



Media News

Netherlands Institute for Southern Africa

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Better training for community print media

Reportage

Community print media came under the spotlight when a high-powered group of role players met in Johannesburg recently to plot a way forward for community print in the southern African region.

The two-day workshop, facilitated by the Institute for the Advancement of Journalism (IAJ), was held to look at the state of community print media training in the southern African region. And, for the South Africans present, it was a rare opportunity to meet with colleagues, who agreed that the meeting was “long overdue”. The last time such a comprehensive meeting of players active in South Africa was over a decade ago.

Virtually all the big players were there, including the IAJ, South Africa’s Media Development and Diversity Agency (MDDA), Cape Town-based Arts and Media Access Centre (AMAC), the Southern Africa Institute for Media Entrepreneurship Development (SAIMED) and the Southern Africa Media Development Fund (SAMDEF), as well as the Association of Independent Publications, leading independent journalism trainers and representatives of various small community print publications. Also present was the CEO MAPP-Seta, the standards and qualifications body for the media in South Africa, which is currently engaged in the development of journalism training qualifications.

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Contested arena

Soon in the meeting it became clear that that the definition of community media was a heavily contested arena and more often than not served to divide, rather than unite.

The meeting agreed that the term should include three main groupings: Non-profit organisations that are community owned and controlled; Non-governmental organisations – like those dealing with gender and Aids, for

NiZA's Media Programme supports civil society organisations in Southern Africa that contribute to the creation of more democratic and open societies where governments are held accountable to citizens'needs and interests. To this end the Media Programme supports the strengthening of our partner organisations so that they can: 1. Influence the media and freedom of expression policies and legal environment in the SADC region to reach a conducive freedom of expression environment, 2. Increase access to information for citizens, 3. Train media professionals to deliver more balanced and accurate information on key political, social and economic issues, 4. Improve the financial sustainability of media outlets.

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example – producing media for advocacy; and, small independent commercial media.

On one issue the delegates were united: community print media needed to learn a lesson from the experiences of community radio where culture of donor dependency had developed – and where, despite the various initiatives and large scale donor funding, many initiatives had remained just that: initiatives.

There was a strong feeling that for community media to develop and thrive there was an urgent need to strive for sustainability: to ensure training that gives publications the tools to achieve sustainability and to help generate income and become less dependent on donor funding.

Avoid duplication

One of the most important decisions – which was welcomed by all participants – was the need for training organisations to work together and share material and experiences in order to avoid duplication. As a result, a decision was taken to instead focus on taking the training to the publications, using a cluster system where training was offered to papers in their own areas. AMAC co-director Karen Thorne, who facilitated the workshop, said: “We need to take the training to the people, not the people to the training.”

Earlier, small community publications present complained that access to training was often difficult for them as they had to travel to distant major centres. Some also said that the training offered was not always appropriate and they appealed for training not only in basic journalism, but also the business aspect of running a publication, including developing an advertising strategy, and designing.

They also mentioned the varying quality of training offered and the people doing the training. A decision was made to do an audit of training material available. It was recognised that there was an urgent need to audit trainers and build up a data-base of trainers to put a stop to “fly-by-night” trainers,



Karen Thorne of AMAC during the workshop on community print media in Johannesburg

more interested in their fee than the quality of the training.

Government funding

One of the most significant presentations came from the South African MAPPP-Seta CEO Melanie Bernard Fryer who said that the bar had been lowered for access to funding and ensure smaller publications were not excluded. But, she warned: “This is not donor money. Certain things must be in place and the learner and the community must benefit.”

After two days of hard, and often contentious debate, there was a recognition of the need for all the players in the field of training to work together to plan training in consultation with the people who receive it. To give them what they want – not what those offering the training think they need. And that can only be good for everyone involved – and for the growth of a strong community print sector in the region.

Website of the Institute for the Advancement of Journalism: <http://www.iaj.org.za/>

By Raymond Joseph

Joseph (rayjoe@iafrica.com) works as a freelance journalist and media trainer, with a special interest in community media, specialising in start-ups of new grassroots community print initiatives. He has worked extensively as a consultant for NiZA in South and southern Africa.

Ninth Highway Africa 2005 conference is near

Newsflash

The ninth Highway Africa conference is set to take place in Grahamstown, South Africa, from the 12th until the 14th of September. Highway Africa concentrates on new media issues relevant to journalists and encompasses the policy, economics, development and technology questions around ICTs. This year's theme is 'Reinforcing journalism in the information society'.



Check the next issue of MediaNews to see who has won one of the 'Awards for the Innovative use of New Media in Africa'.

For more information on the conference:
www.highwayafrica.ru.ac.za/mission.cfm

Dialogue improves safety of journalists in DRC

Interview

Positive steps towards more freedom for journalists are being made in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) with the leading defender of media freedom, Journalistes en Danger (JED, Journalists in Danger) organising round table workshops, resulting in a safer environment for journalists.

The situation in the DRC is far from perfect for journalists and advocates of media freedom. Speaking from London, Donat M'Baya Tshimanga, director of JED, explains that he was forced to leave the DRC due to serious death threats. "I had to take responsibility [and leave] and not offer myself to the Holocaust of the enemies of democracy in my country."

Since its formation in 1998, JED has been fighting for media freedom. One of the obstacles JED is facing, is the silencing of journalists through imprisonment. "We noticed

that whoever holds any sort of power - be it political, economic or military - can have a journalist arrested," says M'Baya Tshimanga. "Journalists who write about abuse of power and corruption suffer from criminal prosecution."

First meeting

When human rights minister Ntumba Luaba heard complaints from JED about this abuse of power two years ago, he organised a meeting in Kinshasa. Journalists, magistrates, police officers and security services officials gathered to discuss how they could effectively perform their duties without infringing on each other. "That meeting was fiery in the beginning, but in the end we managed to create an atmosphere of understanding."

For the first time JED could speak about the need to abandon unjust criminal prosecution of the press. And although the consultation structure that was achieved during this meeting was never able to function (due to minister Luaba leaving government), progress was made. "A climate was created which was more relaxed and reduced arrests and false questioning of journalists in Kinshasa."

Following the groundbreaking conference, JED's regional correspondents expressed a desire for similar meetings. This idea was supported by NiZA, and thus JED included it in its 2004 program.



The round table workshops, which drew about 105 journalists, human rights activists, magistrates, police officers and security services officers, were scheduled in the towns of Kananga and Kisangani in November 2004 and in Bukavu in May 2005. M'Baya Tshimanga adds: "And with regard to the socio-political evolution in the DRC, we invited the media commission HAM (Haute Autorité des Médias) and the electoral

commission CEI (Commission Electorale Indépendante).”

Heated debates

In the first phase of the workshops, dialogue was created. Different roles were discussed and complaints were raised. “Then we proceeded to analyse the vision each group had on elections and its role in the electoral process. After frequently heated debates, the participants managed to gather recommendations and create a code of conduct that enables each one of them to carry out their job, which is essential in a democracy.”

This code reaffirms freedom of expression and opinion for all citizens - including journalists. It also stresses the importance of guaranteeing law and order, and security. “Journalists admit that the freedom of the press in a democracy is not an absolute freedom, it can, for example, be subject to the right to privacy.”

According to M’Baya Tshimanga the biggest achievement remains the start of an informal consultation structure to solve questions, instead of going back to systematically applying force and the imprisonment of journalists. “It is clear that there is still a lot to do, but in general the situation is getting better.”

But M’Baya Tshimanga doesn’t stop worrying. “My biggest fear is that politicians can brainwash everybody: the army, the security service, the judiciary and even journalists. The media is being invaded by political figures who either set up their own media companies or take over already running businesses.”

At the time of this newsletter’s publication, M’Baya Tshimanga will be back in the DRC, bravely advocating press freedom in an evolving democracy, despite the threats on his life.

Visit JED’s website for more information:
<http://www.jed-congo.org>

By Ellen Hollemans

(e_m_hollemans@hotmail.com) is a freelance journalist from Amsterdam who has worked for the Mail & Guardian Online in Johannesburg through NiZa’s program for young professionals. (For more information about this program, read the article ‘Dutch journalists experience Africa’ in this newsletter).

Street newspapers enjoy soccer tournament

News

From selling publications on the streets to becoming instant soccer heroes. Vendors of the street magazines *The Big Issue Namibia* and *The Big Issue South Africa* flew to Edinburgh, Scotland, to participate in the third Homeless World Cup soccer tournament.

In the games, organised by the International Network of Streetpapers, homeless and other socially marginalised vendors/soccer players squared off in a tournament of street soccer —



The Big Issue South Africa

soccer played on a smaller field made of concrete. Out of the 27 participating countries, Italy triumphed for the second time in a row, beating Poland 3-2 in the final. The Big Issue

Namibia ranked 14th in the tournament, while The Big Issue South Africa was not far

behind and came 18th, after nearly winning the City of Edinburgh Trophy, which was claimed by Wales.

Unfortunately, the tournament kicked off on a low note as the British government refused entry to the homeless soccer players from Zambia, Kenya, Cameroon and Burundi on the basis that they didn't have enough funds to support themselves in Edinburgh.

The Big Issue South Africa will host next year's tournament in Cape Town.

Check out their website

<http://www.bigissue.org.za> or go to <http://www.streetsoccer.org> for more information on this prestigious event.

MISA's quest for free media

Partner Profile

Created in the small office of *The Namibian* newspaper in Windhoek in 1992, the Media Institute of Southern Africa (MISA) has blossomed into an influential NGO. MISA runs five different programs and has offices throughout the SADC-region.

MISA promotes free, diverse and independent media in the region through advocacy, lobbying, monitoring, training, capacity building, research and the distribution of information. While the body's secretariat is based in Windhoek, Namibia, MISA has 'chapters' or regional offices in 11 of the Southern African Development Community (SADC) countries: Angola, Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa, Swaziland, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

According to Zoé Titus, Specialist of the Media Freedom Monitoring program, the organisation was formed in 1992, partly as a result of "the need during the late 1980s and early 1990s of the media in southern Africa to professionalise and organise itself, and partly because of political pressure".

At the time, says Titus, most media were still controlled by their governments, many of which were moving towards systems of multi-party democracy. In the interests of furthering this burgeoning democracy, there was a need to support the development of independent,

alternative media. So in 1992, MISA was created in the humble office of the editor of *The Namibian* newspaper, Gwen Lister.

Main program

Thirteen years later, MISA has grown considerably. Today the secretariat has 13 full-time staff members and 1.500 regional members, made up of individuals as well as institutions, whose staff automatically qualifies as MISA members. MISA is working on five main program areas: Freedom of Expression and the Right to Information, Media Freedom and Monitoring, Broadcasting Diversity and ICTs, Media Support, and Legal Defence.



From left to right Jennifer Mufune, Zoe Titus and Kaitire Kandjii of MISA

Under the first program, says Titus, MISA has been lobbying, through the ASK Campaign, "to repeal old and repressive laws which obstruct media freedom in the region and to encourage the adoption of Access to Information legislation". Access to information, argues MISA, is more than just a prerequisite for media professionals: it is a fundamental and empowering aspect of democracy, enabling citizens to exercise their human rights and fulfill their aspirations.

This is why, explains Kaitira Kandjii, Specialist of the Freedom of Expression and Right to Information program, the campaign aims to engage both civil society and parliamentarians. Says Titus: "Good governance and media freedom are very closely linked, which is why in Zimbabwe, MISA has been one of the biggest campaigners on the issue of media freedom." Media monitoring was one of MISA's first

activities, and it is the foundation of all of its other programs.

Broadcasting

While MISA was initially very print-orientated, since 1998 it has begun to focus on broadcasting as well through its Broadcasting Diversity and ICTs program. This program campaigns for the establishment of public, community and private broadcasters, as well as independent broadcasting authorities. MISA's biggest challenge in this regard is to campaign for the transformation of state broadcasters into genuine public service broadcasters.

The Legal Support program offers journalists financial assistance in the event of litigation, particularly relating to precedent-setting cases. Most cases in the SADC region relate to criminal defamation or insult laws (in which it is a criminal offence to insult the head of state). For this purpose a regional Media Defence Fund (MDF) has been established, which provides funds to the national chapters for such litigation, or to help them set up their own Legal Defence Funds.

Zimbabwe

Since it was established in 2002, the MDF has played a particularly important role in Zimbabwe, where journalists and media houses face the repressive Access to Information and Protection of Privacy Act (AIPPA) and the Public Order and Security Act (POSA).

At times, MISA's approach, particularly in terms of freedom of expression, is seen in opposition to that of many of the governments of the day, who are threatened by their potential loss of control. But despite these challenging circumstances, and because of them, the organisation is committed to continuing its quest for free and independent media in the region.

Says Titus: "Our campaigns are based on the existing environment in which journalists work, and aimed at making it more conducive for such practitioners as well as members of

civil society to exist". Adds Kandjii: "MISA is about creating and maintaining a space for freedom of expression, which plays a key role in the democratic process".

More detailed information on MISA's activities can be found on the website <http://www.misa.org>

By Sarah Taylor

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FXI wing takes on the big boys

Background

The South African constitution, adopted after the collapse of apartheid in 1994, guarantees everyone - among many other things - freedom of speech and expression, and freedom of telecommunication. These two things may seem mundane, but for the 85,000 people of Everton West township, it is a rarity.

This community in the Vaal region, south of Johannesburg, feels neglected as they are barely provided with basic amenities such as electricity and water, let alone telephones. "A lot of things were promised to us when construction for Everton West started in 1996", says Torong LD Ramela of the Everton West Community Crisis Committee (EWCCC). "But now, nine years down the line, we are in a crisis because nothing is happening."

Since 2003, the EWCCC, together with the Media & ICT program of the Johannesburg-based Freedom of Expression Institute (FXI), has been working to advocate and lobby for the availability of telecommunications in the area. Console Tleane, who is the head of the Media & ICT program, explains: "We do a variety of things. We lobby for freedom of speech and are against biased reporting, we try to get poor communities access to telecommunications and media, and we try to capacitate media producers to ensure they're able to defend freedom of expression."

Working together

Other community groups FXI works with are the Landless' People Forum, the Anti-Privatisation Forum, Soweto Electricity Crisis Committee and the Soshanguve Development Forum. Tleane explains the importance of working with these community groups. "We have moved from the office to the ground, where things happen. In this way we know who and what we're talking to policy makers about."



Demonstrators march to the office of Telkom in Pretoria

Within the FXI, Media & ICT is targeting the big boys in South Africa. In their quest to defend freedom of expression and identify biased reporting, Media & ICT must face the SABC, the state broadcaster. Tleane: "They're restructuring again, with the ANC selecting the people on the board. At times the SABC is failing their public mandate, even though they are trying to promote diversity. There is biased reporting and they don't listen if we want to engage in a dialogue."

Remaining vigilant over the SABC is the main focus of the media wing of the program, but Media & ICT is also heavily involved in community radio and trains people such as community leaders how to deal with the media. Tleane: "It's very important for people to get their message across to the media properly."

Telephone monopoly

The other behemoth Media & ICT is facing is telephone company Telkom. The company, which has a monopoly on landline phones and

internet connections, is known for its poor service delivery and disproportionately high rates. "Telkom only cares about one thing and that is profit," says Console Tleane. "That profit lies with business customers so that's where they focus their attention and service. They don't care about the poor."

According to Tleane, after 1994 Telkom started expanding its infrastructure into the townships, but soon after ceased the operation. "That's why to this day most people in townships don't have a telephone line, even if they can afford it."

As with some of the townships, Telkom never really reached Everton West. "99 percent of the people in this community don't have a landline telephone," says Crisis Committee leader Ramela. "And the ones that do have been disconnected several times and get very high bills. Now Telkom says they're going to provide prepaid landline telephones to communities like ours but I don't believe that. They don't care about us."

Prepaid cellphones

As a result, most townships and people in Everton West use prepaid cellphones. Ramela: "We can't get contract phones, which are much cheaper, because you need a steady job for that and 51 percent of the people here are unemployed. Our constitution, said to be the most democratic in the world, states everybody has the right to telecommunication, but we're cut out of it."

FXI, along with the EWCCC, is trying to get answers from Telkom and the government. "We are going to convene a people's court," says Tleane. "The EWCCC and other groups are gathering stories and experiences from people and we will address each and every one of them. Some of the best advocates in this country will assist us in this."

Last year FXI, together with groups such as the EWCCC, staged a march to Telkom's headquarters in Pretoria. There they protested against the privatization of the telephone company and petitioned for phone access in township areas. FXI is also planning a protest

campaign at parliament in Cape Town, together with the APF.



Ramela of EWCCC adds that she is happy about the co-operation with FXI. “They’re helping us to make our voice heard and address the problems.”

For more information on FXI visit www.fxio.org.za

By Jasper van der Blik

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Dutch journalists experience Africa

News

This month, five young Dutch journalists will start their jobs at the Cape Times, The Big Issue South Africa, The Big Issue Namibia, Mail & Guardian online and FXI, the Freedom of Expression Institute. The journalists were selected by NiZA’s Media Program and are part of their program for young professionals.

Twice a year NiZA selects journalism graduates to fly out to southern Africa for a traineeship, whereby these young professionals live and work in Cape Town, Johannesburg and Windhoek for half a year. The placement is not intended to fill a vacancy, but is seen as an opportunity to gain experience at a newspaper, magazine, television production company or a non-governmental organisation (NGO).

Changing the image

“The idea behind the project is to play a small role in changing the image of southern Africa in Dutch media,” explains Media Program

Officer Christian Kuijstermans, who coordinates the program along with Carien Touwen. Touwen works at the Communication and Journalism faculty of the University of Professional Education in Utrecht. Kuijstermans feels there is a lack of attention in the Dutch media with regard to issues facing the African continent. “The only time the media focuses on the African continent is when there is conflict, hunger or another



Miriam Mannak

crisis.”

The program tries to combat this by allowing the Dutch journalists to shed light on other matters relevant to the continent. “These young professionals will gain knowledge on ‘African’ issues and build networks. They will be triggered by what they read, experience and hear during their stay in South Africa,” says Kuijstermans. “I have already read several stories from these journalists in Dutch media, so it seems to work.”

Aside from the afore-mentioned media and related organisations, the trainees can also apply for a placement at The Sowetan, The Cape Argus, Bush Radio and the Southern African Media and Gender Institute (SAMGI). All young professionals are under 30-years-old and have recently graduated.

Enrichment

Twenty-one journalists have already participated in the program. Some stayed in South Africa after they finished their traineeship because they enjoyed the country

so much, wanted to start a career as a correspondent for Dutch media, or met the



Arjan van Oosterhout

love of their lives. Six of them finished their jobs at the beginning of this year. They all agree that working and living in South Africa is a personal and professional enrichment.

Arjan van Oosterhout (26) is a case in point. Having worked as a reporter at The Cape Argus, he says he feels privileged to have had the opportunity to work in South Africa. "This was the first time I traveled outside Europe," says Oosterhout. "Working as a trainee and seeing the differences between Dutch and South African journalism was very interesting. It also boosted my self-esteem. Before my traineeship I was sometimes a bit uncertain about my own work. But I made it as a journalist in a foreign country, so now I am up for every task."

Working for SAMGI in Cape Town taught Marjolijn Engelsman (28) how an NGO operates. "I would love to work for an NGO in the Netherlands that focuses on southern Africa. With this experience I think it will be easier to connect with NGOs in South Africa because I already have some insight into the way they work."

Miriam Mannak (28) is also very happy that NiZA selected her to be part of the program. After working at the Cape Times, she stayed in South Africa following her appointment as the chief-editor of CapeTownMagazine, a website

which educates tourists on what to do while holidaying in Cape Town and the rest of South Africa. Says Mannak: "Via my work at the Cape Times I got to know the society and the region pretty well, which helps me with my work at the website."

And judging by Mannak's writing, NiZA has succeeded in their aim: to paint a brighter picture of the country. More information on the program for young professionals can be found on [NiZA's website](#). You can apply till the 1st of September for a traineeship between February and April 2006.

By Elles van Gelder

Elles van Gelder was a NiZA-trainee herself and has worked at The Big Issue Magazine in Cape Town. She has recently become chief-editor of MediaNews. ellesvg@yahoo.com

Bush Radio live on the web

Newsflash

Since the first of June you can tune in to Bush Radio from anywhere in the world. By simply visiting their website, you can connect to this South African community radio station. Wake up with 'It's all good' and go to sleep with the vibes of 'The Soul Flow', 'Jazz Journeys' and many more.



Visit Bush Radio's website to listen to it live: <http://www.bushradio.co.za/>

South Africa – Land of the Free?

Opinion

International opinion holds that South Africa enjoys genuine press freedom and widely respects freedom of expression. But incidents in the past years seem to show differently.

Reporters sans Frontières, ranked the country 26th out of 167 in its most recent annual survey

covering the 2004 year. South Africa was placed ahead of the United Kingdom (28th), Australia (41st), Italy and Spain (joint 39th). This rosy perception of South Africa, however, was abruptly brought to a halt at a recent international conference on freedom of expression held in Mozambique, hosted by the NSJ Southern African Media Training Trust.

A grainy amateur video, screened by South Africa's Freedom of Expression Institute, showed shocking scenes of police brutality in the course of suppressing a peaceful public protest which took place just outside the rural town of Harrismith. No – not during the apartheid era, but in August 2004!

The police without warning suddenly began firing into the crowd. A few seconds later the audience saw the bullet ridden and bleeding body of secondary school student Teboho Mkhonza as bystanders desperately tried to help and comfort him. The incident occurred when an impoverished black community tried to hold a march to protest the lack of basic service delivery (water, electricity, housing) to their community.

Strong resistance

At least 20 similar protest marches in other impoverished black communities have swept the country since last year, and many were met with strong police resistance.

President Thabo Mbeki has instituted plans for addressing the grievances of these communities. He also quashed a proposal by the National Intelligence Agency to investigate the leaders of these marchers for ulterior political motives.

That the president exercised better judgement is comforting. But it is nevertheless disconcerting that our intelligence agency believed it was criminal to march in protest against the ruling party, who for the most part is responsible for the poor service delivery.

SABC

In the area of press freedom, there is also much concern, particularly in relation to perceived ANC-control of the national

broadcaster, the South African Broadcasting Corporation (SABC). A civil society-led political battle was staged in the early 1990's to remove the control of the former apartheid government over the SABC. Constitutional and legal measures were put in place to ensure an independent SABC free of the control and influence of any ruling party. Twelve years later these measures have been substantially eroded in law and in practise by the ANC.



And at the end of May, the Johannesburg High Court granted an interdict preventing the Mail & Guardian newspaper from publishing a follow-up story to an earlier story that alleged that an oil company called Imvume Management was used to channel R15-million (1.8-million euro) from the state to the ANC for its 2004 election campaign. In applying for the interdict Imvume claimed that the M&G had "illegally" obtained sources for its story.

In granting the interdict the judge cited as one reason that the newspaper had refused to reveal its confidential sources of information. He seemed to be wholly unaware of the rich history of media and journalists in South Africa over the past 50 years who have refused to disclose confidential sources – in keeping with international codes of conduct for journalists. Imvume, however, withdrew its case against the M&G soon after. But the fact remains that this was the first time that the M&G (or any other paper in the country) had been censored by the state since the apartheid era.

False news

On world press freedom day this year (May 3) deputy minister Phumzile Mlambo-Ngcuka threatened to introduce 'false news' legislation to prevent individuals or organisations from "spreading allegations and false rumours amounting to incitement of panic". Just like the judge in the case of the M&G, she too seemed to have no knowledge of the serious

opposition to ‘false news’ legislation among journalists because of its outright abuse in censoring the media and shielding public officials from criticism.

Mail & Guardian

There was one ray of sunshine. The Constitutional Court threw out the Appeal Court judgement against ‘Laugh it Off’ Promotions, and proclaimed that it was not an infringement of copyright to satirise the brand labels of powerful companies.

We are all looking forward to a new batch of those “Black Labour, White Guilt: Africa’s lusty, lively exploitation since 1652” T-shirts. South African Breweries took Laugh it Off to court when it printed and sold a few T-shirts featuring this slogan. The Carling Black Label trademark reads: "Black Label Carling: Africa’s lively lusty beer since 1952.”

There has to be some concern when after only 11 years of democracy the police, a judge, a cabinet minister, the ruling party and an internationally powerful South African corporate company all seem to have forgotten the epic battle that had to be waged for freedom of speech in South Africa. Even worse if they do remember, but have decided that the freedoms they so loudly proclaimed now longer suit them now that they are in power.

For more information: [The complete World Wide Press Freedom Index](#) of Reporters sans Frontières

Check also the [website of Laugh it Off](#)

By Jeanette Minnie

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MISA-Mozambique presents Press Freedom Report

Newsflash

MISA-Mozambique has launched its first Press Freedom Report "Estado da liberdade de imprensa; relatório 2004". The 104 page book provides an overview of the press freedom situation in Mozambique including all the press freedom violations reported during 2004. Furthermore the book



MISA Nieuwsflash

contains a media monitoring overview on political reporting during the November 2004 pre-election period as well as opinion pieces on the press freedom situation from media experts and stakeholders. MISA-Mozambique intends to turn the publication into an annual up-date.

The report is written in Portuguese and can be obtained through contacting MISA Mozambique's Information and Advocacy Officer Manuel Mucári at phone number +258 21 302833, e-mail: info@virconn.com.