31,237	3,204
Printing & Stationery	6,945	966	61,951	6,354
Advertising/Promotional Items	34,570	4,808	123,435	12,661
Workshops & Seminars	223,699	31,112	896,987	92,003
Board Meetings - TFB	26,970	3,751	108,410	11,120
Botswana	165,343	22,996	244,344	25,062
Lesotho	240,913	33,506	148,000	15,180
Malawi	219,663	30,551	206,790	21,210
Mozambique	257,741	35,846	174,282	17,876
Namibia	51,195	7,120	-	-
South Africa	136,949	19,047	132,000	13,539
Swaziland	237,998	33,101	258,916	26,557
Tanzania	182,253	25,348	260,405	26,710
Zambia	873,915	121,544	265,545	27,237
Zimbabwe	44,768	6,226	5,036	517
PROG B - MEDIA FREEDOM MONITORING	4,373,338	608,241	3,777,364	387,442
Staff costs	292,913	40,738	250,210	25,664
Travel	68,740	9,560	74,218	7,612
Consultancy Fees	10,092	1,404	3,900	400
Telephone & Faxes	91,629	12,744	89,623	9,193
Distribution/Freight & Postage	75,793	10,541	158,828	16,291
Printing & Stationery	67,890	9,442	54,679	5,608
Subscriptions	33,943	4,721	19,505	2,001
Workshops & Seminars	520,564	72,400	337,902	34,658
Board Meetings - RGC	200,338	27,863	271,427	27,840
Annual General Meeting - Regional	736,546	102,438	556,476	57,077
So This Is Democracy? Publication	116,731	16,235	235,419	24,147
Free Press Publication	250,372	34,822	367,460	37,690
Promotional Items	251,740	35,012	-	-
Media Directory	-	-	135,972	13,947
Botswana	193,343	26,890	155,596	15,959
Lesotho	209,266	29,105	-	-
Malawi	111,726	15,539	136,580	14,009
Mozambique	291,243	40,506	195,756	20,079
Namibia	62,138	8,642	-	-
South Africa	39,152	5,445	139,920	14,351
Swaziland	124,984	17,383	72,823	7,469
Tanzania	204,194	28,399	60,600	6,216
Zambia	209,466	29,132	357,965	36,716
Zimbabwe	210,536	29,281	102,504	10,514

	2004 Actual N\$	2004 Actual USD	2003 Actual N\$	2003 Actual USD
PROG C - CAMPAIGN FOR BROADCASTING DIVERSITY	2,608,584	362,800	4,645,697	476,505
Staff Costs	602,441	83,787	571,398	58,608
Travel	107,304	14,924	348,455	35,741
Consultancy Fees	74,136	10,311	1,436,412	158,301
Distribution/Freight & Postage	5,882	818	11,780	1,208
Printing & Stationery	-	-	164,009	5,853
Advertising Campaign	-	-	520,142	53,351
Workshops & Seminars	370,922	51,588	369,511	33,606
Annual General Meetings	-	-	10,192	5,339
Botswana	148,298	20,625	131,334	13,471
Lesotho	20,000	2,782	-	-
Malawi	72,972	10,149	223,788	22,954
Mozambique	147,570	20,524	94,195	9,662
Namibia	172,692	24,018	-	-
South Africa	37,662	5,238	-	-
Swaziland	200,772	27,923	60,200	6,175
Tanzania	107,357	14,931	164,084	16,830
Zambia	459,245	63,872	316,026	32,415
Zimbabwe	81,331	11,311	224,172	22,993
PROG D - MEDIA SUPPORT ACTIVITIES	4,193,748	583,264	3,608,190	370,090
Staff Costs	1,003,565	139,575	554,087	56,832
Travel	298,968	41,580	172,793	17,723
Consultancy Fees	189,092	26,299	1,202,173	123,306
Distribution Stationery & Other Costs	84,498	11,752	42,519	4,361
Workshops & Seminars	358,689	49,886	349,934	35,893
National Community Radio Network	52,466	7,297	200,331	20,548
Scholarships/Attachments	64,675	8,995	96,933	9,942
Media Awards	23,042	3,205	41,861	4,294
Angola	-	-	21,253	2,180
Botswana	266,075	37,006	250,308	25,674
Lesotho	88,657	12,330	30,000	3,077
Malawi	94,050	13,080	92,449	9,482
Mozambique	105,835	14,719	170,450	17,483
Namibia	369,010	51,322	160,837	16,497
South Africa	406,460	56,530	-	-
Swaziland	139,708	19,431	60,000	6,154
Tanzania	148,328	20,629	121,110	12,422
Zambia	308,446	42,899	-	-
Zimbabwe	192,184	26,729	41,152	4,221

2004 Actual N\$	2004 Actual USD	2003 Actual N\$	2003 Actual USD
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PROG E - LEGAL SUPPORT	524,537	72,952	237,777	24,389
Regional Secretariat	35,802	4,979	1,483	152
Botswana	9,975	1,387	4,388	450
Lesotho	40,000	5,563	-	-
Malawi	33,732	4,691	56,462	5,791
Mozambique	68,251	9,492	-	-
Namibia	-	-	-	-
South Africa	50,000	6,954	-	-
Swaziland	44,708	6,218	-	-
Tanzania	39,985	5,561	75,300	7,723
Zambia	95,218	13,243	47,427	4,865
Zimbabwe	106,866	14,863	52,717	5,407
IMPLEMENTATION & MONITORING COSTS	4,465,045	620,996	3,813,225	391,120
Staff costs	748,448	104,094	1,248,576	128,066
Office Running Costs	538,380	74,878	349,760	35,875
Depreciation	107,332	14,928	161,891	16,605
Telephone & fax	183,786	25,561	156,742	16,077
Audit fees	34,500	4,798	88,873	9,116
Bank Charges	42,689	5,937	42,327	4,341
Foreign exchange loss	149,480	20,790	532,166	54,584
Travel	416,691	57,953	202,601	20,781
Botswana	245,512	34,146	81,867	8,397
Lesotho	246,206	34,242	28,193	2,892
Malawi	52,192	7,259	71,994	7,384
Mozambique	122,562	17,046	130,318	13,367
Namibia	347,297	48,302	-	-
South Africa	403,266	56,086	108,720	11,151
Swaziland	109,259	15,196	246,681	25,302
Tanzania	244,222	33,966	144,681	14,840
Zambia	443,721	61,712	60,538	6,209
Zimbabwe	29,503	4,103	157,298	16,134
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	20,494,262	2,850,330	19,626,089	2,013,034
SURPLUS (DEFICIT)	771,337	107,277	(281,430)	(28,866)
Forex Gain/Loss on conversion	-	54,919	-	93,955
NET SURPLUS (DEFICIT) FOR THE YEAR	771,337	162,196	(281,430)	65,089

Average exchange rate used is N\$7.1901/USD

MEDIA INSTITUTE OF SOUTHERN AFRICA

BALANCE SHEET AS AT MARCH, 31

	2004 N\$	2004 USD	2003 N\$	2003 USD
FUNDS & RESERVES				
Accumulated Funds	2,758,973	425,111	1,987,637	262,915
Capital Reserves	635,871	97,977	635,871	84,110
	<u>3,394,844</u>	<u>523,088</u>	<u>2,623,507</u>	<u>347,025</u>
EMPLOYMENT OF FUNDS				
FIXED ASSETS	930,336	143,349	858,382	113,543
CURRENT ASSETS				
Accounts Receivable	68,154	10,501	54,526	7,212
Bank Balances and Cash	8,439,028	1,300,313	7,433,234	983,232
	<u>8,507,182</u>	<u>1,310,814</u>	<u>7,487,760</u>	<u>990,444</u>
CURRENT LIABILITIES				
Accounts Payable	6,042,674	931,075	5,722,635	756,962
NET CURRENT ASSETS	2,464,508	379,739	1,765,125	233,482
	<u>3,394,844</u>	<u>523,088</u>	<u>2,623,507</u>	<u>347,025</u>

EXCHANGE RATES

The following exchange rates were used:

Rate at beginning of year	N\$7.56/USD
Rate at end of year	N\$6.49/USD