Index

Note: Page numbers followed by "n" indicate notes.

Access. 48 Addis Zemen, 130 Advanced Market Commitment (AMC), 181 Advertising, 60 Afan Oromoo (Berriisa), 51 Africa, political economy of print media in, 49-50 Africa Task Force for Coronavirus (AFTCOR), 128 risk communications workgroup, 129 African Centre for Media Excellence (ACME), 16, 117 African diaspora context, 198-200 diasporic and trans-national media consumption, 201-202 findings, 204-212 method, 203-204 African media, 130 African Union (AU), 128 Aftenposten, 15 Agence France-Presse (AFP), 121 Al Alam (weekly newspaper), 51 Alpha Media Holdings (AMH), 60, 62.70 Amharic (Addis Zemen daily newspaper), 51 Apostolic Faith, 184 **Application Programming Interface** (APIs), 14 Artemesia Afra, 169 Artemisia, 169 Association of Kenyan in Norway (AKIN), 209

AstraZeneca, 181-182, 194 Attitudes, 80 Audiences, 48 Behaviour change, 80 communication, 165 conceptual framework, 165-173 findings and analysis, 175–177 methodology, 173-175 models and theories, 172 sources, 81 theoretical framework. 81-83 Behaviour uptake, 185-186 Behavioural approach, 166 Behavioural change, 101 Bergens, 15 Biases, 158–160 Biomediatization, 118 Biomedical authority model, 119 Boda bodas, 85n3 British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC), 6British Cultural Studies, 201 Bukedde, 120 Business models, 17 Camera shots, 173 Capital (weekly newspaper), 37, 51-53, 56 Case study approach, 51 Caution, 140

Caution, 140 CBS radio, 41–44 Centre for Disease Control (CDC), 78, 103, 128 ChimpReports, 4 conceptual framework, 5–8

content formats, quality, and genre, 11-14 findings, 10-14 limitations and delimitations, 9-10 methodology, 8-9 recommendations, 17-18 subscription packages for, 11 China National Offshore Oil Corporation (CNOOC), 17 Chronicle, The, 62, 69 Citizen, The, 130 **Coalition for Epidemic Preparedness** Innovations (CEPI), 181 Coding, 9 Cognitive dissonance, 185–186 framework of, 81-83 Colour, 173 Commercial radio in Uganda, 36–37 data analysis, 41-42 data collection, 41 limitation, 45 media coverage of pandemics, 37 - 38methodology, 41 presentation of results, 42-43 radio models in Uganda, 38-39 results. 43-45 theoretical framework, 39-41 Communication, 118 systems, 40 Community engagement, 129 Community media, 20 Community radio model, 38–39 Consecutive-day sampling, 41 Conspiracy theories, 81 Consultancy, 57 Contra flows, 202 Conventional business models (see Mixed model) Cooperation, 136–137 Coping in journalism, 152 mechanisms and challenges in dealing with mental health issues, 152-154

strategies and opportunities, 55 theory, 152-154 Copying mechanisms, 160-161 Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19), 35, 77–78, 100, 131 burial problem, 106 challenges, 24 coverage, 149 devastation, 21 digitalisation, threats and opportunities, 71-72 global economic effects, 61 lockdown, 200 news, 43 pandemic, 14, 60, 63 preventive measures, 150-151 symptoms, 180 vaccine development and future of prevention, 177 vaccine perception and influence on uptake of vaccine, 184-185 virus in South Africa, 164 Coronavirus Task Forces, 128 COVAX, 181-182 Covid policing, 110 Covidex, 87n4 Credibility, 77, 79 literature review, 83-84 methodology, 84-86 results, 86-96 sources, 81 Credit cards, 12–13 Critical political economy theory, 40 Cross-sectional design, 154 Cues to action, 172 Cultural beliefs, 169 Cultural empowerment, 172 Cultural identity, 172 Culture, 211–212 Culture of free, 4, 13, 16-17

Daily Monitor (DM), 16, 120–121, 153 Daily Nation, 130 Death, 105–107 Debit cards, 12-13 Deductive analysis approach, 101 Democracy, 48 Design, 173 Desk stories, 42 Diaspora, 201 Digital divide, 209 Digital non-proficiency, 209 Digital subscription, 17 Digitalisation, 71-72 Disclosures, 158-160 Discourse, 173 Distribution, 173 Diversity, 205 Duopoly, 66 Durban, 106n8 Ebola outbreak, 150 Econet. 62 Economic frame, 123 Economist, The, 6 Editing, 173 Education, 137–138, 185 Educational approach, 166 Elaboration Likelihood Model (ELM), 173 Emotion-focused approach, 152 Encephalitis, 183 English language print media, 101 Entertainment education (EE), 164 via health promotion, 165-166 Ethiopia, political economy of print media in, 50-51 Ethiopian economy, 48 Ethiopian Herald (daily newspaper), 51 Ethiopian media, 48 Ethiopian Media Authority, 52 Ethiopian Newspaper Industry, 48 conceptual framework, 48-49 conventional challenges of print media, 54-55 coping strategies and opportunities, 55

digital shift, 54 factors affecting newspapers' distribution, 52-53 methodology, 51-52 networking stakeholders and event organisation, 56-57 newspapers repurpose online content for survival, 55–56 political economy of print media in Africa, 49-50 political economy of print media in Ethiopia, 50-51 reading habit and circulation issues. 53-54 Ethiopian Press Authority (EPA), 51 Event organisation, 56–57 Expanded Programme on Immunisation (EPI), 183 Expectations, 172 Experience discourse, 119 Extended Parallel Process model (EPPM model), 101

Facebook, 8, 84-85 Fear, 139, 142 Fear appeals, 99-100 framing of COVID-19, 105-111 framing theory, 102-103 and media messaging, 101–102 methodology, 103-105 Federal Association of Digital Publishers and Newspaper Publishers (BDZV), 65 Feminist media, 20 COVID-19 and feminist womenowned media/organisations in context, 21–23 impact of COVID-19 on journalists, programmes and media viability, 25-31 methodology, 25 political economy of feminist media/organisations during COVID-19 pandemic, 23-25

resilience, agency and creativity key to minority media viability, 31 - 32Financial Times, 7, 15 Firm, 60 5G cellular networks, 81 Frame building, 103 Frames, 40-41, 102 Framing, 40 devices, 104 theory, 102-103, 132 Framing of COVID-19, 105 death, 105-107 findings, 121-125 health and pandemics, 118-119 law enforcement and punishment, 110-111 methodology, 119-121 overwhelmed hospitals, 109-110 science, 108-109 theoretical perspectives, 117-119 war, 107-108 Freemium paywall, 4-5, 15

Gates Foundation, 181 Gauteng, 110n9 Gender-Based Violence (GBV), 29 Generic frames, 103 Google Sheets, 9 Government measures, 134–136 Government subsidies, 55 Graphic images, 102 *Guardian*, 6

H-Metro, 62 Hard news, 43 Health behaviors, 169 Health Belief Model (HBM), 172 Health care professional (HCP), 166 Health communication approaches, 166 social and cultural barriers to health communication in South Africa, 168–169 Health journalism, 119 Health literacy, 171 Health messages, 164 Health promotion, 164 EE via, 165-166 Health promotional campaigns in South Africa, 174-175 used to create COVID-19 awareness, 174 Hepatitis A, 183 Hepatitis B, 183 Herald, The, 62–63 Herd immunity, 181 Hesitancy, 183 Hope, 102, 140-141 IMDI, 199 Immigrant, 201 Immigrants outside institutional (VOX) provisions, 207-212 Incident Management System, 128 Income Generating Activities (IGA), 31 Incoming revenue, 5-6 Indigenous language newspapers, 72 - 73Individual and social biases of mental health and journalists, 151 - 152Infodemics, 165 Information, 198-200 access, 200 literacy, 83 Institutionally mediated information, 204-207 Integration, 201-202 Intensive Care Units (ICUs), 116 Inter alia, 173 Internet. 80 penetration in Uganda, 8 Issue-specific frames, 103

Job losses, salary cuts and stress, 72 Journalism, 148

Journalistic professionalism, 49 Journalists, 26, 148–150 experiences, 158 individual and social biases of, 151–152 mental health, 150–151 obstacles and work, 26–27 Ugandan, 151

Kenya Audience Research Foundation (KARF), 4 Kenyan Student Association in Norway (KESAN), 209 Knowledge, 80 *Kwayedza*, 63

Law enforcement and punishment, 110–111 Lifestyle frame (*see* Patienceconsumer model) Literacy levels, 164 in South Africa, 171–172 Lockdowns, 164

Magazines, 57 Manica Post, The, 62 March data, 121 Marginalisation, 198-200 Mass media, 40, 130 Media, 79, 100, 116, 198-200 convergence, 67 coverage of pandemics, 37-38 economics and economics of print media industry, 63 - 65economy, 60 framing, 132 houses, 14, 62-63, 153 hybridisation, 58 industry, 61 market. 66 market structure, 49 messaging, 101-102 organisations, 153

outlets, 21, 24 products, 67 representation, 198 roles to society, 39 theoretical perspectives on media framing of COVID-19 pandemic, 117-119 viability, 4, 6, 23-24 viability, resilience, agency and creativity key to minority, 31 - 32Medical approach, 166 Meningococcal, 183 Mental health, 148 coping theory, 152-154 findings, 155-161 individual and social biases of. 151 - 152methodology, 154-155 research objectives and questions, 149 review of literature, 149-152 Mental illness, 151 Messenger, 15 Microsoft Excel, 9 Misconception, 184 Misinformation, 77, 79, 164-168 literature review, 83-84 methodology, 84-86 results, 86-96 sources, 81 theoretical framework, 81-83 Mixed model, 48 Mixed-methods approach, 8, 186 Mobile Telecom Network (MTN), 14 Mobility of media, 202 MobiNews, 62 Mode. 173 Monopoly, 48 Mulago hospital, 156n1 Multimedia storytelling, 12 Multimodal, 173 Mumps, 183 Myths, 166–168, 184

Namibia, 100, 104 National frames, 121-124 National Institute for Communicable Diseases (NICD), 175 Nationalism, 138-139 Ndlovu Youth Choir, 174 Netflix, 15 Netherlands Embassy, 29 Networking stakeholders, 56-57 New Vision (NV), 16, 120-121 New York Times, 6-7, 15 News in legacy media, 36 News production, 103 News-Day, 62 Newspapers, 60, 120 industry, 47 repurpose online content for survival, 55-56 Norway, 198 Norwegian Labour and Welfare Administration (NAV), 209 Norwegian language barrier and recourse to diasporic media, 211 Norwegian public broadcaster (NRK), 208 **NVivo.** 120

Observer, The, 16 Oligopoly, 66 Online audiences, 20 Orientalism, 202 Other, 202 Otherness, 202 Overwhelmed hospitals, 109–110 Ownership, 48

Pandemics misinformation, media, trust and credibility during, 79 and outbreaks of disease, 148 Patience-consumer model, 119, 123 Patient-centred care, elements of, 170–171 Paywalls, 5, 13, 18 PEN-3 Model, 172-173 Perceived barriers, 172 Perceived benefits, 172 Perceived severity, 172 Perceived susceptibility, 172 Perceptions, 185-186 of vaccines for disease prevention, 183-184 Photo books, 57 Photograph exhibitions, 57 Police enforcement, 124-125 Political economy (PE), 23 in Africa, 49-50 in Ethiopia, 50-51 of feminist media/organisations during COVID-19 pandemic, 23–25 of media theory, 5, 31 of newspaper industry, 65-67 of print media, 48-49 Political economy theory, 40 Political parallelism, 49 Political/economy frame, 119 Post-COVID-19 feminist media viability, 30-31 Post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD), 148 Poverty, 164 Pre-COVID-19, 21 Prejudice, 166–168 Preparedness frame, 123 Press Emblem Campaign (2021), 150 Press models (see Mixed model) PressReader, 104 Print media, 48-49, 51 Print newspaper industry, 60 findings, 68-73 media economics and economics of print media industry, 63 - 65media houses, 62-63 methodology, 68 theory of firm and political economy of newspaper industry, 65-67

Priority groups, 182 Private media, 67 Private-owned commercial radio model, 38 Problem-focused approach, 152 Production, 173 Psychological distress, 148 Public health, 77, 79 Public sphere model, 119, 125 Public trust, 81 Publication of books, 57 Purposive sampling, 9, 133

Qualitative content analysis technique, 103–104, 132 Qualitative data, 9 Qualitative semi-structured openended interviews, 68 Qualitative social semiotic multimodal content analysis, 173 Quantitative data, 9 Quantitative methods, 41 Questionnaire, 9

R Square change, 89 Radio models in Uganda, 38-39 Radio news in Uganda, 36 Radio Sanvu, 37 Radio Uganda, 36-37 Reader revenue approach, 4, 16 Regression analysis, 194 Relationships, 172 Religious dialogue, 211–212 Religious frame, 123 Reporter filed stories, 42 Reporting pandemics, 149–150 Resilience, 31-32, 156-158 Reuters Digital News Report (2019), 7 Rhetorical devices, 104 Risk communication, 129, 198 and misinformation during pandemics, 79-80 Rubella, 183 Rwanda Development Board (RDB), 29 Rwanda Governance Board (RGB), 30 Scaremongering, 139-140 Science, 108-109 communication, 80 Self-efficacy, 102, 172 Self-reflection, 124–125 Sensationalised descriptions, 102 Severe acute respiratory syndrome (SARS), 150 Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2), 100, 188 Short message service (SMS), 62 Sidamigna (Bekalccio), 51 Social approach, 166 Social awareness, 174 Social barriers, 166-168 Social cognitive model of media discourse analysis, 203–204 Social media, 8, 30, 129–130, 194 Sociality, 211-212 Socio-cultural factors, 168 Solidarity, 124-125 Sound-byte stories, 42, 44 South Africa, 100 COVID-19 virus in, 164–165 health promotional campaigns in, 174-175 literacy levels in, 171–172 social and cultural barriers to health communication in, 168–169 South African National Editors' Forum (SANEF), 61 South African newspapers, 130 Southern Eye, The, 62 Standard, The, 62 Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs), 22, 78 State authorities, 128 country contexts, 131 findings, 141-142 framing theory, 132 methodology, 132–134 presentation of findings, 134-141 research questions, 131 State intervention, 49

State-owned radio model, 38 Statistical models, 180 Stavanger, 15 Stigma, 151, 153, 158-160, 166-168 Subaltern Speaks, 209–211 Subscription, 11-13 Subsidy, 48 Sunday Mail, The, 62 Sunday News, The, 62 Supportive families, 160 Tanzania Media Women's Association (TAMWA), 22-23, 27, 30-31 Technical devices, 104 Telecel, 62 Telegram, 15 Telegraph, The, 7 Text/words, 173 The Other Voice (TOV), 22 Theme development technique, 133-134 Theoretical triangulation, 174 Theory of firm, 65-67 Tigrigna (Wegahita), 51 Traditional market model of advertising, 48 Traditional medicine perspectives, 169 - 170Traditional newspaper business model, 69-71 Transcription, 9 Transnationalism, 202 Trials, 156–158 Tribulations, 156-158 Trust, 79 sources, 81

sources, 81 theoretical framework, 81–83 Typography, 173 Uganda, 116, 182 as case study, 116–117 *Uganda Broadcasting Service*, 36

Uganda Christian University Research Ethics Committee (UCUREC), 154 Uganda Communications Commission (UCC), 12–13, 38 Uganda Media Women's Association (UMWA), 22 Ugandan journalists, meaning of mental health to, 155–156 Ugandan media, 117 *UMthunywa*, 63 Unemployment, 164 United Kingdom (UK), 7 United States (US), 5 Vaccination, 183–184 Vaccine Alliance, 181 Vaccine Alliance, 181

Vaccine Hesitancy, 182–183 Vaccines, 181 cognitive dissonance, perception and behaviour uptake, 185–186 methodology, 186–187 objectives/research questions, 182 results, 187–193 review of literature, 182–185 Video-On-Demand platforms, 15 Visual formats, 7 Voksenopplæring (VOX), 202 African diasporic (immigrant) voices at, 206–207 perspectives, 204–206

Wall Street Journal, 7 War, 107–108 Washington Post, The, 7 Western frames, 121–124 Western medicine perspectives, 169–170 WhatsApp, 8, 15, 84–85 Women in the News (WiN), 29 Women Media Owners for Change (WMOC), 22–23, 30–31 Women-owned media/organisations, 20 Women's faint voices, forced to re-programme amidst digital shifts to reach, 28–30 Work, 118 World Health Organization (WHO), 78, 100, 103, 129, 148, 169, 181

'Year of the Paywall' as newspapers, 5 Yearbooks, 57 Youth, 83–84

Zemen magazine, 51 Zimbabwe, 184 print newspaper industry in, 60, 67 Zimbabwe African National Union–Patriotic Front (ZANU-PF), 67 Zimbabwe Independent, The, 62 Zimbabwe Mass Media Trust, 62 Zimbabwe Newspapers Group (1980) Ltd, 60 Zimpapers, 62–63, 65, 67, 70 Bulawayo branch, 69, 72 ZTE, 62