

Monitoring Media Reportage and Portrayal of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) in Africa

(Extract of findings from a two-month survey of media reports in six newspapers and two online platforms in Nigeria)

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WORLD ASSOCIATION FOR CHRISTIAN COMMUNICATION (WACC), BREAD FOR THE WORLD, AND WALDENSIAN CHURCH'S OTTO PER MILLE (OPM)



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COUNTRY PROFILE

- **Country situation and media industry profile**

The population of Nigeria, its location in the sub-Saharan part of the world and its enormous potential all combine to make it a strategic country. Regarded as the most populous black nation in the world with a population of close to 200 million people, Nigeria, with Abuja as its capital city and Lagos is its commercial nerve centre, is situated in the Western part of Africa. Its coastal boundary is delimited by the Gulf of Guinea in the south and the land boundary is shared by Cameroon and Chad in the east, Niger in the north and Republic of Benin in the west.

The evolution of the country has been trailed by a vibrant press following the advent of the first newspaper in Nigeria by Henry Townsend, a clergy man. The paper, called ***Iwe Irohin*** a vernacular word for newspaper came into being in 1859. Since the debut of that first newspaper, Nigeria has experienced several phases of newspapering.

The beauty of the mass media in Nigeria, especially the print is that it has been an instrument of change. It was used as a platform to secure independence for the country in 1960. It has, over the years, been used to correct societal anomaly and to put erring governments back on track. The press has also been very instrumental in shaping opinion and values of society on a range of issues, covering socio-economic development, cultural and in the socio-political spheres of the polity.

However, beyond issues of governance, Nigeria of recent has had its own share of social dysfunction, arising from insurgency and conflict configurations. According to a report by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (**UNHCR**), the outbreak of the 'Boko Haram' insurgency in 2009 has become the single greatest cause of displacement in the Lake Chad Basin region, with more than 2.3 million people becoming refugees and Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs). In Nigeria, the number of IDPs has greatly increased in the span of three years, from some 868,000 people identified by the Nigerian Government in the north-eastern regions at the end of 2014 to 1.7 million people by June 2017.

To compound the emotional, physical and psychological trauma that IDPs face, media reports on their issues and concerns are mostly not deep enough to get the

attention of government and institutional stakeholders. Sometimes IDPs are portrayed in media reports as helpless citizens who have no rights and who are left to the mercies of humanitarian and relief agencies. In most reports, the emphases are usually on the activities of the donors and government officials, with an assumption that whatever is being done is fit properly and adequately meet the needs of the IDPs.

This deficiency, in giving the proper perspectives in media reportage, invariably compounds the problems being faced by IDPs whose interests the media portrays is being met without much deliberate conscious effort in verifying if truly the intervention by the different government and institutional agencies actually get to the beneficiaries and meet specific needs of respective IDPs groupings, especially women, children and those with disabilities.

- **About JFC**

Journalists For Christ (JFC) International Outreach is the organisation of Christian journalists and allied professionals in Nigeria. It is made up journalists and allied media practitioners who are willing to uphold Christian values in work place environment. It was established in 1998 as a group committed to media development through relevant trainings and activities for Christian journalists and other media professionals. It was, however, officially registered by the Corporate Affairs Commission as a faith-based non-governmental organisation in June 2011.

JFC, in fulfillment of its mandate to promote and uphold ethical values amongst media practitioners, holds a monthly forum on work related issues for journalists in Lagos, Nigeria's media headquarters. Central to the discussions at the forum are the promotion of ethical values in work place and issues that engender the growth and development of Christian communication and the media at both local and international levels.

- **Organisation structure:**

JFC is run as a membership-based group made up of Christian Journalists and allied professionals.

The founding president of JFC is **Lekan Otufodunrin**, a journalist, editor, media career development specialist and Executive Director, Media Career Development Centre (MDDC). He is also the Secretary of WACC, Africa Region (WACC-AR).

JFC is administered under a board of trustees made up of three men and two women. The board Chair is Mr. **Femi Adesina**, former President, Nigerian Guild of Editors and currently the Special Adviser on media to the Nigerian President, Muhammadu Buhari.

The programme of the organisation is coordinated by a team which includes:

Dayo Emmanuel, correspondent at Newdawn Online who serves as the organisation's Admin Secretary/Project Officer; **Funmi Falobi**, Development Journalist, media trainer/lecturer, Social Development Advocate and editor at www.sdnonline.net, serves as focal person for JFC's gender desk as well as team lead/supervisor of JFC's Media Monitoring Team; **Rhoda Olorunfemi** is Programme Assistant while '**Gbenga Osiniake**, Publisher of Church Times, coordinates special projects. The organisation also has a team of volunteers and consultants for the implementation of special programmes/projects.

▪ ***Membership, programmes and activities***

Journalists For Christ is open to all Nigerian journalists and other allied media practitioners who believe and recognise the Lordship of Jesus Christ.

Through its monthly meetings and online/and social media platforms, JFC regularly shares local and international media development opportunities and information.

The programmes and activities of JFC include the following:

- Monthly fellowship/meeting of Christian journalists and allied professionals
- Seminars and workshops on Christian and media issues
- Media development programmes/training for journalists
- Communications advocacy and collaboration with the church and related faith-based organisation on issues of media and social development

▪ ***Affiliations***

Journalists for Christ is linked with some Christian communication groups locally and internationally, including:

- World Association for Christian Communication (WACC), Canada
- Media Associate International (MAI), USA
- GEGRAPHA (International Fellowship of Christian Journalists)
- Africa Christian Journalists network

▪ ***Contact details***

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About WACC

The World Association for Christian Communication (WACC) is registered in Canada as a not-for-profit corporation (438311-7) and an incorporated charitable Organisation (number 83970 9524 RR0001). WACC is also a UK Registered Charity (number 296073) and a Company registered in England and Wales (number 2082273).

• ***Structure/activities***

WACC is an international ecumenical organisation which promotes freedom of expression and information and the democratisation of communication in order to promote social justice. It has a global membership network in 120 countries, working with them at local, national, and regional levels, to address communication needs, strengthen capacities, advocate for communication rights, and tackle ongoing challenges such as the need for gender-sensitive reporting, peace-building, and participatory communication for development.

With over 1,623 corporate and personal members and affiliates consisting of faith-based and secular communication organisations, development and educational groups and alternative media networks, as well as communication professionals, WACC offers professional guidance on communication policies, interprets developments in global communications and the consequences which such developments have for groups and communities everywhere, especially in the South. WACC has long promoted a right-based approach to communication, and worked to expand recognition and acquisition of the right to communicate. It expands the communication space for vulnerable and marginalised groups through partnership support for local initiatives and projects.

WACC operates both global and local projects. Its largest global project – the Global Media Monitoring Project - encompasses 114 countries in Africa, Asia, the Caribbean, Europe, Latin America, the Middle East, North America and the Pacific.

More information about WACC at:

www.waccglobal.org and www.whomakesthenews.org

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

- JFC is grateful for the funding support of the World Association for Christian Communication (WACC), Bread for the World, and Waldensian Church's Otto Per Mille (OPM) for the financial support for this media monitoring activity and other activity component of the project, titled: Monitoring media reportage and portrayal of internally displaced persons (IDPs) in Africa: (Case studies from Nigeria, the Democratic Republic of Congo and Kenya).
- JFC is also grateful for the support from the WACC-AR Executive Committee (ExCo) and cooperation of other partners under the project.
- Specific mentions and gratitude to Dr Sarah Macharia of WACC global for technical guidance on the research process.
- Also, gratitude to the JFC volunteers and media monitoring team for their commitment, namely Funmi Falobi, who was Head/Supervisor of the media monitoring team and the monitoring officers; Damilola Adeoye, Kehinde Mustapha, Chidinma Ifebi, Oyinlola Awonuga and Adeola Aderinwale. Appreciation to Dayo Emmanuel who served as Project Officer, Gbenga Osinaike, who provided editorial support and to 'Sanmi Falobi, who provided technical assistance and guidance on the implementation of key activities as JFC consultant as well as serving as monitoring analyst for the report.

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PREFACE

According to a 2015 report by ReliefWeb, conflict situations in Nigeria as a result of insurgency have had devastating effects on the country with several hundred thousand people displaced from their homes and settlement. Reports also indicate that those displaced, mostly women and children, have resorted to refuge in concentrated camps which are mainly unused/abandoned school facilities or on open grounds with tents as shelter. There are usually few basic amenities, in such camps, resulting in severe social and health related issues. Welfare: food, proper shelter and health needs are significant concern. Sanitary conditions are generally poor. Close to 60 per cent of these Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) are children.

Observation of media coverage and reportage of IDPs revealed that information on the welfare and living conditions of the IDPs are usually restricted and not reported. Institutional and humanitarian agencies to addressing the needs of IDPs are also inadequate.

Riding on this casual observation was the need to conduct a process-led media monitoring research in order to have empirical evidence on the trend and pattern of media reportage and coverage of IDPs and refugee situation in Nigeria, so that stakeholders' action can be galvanised to bridge the gaps.

It is in addressing these shortfalls in Nigeria and across Africa that **Journalists for Christ (JFC) International outreach**, under the network of the World Association for Christian Communication-Africa Region (WACC-AR) partnered with two other WACC-AR membership organisation, the **All Africa Conference of Churches (AACC)** in Kenya, and the **Sautiya Mwanamke Kijijini** organisation (**SAMWAKI**) in Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) to conduct a media monitoring activity of select print media in the respective countries with a view to drawing attention and galvanising institutional and ecumenical support for protection, care and dignity of life of IDPs.

Project purpose

The media monitoring activity examined the portrayal and reportage of IDPs in the three case study countries.

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The activity entailed monitoring of newspapers and online media in Nigeria, Kenya and DRC following the methodology of WACC's Global Media Monitoring Project (www.whomakesthenews.org).

In the final analysis, the monitoring exercise, across the three countries provides a basis of action for deeper media reportage of IDPs as well as advancing information exchanges and engendering public engagement with institutional and ecumenical efforts to respond to the social and rights challenges of IDPs and refugees.

The report of the monitoring exercise also serves as an advocacy document for engagement with stakeholders to galvanise more visible support and cooperation between institutional, humanitarian and ecumenical partners, particularly targeted towards:

- Providing adequate social and health care to meet the basic rights of dignity of IDPs.
- From a communication rights perspective to promote effective information and communication tools to advance inclusive media reportage of IDPs, projecting their voices on issues concerning them in accordance with professional journalism requirements.

As a step up activity to securing critical commitments, advocacy visits shall be conducted to engage with media professionals and institutional stakeholders to deliberate on the results of the media monitoring, highlight good practices, and develop a plan of action for stakeholders' intervention to promote the communication rights of displaced persons within countries and across borders.

The project results will also be disseminated through the WACC global network to groups around the world that are engaged in issues regarding the communications rights of marginalised groups, migrants, internally displaced populations and refugees.

It is anticipated that the highlights of this report would serve as a working document not only for improvement in the coverage of IDPs or refugees by journalists, but also as a resource material in galvanising media stakeholders, development partners,

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researchers and other concerned stakeholders to taking actions to increase attention for the welfare and dignity of rights of IDPs.

The anticipated ultimate impact is that this project will have a positive multiplier effect for further collaborations, support and intervention by groups and concerned stakeholders to further promote and advance the welfare of IDPs, particularly in Nigeria, across Africa and globally.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report covers the outcome of a survey and monitoring of the coverage and portrayal of IDPs in six Nigerian national newspapers in the months of May and June 2018. The national newspapers monitored were: The Punch, Nation, Vanguard, Daily Sun, Daily Trust and Leadership. This was complemented by an assessment of reports in two online news site- Premium Times and the Cable.

The inference from the six newspapers and two online news site monitored, therefore, is to serve as baseline indicators on the trend of reportage of IDPs issues by the Nigerian media, especially bearing in mind that the objective is to use the monitoring report as an advocacy document for policy intervention in advancing the rights and welfare of IDPs in Nigeria.

The first chapter of the report is the introduction. It states the title of the project, the purpose and explains the rationale and the need to conduct a media monitoring exercise as a critical component of the project as well on how the media monitoring feeds into the other components of the project. The introduction also gives an indication of how the media monitoring was implemented and a profile of the newspapers monitored.

The second chapter focuses on the methodology of the newspapers' monitoring with brief explanation on the indicators that were monitored; such as prominence (placement) of story, space allocated to stories per specific subject issues, the key subject issues of the reportage by the monitored media affecting. The chapter also provides brief notes on the other indices of the monitoring such as the genre (or context) of the reports, the scope, function in the news story, indications on how the story identifies the person as a victim, indicator on sources quoted, and indicators on the tone of the reports.

Chapter three captures extract of key highlights on indices and indicators from newspapers and online portal monitored. This includes a summary of findings from the media monitored on indices/indicators such as summary of space allotted to IDPs stories, prominence of the stories, issues of the stories, genre, central topics of the stories, the scope, mentions on Gender/people in the story, mentions as

subject/people in the stories, sources used, functions of the sources, use of quotes and the tone of the reports.

Chapter four provides interpretative analysis and observations from key indices and indicators from the monitoring exercise.

Chapter five centres on the conclusion in the trend of reportage and far reaching recommendations on measures to improve media coverage and reportage of IDP issues.

Summary highlights of some key outcomes are as follows:

- Although there were some diversities in the genre of the stories, most of the stories across the newspapers were on news items at 146 news stories, representing 70% of all stories. From the analysis, features stories were 16%; Editorials, 3%; investigations, 2% and photographs with direct inference to IDPs as focus, was just 1%. Also, the report from Premium Times and the Cable, the two online media, showed news stories dominating. Out of the 7 stories, 6 were news stories while only one was on investigations. This shows that the Nigerian media need to do more of 'beyond the surface' reporting of IDP issues as news items which are often 'fluid' in nature. Reporting issues of IDPs require in-depth, incisive and more detailed reporting beyond events or statements from government officials. In conclusion, from both the print and online media monitored, it is clear that there is little attention to the real issues affecting internally displaced persons in the country, and it can be deduced that the voices of IDPs would certainly not be captured in news stories, based on existing journalism pattern that news stories are often around the influential personalities as the "news maker".
- The issue of security from the report was also identified as an important issue to the IDPs. The lack of security impacts on how early the people can return to their communities, as well as on other social integration activities; education, livelihood, etc. Although the media reports rightly captured this as a leading issue of focus, the media need to help deepen the narrative and bring to the front burner the connecting context of the need for security agencies and

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institutional agencies to proactively take action in providing adequate security and protection for the citizenry.

- The use of government officials/spokespersons as main source of stories was predominant in virtually all the reports across the media monitored. Although there was diversity in the use of sources, the analysis clearly indicated that the media largely depended on government sources for information on what is reported as news about IDPs. There is, therefore, the need for the media to properly put issues in perspective for the common good, so that reports are not entirely sourced from statements or views promoting government's position.
- From the analysis on male and female use of sources, it was revealed that there is a gap in balancing gender as sources. Based on the human-referenced sources to situate gender balancing of sources, male sources was more frequently used than female sources. From the ratio of 67:17, it can be deduced that 80% of the human-referenced source were from males while 20% were from females. There is, therefore, the need for the media to deliberately include more females in mentions and as sources, especially as women and children are the most vulnerable in the time of crisis and conflicts, and so it becomes expedient for the media to give them the required space to voice and speak on their issues of concerns, based on their vulnerability.

Key observations:

Key observations and recommendations from the performance indicators of the media in reportage and portrayal of IDPs issues from the monitoring of six newspapers are presented below:

1. Security issues about IDPs topped publications by the media monitored.
2. Humanitarian support by local and international organisations was also a major focus of the publication.
3. Most of the stories were news based which did not allow for coverage of deeper issues affecting the IDPs like provision of basic amenities, sexual harassment, health condition and human right abuses.

4. The context of coverage in most reports was on the activities of government officials or institutions.
5. Most reports focused on and used more men as sources and mentions, despite the fact that women and children are most affected.
6. Most reports were based on official sources and/or visits facilitated by government agencies.
7. Most reports do not have pictures to support the plight of the IDPs which could have provided graphic evidence of the situation and plight of the displaced persons.
8. There were some incidences of mismanagement and corruption in the distribution of relief materials that media reports passively flagged, which media reports could have probed further or investigated as part of the media's obligation on transparency and accountability reporting.

Recommendations:

1. The media, as an agent for setting the development agenda, should continue to highlight issues and bring to the fore concerns of persons affected by hostilities and conflicts, especially on the provision of welfare amenities, facilities and safe shelter as part of the media's social obligations.
2. Media reports should be more incisive, especially in investigating allegations of corruption in the management of resources for IDPs.
3. More women and children who are the most vulnerable should be given space to air their concerns in media reportage, in fulfilment of media's obligation as a voice to the voiceless.
4. Media organisations should endeavour to fund journalists to independently visit IDP camps to be able to include features articles, including objective reports on the management of the situation of life of IPDs in the camp.
5. Considering the humanitarian nature of the crisis, the media should give more prominent mention on cover pages to attract responses from government and other institutional agencies.

6. IDP issues deserve editorials and reportorial slants that implore government agencies, humanitarian agencies and related institutions to put in place policies that guarantee, advance and promote improvement in provisioning of basic amenities and the rights to dignity and welfare of IDPs.

CHAPTER ONE

Introduction

As part of implementation of a 2018/2019 project by the Africa region of the World Association for Christian Communication (WACC-AR), titled “Monitoring media reportage and portrayal of internally displaced persons (IDPs) in Africa: Case studies from Nigeria, the Democratic Republic of Congo and Kenya”, a two-month media monitoring activity was conducted by *Journalists For Christ International (JFC) Outreach, Nigeria*, being the project implementing partner for WACC-AR in Nigeria.

The project was supported by the *World Association for Christian Communication (WACC)*, *Bread for the World*, and *Waldensian Church’s Otto per Mille (OPM) Office in Italy*.

This report, which is based on the outcomes of monitoring the reportage of IDP issues in six print newspapers and two online news portal over a two-month period, was conducted, using tools and methodologies adopted from the WACC global media monitoring template.

The newspapers purposefully selected and monitored were:

1. The Punch
2. Nation
3. Vanguard
4. Daily Sun
5. Daily Trust
6. Leadership

The newspapers were selected, having met the following sampling criteria:

- They are all daily national newspaper, covering media reports with specific interests cross cutting each of the six geopolitical zones.
- They have synonymous publishing house style and share competing editorial focus, viz: news, metro, human angle, features, investigations, interview, photo pages, business, education, life, development, religion etc, and are deemed to have beats and correspondents reporting issues of IDPs and conflict situations.

- They have very similar format, text size and page layout and close page dimensions and pagination.

- **Brief profile of the newspapers**

The PUNCH, a daily national newspaper in Nigeria is described as Nigeria's most widely read newspaper. The newspaper is published in Lagos, the hub of the media industry in Nigeria and has a vibrant national coverage.

Website: <http://www.punchng.com>

THE NATION is a national daily newspaper published in Lagos, Nigeria. It currently prides itself as Nigeria's widest circulating newspaper. The paper's website says it stands for Freedom, Justice and the Market Economy. *The Nation* has printing plants in Lagos, Abuja and Port Harcourt.

Website: <http://thenationonlineng.net/new>

VANGUARD is a national daily newspaper published by Vanguard Media, based in Lagos, Nigeria. Vanguard is one of the leading Newspapers in Nigeria today. It has developed a rich heritage as the most incisive, entertaining, refreshing, authoritative and reader-friendly newspaper in the country. Although it has a nationwide coverage, it has interests and sympathy for reporting issues from the south-south geopolitical zone of Nigeria.

Website: <http://www.vanguardngr.com>

DAILY SUN is a Nigerian national daily print newspaper founded and published in Lagos, Nigeria. It is described as the highest selling newspaper in Nigeria and published with tabloid format reports. The paper attempts to offer quality information similar in format to the popular Sun newspaper of the United Kingdom. Although it has a nationwide coverage, it has interests and sympathy for reporting issues from the eastern geopolitical zone of Nigeria.

Website: <http://sunnewsonline.com/new>

Daily Trust: The daily trust is published in Abuja in conjunction with the weekly trust newspaper and they represent the widest circulating newspapers in Northern Nigeria. Although it has a nationwide coverage, it has interests and sympathy for reporting issues from the northern geopolitical zone of Nigeria.

Website: <http://www.nigerian-newspaper.com/daily-trust-newspaper.htm>

LEADERSHIP: is an independent national daily newspaper published in Abuja. Although it has a nationwide coverage, it has interests and sympathy for reporting issues from the northern geopolitical zone of Nigeria.

THE CABLE: is an independent online publication based in Lagos but with national coverage. It is a general interest publication noted for special and investigative reporting.

Website: www.thecable.ng

PREMIUM TIMES: is an independent digital media organisation based in Abuja well known for investigative and human rights reporting. It has vibrant fact-checking arm and training platform.

Website: www.premiumtimesng.com

CHAPTER TWO

Methodology

The monitoring activity entailed an assessment of reports about displacement of persons and communities published in the selected newspaper/online portal in May and June 2018. The assessment entailed identification of the relevant reports on IDPs based on key subject issues/topics as contained in the media monitoring template developed for the activity. The stories were extracted and separately analysed, using already developed reporting indices and indicators.

Six personnel were trained as monitors for the assessment, using methodology based on a coding instrument and indicators adapted and developed for the exercise. The survey exercise was coordinated by a supervisor who collated and analysed the data in line with codes and indicators from the WACC global media monitoring template. This was then subsequently analysed for interpretative narratives by a monitoring analyst.

It is to be noted that the media monitoring was a baseline activity; hence only 12 indicators were adopted/adapted from the WACC media monitoring template.

The 12 indicators/indices from which the trend of media reportage of IDP issues were derived are as follow:

1. Space allocated to stories per specific subject issues

The space of relevant story was calculated in inches of the length by the breadth to give the actual space dimension of the subject issues in square inches (in²).

2. Prominence (placement) of story in respect of page number viz:

Front page (FP)

Inside pages (IN) 1, 2, 3, 4,5, etc.

Back page (BP)

3. Issues in/of the stories:

This focused on issues on the following themes:

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- (a) Issues of facilities in IDPs camps
- (b) Issues of management and administration
- (c) Issues of special concern

4. Genre of the report.

This is to determine the context in which a report is being published as follows:

- 1) News
- 2) Features
- 3) Investigations
- 4) Interviews
- 5) Editorial
- 6) Photograph
- 7) Others

5. Central Topics

This is a list of possible topics, which are grouped into broad categories (Politics, Economy etc.) across respective IDP issues that fit the news story into an appropriate topic area.

The broad topics are in table below:

Politics & Governance	
1	Externalisation of migration controls (partnerships with other countries)
2	Family reunification
3	Relocation/Displacement
4	Other stories on politics and governance (specify the topic in the 'Comments' section of coding sheet)
Economy	
5	Economic impact of IDPs/refugees
6	Poverty, social welfare
7	Employment
8	Other stories on economy (specify the topic in the 'Comments' section of coding sheet)

Social and health	
9	Health
10	Education
11	Living conditions
12	Children
13	Religion
14	Other stories on social and health (specify the topic in the 'Comments' section of coding sheet)
Displacement	
15	Displacement from wars, conflicts
16	Displacement due to persecution/discrimination
17	Displacement due to economic factors
18	Displacement due to climate change, disaster
19	Other stories on displacement (specify the topic in the 'Comments' section of coding sheet)
Crime	
20	Crime, terrorism by refugees
21	Smuggling, trafficking, danger of passage
22	Attacks, crime, discrimination against refugees
23	Child abuse, violence against children
24	Other stories on crime (specify the topic in the 'Comments' section of coding sheet)
Other	
25	Other (used only when no other option available)

6. Scope of story

This is monitored to situate the geographical coverage of the reports. The indices used include:

- **Local:** Has importance within your city, community, area
- **State:** Has importance within a state level
- **National:** Has importance across your country
- **Foreign, international:** involves other countries or the world in general.

7. *People in the story*

- Mentions on Gender/people in the story

8. *People in the story*

- Mentions as subject/people in the story

9. *Sources used*

10. *Functions of the sources:*

- Is this person directly quoted in the story?
(Yes/No)
- Is the story about an individual IDPs/refugee/migrant of a group of refugees/migrants?

11. Use of quotes:

12. The tone of the report:

Is the story sympathetic to IDPs/refugees? Does it portray refugees in negative light? Is it a balanced reporting of the issue at stake?

CHAPTER THREE

Extract of Key highlights on indices and indicators from newspapers and online portal monitored

❖ *The Punch newspaper*

Summary: For the two months period under review, *Punch newspaper* allocated the total space of 1197.11 in² from 15 stories on IDPs. Three were front page stories while 12 were inside pages.

Issues of the stories:

- humanitarian support (6)
- corruption/mismanagement of resources (1)
- security (5)
- human rights abuse (1)
- Shelter (1)
- collaborations/partnerships (1)

Genre: 9 of the stories were news, 2 features, 2 editorials, 1 interview and 1 investigation.

Central Topics:

- security (4)
- displacement due to economic factor (2)
- relocation/displacement (4)
- displacement from wars/conflicts (2)
- Disaster (1)

The scope: 11 of the stories were on state level reportage. 2 on Foreign and 2 on International

Mentions on Gender/people in the story

Mentions on others/not stated were 9, while mentions on male were 6.

Mentions as subject/people in the story

All the mentions on subject were on others (15).

Sources used:

The paper has as its sources as:

- politicians (1)

- government official/spokesperson (3)
- Security personnel (2)
- activist (1)
- Not Stated (6)
- Others (2)

Functions of the Sources:

The sources functioned as spokesperson (6), expert or commentator (2), and as subject, (7).

Use of quotes: Sources that are directly quoted (13), not directly quoted (2).

The tone of the report: The tones of the stories are sympathetic to the IDPs.

❖ ***The Nation newspaper***

Summary: Under the period monitored, *The Nation* allocated the total space of 2790.23 in² for IDPs stories. 21 stories were reported and they were all inside pages.

Issues of the stories:

Issues in the stories covered were:

- security (7)
- shelter (7)
- general health of the IDPs (3)
- education (1)
- humanitarian support (1)
- collaborations/partnerships (1)
- loss of parental care (1)

Genre of the report: There were 16 news stories, 3 investigations, 1 interview and 1 feature.

Central Topic of the stories:

Topics of the stories focused on were:

- Relocation/displacement (4)
- living conditions (4)
- health (4)
- security (3)
- education (2)
- attacks, crime, discrimination against refugees (1)
- displacement from wars/conflicts (3)

Scope of the stories: The scope of the stories was: state level (15), local (5) and national (1).

Mentions on gender/people in the story: The paper quoted male mentions (4), female (1) others (16).

Mentions on subject/people in the story

Under subject: children (5), men (3), youths (2), women (2), others/not stated (9).

Sources:

Sources used in the paper included the following:

- government officials (6)
- person identified only as a IDP (7)
- Security (5)
- politicians (1)
- others (2)

Functions of the sources:

The sources functioned as subject (3), spokesperson (7), expert or commentator (4), eye witness (4), personal experience (3)

Use of quotes:

Sources that were directly quoted (14), sources not directly quoted (7).

Tone: The tone of the stories was sympathetic to the IDPs.

❖ *Daily Sun newspaper*

Summary: *The Daily Sun* allocated the total space of 3358.05 in² for IDPs stories. 55 stories were reported out of which 54 were inside pages and one back page.

Issues of the stories:

Issues of the stories were:

- security (26)
- education (2)
- shelter (3)
- food supply and distribution (3)
- human rights abuse (5)
- neglect (2)
- trauma (psychological challenge) (1)
- discrimination on the basis of gender, ethnicity and religion (4)
- Overcrowding (2)
- inadequate basic amenities (1)
- empowerment and capacity building (2)
- sexual harassment (1)
- humanitarian support (2)
- health –general (1)

Genre of the report

- news (31)
- features (12)
- interviews (1)
- photograph (1)
- editorial (2)
- investigation (1)
- other (7)

Central Topic of the stories:

Topics of the stories focused are:

- security (22)
- education (1)

- religion (4)
- other stories on economy (2)
- children (6)
- displacement from wars/conflicts (3)
- displacement due to climate change/disaster (2)
- living condition (2)
- displacement due to persecution/discrimination(1)
- attacks crime, discrimination against refugees (2)
- Relocation/displacement (4)
- other stories on social and health (2)
- other stories on displacement; crime, terrorism by refugees (3)
- family reunification (1)

Scope of the stories: The scope of the story were: local (5), state (34), national (13), foreign (3).

Mentions on Gender/people in the story:

Gender of people in the story:

- male (12)
- female (7)
- others/not stated (36)

Mentions on subject/people in the story

The subject of focus:

- others (46)
- children (3)
- men (1)
- women (4)
- do not know (1)

Sources:

Sources used included:

- government spokesperson (11)
- public servant (2)
- religious figures (4)

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- other (12)
- Security personnel (4)
- worker in an inter-governmental/international organization (4)
- activist or worker in civil society org., NGO, trade union (5)
- private persons; unskilled labourer (4); ,
- person identified only as a IDP (3),
- not stated(6);

Functions of the sources:

The sources function in the story as follow:

- subject (9)
- expert or commentator (12)
- personal experience (4)
- spokesperson (18)
- eye witness (7)
- others (5)

Use of quotes:

The sources that were directly quoted were (40) while not directly quoted were (14).

Tone: The tone of the story was sympathetic (33), neutral (22).

❖ *Daily Trust newspaper*

Summary: *Daily Trust* newspaper allocated the total space of 2448.39 in² for IDPs stories. 49 stories were reported out of which 4 were on the front page, 1 on the back page and 44 inside pages.

Issues of the stories:

Issues in the stories are as follow:

- security (12)
- access to food (4)
- corruption/mismanagement of resources (4)

- humanitarian support (12)
- Education (2)
- shelter (12)
- food supply and distribution (1)
- empowerment and capacity building (1)
- health (general) (1)

Genre of the report

- news (41)
- features (5)
- photograph (1)
- others (2)

Central Topic of the stories:

Topics of the stories included the following:

- security (12)
- economic impact of IDPs/refugees (8)
- displacement from wars/conflicts (2)
- family reunification (5)
- other stories on social and health (2)
- health (2)
- Other stories on politics and governance (4)
- other stories on crime (1)
- relocation/displacement (7)
- religion (1)
- living condition (4)
- other stories on economy (1)

Scope of the stories: Scope of the story was national (20), state (21), Local (4), foreign (4).

Mentions on Gender/people in the story

Gender of people in the story:

- male (19)

- others/not stated (27)
- female (3)

Mentions on subject/people in the story

Under subject people in the story included men (3), children (2), others (44)

Sources:

Sources used included the following:

- government spokesperson (22)
- Skilled/ Unskilled worker (3)
- worker in an inter-governmental/international organization (3)
- others (2)
- activist or worker in civil society org., trade union (4)
- security personnel (1)
- person identified only as IDPs (14)

The sources function as spokesperson (21), expert or commentator (10), subject (18)

Use of quotes:

The sources were directly quoted (35) while not directly quoted (14).

Tone: The tone of the story is sympathetic (47), neutral (2).

❖ *Leadership newspaper*

Summary: *Leadership newspaper* allocated the total space of 1877.97 in² for IDPs stories. 43 stories were reported and all were inside pages.

Issues of the stories:

Issues in the story covered the following:

- humanitarian support (14)
- general health (1)
- food supply and distribution (4)

- shelter (4)
- neglect (2)
- security (14)
- treaties on IDPs (1)
- education (1)
- Collaborations/partnerships (2)

Genre of the report

- news (34)
- features (7)
- photograph (1)
- Interview (1).

Central Topic of the stories:

The newspaper reported on the following:

- Security (13)
- living conditions (8)
- child abuse, violence against children (2)
- externalization of migration controls (partnerships with other countries) (1)
- relocation/displacement (7)
- Other stories on social and health, education (5)
- displacement due to climate change, disaster (1)
- health (2)
- other stories on crime (1)
- poverty, social welfare (2)
- education (1)
- Economic impact of IDPs/refugees (1)

Scope of the stories:

Scope of the story was local (3), national (7), state (33).

Mentions on Gender/people in the story

Gender of the people in the story included male (11), female (6), others (26).

Mentions on subject/people in the story

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Under subject, people in the story were people with disabilities (2), others (29), children (4), youths (1), women (3), men (4).

Sources:

The sources used were:

- government officials (25)
- activist or worker in civil society org., NGO, trade union (9)
- Security personnel (4)
- Skilled/ unskilled worker (1)
- other (2)
- Not stated (1)
- Person identified only as IDPs (1).

Functions of the sources in the story are as follow:

- spokesperson (30)
- expert or commentator (6)
- Subject (1)
- personal experience (1)
- eye witness (2)
- Personal experience (3)

Use of quotes: Sources were directly quoted (28), while not directly quoted (15).

Tone: The tone of the story was sympathetic ((31), unsympathetic (1), neutral (11).

❖ ***Vanguard newspaper***

Summary: For the period, Vanguard newspaper allocated the total space of 1801.52 in² for IDPs stories. 25 stories were reported, 3 were on front page and the rest were inside pages.

Issues of the stories:

Issues in the story covered are as follow:

- security (13)

- inadequate basic amenities (1)
- human rights abuse (5)
- Shelter (3)
- education (1)
- sexual harassment (1)
- Collaboration/partnerships (1)

Genre of the report

Genre of the report:

- news (15)
- features (7)
- editorial (2)
- Interview (1)

Central Topic of the stories:

The paper focused more on the following:

- security (13)
- economic impact of IDPs/refuge (1)
- other stories on politics and governance (1)
- Other stories on crime (5)
- children (1)
- relocation/displacement (1)
- employment (1)
- religion (1)
- Displacement from wars, conflicts (1)

Scope of the stories:

Scope of the story was state (14), national (8), and foreign (3).

Mentions on Gender/people in the story

Gender of people in the story included male (15), others (10)

Mentions on subject/people in the story

Under subject, people in the story included others (18), youth (1), women (1), men (3), women (2).

Sources:

The sources used were:

- government officials (12)
- not stated (1)
- religious figures(1)
- worker in an inter- governmental/international organization (1)
- Security personnel(1)
- activist or worker in civil society org., trade union (4)
- Others (5)

Functions of the sources in the story are as follow:

Subject (5), spokesperson (12), eye witness (2), expert or commentator ((1), personal experience (1)

Use of quotes:

Sources were directly quoted (19), indirect (6)

Tone: Tone of the stories was sympathetic (21), neutral (4)

❖ Premium Times Online

Summary:

For the period monitored, five stories were reported.

Issues of the stories:

Issues in the stories covered:

- security (1)
- education (2)
- corruption/mismanagement of resources (1)

Genre of the report

Genre of the report include news (4), investigations (1)

Central Topic of the stories:

Topics of the stories focused on education (1), relocation/displacement (1) economic impact of IDP/refugees (1), living conditions (1), attacks, crime, and discrimination against refugees (1).

Scope of the stories:

The scope of the story was state (2), national (2), Local (1).

Mentions on Gender/people in the story

The platform quoted do not know (3), male (1), female (1) mentioned.

Mentions on subject/people in the story

Under subject children (1), teenagers (1), people with disabilities (1), others (1), women (1)

Sources:

Sources used included government spokesperson (4), security personnel (1),

The sources function in the story:

Subject (1), spokesperson (2), personal experience (1), eye witness (1)

Use of quotes:

Sources are not directly quoted (1), directly quoted (4)

Tone: The tone of the stories was sympathetic (4), neutral (1)

❖ **The Cable Online**

Summary:

Two stories were reported.

Issues of the stories:

Issues in the stories covered neglect (1) and human rights abuse (1).

Genre of the report

Genre of the report was news (2).

Central Topic of the stories:

Topics of the stories focused on living condition (1), relocation/displacement (1).

Scope of the stories:

The scope of the stories was national (2).

Mentions on Gender/people in the story

Gender of people in the stories male (1), others (1)

Mentions on subject/people in the story

Under subject others (1), women (1) were mentioned.

Sources:

Sources used included government officials –legislative/judiciary (1); security personnel (1).

Use of quotes:

The sources function in the story as spokesperson (2)

The sources were directly quoted (2).

Tone: The tone of the stories was sympathetic (2).

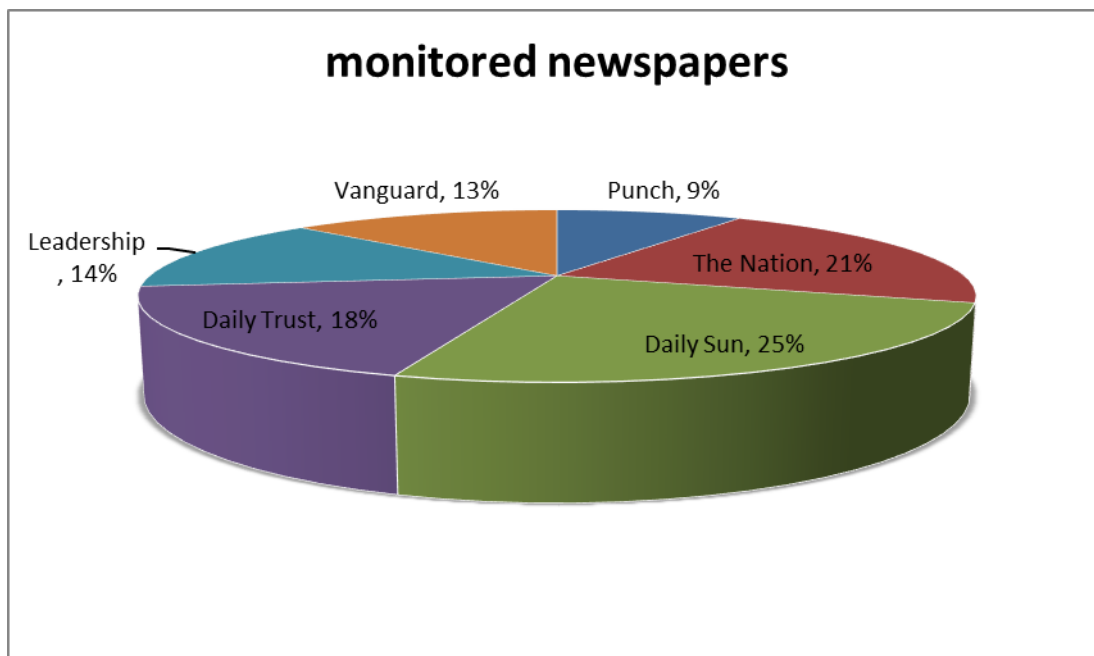
CHAPTER FOUR

Interpretative analysis and observations from key indices and indicators

SPACE ALLOCATION

Out of a total space of 13,473.3 in² devoted to IDPs stories across the six newspapers, the *Daily Sun* newspaper gave the highest space to reports on IDPs with 3358.05 in² representing an approximate 25% while The Nation with 2790.26 in² (21%) came next, followed by *Daily Trust* with 2448.39 in² (18%); Leadership with 1877.97 in² (14%); Vanguard with 1801.52 in² (13%) and Punch with 1197.11 in² (9%) respectively.

Monitored newspapers	Percentage representation
<i>THE PUNCH</i>	9%
<i>THE NATION</i>	21%
<i>DAILY SUN</i>	25%
<i>DAILY TRUST</i>	18%
<i>LEADERSHIP</i>	14%
<i>VANGUARD</i>	13%
TOTAL	100%



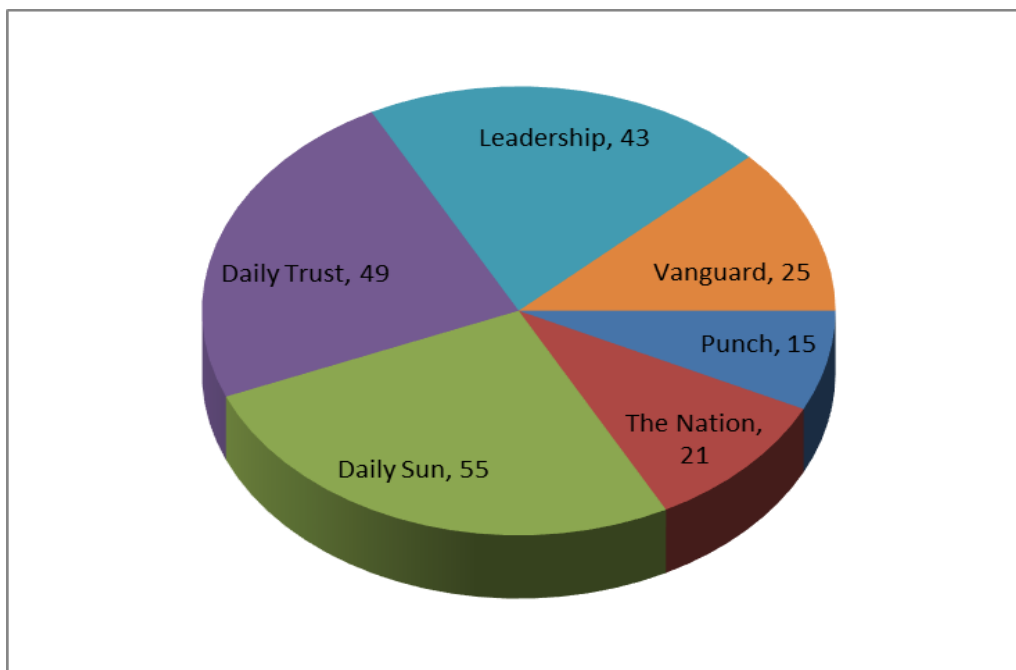
Observations/Inferences: This indicates that Daily Sun gave the highest attention to IDPs story. This may be a reflection of the paper's interests in human angle stories, especially related to reports on conflict situations and associated IDPs issues. It is to be noted that Daily Sun had weekly '*Arewa report*' pages dedicated to reporting conflict and related IDPs issues in the north.

NUMBER OF STORIES

Out of 208 stories published across the newspapers, the Daily Sun newspaper with 55 stories had the highest number of IDPs stories. Next was Daily Trust with 49 stories; Leadership had 43 stories; Vanguard, 25 stories; Nation, 21 stories and Punch, 15 stories.

Media newspapers	Total stories
<i>THE PUNCH</i>	15

<i>THE NATION</i>	21
<i>DAILY SUN</i>	55
<i>DAILY TRUST</i>	49
<i>LEADERSHIP</i>	43
<i>VANGUARD</i>	25
TOTAL	208



Observations/Inferences: The inference from this is that the Daily Sun with 55 stories had more unit reportage on IDPs stories. This may be an indication of the newspaper's interests as a tabloid publication with some attention in reporting human angle/conflict situations and invariably issues relating to IDPs.

PLACEMENT/PROMINENCE

On prominence, Daily Trust led with 4 front page news/picture stories while Punch and Vanguard had 3 front page news/picture stories each. Daily Trust and Sun also had mentions on IPDs concerns in 1 back story each.



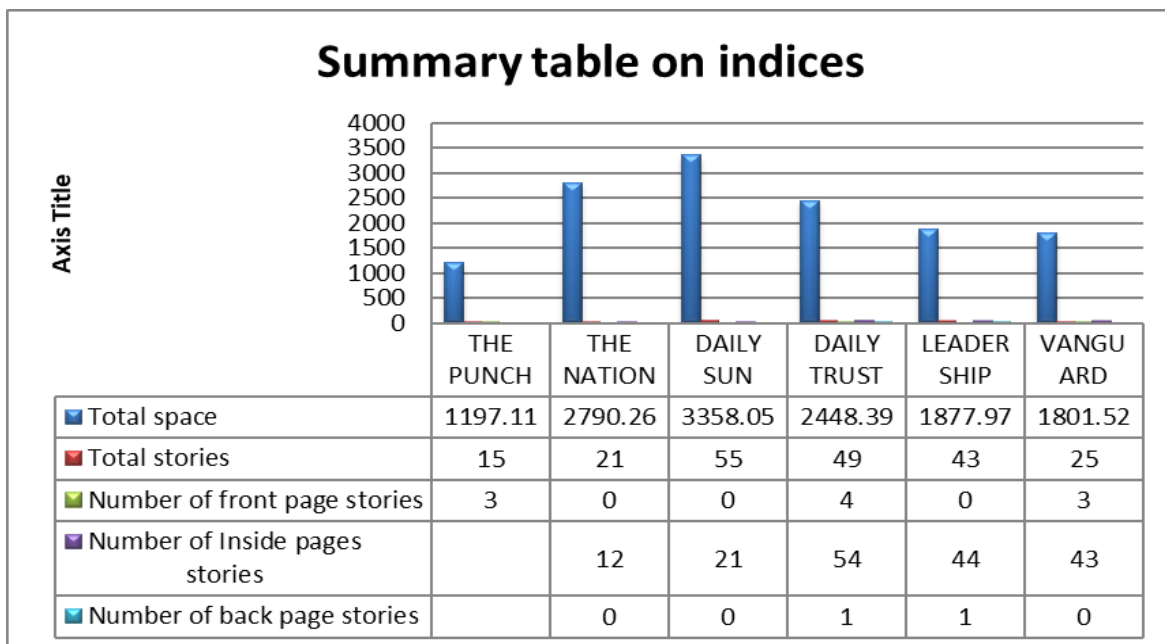
Observations/Inferences: The inference from this is that the Daily Trust with four front page stories gave the most prominence to IDPs stories. It is to be noted that Daily Trust, ran an appeal for donation to the 'Daily Trust IDPs relief fund' on the front page, below the masthead of the paper throughout the monitoring period.

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Table 1: Highlights on space and placement of IDPs report in the monitored newspapers

Media monitored	Total space (Inches ²)	Total stories	Number of front page stories	Number of Inside pages stories	Number of back page stories
<i>THE PUNCH</i>	1197.11	15	3	12	0
<i>THE NATION</i>	2790.26	21	0	21	0
<i>DAILY SUN</i>	3358.05	55	0	54	1
<i>DAILY TRUST</i>	2448.39	49	4	44	1
<i>LEADERSHIP</i>	1877.97	43	0	43	0
<i>VANGUARD</i>	1801.52	25	3	21	0
TOTAL	13,473.3	208	10	195	2



GENRE

The genres of the stories across the newspapers are as follow:

News stories: Out of 146 news stories across the newspapers, the Daily Trust newspaper had 41 stories, followed by Leadership with 34 news stories; Daily Sun, 31 news stories; Nation, 16 news stories; Vanguard, 15 news stories and Punch, 9 news stories.

Features stories: Out of 34 features stories across the newspapers, the Daily Sun had 12 features stories, followed by Leadership and Vanguard with 7 features each; Daily Trust, 5; Punch 2; and Nation, 1.

Editorials: Out of the 6 editorials on IDPs, the Punch, Daily Sun and Vanguard respectively had 2 editorials each.

Investigations: There were only 5 investigative stories on IDPs with the Nation leading with 3 investigative reports, while Punch and Daily Sun had 1 each.

Photographs: 3 front page photographs with direct inference to IDPs were used in the stories monitored.

Observations/Inferences: From the analysis, it is revealed that the most of the stories across the newspapers were on news items at 146 news stories, representing 70% of all stories. The analysis for features stories stands at 16%; Editorials, 3%;

investigations, 2% and photographs with direct inference to IDPs as focus is just 1%. The report from Premium Times and the Cable, the two online media also shows news stories dominating. Out of the 7 stories, 6 were news stories while only one was on investigations.

This shows that the Nigerian media need to do more of ‘beyond the surface’ reporting of IDP issues as news items which are often ‘fluid’ in nature. Reporting issues of IDPs require in-depth, incisive and more detailed reporting beyond events or statements from government officials.

In conclusion, from both the print and online media monitored, it is clear that there is little attention to the real issues affecting internally displaced persons in the country, and it can be deduced that the voices of IDPs would certainly not be captured in news stories, based on existing journalism pattern that news stories is often around the influential personalities as the “news maker”.

Table 2: Summary highlights on genre of IDPs report in the monitored newspapers

Summary table on IDPs report for the monitored newspapers for (Genre)								
Media monitored	news	Features	Investigation	editorial	Inter-views	Photo-graphs (front page)	Others (Opinion/ articles)	Total
<i>THE PUNCH</i>	9	2	1	2	1	-	-	15
<i>THE NATION</i>	16	1	3	-	1	-	-	21
<i>DAILY SUN</i>	31	12	1	2	1	1	7	55
<i>DAILY TRUST</i>	41	5	-	-	-	1	2	49
<i>LEADERSHIP</i>	34	7	-	-	1	1	-	43
<i>VANGUARD</i>	15	7	-	2	1	-	-	25
TOTAL	146	34	5	6	5	3	9	208

ISSUES:

Issues of security led the main issues of the stories reported with 77 reports. This was followed by issues of Humanitarian support and Shelter at 32 stories and 30 stories respectively.

Observations/Inferences: The inference is that issue of security is important to the IDPs. This means that the Nigerian government still has a lot to do in the area of security of IDPs as the lack of security impacts on how early the people can return to their communities, as well as on other social integration activities; education, livelihood, etc.

Although the media reports rightly captured this as a leading issue of focus, the media need to help deepen the narrative and bring to the front burner the connecting context of the need for security agencies and institutional agencies to proactively take action in the provision of adequate security and protection for the citizenry.

CENTRAL TOPIC

Security also led as the focus of the reports with 67 stories. The next issues of attention were on relocation/displacement at 23 stories.

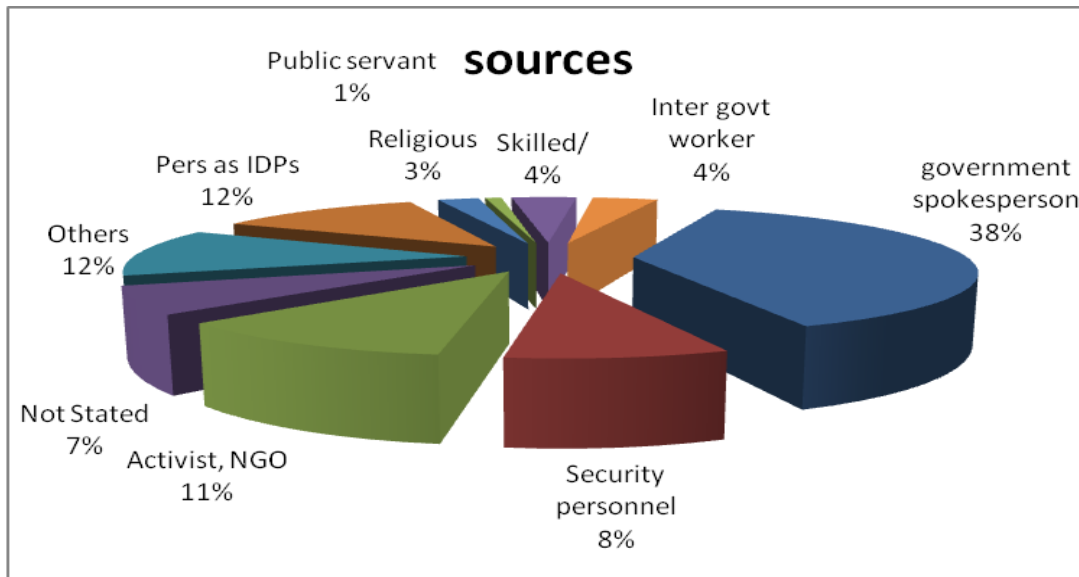
Observations/Inferences: The inference from this indicates that there is the need for special attention of media reports on the social context of the impact of the security situation on the welfare of not only the IDPs, but also on the citizens as a whole.

SOURCES USED (General)

Use of government officials/ spokespersons as main source of stories was predominant in virtually all the reports across the media monitored.

There were 79 reports, representing 38% of all sources that used government officials/spokesperson as source. This was followed by use of IDPs as source in 25 reports (12%) as well as others, 25 reports (12%) respectively. Sources from activist in CSO/NGO networks were used in 23 reports (11%); use of security personnel, 17 stories (8%); sources not stated, 14 (7%); inter-governmental

workers, 8 (4%); skilled/unskilled workers, 7 (4%); religious persons, 6 (2%); politicians, 2 (1%); and public servant 2 (1%).



In relating with government spokesperson as source of the stories, out of the 87 stories with government spokespersons as sources, leadership published 25; Daily Trust, 22; Vanguard, 12; Daily Trust, 11; Nation, 6; and Punch 3.

In relating with IDPs as source, Daily trust published 14 reports, Nation, 7; Daily sun, 3; leadership. Punch and Vanguard did not use IDPs as source.

In relating with activists or CSOs/NGOs as sources, leadership published 9 stories; Daily Sun, 5; Vanguard and Daily Trust, 4 each, and punch, 1. Nation did not publish any story with activists/CSO/NGO as source.

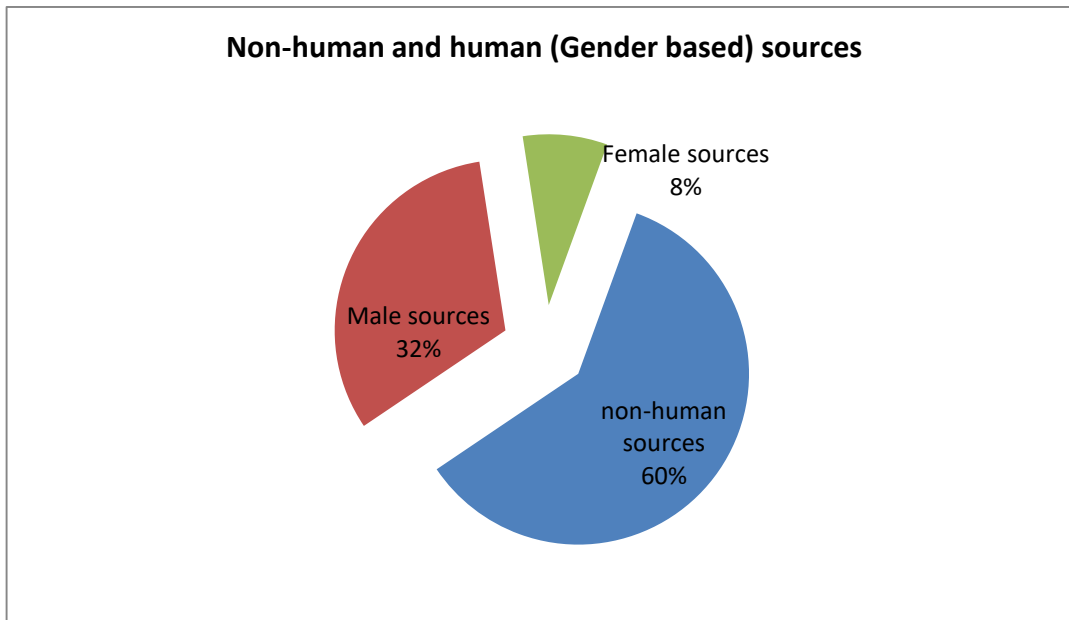
Observations/Inferences: The inference from the analysis clearly indicated that the media still largely depend on government sources for information on what is reported as news about IDPs. There is, therefore, the need for the media to be conscious in pursuant of the common good; their reports should not entirely be sourced from statements from government sources as those statements would often times be promoting government's position or perspective on issues.

Table 3: Summary highlights on sources used on IDPs report in the monitored newspapers

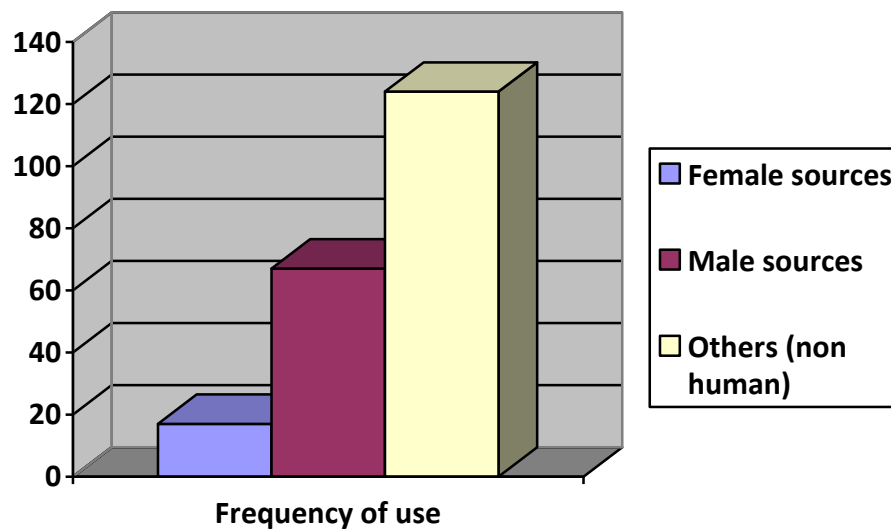
	PUNH	NATIN	DAIY SUN	DAIY TRU ST	LEAD ER- SHIP	VANGUAR D	TOTAL (sources)
Politicians	1	1	-	-	-	1	2
government spokesperso n	3	6	11	22	25	12	79
Security personnel	2	5	4	1	4	1	17
Activist, NGO	1	-	5	4	9	4	23
Not Stated	6	-	6	-	1	1	14
Others	2	2	12	2	2	5	25
Pers as IDPs	-	7	3	14	1	-	25
Religious Persons	-	-	4	-	-	1	5
Public servant	-	-	2	-	-	-	2
Skilled/ Unskilled	-	-	4	3	1	-	8
Inter govt worker	-	-	4	3	-	1	8

SOURCES IN RELATION TO GENDER BALANCING

Out of the 208 total sources referenced in the stories, 124 sources, representing 60% where on sources categorised as ‘others’ (which are non-human sources) while 84 source representing (40%) were based on human-referenced sources with 67 sources (32%) as male sources and 17 sources (8%) as female sources.



Using the human-referenced sources to situate gender balancing of sources, the ratio of male to female under the human-reference source is 67: 17.



On analysis based on the ratio of gender balancing of sources by the newspaper reportage, Daily Sun had a balancing of gender sources at a ratio of 12 male sources to 7 female sources. Leadership followed with a gender balancing of sources with a

ratio of 11 male sources to 6 female sources; Nation was 4:1; Daily Trust, 19:3; Punch 6:0, and Vanguard, 15: 0 respectively.

Observations/Inferences: From the analysis on male and female use of sources, it is clearly revealed that there is a gap in balancing gender as sources. Based on the human-referenced sources to situate gender balancing of sources, male sources were more frequently used than female sources. From the ratio of 67: 17, it can be deduced that 80% of the human-referenced source are males while 20% are females.

There is, therefore, the need for the media to deliberately include more females in mentions and as sources, especially as women and children are the most vulnerable in the time of crisis and conflicts, and so it becomes expedient for the media to give them the required space to voice and speak on their issues of concerns, based on their vulnerability.

Table 4: Summary highlights on human and non-human sources and gender balancing of sources in the monitored newspapers

Media monitored	Human-based sources (Men)	Human-based sources Women	Others (non-human)	Total
<i>THE PUNCH</i>	6	-	12	18
<i>THE NATION</i>	4	1	18	23
<i>DAILY SUN</i>	7	5	38	50
<i>DAILY TRUST</i>	19	3	27	49
<i>LEADERSHIP</i>	11	6	26	43
<i>VANGUARD</i>	14	2	9	25
TOTAL	61	17	130	208

Conclusions, recommendations and plan of action

KEY OBSERVATIONS:

Key observations and recommendations from the performance indicators of the media in reportage and portrayal of IDPs issues from the monitoring of six newspapers are presented below:

9. Security issues about IDPs topped publications by the media monitored.
10. Humanitarian support by local and international organisations was also a major focus of the publication.
11. Most of the stories were news based which did not allow for coverage of deeper issues affecting the IDPs like provision of basic amenities, sexual harassment, health condition and human right abuses.
12. The context of coverage in most reports was on the activities of government officials or institutions.
13. Most reports focused on and used more men as sources and mentions, despite the fact that women and children are most affected.
14. Most reports were based on official sources and/or visits facilitated by government agencies.
15. Most reports do not have pictures to support the plight of the IDPs which could have provided graphic evidence of the situation and plight of the displaced persons.
16. There were some incidences of mismanagement and corruption in the distribution of relief materials that media reports passively flagged, which media reports could have probed further or investigated as part of the media's obligation on transparency and accountability reporting.

Recommendations:

7. The media, as an agent for setting the development agenda, should continue to highlight issues and bring to the fore concerns of persons affected by

- hostilities and conflicts, especially on the provision of welfare amenities, facilities and safe shelter as part of the media's social obligations.
8. Media reports should be more incisive, especially in investigating allegations of corruption in the management of resources for IDPs.
 9. More women and children who are the most vulnerable should be given space to air their concerns in media reportage, in fulfilment of media's obligation as a voice to the voiceless.
 10. Media organisations should endeavour to fund journalists to independently visit IDP camps to be able to include features articles, including objective reports on the management of the situation of life of IDPs in the camp.
 11. Considering the humanitarian nature of the crisis, the media should give more prominent mention on cover pages to attract responses from government and other institutional agencies.
 12. IDP issues deserve editorials and reportorial slants that implore government agencies, humanitarian agencies and related institutions to put in place policies that guarantee, advance and promote improvement in provisioning of basic amenities and the rights to dignity and welfare of IDPs.

PLAN OF ACTION:

This report shall be used as a policy document in engaging stakeholders on the need to increase attention and support for the welfare of IDPs.

It is envisaged that engagement platform would be facilitated to galvanise more visible support and cooperation between government agencies, institutions humanitarian and ecumenical partners, particularly targeted towards:

- Providing adequate social and healthcare to meet the basic rights to dignity of IDPs.
- Promoting effective information and communication tools with journalists, editors and media stakeholders' to advance inclusive media reportage of IDPs, projecting their voices on issues concerning them in accordance with professional journalism requirements.

- Advocate policy directions and frameworks that ensure that the welfare and dignity of living in the IDP camps are guaranteed and in tandem with global best practices.

As a plan of action activity to secure critical commitments, advocacy visits shall be conducted to engage with media professionals and organisations on bridging gaps identified in the media monitoring exercise with a view to ensuring greater commitments by media and related institutional stakeholders and networks to promote the communication rights of displaced persons within countries and across borders.

Also, a stakeholders meeting shall be convened, attracting key stakeholders on IDP issues- Government agencies, humanitarian agencies, CSO groups, IDPs representatives and the Media on collaborative measures to ensuing improved attention to the plight and living conditions of IDPs.

On the long term, JFC shall initiate periodic CSO-MEDIA roundtable/engagement platforms with the aim of sharing experience to stimulating commitments and stakeholders' collaboration to advance the course of IDPs.