



STATE OF COMMUNITY RADIO IN THE ASIA-PACIFIC REGION



REPORT 2023

State of Community Radio in the Asia-Pacific Region Report 2023

Prepared by

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

- 01 Message by Dr. Ramnath Bhat
- 02 Message by Suman Basnet
- 03 Message by Nimmi Chauhan
- 04 Chapter I: Country Status
- 05 Chapter II: Access to Community Radio
- 06 Chapter III: Other Selected Findings
- 07 Annex



STATE OF COMMUNITY RADIO IN ASIA-PACIFIC REPORT 2023

Message from Dr. Ramnath Bhat, President, AMARC Asia-Pacific

This year marks a regional assembly very different from previous regional assemblies, it is after all the first large meeting of community broadcasters after the pandemic. Apart from loss of life and impoverishment at a global level, the World Health Organisation also recognised it as an infodemic. There was rampant disinformation that deepened social rifts and increased mistrust in society. In a supposedly networked and globalised world, the pandemic created the conditions for isolation and alienation at individual and societal levels. In many ways, the consequences of those two to three years are still unravelling in our present.

Community broadcasting has played a very important role during the pandemic but it has not been acknowledged sufficiently in public consciousness or in the mainstream. The pandemic revealed that mainstream media was all along limited to the elite in the urban centres, cut off from rural and remote areas, cut off from the experiences of the majority. It was community media that addressed the silent majority across the region. Facing great financial difficulties as well as grave personal risk, community radio broadcasters have ensured that the bonds of communication in a community were kept alive even if physical contact and social relations had come to a halt. This report is an acknowledgment of the struggle and the critical contributions of community radios to under-served communities all across Asia Pacific.

While the emphasis during the pandemic was on survival, the 'post-pandemic' period has revealed its own challenges - a drastic increase in economic inequality, increased unemployment, increase in education divide. While the pandemic slowed down our relentless consumerism, the post pandemic has exposed us to extreme climate events. The 2022 flooding in Pakistan has displaced an estimated 8 million people. Uneven rainfall is affecting millions of farmers. Social and political democracy has weakened



across the region accompanied by the rise of violence targeting vulnerable groups.

To address all these issues, community media will need to play an important role in the future as well. Community broadcasters will need to be the platform for those very vulnerable groups who have historically been ignored, invisibilised, subjugated. The report has attempted to give the reader an indication of the extent to which our sector has engaged and represented these vulnerable groups, an indication of the extent to which our sector is prepared for natural or man-made disasters. In an increasingly digitalised media environment, the identity of community radio itself will change to include digital possibilities. This transition and transformation will change the previously held meanings of both 'community' and 'radio'.

I hope that this report will be widely read, not only by broadcasters but also by other actors working on issues of global development, social justice, feminism, climate change and so on. We are extremely grateful to the community radio managers, reporters, volunteers etc. who have generously given their time to us in the preparation of this report. In the future editions of this report, we hope that we can include more countries from our region.

STATE OF COMMUNITY RADIO IN ASIA-PACIFIC REPORT 2023

Message from Suman Basnet, Regional Director,
AMARC Asia-Pacific

Introduction and Methodology

Dear reader,

On behalf of the World Association of Community Radio Broadcasters (AMARC), Asia-Pacific, I am very pleased to present to you the 'State of Community Radio in Asia-Pacific, Report 2023.'

This is the first time that we have attempted to put together an overall picture of the community broadcasting sector of the Asia-Pacific region into one publication. I hope you – as a community broadcaster, advocate, teacher, and student of community radio, will find it interesting and useful.

The publication is primarily based on information collected through two methods. A comprehensive survey was conducted in ten countries of the Asia-Pacific region. The survey sought to collect general information about community radios in terms of location, transmission capacity, staff situation, involvement of volunteers, broadcasting languages and formats, content types, and ownership model. The survey also included questions about gender and social inclusion, disaster preparedness of radio stations, and involvement of indigenous communities, Dalits, and family (small) farming communities in community broadcasting.

Surveys were conducted in Bhutan, Bangladesh, India, Indonesia, Japan, Nepal, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, South Korea, and Timor Leste.

The stratified sample size of the survey was determined to be ten percent of radio stations in countries with more than 100 community radios. Similarly, it was 25 percent in countries with less than 100 stations.



Members of the editorial team as well as collaborators in countries across the region contacted community radio managers and leaders to conduct the survey. We reached out to all countries that are known to have some form of community broadcasting. We are confident that the number of countries participating in the survey will only rise in the forthcoming editions.

Another important method of acquiring information for this publication was through key informant interviews (KII). We were successful in getting detailed responses from collaborators in 12 countries. The KII delved into areas that the questionnaire-based survey could not cover. These included questions related to regulatory mechanisms and gaps, technological advancement and challenges, use of internet-based platforms by community broadcasters, involvement of marginalized communities in the sector, and sectorial challenges and demands. The interviews also sought to understand in greater detail the involvement of community radios in specific thematic areas such as

STATE OF COMMUNITY RADIO IN ASIA-PACIFIC REPORT 2023

Message from Suman Basnet, Regional Director,
AMARC Asia-Pacific

climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction, gender and social inclusion, indigenous broadcasting, access and ownership by the Dalit community, issues related to family farming, poverty alleviation, and conflict resolution and peace building.

I wish to thank Dr. Ramnath Bhat, President of AMARC Asia-Pacific for his invaluable guidance for putting this publication together.

Similarly, I along with my entire team in the AMARC Asia-Pacific Regional Office wish to thank our supporters: AHM Bazlur Rahman (Bangladesh), Ahn Byoung-Cheon (South Korea), Aloysius Laukai (PNG), Jambay Tzhering (Bhutan), Jon Bisset (Australia), Junichi Hibino and Dr. Tomoko Kanayama (Japan), Nimmi Chauhan and Soumya Jha (India), Prezado Ximenes (Timor Leste), Raymund Villaneuva (Philippines), Sasha Borissenko (New Zealand), Sinam M Sutarno, Elanto Wijoyono, B. Adi Rumansyah, and Imam Prakoso (Indonesia), and Subas Khatiwada (Nepal).

Finally, I would like to thank my colleagues in the regional office:

Members of the editorial team Janu Bhandari, Rajesh Ramtel, Sagun Raj Lama and Simran Khanal for their diligent work for collecting information;

Robert M. Bichler for providing an attractive shape and structure to this publication; and

Utsab Khadka for coordinating the entire effort of pulling this publication through.

This publication is a work in progress. It still has a distance to cover way to go before it can reach the level of quality that the editorial team envisions. We will step up the publication a notch higher in 2024!

Until then, happy reading!

Suman Basnet
Regional Director
AMARC Asia-Pacific

STATE OF COMMUNITY RADIO IN ASIA-PACIFIC REPORT 2023

Message from Nimmi Chauhan, Asia-Pacific Representative,
Women International Network (WIN), AMARC

First, I wish to congratulate the AMARC Asia-Pacific Regional Office team in Kathmandu for publishing this very useful and timely report.

I think this publication will fulfil an important gap in terms of our understanding of the community broadcasting sector in the Region. There is no doubt that the need for a publication to provide a holistic view of the sector has been long overdue.

I am particularly glad that the publication has tried to assess the involvement of women and gender diversity in community radios – areas that still require much work and efforts at all levels before satisfactory results can be achieved. The fact that the recent COVID-19 pandemic and the rapidly evolving digital technology have had several undesirable consequences, especially on women and the gender minorities, the task for community radios has only grown heavier. I hope that this publication and its future editions will look into these issues more deeply and widely.

I am aware the AMARC Asia-Pacific Regional Office has not used up the wealth of information that the surveys yielded and that plans are afoot for supplementary reports.



I think such reports with specific focuses on thematic areas including gender, disability and social inclusion will be highly useful as community broadcasters as well as policy makers work towards putting in place practices and policies that can truly render community radios 'voice of the voiceless'.

I wish to thank AMARC Asia-Pacific team for its efforts and wish the best for the future editions.

Nimmi Chauhan
India

STATE OF COMMUNITY RADIO ASIA-PACIFIC REGION

Chapter I

About Chapter I

Chapter I consists of the general overview related to the current status of community radios in each country of the Asia-Pacific region. It mentions the policies for community radios, demands of the community radios sector in general, and assessments of the regulatory framework for each country.



STATE OF COMMUNITY RADIO IN AUSTRALIA

Facts and Assessments

AT A GLANCE

- **First station:** 5UV (now Radio Adelaide)
- **Location:** Adelaide
- **Established:** 1972
- **Initiator:** University of Adelaide
- **Currently operating stations:** 34
- **Coverage:** Australia wide; 80% of stations are located in regional locations
- **Signals:** AM, FM, DAB+
- **Additional streaming:** Yes
- **Internet only stations:** Yes
- **Digital broadcasting strategy:** Yes
- **Media policy/regulation:** Yes
- **Name of policy/regulation:** Broadcast Services Act 1992, Radiocommunications Act 1992
- **Enacted and amended:** 1992 and 2022



When the 2020 bushfires blazed through the regions, community radio was a constant. Through the early hours of the morning and into the night, Braidwood FM was a conduit for crucial, urgent, local information. It broadcast the movements of the fire and helped the community stay safe during this devastating time. It's more than a community broadcaster – during the bushfires, Braidwood FM was a lifeline.

MAJOR DEMANDS OF THE SECTOR

What needs to be done to improve funding?

The government is currently working in partnership with CBAA (Community Broadcasting Association of Australia) to consider what level of funding will assist community radio to be sustainable. CBAA has recently co-designed with sector and government, Roadmap 2033, a strategy to ensure Community Radio remains relevant by 2033.

What needs to be done to improve safety of journalists?

Minimal safety issues. Some broader issues in relation to press freedom that impact mainstream media more than community radio.

Which areas require support for capacity building?

Development of a workforce strategy has currently commenced and further information will be available once that is complete later in 2023.

What is needed in terms of technological support?

There is a need to develop/find more technologists and aging infrastructure. Addressing that will be a key part of the implementation of Roadmap 2033.

Recommendations for improving sustainability:

Roadmap 2033 will provide a long-term strategy for community broadcasting in Australia. It will define the shared goals of community broadcasters and the outcomes the sector, as a whole, wants to see. It will detail the steps that need to be taken and how progress will be measured. It will also serve as a communication tool – a high-level document that helps articulate values and strategic thinking. It will be developed by the sector for the sector.

STATE OF COMMUNITY RADIO IN AUSTRALIA

Facts and Assessments

ASSESSMENT OF THE REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

The regulatory framework for community radio in Australia is based on co-regulation with the community radio sector. The framework's main features are clear criteria, an independent fund, and priority to women and marginalized community members. The framework has minimal negative aspects, but some minor changes are being discussed to modernize the legislation.

The major demands of the community radio sector include improved funding, safety for journalists, capacity building for journalists and producers, and technological support. The government is currently working with the community radio sector to develop a long-term strategy for sustainability.

The independent fund for community radio is not enshrined in legislation, but it has existed since the 1980s and delivers AUD\$23 million in support annually. Some minor changes to the legislation are being discussed, such as alignment with charities legislation and the ability for community radio stations to initiate and lead the expansion of DAB+. The government is currently working with the community radio sector to develop a long-term sustainability strategy called Roadmap 2033.



STATE OF COMMUNITY RADIO IN BANGLADESH

Facts and Assessments

AT A GLANCE

- **First station:** Community Radio Padma
- **Location:** Rajshahi
- **Established:** 2009
- **Initiator:** Mr. G. M. Mourtoza, Director of Center for Communication and Development (CCD)
- **Currently operating stations:** 20
- **Coverage:** Mostly located at the district headquarters; they are situated near police stations
- **Signals:** FM
- **Additional streaming:** Yes
- **Internet only stations:** Yes
- **Digital broadcasting strategy:** Yes
- **Media policy/regulation:** Yes
- **Name of policy/regulation:** Community Radio Installation, Broadcast and Operation Policy 2017
- **Enacted and amended:** 2008 and 2018

MAJOR DEMANDS OF THE SECTOR

What needs to be done to improve funding?

The current community radio policy includes a section that states that the government will provide a trust fund for the community radios. But it has still not been implemented - implementation is an urgent matter.

What needs to be done to improve safety of journalists?

A guideline for the safety and security of the community radio journalists needs to be included in the policy/act itself.

Which areas require support for capacity building?

Digital transformation and online reporting.

What is needed in terms of technological support?

Digital equipment.

Recommendations for improving sustainability:

The social, economic and political aspects related to the community radios are good, only the financial aspect needs to improve. If the government implements the trust funds for the community radios as per the policy, it will vastly improve the sustainability aspect.



All community radions in Bangladesh have their own gender policies, which are in line with the gender policy of AMARC-AP. So, all the community radios ensure that there is a gender balance in their stations. Similarly, community radios also give priority to youths, women and the marginalized communities when they seek for hiring and even during the participation for various programs. BNNRC [Bangladesh NGOs Network for Radio and Communication] and some of the community radios also conduct a fellowship program aimed towards the disadvantaged communities. In this program, it selects young women from various marginalized communities and provides them the opportunity to work in a community radio station for 4 - 6 months. They are taught, trained and are encouraged to learn and work. This way they are provided capacity and skill-based trainings, employment opportunities and it helps to raise awareness in the communities and encourages them to participate more.

STATE OF COMMUNITY RADIO IN BANGLADESH

Facts and Assessments

ASSESSMENT OF THE REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

The regulatory framework for community radio prioritizes communities without access to mainstream media and those working for marginalized or disadvantaged people. Community radio stations can broadcast commercial advertisements for up to 10% of their total broadcasting time.

The framework needs to be revised to include provisions for digitalization and funding. The major demands of the community radio sector are for improved funding, safety for journalists, capacity building for journalists and producers, and technological support. The government should implement trust funds for community radio stations as per the policy to improve their sustainability. The current policy includes a section that states that the government will provide a trust fund for community radio stations. However, this has not yet been implemented.



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STATE OF COMMUNITY RADIO IN BHUTAN

Facts and Assessments

AT A GLANCE

- **First stations:** EDI Community Radio, LHOP Community Radio, KYD Community Radio
- **Locations:** Sarpang, Samtse, Pemagatshel
- **Established:** 2015
- **Initiator:** Tarayana Foundation supported by the Ministry of Information and Communication and UNESCO
- **Currently operating stations:** 2
- **Coverage:** Sarpang and Pemagatshel
- **Signals:** FM
- **Additional streaming:** Yes
- **Internet only stations:** No
- **Digital broadcasting strategy:** No
- **Media policy/regulation:** Yes
- **Name of policy/regulation:** Information, Communication and Media Act of Bhutan 2018
- **Enacted and amended:** 2017 and 2019



Edi Community Radio has been conducting online classes through social media and radio for the children and the youths. Here, they have addressed the subjects of child rights, human rights and how community radios can help the children through different informational programs. Edi Community Radio is also helping to raise awareness about various diseases and its prevention, promotion of local produce, and promotion of local family farmers.

MAJOR DEMANDS OF THE SECTOR

What needs to be done to improve funding?

If some specific ministry or regulatory body or even BICMA [Bhutan InfoComm and Media Authority] looks after community radios and helps to manage funds from various NGOs/INGOs, then the funding situation might improve.

What needs to be done to improve safety of journalists?

The CR journalists or even journalists in general are very safe in Bhutan.

Which areas require support for capacity building?

Program production, editing, and proper handling of equipment.

What is needed in terms of technological support?

There is a big problem concerning the internet situation in most of the areas of Bhutan. Internet using WIFI is a necessity.

Recommendations for improving sustainability:

First, two-way communication with the target audience/target community is a must. A strong focus on young people is essential. Their issues must be addressed and they should be motivated to listen and contribute towards the community radios. Second, capacity building trainings and programs that help to improve journalistic skills are very important. Lastly, community radios need funding.

STATE OF COMMUNITY RADIO IN BHUTAN

Facts and Assessments

ASSESSMENT OF THE REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

The regulatory framework for community radio in Bhutan allows community radio stations to broadcast in the local dialect and the national language but limits their transmitter power to 10 watts. Community radio stations are not allowed to produce or broadcast news but can re-broadcast news from the mainstream media. Community radio stations are required to have editorial independence from government, political parties, businesses, and religious groups. The regulatory framework does not provide any funding for community radio stations, and there is no body of authority specifically looking after them.

The regulatory framework for community radio in Bhutan is relatively new, and there are still some challenges to be addressed. The lack of funding is a major obstacle for community radio stations, and it makes it difficult for them to operate and provide quality programming. The lack of a body of authority specifically looking after community radio stations also makes it difficult for them to get the support they need. The community radio sector is demanding improved funding, safety for journalists, capacity building for journalists and producers, and technological support. The government should take steps to address these demands in order to ensure the sustainability of community radio in Bhutan.



STATE OF COMMUNITY RADIO IN INDIA

Facts and Assessments

AT A GLANCE

- **First station:** Sangham Community Radio
- **Location:** Pastapur
- **Established:** 2008
- **Initiator:** Deccan Development Society
- **Currently operating stations:** +300
- **Coverage:** Mostly situated in the urban areas; distributed across the country
- **Signals:** FM
- **Additional streaming:** Yes
- **Internet only stations:** Yes
- **Digital broadcasting strategy:** Yes
- **Media policy/regulation:** Yes
- **Name of policy/regulation:** Policy Guidelines for setting up community radio stations in India
- **Enacted and amended:** 2006 and 2017



Gurgaon Ki Aawaz has produced many programs on the topic of women-related issues, migration, sexual minorities and prevention against COVID which have helped the community in times of need. People of every gender and age actively participated in these programs and openly discussed about topics like sexuality, menstruation, and other women related issues without anyone feeling embarrassed...

MAJOR DEMANDS OF THE SECTOR

What needs to be done to improve funding?

The government has provided 5-minute slots per hour to community radios for advertisement. The government provides funding for community radios and also introduces many schemes to buy equipment's for the stations. Various donor agencies also provide funding to community radios. However, the government also maintains a tight hold on community radios as it has imposed various restrictions on news, programs, power of transmitters and many more. This has resulted in a lack of editorial independence.

What needs to be done to improve safety of journalists?

Currently, there is no effective group or network of community radio journalists. The government also views community radio journalists as NGO workers and not as press journalists. There needs to be effective networking so community radio journalists can collectively raise their voices and this will also help to improve some safety and security issues of community radio journalists. Similarly, safety policy and safe space should also be provided for the women and this needs to be implemented in the gender policy.

Which areas require support for capacity building?

Value framework and critical thinking; new formats and programs; creativity

What is needed in terms of technological support?

Community radios need to adapt and shift to the new technologies which will make their work more effective as well as efficient. Most of the smart phones do not have FM chip in-built, they still require Internet connection to surf the radio. The CRs need to find a solution about how to tackle this challenge.

STATE OF COMMUNITY RADIO IN INDIA

Facts and Assessments



... This was a great initiative which reflects the confidence of the people, especially the women, and the changing mindsets of the people. They also broadcasted a program called Chahat Chowk where people participate and freely talked about their desires. Anyone can participate in this program and share about their wants and desires. This was also a stage for the women to speak about their issues, their wants and their desires.

ASSESSMENT OF THE REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

The regulatory framework for community radio in India is set out in the Policy Guidelines for Community Radio Stations, 2006. The guidelines require community radio stations to be non-profit and owned and operated by a community-based organization. The stations must broadcast programming that is relevant to the needs and interests of the local community and must not broadcast any content that is offensive or harmful to the public interest. The guidelines also set out a number of restrictions on the programs that can be broadcast, including a prohibition on news and current affairs.

MAJOR DEMANDS OF THE SECTOR

What is needed in terms of technological support?

The government has monopolized the dealership of the transmitters and only they can distribute it. Similarly, heavy import duties are also charged for various other radio equipment's. The government has also imposed many restrictions on the GPS coordinates/location. It is very difficult to transfer the location of community radios.

The government and community radio sector have to come up with some kind of initiative to provide a certain space for the people who want to open a station to experiment, trial, and play around in. A safe space to determine how to operate their community radio and to see if they will be successful and productive to the community or not.

Recommendations for improving sustainability:

Capacity building of the community radio members.
Drastic positive change in the policy. No one size fits all approach for community radios.
Create a quality environment that supports and nurtures new community radios to become more productive.
Rethink and redesign the design/framework of a community radio.
Adapt to new forms and types of technologies. Micro payment or payments in kind to the community and in turn from the community itself can go a long way to improve the sustainability of community radio stations.

STATE OF COMMUNITY RADIO IN INDIA

Facts and Assessments

ASSESSMENT OF THE REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

The major demands of the community radio sector include changes to the policy to allow for more flexibility in programming and funding. The Policy Guidelines for Community Radio Stations, 2006, were issued by the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting in 2006. The guidelines have been instrumental in the growth of community radio in India, and there are now over 2000 community radio stations operating in the country. However, the guidelines have also been criticized for being too restrictive, particularly the prohibition on news and current affairs. The community radio sector is demanding changes to the policy to allow for more flexibility in programming and funding. These changes would help to make community radio more sustainable and effective in serving the needs of local communities.



STATE OF COMMUNITY RADIO IN INDONESIA

Facts and Assessments

AT A GLANCE

- **First station:** Community Radio Rakita, Community Radio Citra Melati, Community Radio Merpati
- **Location:** Bandung, Purwakarta, West Bandung
- **Established:** 2005
- **Initiator:** Community members
- **Currently operating stations:** 300
- **Coverage:** The majority is located in East and West Java. There are about 70 community radios in East Java and 65 in West Java.
- **Signals:** FM
- **Additional streaming:** Yes
- **Internet only stations:** Yes
- **Digital broadcasting strategy:** Yes
- **Media policy/regulation:** Yes
- **Name of policy/regulation:** Broadcasting Regulation, 2002
- **Enacted and amended:** 2002 and not yet amended

MAJOR DEMANDS OF THE SECTOR

What needs to be done to improve funding?

Supportive regulations for community radio (Law and Frequency Allocation) and seek opportunities for cooperation with various agencies/organizations (NGOs/INGOs).

What needs to be done to improve safety of journalists?

There are regulations that can protect radio journalists but only the journalists who work in the private sector get protection. There is no specific regulation and support for community radio journalists. This is a point that has to be included in the law/policy.

Which areas require support for capacity building?

Fundraising using social media; effective use of the social media platforms to reach wider listeners; content generation according to the different social media platforms; networking and cooperation activities to increase/reach more stakeholders

What is needed in terms of technological support?

Capacity building of radio administrators in digital technology (understanding the platforms that can support radio broadcasting); broadcast devices that support new technology

Recommendations for improving sustainability:

Community radio must be creative and innovative in this digital era; (3on) On Air, On Line, On Land. If they can attain this then they will easily reach their target listeners and even more.

STATE OF COMMUNITY RADIO IN INDONESIA

Facts and Assessments



Some community radios mediate conflicts in their area. They have also created harmony in villages and communities by broadcasting various programs that make people aware about fake news and hoaxes. There are also many cases where the community radios were involved in helping to resolve conflict. There was a big conflict between neighborhood groups in Cibangkong and Suara Cibangkong FM helped to solve this conflict after they produced programs with the members of the neighborhood.

ASSESSMENT OF THE REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

The regulatory framework for community radio in Indonesia is set out in the Regulation of the Minister of Communication and Informatics No. 6 of 2021 on the Operation of Broadcasting. The regulation recognizes community radio as a third-tier broadcasting institution, alongside public broadcasting and commercial broadcasting. Community radio stations are prohibited from broadcasting commercial advertisements, but they are allowed to accept donations and sponsorships. The regulation also sets out a number of other requirements for community radio stations, such as the maximum power output of the station, the frequency band that it can use, and the renewal of the license. There are however pros of the regulation since it officially acknowledges the existence of community radios.

The regulation is a significant step forward for community radio in Indonesia, as it provides a clear legal framework for the operation of these stations. However, the regulation also has some limitations, such as the prohibition of commercial advertisements. The community radio sector demands that there be supportive regulations for community radio (Law and Frequency Allocation) and seeks opportunities for cooperation with various agencies/ organizations (NGOs/INGOs). There are regulations that can protect radio journalists but only the journalists who work in the private sector get protection. There is no specific regulation and support for community radio journalists. This is a point that has to be included in the law/policy.

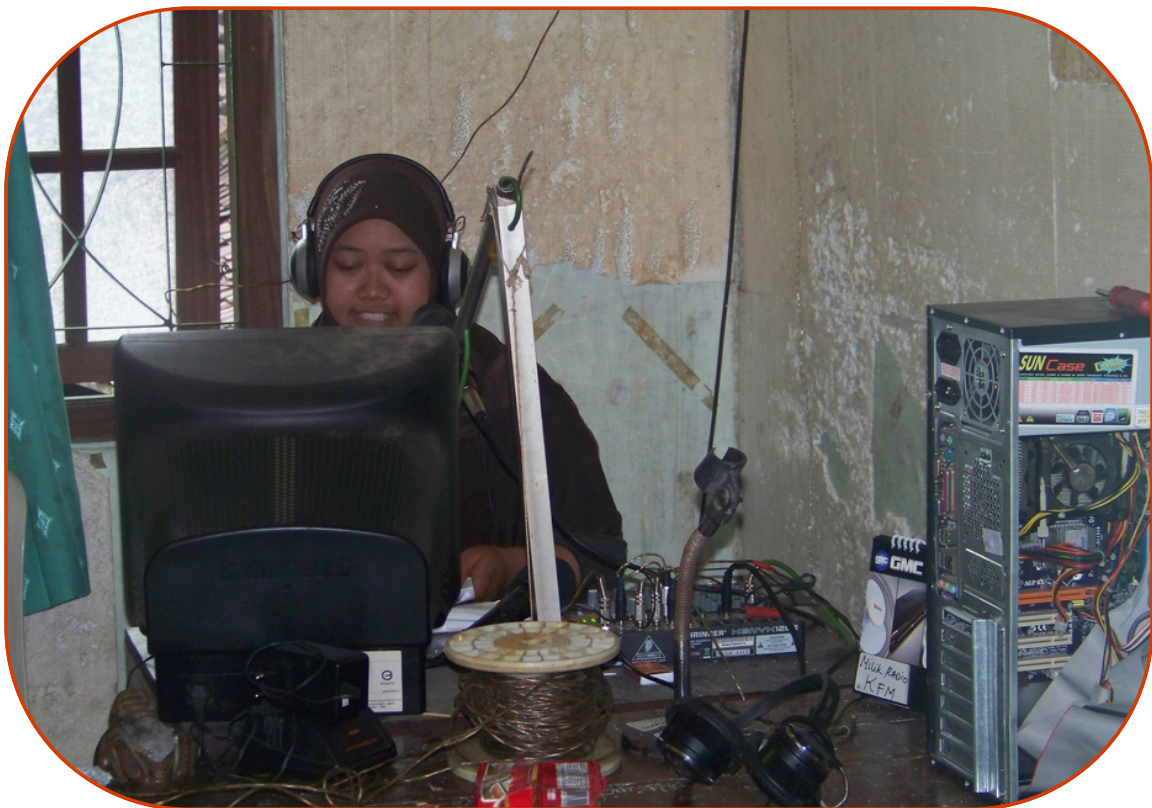
STATE OF COMMUNITY RADIO IN INDONESIA

Facts and Assessments

ASSESSMENT OF THE REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

Capacity building for community radio journalists and producers in fundraising for the community radios using social media, effective use of the social media platforms to reach wider listeners, content generation according to the different social media platforms, networking, and cooperation activities to increase/reach more stakeholders. Capacity building of radio administrators in digital technology (understanding the platforms that can support radio broadcasting) and broadcast devices that support new technology.

Community radio must be creative and innovative in this digital era; (3on) On Air, On-Line, and On Land. If they can attain this then they will easily reach their target listeners and even more. These changes would help to make community radio more sustainable and effective in serving the needs of local communities.



STATE OF COMMUNITY RADIO IN JAPAN

Facts and Assessments

AT A GLANCE

- **First station:** FM Iruka (official name Hakodate FM)
- **Location:** Hakodate
- **Established:** 1992
- **Initiator:** Mt. Hakodate Ropeway Corporation
- **Currently operating stations:** 338
- **Coverage:** Distributed across all regions
- **Signals:** FM
- **Additional streaming:** Yes
- **Internet only stations:** Yes
- **Digital broadcasting strategy:** Yes
- **Media policy/regulation:** Yes
- **Name of policy/regulation:** Broadcasting Law and Radio Law
- **Enacted and amended:** 1992 and 2022

MAJOR DEMANDS OF THE SECTOR

What needs to be done to improve funding?

Different schemes: moving away from the advertising model and increasing support from the community.

What needs to be done to improve safety of journalists?

Ensuring the safety of station staff during disaster coverage.

Which areas require support for capacity building?

Working with communities and building trust, close communication with residents, and increasing the number of citizen reporters for disasters.

What is needed in terms of technological support?

Digital communication using SNS [Social Networking Sites] and simul broadcasting, and handling digital equipment.

Recommendations for improving sustainability:

Understanding of significance of existence of community radio stations, participation of residents in programming and production, and increased support for operations.



Agriculture and dairy farming are the main industries in the Tokachi region of Hokkaido. The program of JAGA (FM Obihiro) presents the activities and efforts of young women involved in these industries, as well as the appeal of family farming and dairy farming, in an upbeat and fun way, presented by Madolyn, a dairy girl. FM Nago in Nago City, Okinawa Prefecture, began the program "New Farmer's Level Up" in February 2023. In the program, young novice farmers discuss their real farming life, including their commitment to their crops and stories of failure. In addition, the program delivers agricultural information from Nago City and home gardening techniques taught by professionals. The personalities change on a weekly basis and are young farmers.

STATE OF COMMUNITY RADIO IN JAPAN

Facts and Assessments

ASSESSMENT OF THE REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

The regulatory framework for community radio in Japan is set out in the Broadcasting Law. The law allows for the establishment of community radio stations, but it also imposes a number of restrictions, such as a limit on the power output of the stations. The major demands of the community radio sector in Japan include changes to the law to allow for more flexibility in programming and funding. The community radio sector is also demanding increased support for the safety of journalists and producers, as well as for capacity building and technological support. The government has taken some steps to address the concerns of the community radio sector, but more needs to be done to ensure the sustainability of these stations.

The Broadcasting Law was enacted in 1950. The law defines community radio as a type of broadcasting that is operated by a non-profit organization and that serves the needs of a specific community. The law limits the power output of community radio stations to 10 watts. The community radio sector in Japan has been growing in recent years, but it still faces a number of challenges, such as a lack of funding and a lack of access to frequencies.

The major demands of the community radio sector in Japan include changes to the Broadcasting Law to allow for more flexibility in programming and funding, increased support for the safety of journalists and producers, capacity building for journalists and producers, technological support, increased understanding of the significance of community radio stations among the general public.



STATE OF COMMUNITY RADIO IN NEPAL

Facts and Assessments

AT A GLANCE

- **First station:** Radio Sagarmatha
- **Location:** Lalitpur
- **Established:** 1997
- **Initiator:** Nepal Forum of Environmental Journalists
- **Currently operating stations:** +380
- **Coverage:** The majority is located in the hilly region
- **Signals:** FM
- **Additional streaming:** Yes
- **Internet only stations:** Yes
- **Digital broadcasting strategy:** No
- **Media policy/regulation:** Yes
- **Name of policy/regulation:** National Mass Communication Policy
- **Enacted and amended:** 2016 and not yet amended



In Jumla, there was a huge rise in the use of pesticides for agriculture purposes which resulted in many people falling sick and also developing skin rashes and allergic reactions. When the community radios in Jumla heard about this incident they broadcasted various PSAs and songs in the local language, Deuda, about the negative effects of excessive use of pesticides and the advantages of organic farming to raise awareness of the people in Jumla district.

MAJOR DEMANDS OF THE SECTOR

What needs to be done to improve funding?

A separate fund should be allocated for community radios. This fund should be maintained by an independent body and not a government body. This will help ensure that the government does not control the community radios through the threat of fundings. Help community radios improve their capacity and networking skills. Community radios need to identify and focus on their target community and work on social marketing. They need to be working for their community and then only can they ask the community to help them in kind.

Community radios also need to start cutting down their redundant and irrelevant extra expenses. They need to be focused on a community radio model that will be sustained mainly by the community. Community radios should look for low rent spaces in their communities, have only the necessary staff, buy only the essential equipment's, and most importantly, not look to compare themselves to other big commercial radios.

What needs to be done to improve safety of journalists?

The community radio sector and the government both need to work together to create a secured environment for the community radio journalists. Security should be in terms of job security, timely salaries, trainings, and policies/regulations to ensure physical and mental security of the community radio journalists.

Which areas require support for capacity building?

Adapting to new technology; content creation; investigative or research skills to search and analyze the root issues/causes for the problems in the community and how to address it effectively in a program.

STATE OF COMMUNITY RADIO IN NEPAL

Facts and Assessments

ASSESSMENT OF THE REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

The regulatory framework for community radio in Nepal is set out in the Community Radio Policy, 2018. The policy recognizes community radio as a tool for development and social change. The policy requires community radio stations to be non-profit and to be owned and operated by a community-based organization. The policy also sets out a number of restrictions on community radio stations, such as a limit on the power output of the stations.

The major demands of the community radio sector in Nepal include changes to the policy to allow for more flexibility in programming and funding. The government has taken some steps to address the concerns of the community radio sector, but more needs to be done to ensure the sustainability of these stations.

The policy is a significant step forward for community radio in Nepal, as it provides a clear legal framework for the operation of these stations. However, the policy also has some limitations, such as the limit on the power output of community radio stations. The community radio sector in Nepal has been growing in recent years, but it still faces a number of challenges, such as a lack of funding and a lack of access to frequencies.

MAJOR DEMANDS OF THE SECTOR

What is needed in terms of technological support?

Community radios need to shift/adapt to the new technologies. They need to learn how to make podcasts, how to make effective content for different social media platforms like Facebook or YouTube, and they also need to learn how to shift their radio stations to Internet radios (digitalization). This will make their work easier and more productive, it will also help to reduce cost and increase their listeners.

Recommendations for improving sustainability:

The first and foremost factor for sustainability of community radios is that their respective communities need to feel a sense of ownership or belonging with the community radios themselves. They should feel that the station is a part of the community and is working for the betterment of their community. If community radios can ensure this, then the community will also support them in funding.



STATE OF COMMUNITY RADIO IN NEW ZEALAND

Facts and Assessments

AT A GLANCE

- **First station:** Wellington Access Radio
- **Location:** Wellington
- **Established:** 1981
- **Initiator:** Radio New Zealand
- **Currently operating stations:** 12
- **Coverage:** Distributed evenly through Auckland, Wellington, Christchurch, Dunedin, Hamilton
- **Signals:** AM, FM
- **Additional streaming:** Yes
- **Internet only stations:** No
- **Digital broadcasting strategy:** Yes
- **Media policy/regulation:** Yes
- **Name of policy/regulation:** Broadcasting Act 1989
- **Enacted and amended:** 1989 and not yet amended

MAJOR DEMANDS OF THE SECTOR

What needs to be done to improve funding?

More funding is needed.

What needs to be done to improve safety of journalists?

N/A

Which areas require support for capacity building?

Staff retention, operational funding, professional development.

What is needed in terms of technological support?

A complete audit of the operations from an equipment standpoint, and replacing and updated current equipment.

Recommendations for improving sustainability:

More funding, access media to be specifically included in the Broadcasting Act.



We provide a platform, support, and training so that niche communities can be given the tools to create content for their communities - provided it's within BSA [Broadcasting Standards Authority] guidelines, said communities have full editorial control. While there's an aim that this model could be replicated on a national scale by the new public entity - we maintain that the infrastructure already exists and better investment should be afforded to this sector so that it is sustainable and these niche communities are protected. What's more, on a strategic level CAMA [Community Access Media Alliance] has positioned itself to provide resources, professional development, training, and services for the sector, its program-makers, and the public at large.

STATE OF COMMUNITY RADIO IN NEW ZEALAND

Facts and Assessments

ASSESSMENT OF THE REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

The regulatory framework for community radio in New Zealand is set out in the Broadcasting Act 1989. The act recognizes community radio as a form of access media. The act requires community radio stations to be non-profit and to be owned and operated by a community-based organization. The act also sets out a number of restrictions on community radio stations, such as a limit on the power output of the stations. The major demands of the community radio sector in New Zealand include more funding and specific inclusion of access media in the Broadcasting Act. The act is a significant step forward for community radio in New Zealand, as it provides a clear legal framework for the operation of these stations. However, the act also has some limitations, such as the limit on the power output of community radio stations. The community radio sector in New Zealand has been growing in recent years, but it still faces a number of challenges, such as a lack of funding and a lack of access to frequencies.

The major demands of the community radio sector in New Zealand include the increase in funding, specific inclusion of access media in the Broadcasting Act, capacity building for journalists and producers, technological support, and increased understanding of the significance of community radio stations among the general public.



STATE OF COMMUNITY RADIO IN PHILIPPINES

Facts and Assessments

AT A GLANCE

- **First station:** Radyo Ivatan
- **Location:** Basco Town
- **Established:** 1992
- **Initiator:** Tambuli Radio Project supported by UNESCO and DANIDA
- **Currently operating stations:** No record
- **Coverage:** No record
- **Signals:** FM
- **Additional streaming:** Yes
- **Internet only stations:** No
- **Digital broadcasting strategy:** Yes
- **Media policy/regulation:** No

MAJOR DEMANDS OF THE SECTOR

What needs to be done to improve funding?

In the case of the Philippines, I think international entities such as the UNESCO and DANIDA revive the project pioneered by the Tambuli Project to reignite community radio broadcasting.

What needs to be done to improve safety of journalists?

The conduct of sustained trainings on safety.

Which areas require support for capacity building?

Skills training and media ethics.

What is needed in terms of technological support?

Equipment and financial support for sustained operations.

Recommendations for improving sustainability:

There must be legislation specific to the establishment, support and protection of community radios in the Philippines. From this shall come policies and programs by both the government and the private sector. Otherwise, the control by business of radio broadcasting in the Philippines, which stands at 90 percent, shall only continue.



Of the five community radios that were built with the assistance of Kodao, there is one remaining radio station that has weathered the persecution by the military. That is Radyo Sagada. It has escaped destruction by the military because it is located within a peace zone (no military and no belligerent forces are supposed to be allowed into the town). It is successful because it has stuck to its core principles of not just gender inclusion but women are at the forefront of its establishment and continuing operation. It has created a local radio board composed of representatives of various sectors in the municipality, especially the indigenous peoples which is predominant in the area, that crafts policies and passes decisions on policies and programs of the station. It tackles poverty alleviation, sustainable agriculture, disaster preparedness, climate change and various other peoples' issues. Most of its broadcasters are volunteers, mostly youths.

STATE OF COMMUNITY RADIO IN PHILIPPINES

Facts and Assessments

ASSESSMENT OF THE REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

There is no specific law that has been passed on community radio in the Philippines.

The major demands of the community radio sector in the Philippines include funding from International entities such as UNESCO and DANIDA to revive the project pioneered by the Tambuli Project to reignite community radio broadcasting, safety of community radio journalists wherein sustained training on safety should be conducted, capacity building of community radio journalists and producers in which skills training and media ethics should be provided, technical support, and the legislation should be made specific to the establishment, support, and protection of community radios in the Philippines.



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STATE OF COMMUNITY RADIO IN PAPUA NEW GUINEA

Facts and Assessments

AT A GLANCE

- **First station:** New Dawn FM
- **Location:** Buka Town
- **Established:** 2007
- **Initiators:** Aloysius Laukai and several former broadcasters from the National PNG Radio service
- **Currently operating stations:** 1
- **Coverage:** Port Moresby (PNG) and Buka (Bougainville), although there are re-broadcasting transmitters in Arawa, Central Bougainville and Buin in South Bougainville
- **Signals:** FM
- **Additional streaming:** Yes
- **Internet only stations:** No
- **Digital broadcasting strategy:** No
- **Media policy/regulation:** No

MAJOR DEMANDS OF THE SECTOR

What needs to be done to improve funding?

A campaign for support and sponsors is needed.

What needs to be done to improve safety of journalists?

There is going to be a point about the safety of journalists in the new policy. When it is updated, they will be protected under the new policy.

Which areas require support for capacity building?

Through the new policy, which is still being updated, the PNG government will assist media companies with funding assistance.

What is needed in terms of technological support?

Continues upgrades of the systems is essential in order to catch up with the technical changes taking place.

Recommendations for improving sustainability:

Continued commitment by staff to stay and support community radios is most important.



New Dawn FM produced many programs on the subject of conflict resolution and peace building during the time of unrest and even after. These programs helped to change the mindset of the people to collectively unite for peace. In 2009, New Dawn FM was also awarded by the University of Queensland (Australia) for their work in communication and social change. New Dawn continues to support the work of counsellors, especially in post conflict areas. New Dawn FM also works with the Bougainville women's Federation on women's issues.

STATE OF COMMUNITY RADIO IN PAPUA NEW GUINEA

Facts and Assessments

ASSESSMENT OF THE REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

The regulatory framework for community radio in Bougainville is set out in the Media Policy. The policy does not specifically recognize community radio as a specific tier of radio.

The major demands of the community radio sector in Bougainville include funding, safety of community radio journalists, capacity building, technological support, and sustainability of community radios.



STATE OF COMMUNITY RADIO IN REPUBLIC OF KOREA (SOUTH KOREA)

Facts and Assessments

AT A GLANCE

- **First station:** Gwanak FM, Mapo FM, Bundang FM, Geumgang FM, Sungseo FM, Gwangju Buk-gu FM, Yeongju FM
- **Locations:** Seoul, Gyeonggi-do, Chungcheongnam-do, Daegu, Gwangju, Gyeongsangbuk-do
- **Established:** 2009
- **Initiator:** NGO & Seogang University (Mapo FM), Culture, Welfare and Media Solidarity (Bundang FM), Korea University of Media arts (Geumgan FM), Labor movement group (Sungseo FM), Chonnam National University & Gwangju Buk-gu District Office (Gwangju Buk-gu FM), Dongyang University (Yeongju FM)
- **Currently operating stations:** 17
- **Coverage:** Mostly in Seoul and Gyeonggi-do
- **Signals:** FM
- **Additional streaming:** Yes
- **Internet only stations:** No
- **Digital broadcasting strategy:** No
- **Media policy/regulation:** Yes
- **Name of policy/regulation:** Community Radio Broadcasters (or operators) under Broadcasting Act
- **Enacted and amended:** 2006 and 2015

MAJOR DEMANDS OF THE SECTOR

What needs to be done to improve funding?

First, central government support needs to be increased. In addition, the legal environment that can be supported by local governments needs to be improved. For the sustainability of broadcasting, it is necessary to prepare an environment to finance market areas such as broadcasting advertisements.

What needs to be done to improve safety of journalists?

In Korea, the activities of community radio journalists are safe. However, the scope of community radio broadcasting activities is restricted due to the prohibition of current events and reports when allowing community radio broadcasting. It takes efforts to solve this.

Which areas require support for capacity building?

Need to strengthen writing skills; need to strengthen planning and directing capabilities; need to increase technical proficiency; need to strengthen legal and institutional understanding (copyright law, personal information protection law, defamation-related bills, etc.)

What is needed in terms of technological support?

In the case of Korea, there are no fatal or obstructive technical issues. However, it is necessary to discuss the creation of a public technological environment (web, app, server environment, etc.). Currently, technical support is received based on the good will of a few community radios.

Recommendations for improving sustainability:

Significant increase in community radio operator permits; educational support; need to raise funds through public funds and markets; increase in transmission power; strengthen clear awareness of the need for community radio

STATE OF COMMUNITY RADIO IN REPUBLIC OF KOREA (SOUTH KOREA)

Facts and Assessments



The participation of various genders is prominent on community radio in the metropolitan area. Mapo FM has organized and operated a lesbian broadcasting program called L Yangjangjeom for more than 15 years. In addition, in the case of Gwanak FM, the participation of LGBTQ is guaranteed as a policy, and this is included in the Media Ethics Code. Various attempts are being made to increase the participation of LGBTQ, including campaign production.

ASSESSMENT OF THE REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

The regulatory framework for community radio in South Korea is set out in the Community Radio Act. The act prohibits community radio stations from operating for commercial purposes. Political parties or local governments are not allowed to operate community radio stations. Community radio stations are prohibited from owning more than one station. The major demands of the community radio sector in South Korea include increased funding from the central government and local governments, increased transmission power, and support for capacity building of community radio journalists and producers. creation of a public technological environment for community radio, increased awareness of the need for community radio.



STATE OF COMMUNITY RADIO IN TIMOR LESTE

Facts and Assessments

AT A GLANCE

- **First station:** Radio Loricolian
- **Location:** Dili
- **Established:** 2002
- **Initiator:** Apiheda (Australian NGO)
- **Currently operating stations:** 17
- **Coverage:** Spread evenly according to districts; average 2 community radios per districts
- **Signals:** FM
- **Additional streaming:** Yes
- **Internet only stations:** No
- **Digital broadcasting strategy:** Yes
- **Media policy/regulation:** No



From Oct, 2021 until Jan 2023, ARKTL worked with 4 community radio stations in 4 districts and produced 40 episodes of Radio Magazine that containing programs on issues about combating violence against women and girls. During the implementation of this radio project, the community radios have involved more than 80 young people. After broadcasting the programs, many women, who were victims of violence, came forward to participate in the programs and in some instances incidents of domestic violence were also resolved.

MAJOR DEMANDS OF THE SECTOR

What needs to be done to improve funding?

Creating small grants separately for the community radio based on the different regions.

What needs to be done to improve safety of journalists?

Community radio themselves need to work on it. In my opinion, the government does not need to provide safety security for community radio journalists. The community radios have their own codes and they need to work on implementing a code for the safety of their journalists.

Which areas require support for capacity building?

Community radios should have their own means/capability to conduct capacity building trainings. This is a necessity for sustainability as well. Trainings on skill development and organizational management should be a must, community radios also need to learn about how to work/collaborate with other partners (NGOs, INGOs, local government, educational institutions, etc.). ARKTL [Assosiasaun Radio Komunidade Timor-Leste] facilitates trainings for community radio journalists on technical skills and program production. It also helps them integrate their knowledge of using social media platform for distribution of radio programs.

What is needed in terms of technological support?

How to work with and produce podcasts, technical aspect on how to integrate the radio programs into social media.

STATE OF COMMUNITY RADIO IN TIMOR LESTE

Facts and Assessments

ASSESSMENT OF THE REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

The government of Timor-Leste does not have a specific policy or law on community radio. The Ministry of Social Communication is responsible for regulating the media, but it does not have a specific mandate for community radio. There are a few community radio stations operating in Timor-Leste, but they are often small and under-funded. The journalists working at these stations are often volunteers and do not have the resources they need to do their jobs safely and effectively. There have been a number of cases of violence against community radio journalists in Timor-Leste, both physical and digital. The government should provide more funding and support for community radio and should work to create a safer environment for community radio journalists. The community radio sector demands that the government makes good on its plans and strategies such that the sector blooms with development effects.

MAJOR DEMANDS OF THE SECTOR

Recommendations for improving sustainability:
Local governments need to have a separate fund for working with community radios. They also should help community radios to disseminate information from the government's network. Furthermore, community radios should be supported in working with NGOs and community groups to combat violence against women and girls through community radio programs.



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PARTICIPATION & ACCESS

ASIA-PACIFIC REGION

Chapter II

About Chapter II

Chapter II comprises of the participation and access of women and marginalized communities in community radios including the Dalits, indigenous people, social/cultural/religious minorities, etc. It presents the information regarding the presence of gender policy in community radios, problems faced by women, and the number of community radio stations that are led by Dalits and indigenous people.



PARTICIPATION & ACCESS

SOUTH ASIA

Status: Women, indigenous people and Dalit people

Status of women

In **Bangladesh** there is a good amount of participation by women, youths, and various marginalized communities. They try to ensure that there is always an equal participation from the genders. Women and marginalized communities are all considered to be a vital part of the radio and are found to be actively participating and speaking for themselves.

In **Bhutan** the participation of the women and members of the marginalized communities is a bit low but the community radios are always motivating the youths and women to discuss and speak out about their issues and also the issues in their community. It has been assured that they can come anytime to the radio and will receive help to solve their issues. When they do programs or visit the community, they teach those who want to learn about how to talk on the radio, how to present themselves, how to operate the equipment, etc. Another main factor is that community radios prioritize programs in the local languages and dialects of the communities. Edi community radio is also planning to open a public library for its community, especially targeting the youth.

In **India** there is not much participation by women or marginalized communities. Only the empowered or privileged women or the empowered members of marginalized communities actively participate in community radios as they are used to speak their minds and share their views. The value framework of community radios needs to change from the NGO-style model. The members of the community need to feel a sense of ownership and belonging with the radio station, and this needs to start from the grassroots. Community radios need to identify and know about their target community before they establish anything else. If the community radios do not know their target community, then they will not be able to produce effective programs for the community, they will not know about the major problems faced by the community, and they will not know how to help their target community. This will cause the community not to care about what the radio does and will result in lower participation. Only when the members of the community feel that the community radio is making programs and working for their welfare, then they will actively participate. There always needs to be effective two-way communication; a sense of give and take needs to be present. If community radios truly work for their respective communities and the communities in turn feel that the radios are a necessity for them, then they will actively participate. This will also create an environment where the community might even support the radio station in funds or in kind, which is also necessary for the sustainability of the station.

In **Nepal** the participation level of women and members of various marginalized communities has increased but not to a level that they are satisfied with. Community radios need to ensure that their respective communities feel that the radio stations are a part of their communities, the communities need to feel a sense of ownership of the radio station.

PARTICIPATION & ACCESS

SOUTH ASIA

Status: Women, indigenous people and Dalit people

This way, they will know that the community radio is producing programs about the issues in their community and their voices are being heard all over the country. This will help to encourage and motivate the members of the community to actively participate in their community radio station.

Status of indigenous people

In **Bangladesh** only a few community radios record to have indigenous people as board members. The number of indigenous people in the program staff is also less.

In **Bhutan** the surveyed radio is led fully by the indigenous community accounting for all board members. There's one program staff who is from the indigenous community.

The majority of the community radios in **India** have a good number of indigenous people on their boards. More than half of the radio stations record a good number of indigenous people program staff members.

In the majority of community radios, **Nepal** records a positive inclination towards having indigenous people on the board. The number of program staff is also good.

Status of Dalit people

In **Bangladesh** only a few community radios record to have Dalit people as board members. The number of Dalit people in the program staff is also limited.

In **Bhutan** the community radio records that there are no Dalits on their board and program staff members.

The majority of community radio in **India** do not have Dalit board members, while a countable few record Dalit people are on the board. There is very limited Dalit participation in the program staff as well.

More than half of the community radio stations in **Nepal** have Dalit people on the board and there is a good participation of the community as program staff as well.

PARTICIPATION & ACCESS

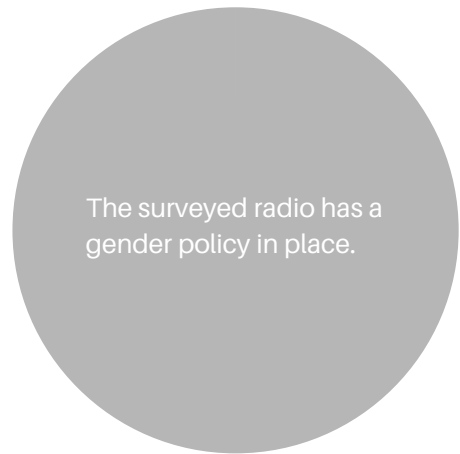
SOUTH ASIA

Gender policy in place



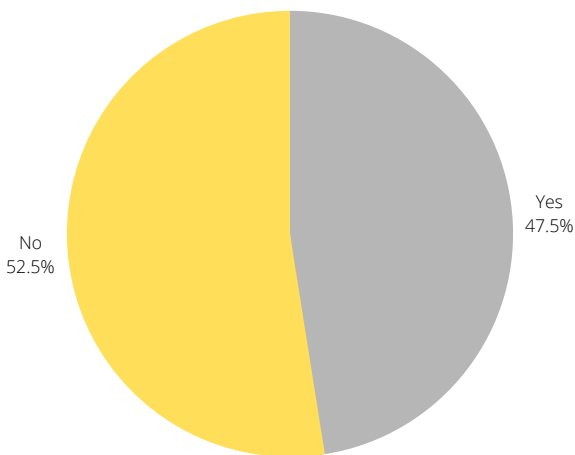
Yes
100%

Bangladesh
(n=5)



Yes
100%

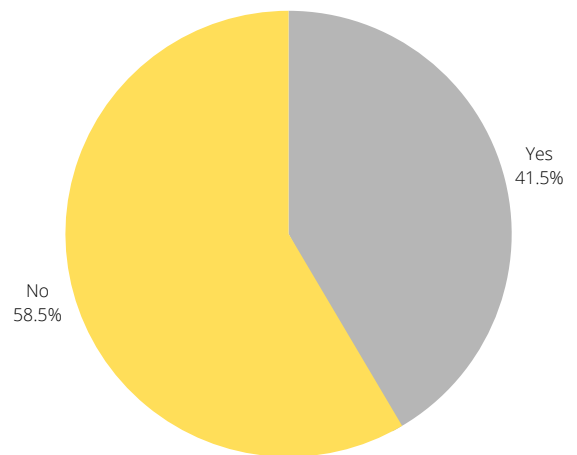
Bhutan
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No
52.5%

Yes
47.5%

India
(n=40)



No
58.5%

Yes
41.5%

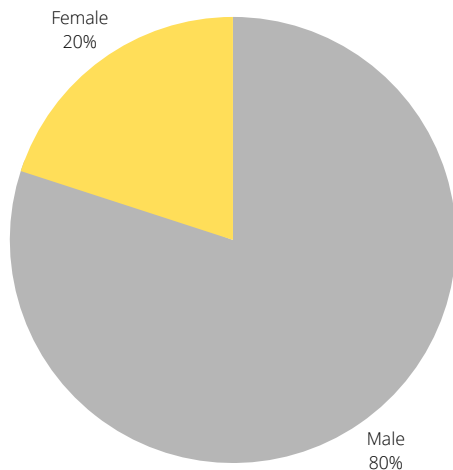
Nepal
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Almost half of the community radios in Nepal and India have a gender policy in place while all surveyed in Bangladesh and Bhutan have a gender policy.

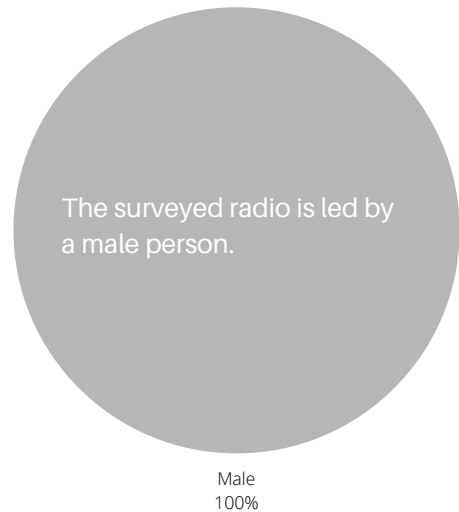
PARTICIPATION & ACCESS

SOUTH ASIA

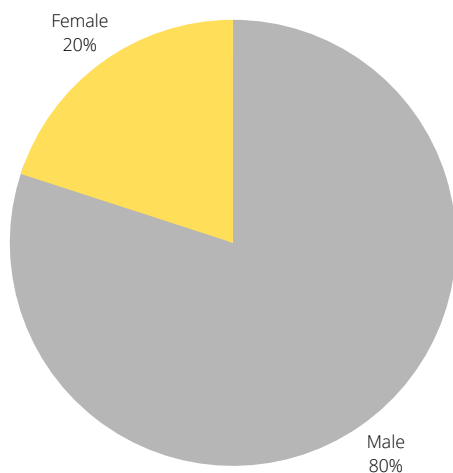
Gender distribution among the heads of station



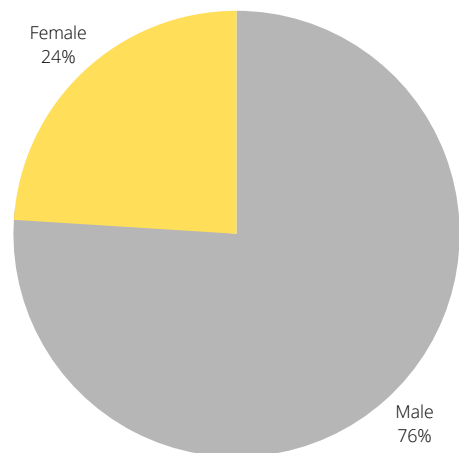
Bangladesh
(n=5)



Bhutan
(n=1)



India
(n=40)



Nepal
(n=41)

The gender ratio in South Asia can be seen as similar in every country where there is a dominance of males in the position acting as head of stations. The women are comparatively far behind.

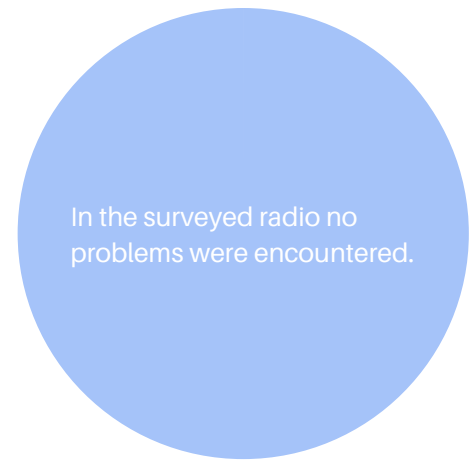
PARTICIPATION & ACCESS

SOUTH ASIA

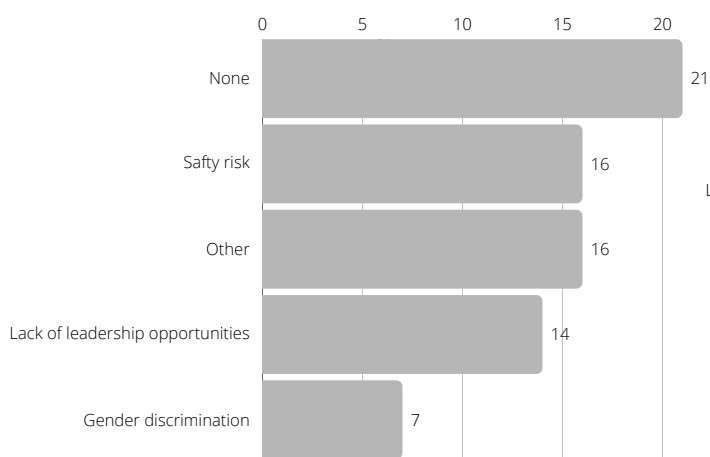
Problems encountered by women in the radio station



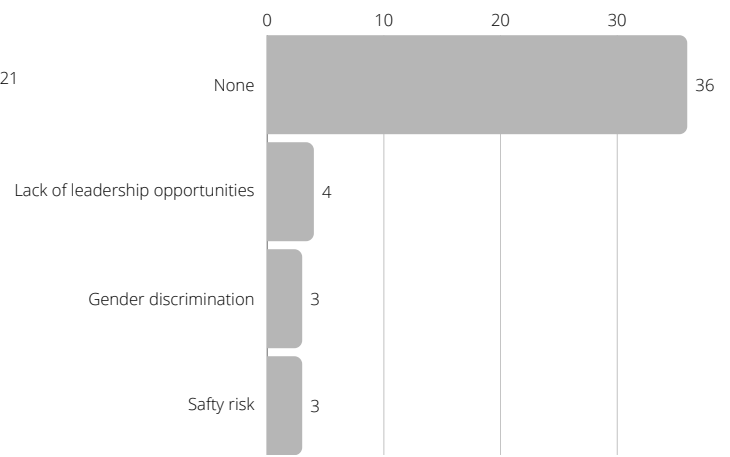
Bangladesh
(n=5)



Bhutan
(n=1)



India
(n=40)



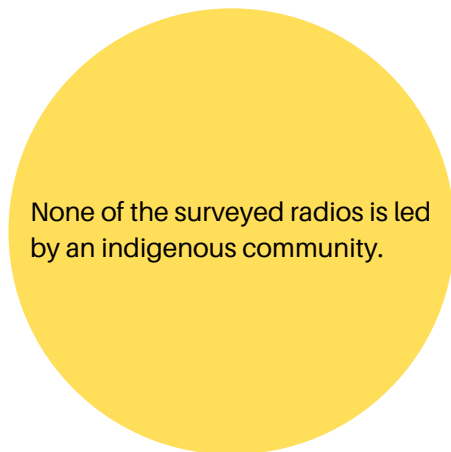
Nepal
(n=41)

The region records very few problems encountered by women in the radio station among which safety risk seems to be the most common and prominent.

PARTICIPATION & ACCESS

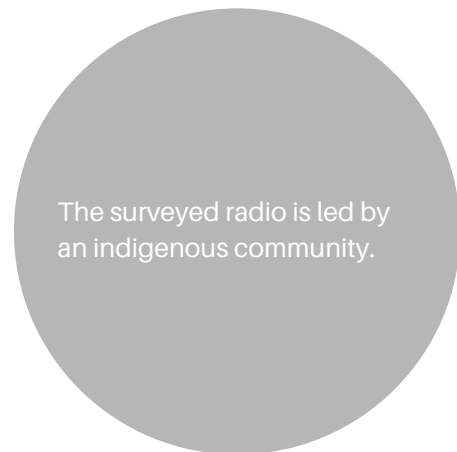
SOUTH ASIA

Community radio station led by indigenous community



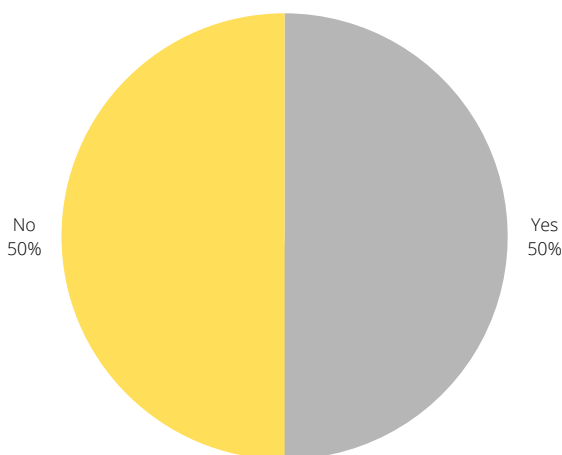
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Bangladesh
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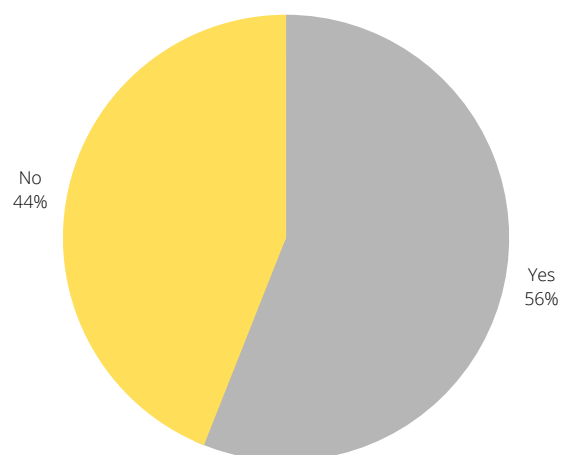


Yes
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Bhutan
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India
(n=40)



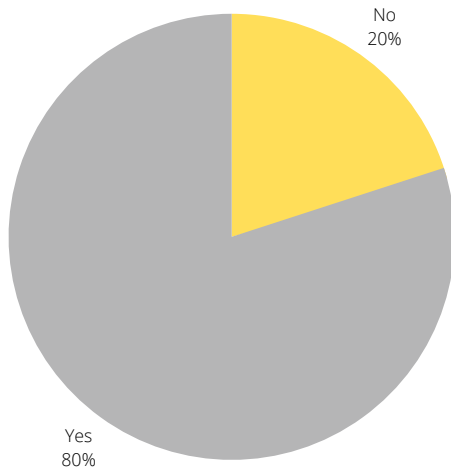
Nepal
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In India and Nepal half of the community radio stations are led by indigenous communities. Bangladesh's community radios are not led by any indigenous groups, whereas the only surveyed community radio in Bhutan is dominated by the indigenous community.

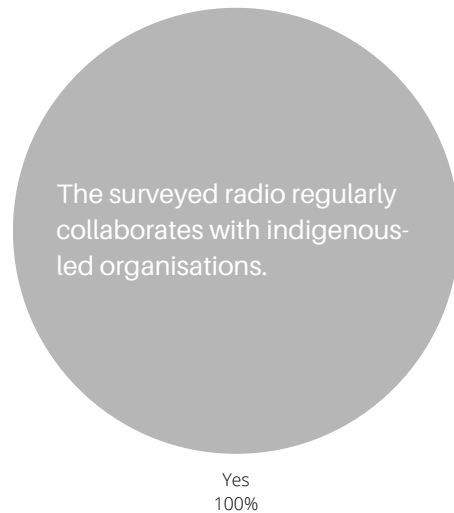
PARTICIPATION & ACCESS

SOUTH ASIA

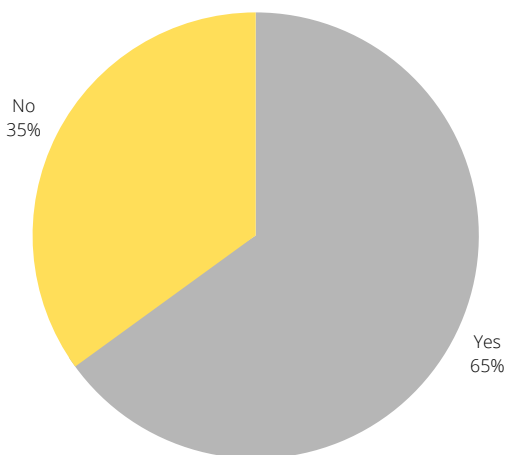
Regular collaboration with indigenous-led organisations



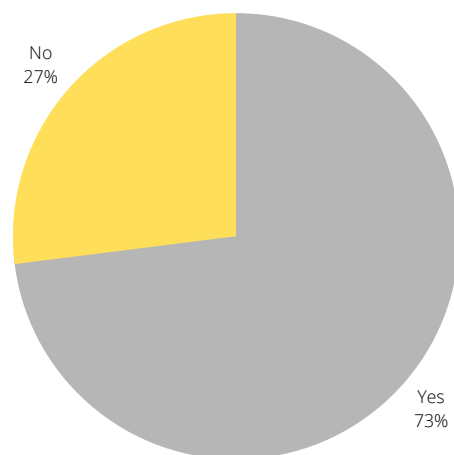
Bangladesh
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Bhutan
(n=1)



India
(n=40)



Nepal
(n=41)

All the community radios in the countries in South Asia collaborate with indigenous-led organizations by a dominating number.

PARTICIPATION & ACCESS

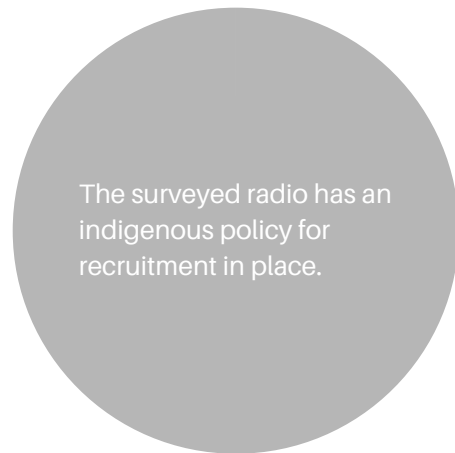
SOUTH ASIA

Indigenous policy for recruitment in place



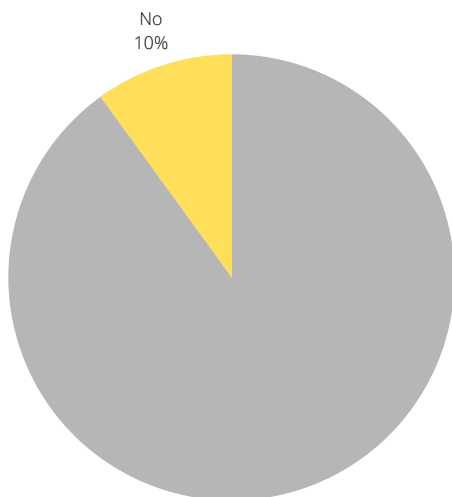
Yes
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Bangladesh
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Yes
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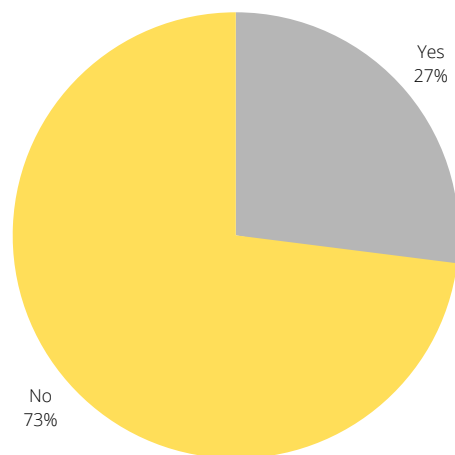
Bhutan
(n=1)



No
10%

Yes
90%

India
(n=40)



Yes
27%

No
73%

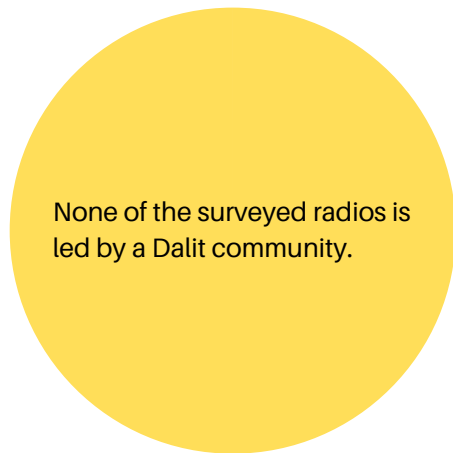
Nepal
(n=41)

Most of the community radios in Nepal and India have a recruitment policy for indigenous people in place. The surveyed community radios in Bangladesh and Bhutan all have a recruitment policy in place.

PARTICIPATION & ACCESS

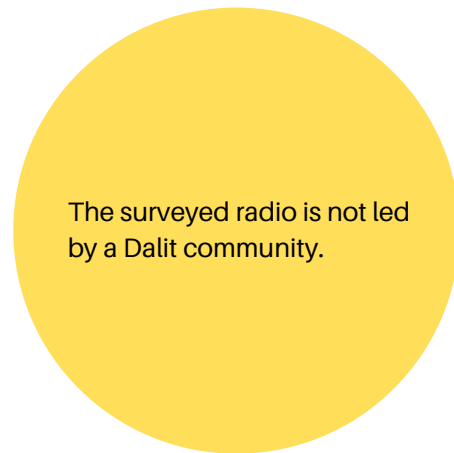
SOUTH ASIA

Community radio station led by Dalit community



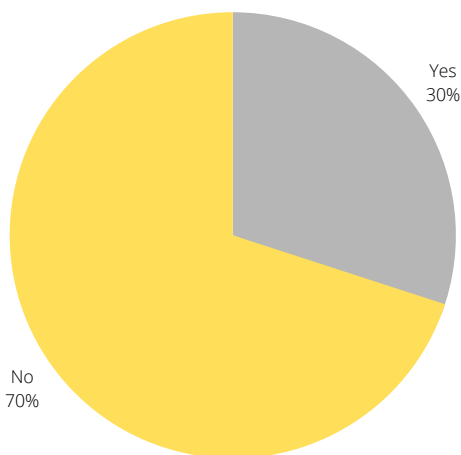
No
100%

Bangladesh
(n=5)



No
100%

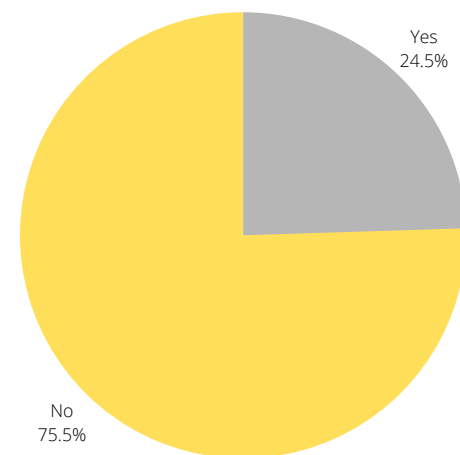
Bhutan
(n=1)



No
70%

Yes
30%

India
(n=40)



No
75.5%

Yes
24.5%

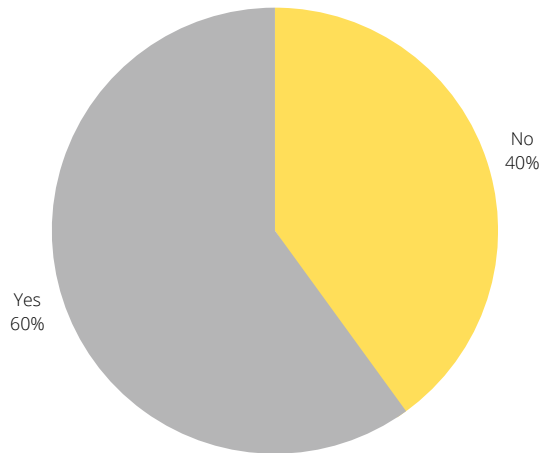
Nepal
(n=41)

In Nepal and India a few community radios are led by a Dalit Community; in Bangladesh and Bhutan there are none.

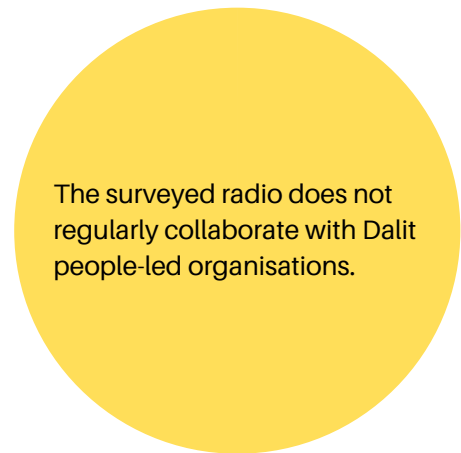
PARTICIPATION & ACCESS

SOUTH ASIA

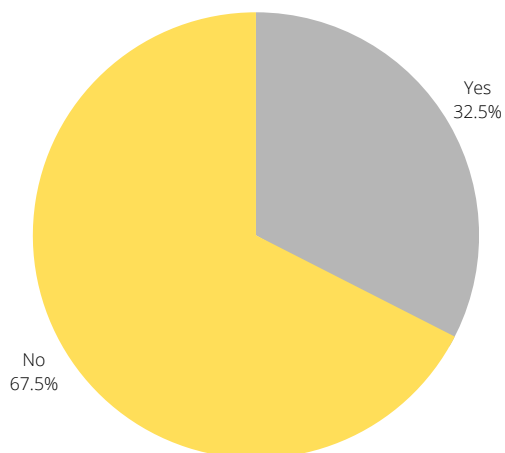
Regular collaboration with Dalit people-led organisations



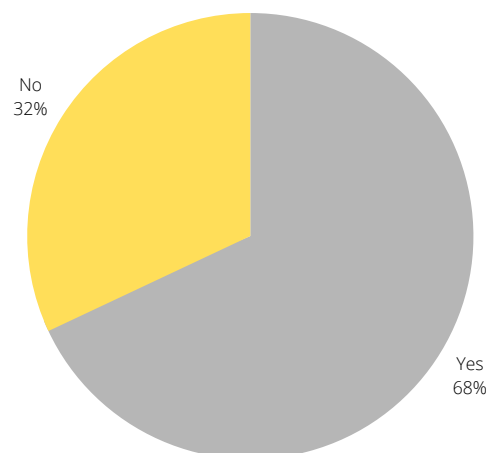
Bangladesh
(n=5)



Bhutan
(n=1)



India
(n=40)



Nepal
(n=41)

In Bangladesh and Nepal more community radios collaborate with Dalit people-led organizations. In India the number is comparatively less but in Bhutan they don't.

PARTICIPATION & ACCESS

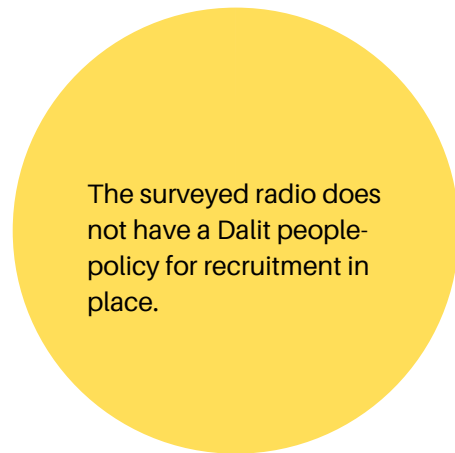
SOUTH ASIA

Dalit people-policy for recruitment in place



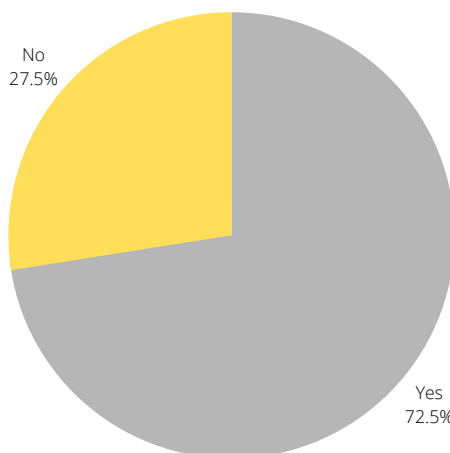
Yes
100%

Bangladesh
(n=5)



No
100%

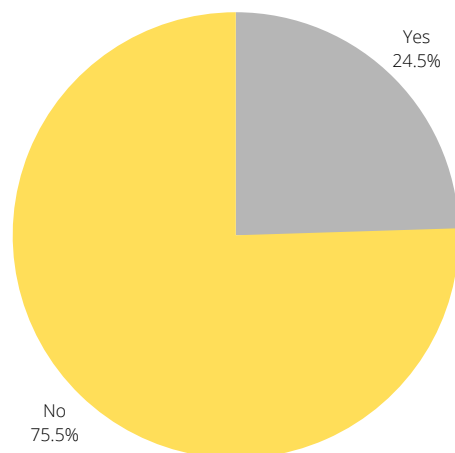
Bhutan
(n=1)



Yes
72.5%

No
27.5%

India
(n=40)



Yes
24.5%

No
75.5%

Nepal
(n=41)

In India and Bangladesh more than 50 percent of the community radios have a Dalit people recruitment policy in place, while Nepal also has a few community radios with a policy in place. However, Bhutan has none.

PARTICIPATION & ACCESS

EAST ASIA

Status: Women, indigenous people and Dalit people

Status of women

In the case of **South Korea** women's participation is remarkable. However, women are not active at the executive and management levels. There are more males in the management and the executives. However, this is not an obstacle to the realization of women's basic communication rights in Korean society.

As of 2021, in Japan more than 10% of all stations were represented by women. This is higher than the number of women managers (1.6%) in major media outlets. Many of those were not in the broadcasting business, but were caregivers, housewives, bankers, or volunteers. So, these attributes have allowed us to connect with women and other minorities in their community and focus more on local themes based on shared interests.

Status of indigenous people

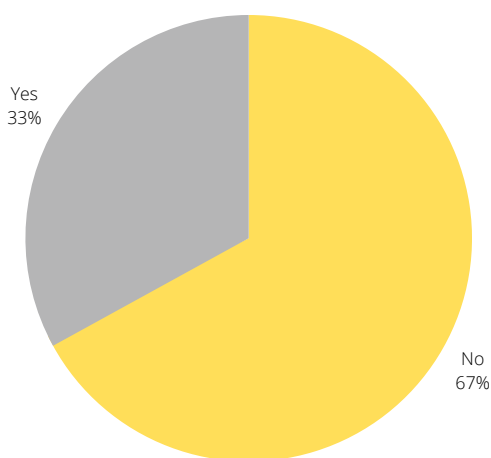
In **South Korea** it is recorded that the majority of the stations have indigenous people on their Board and the same is true for the program staff as well.

In **Japan** however, it is recorded that the majority of the stations do not have the indigenous population on their boards or their program staff.

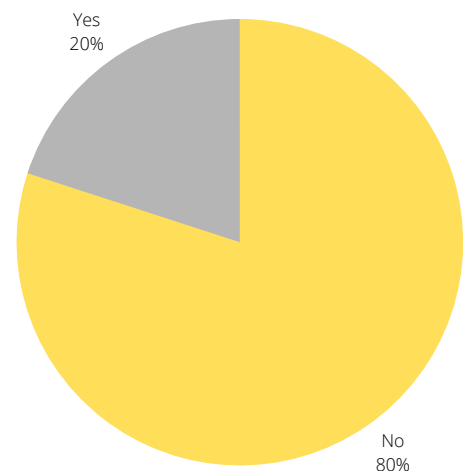
PARTICIPATION & ACCESS

EAST ASIA

Gender policy in place



Republic of Korea (South Korea)
(n=6)



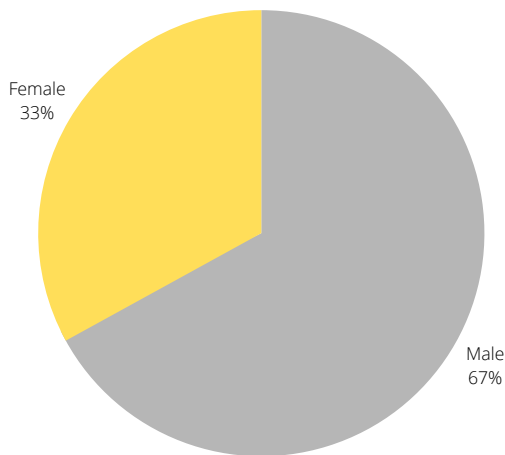
Japan
(n=10)

The majority of the community radios in both countries don't have a gender policy in place.

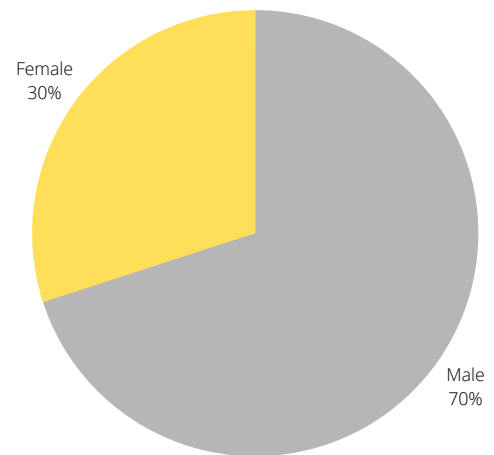
PARTICIPATION & ACCESS

EAST ASIA

Gender distribution among the heads of station



Republic of Korea (South Korea)
(n=6)



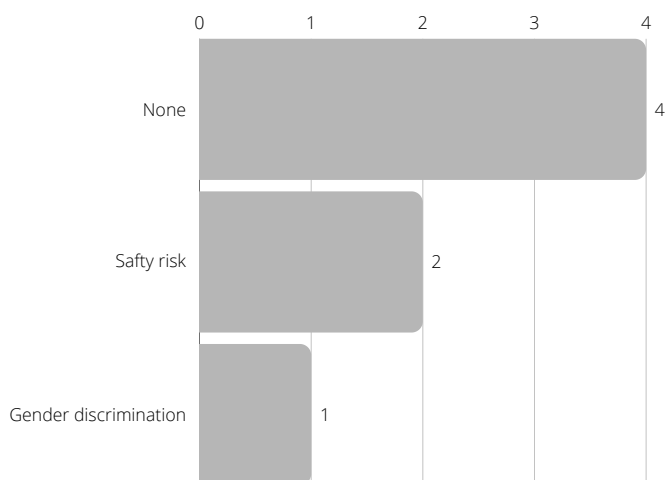
Japan
(n=10)

The dominance of males is evident in the community radio stations in both countries of East Asia. Women are severely lacking in leadership status.

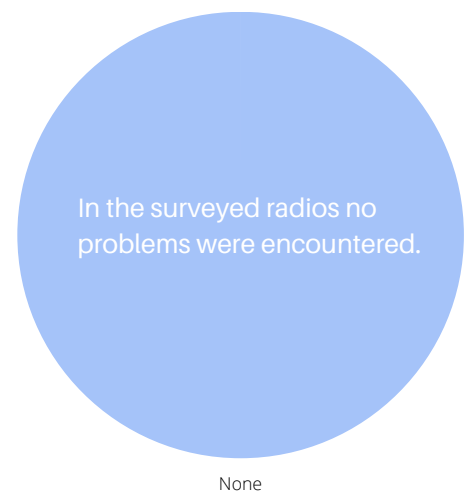
PARTICIPATION & ACCESS

EAST ASIA

Problems encountered by women in the radio station



Republic of Korea (South Korea)
(n=6)



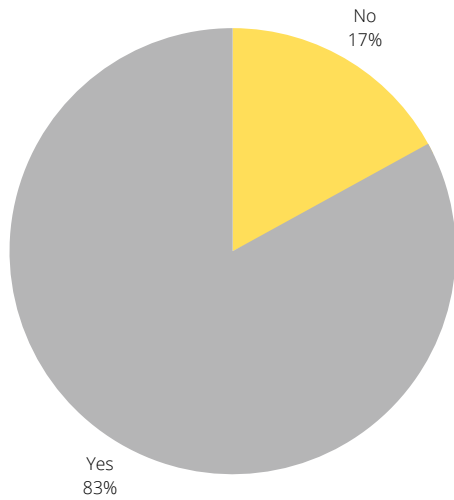
Japan
(n=10)

Japan records the problems encountered by women in the radio station as non-existent, while in South Korea most don't encounter it as well. However, it is still behind due to security risk and gender discrimination being at large.

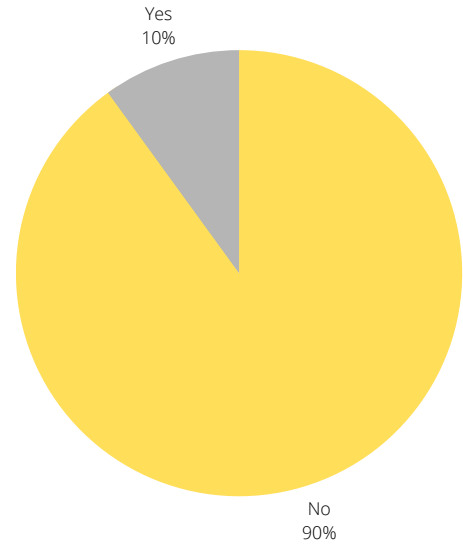
PARTICIPATION & ACCESS

EAST ASIA

Community radio station led by indigenous community



Republic of Korea (South Korea)
(n=6)



Japan
(n=10)

Majority of the community radios are led by indigenous communities in South Korea, while only a few in Japan are indigenous-led.

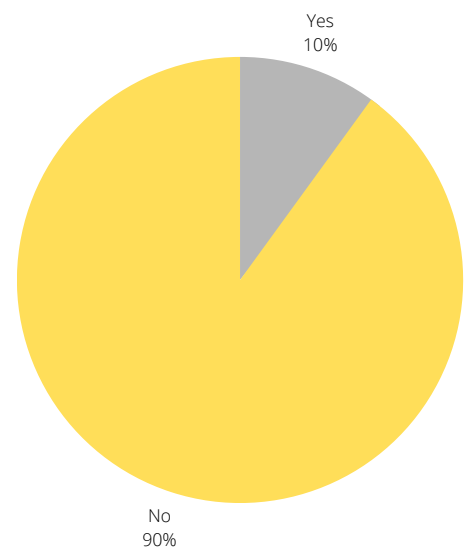
PARTICIPATION & ACCESS

EAST ASIA

Regular collaboration with indigenous-led organisations



Republic of Korea (South Korea)
(n=6)



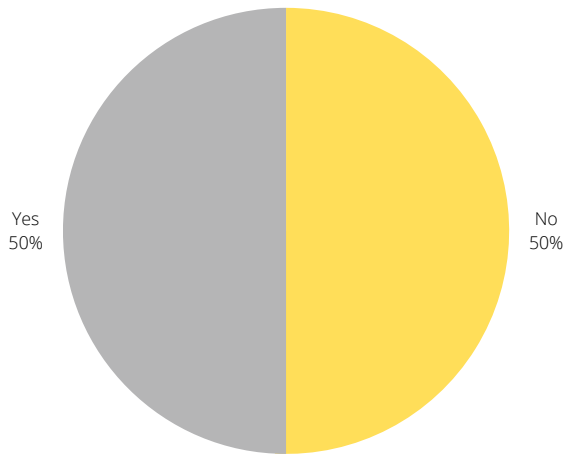
Japan
(n=10)

Half of the community radios in South Korea have regular collaborations with indigenous-led organizations, while only a few community radios in Japan partake in collaborative activities.

PARTICIPATION & ACCESS

EAST ASIA

Indigenous policy for recruitment in place



Republic of Korea (South Korea)
(n=6)



Japan
(n=10)

Half of the community radios in South Korea have a recruitment policy for indigenous people in place, while in Japan there is none.

PARTICIPATION & ACCESS

SOUTH EAST ASIA

Status: Women, indigenous people and Dalit people

Status of women

In **Indonesia** the role of women in community radios is the most important part of all of the community radio activities. They feel that the women are the decision makers and as such should be involved in all the activities and processes. About 75 to 80 radio stations from a total of 300 community radios are managed/led by women. They are very much focused on the empowerment of women and children. There are many women in places of power such as the government, parliament, heads of organizations, etc.

In **Timor-Leste** participants are mostly young women. For women of other ages, the culture is very stringent and most do not participate due to cultural pressure. The rules stated by the government do support and even encourage women and marginalized/minority communities to participate.

Status of indigenous people

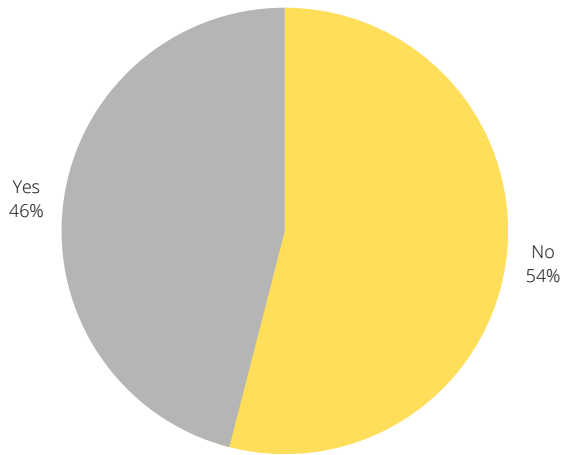
In **Indonesia** there is a little more than one-fourth of the community radio stations that have a few numbers of Indigenous community members on the board. The program staff in most of the stations, as recorded, are very limited in numbers, while a majority don't have any.

Community radios in **Timor-Leste** record dominating numbers of indigenous population when it comes to their board and also the program staff.

PARTICIPATION & ACCESS

SOUTH EAST ASIA

Gender policy in place



Indonesia
(n=26)



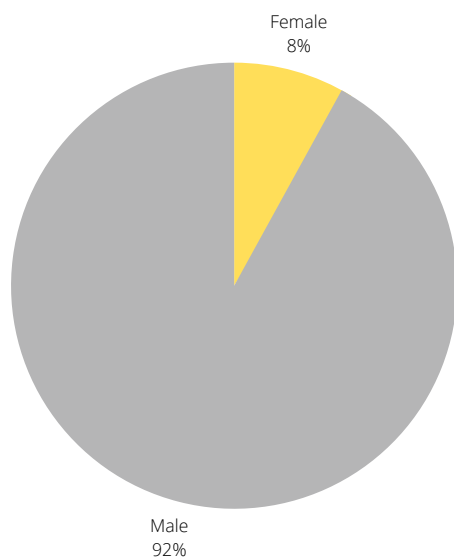
Timor Leste
(n=8)

Almost half of the community radios in both countries have a gender policy in place.

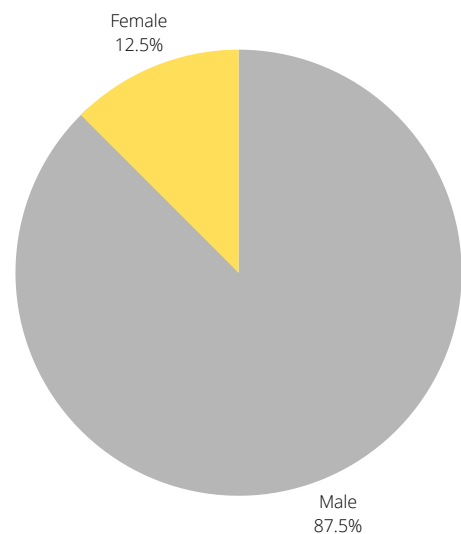
PARTICIPATION & ACCESS

SOUTH EAST ASIA

Gender distribution among the heads of station



Indonesia
(n=26)



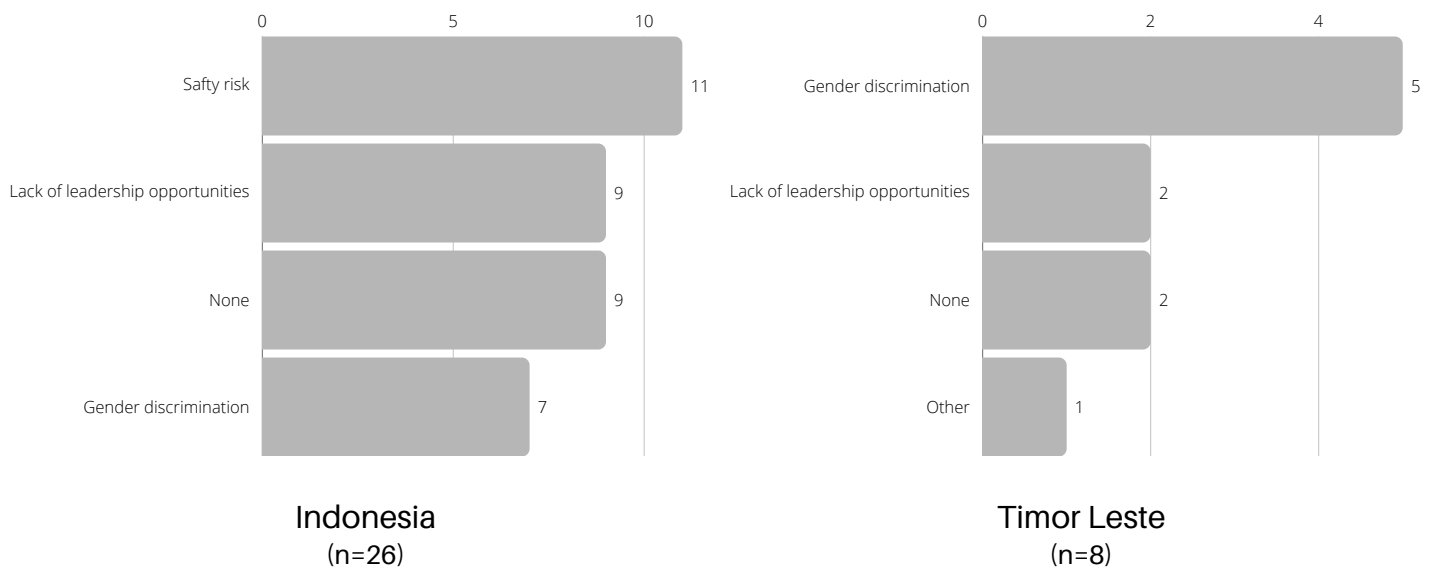
Timor Leste
(n=8)

Only a limited number of community radios have women in leadership positions in both countries.

PARTICIPATION & ACCESS

SOUTH EAST ASIA

Problems encountered by women in the radio station

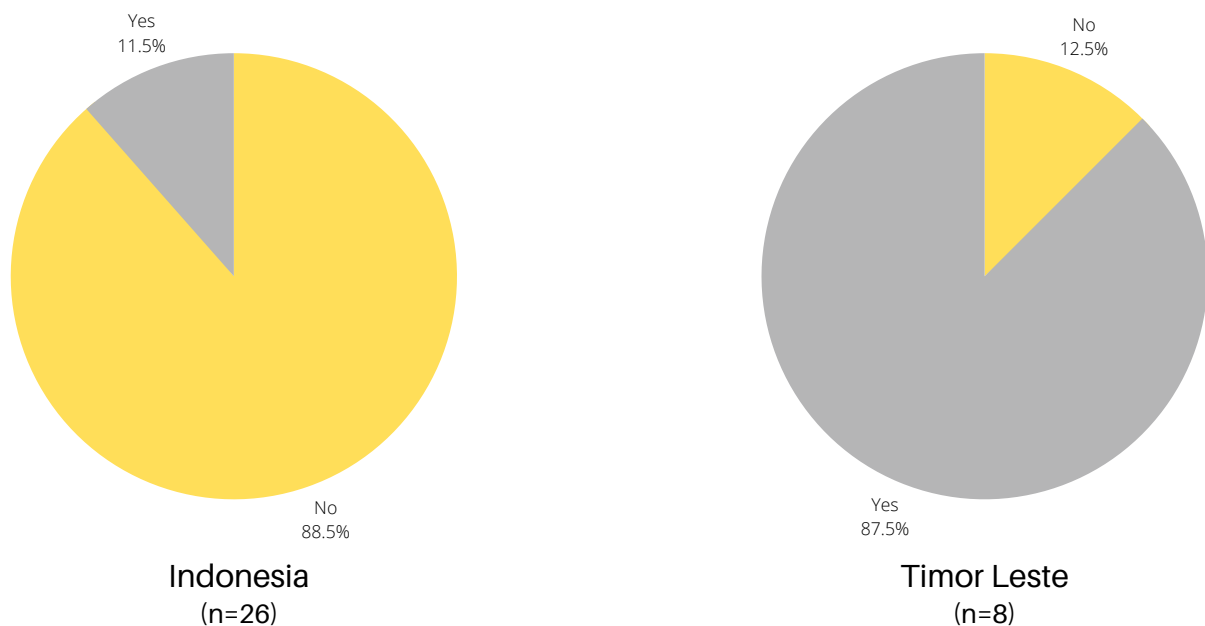


Indonesia's community radios record the safety risk in the highest prominence, while it is gender discrimination in the context of Timor-Leste followed by a lack of leadership opportunities in both countries.

PARTICIPATION & ACCESS

SOUTH EAST ASIA

Community radio station led by indigenous community

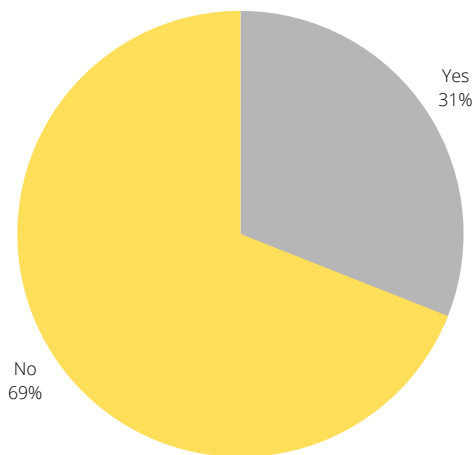


Indonesia's community radios are rarely led by the indigenous community, whereas the majority of the community radios in Timor-Leste are led by the indigenous community.

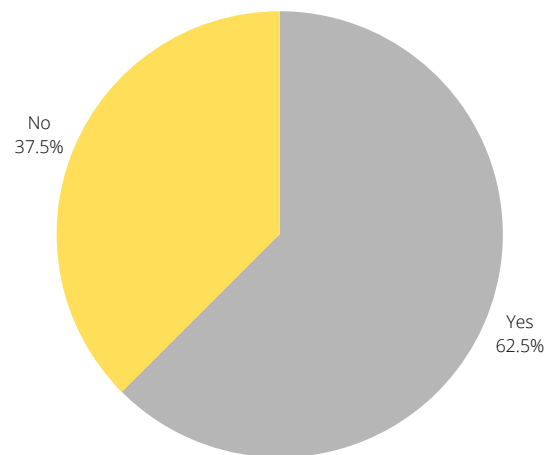
PARTICIPATION & ACCESS

SOUTH EAST ASIA

Regular collaboration with indigenous-led organisations



Indonesia
(n=26)



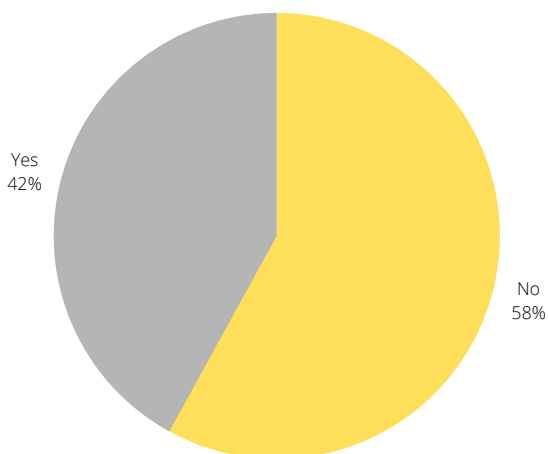
Timor Leste
(n=8)

Only a few community radios in Indonesia collaborate with indigenous-led organizations, while in Timor-Leste more than half of the community radios collaborate with indigenous-led organizations.

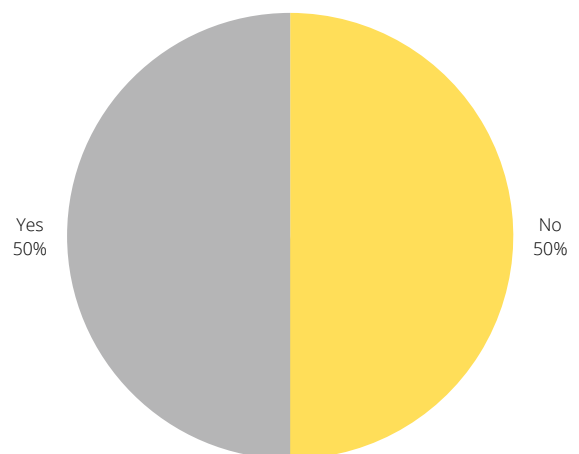
PARTICIPATION & ACCESS

SOUTH EAST ASIA

Indigenous policy for recruitment in place



Indonesia
(n=26)



Timor Leste
(n=8)

Almost half of the community radios in both countries have a recruitment policy for indigenous people in place.

PARTICIPATION & ACCESS

PACIFIC

Status: Women, indigenous people and Dalit people

Status of women

In **New Zealand** the Broadcasting Act itself states that community broadcasting should provide for the interests of women, disabled, and various minority communities. So, the rate of participation of women and various minority communities is very high.

In **Papua New Guinea** women are more organized and educated, and many members of the parliament are women. When they have any queries or need to address any issues in the community, they come to the station or contact the community radio and share their concerns. They are very active and many are working with NGOs/INGOs for the betterment of the country. There aren't many marginalized communities in Papua New Guinea.

Status of indigenous people

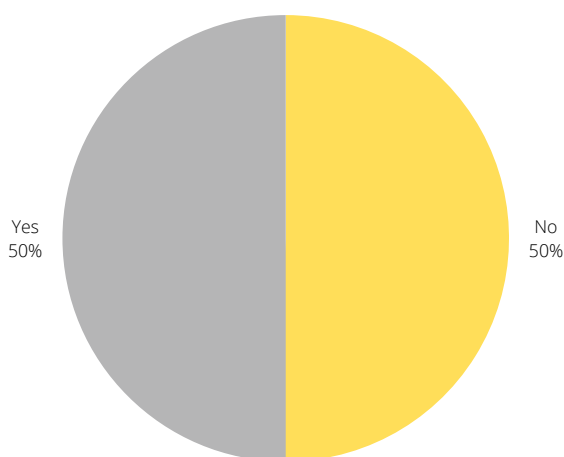
Half of the stations surveyed in **New Zealand** record having an indigenous population on their board and in the program staff.

In **Papua New Guinea** however, the surveyed community radio station has no indigenous population on its board nor in its program staff.

PARTICIPATION & ACCESS

PACIFIC

Gender policy in place



New Zealand
(n=4)



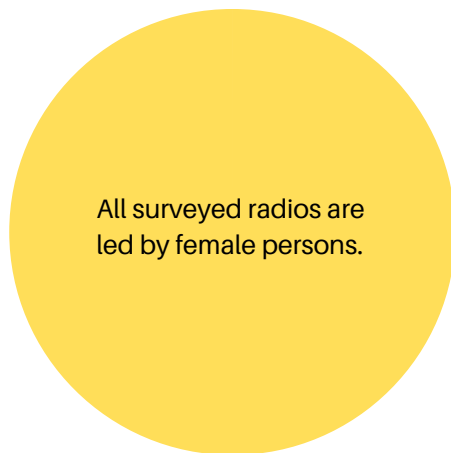
Papua New Guinea
(n=1)

Half of the community radios in New Zealand have a gender policy in place, while the surveyed community radio station in Papua New Guinea has none.

PARTICIPATION & ACCESS

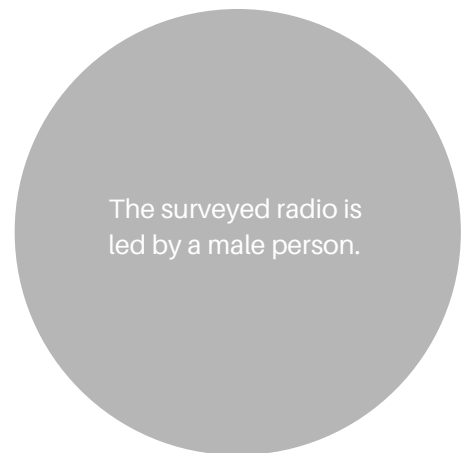
PACIFIC

Gender distribution among the heads of station



Female
100%

New Zealand
(n=4)



Male
100%

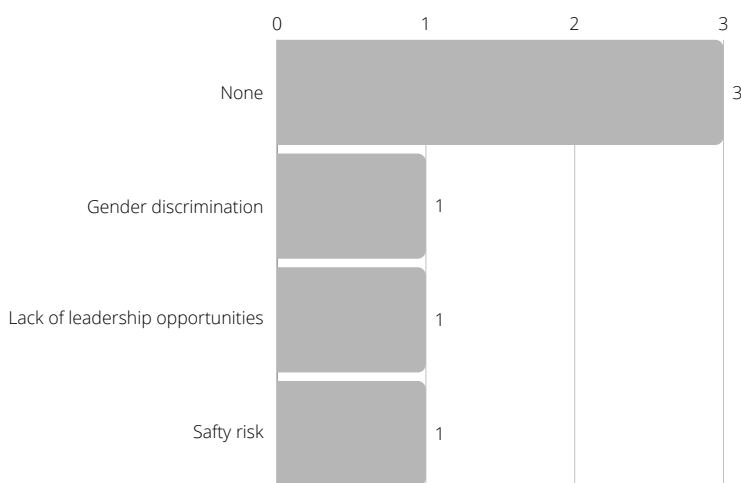
Papua New Guinea
(n=1)

New Zealand's community radio records the dominance of women in the stations, while in Papua New Guinea the men are dominating.

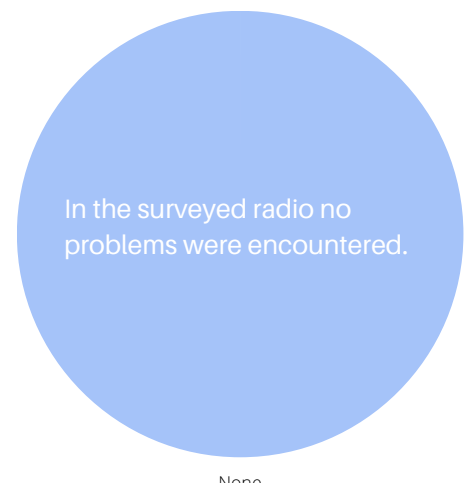
PARTICIPATION & ACCESS

PACIFIC

Problems encountered by women in the radio station



New Zealand
(n=4)



None

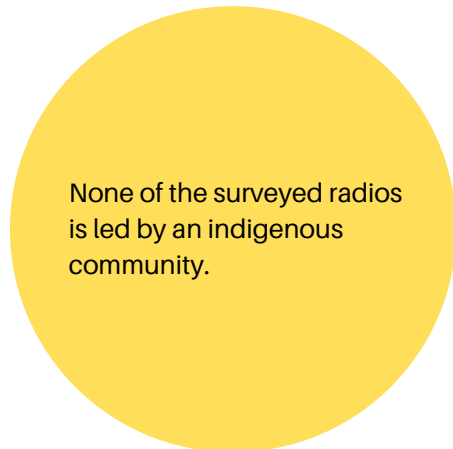
Papua New Guinea
(n=1)

It can be seen that New Zealand records problems encountered by women in the radio stations in the form of gender discrimination, safety risks, and lack of leadership opportunities, while there are no such problems as in the data for Papua New Guinea.

PARTICIPATION & ACCESS

PACIFIC

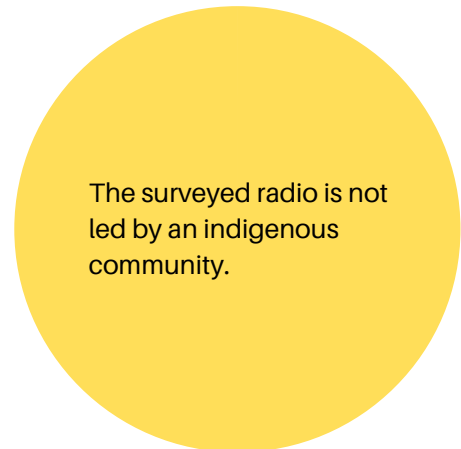
Community radio station led by indigenous community



None of the surveyed radios is led by an indigenous community.

No
100%

New Zealand
(n=4)



The surveyed radio is not led by an indigenous community.

No
100%

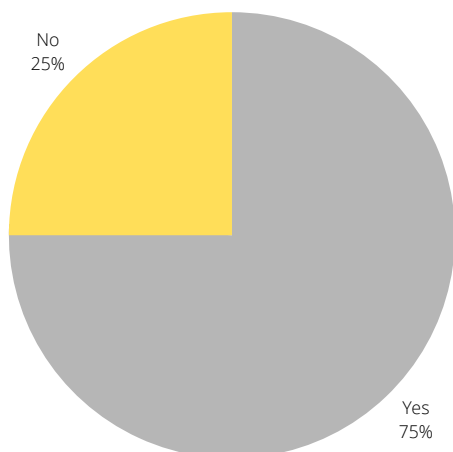
Papua New Guinea
(n=1)

None of the community radios are led by an Indigenous community in both countries.

PARTICIPATION & ACCESS

PACIFIC

Regular collaboration with indigenous-led organisations



New Zealand
(n=4)



The surveyed radio does not regularly collaborate with indigenous-led organisations.

No
100%

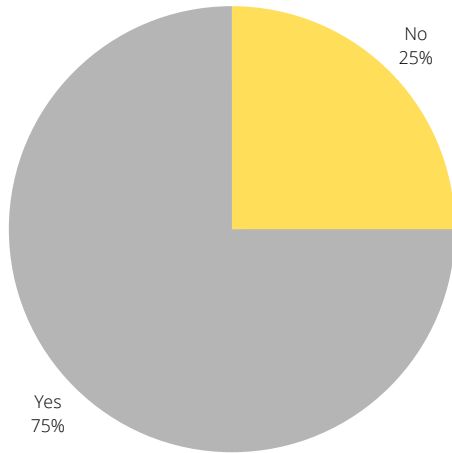
Papua New Guinea
(n=1)

The majority of community radios in New Zealand collaborates with indigenous-led communities on a regular basis, while the surveyed community radio in Papua New Guinea doesn't.

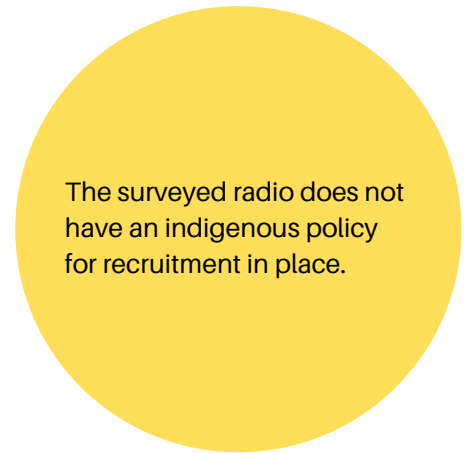
PARTICIPATION & ACCESS

PACIFIC

Indigenous policy for recruitment in place



New Zealand
(n=4)



Papua New Guinea
(n=1)

Papua New Guinea's survey shows that there is no recruitment policy in place while only one-fourth of the community radios in New Zealand don't have a policy in place.

OTHER SELECTED FINDINGS

ASIA-PACIFIC REGION

Chapter III

About Chapter III

Chapter III presents a visual summary of the key issues and themes covered by community radios, including those related to women and family farmers. It also highlights the disaster preparedness plans developed by community radios and the methods and frequency used to measure the impact of their programs.



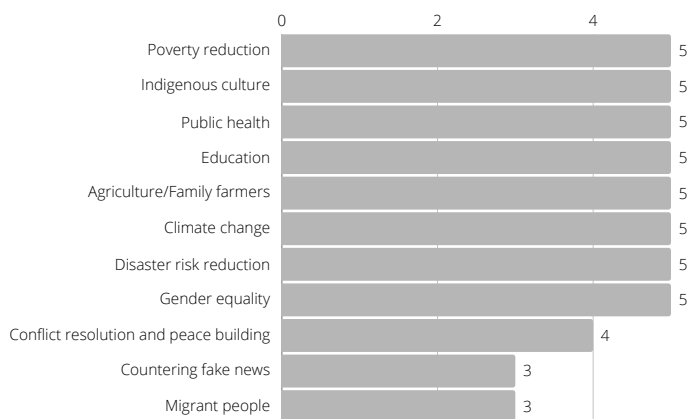
©Radio Kapilvastu

OTHER SELECTED FINDINGS

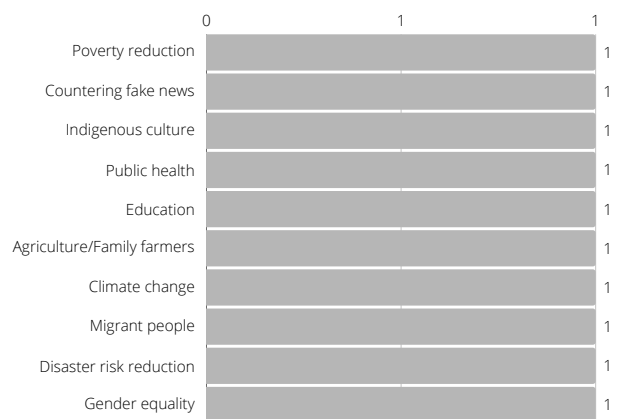
SOUTH ASIA

Common broadcasted subjects/matters/themes

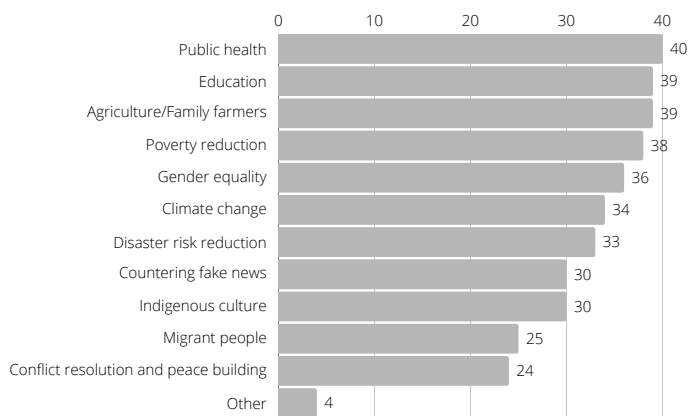
The numbers in the bar charts show the absolute number of community radios that answered the question. "n" represents the sample size that is the total number of participating community radios in the survey.



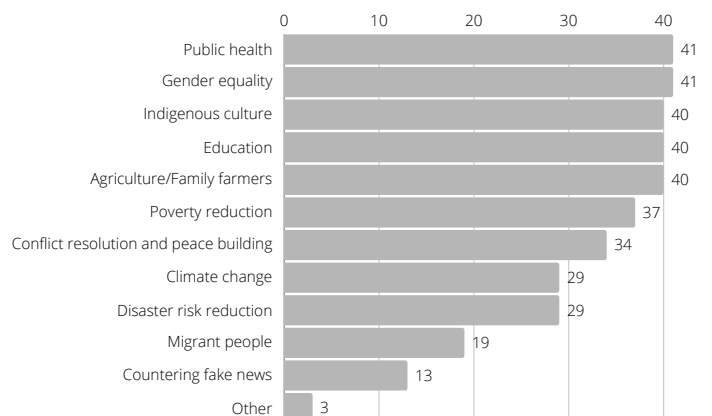
Bangladesh
(n=5)



Bhutan
(n=1)



India
(n=40)



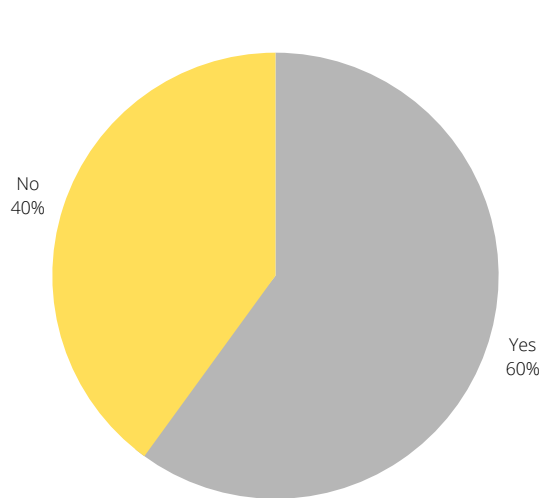
Nepal
(n=41)

The themes covered most commonly by the region are recorded to be regarding poverty reduction, followed by the issues of public health, agriculture, and gender equality. Countering fake news is also one of their themes, where Nepal in particular seems to be a bit behind.

OTHER SELECTED FINDINGS

SOUTH ASIA

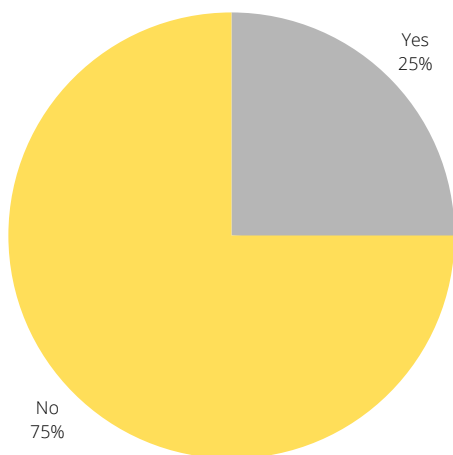
Disaster preparedness of community radios



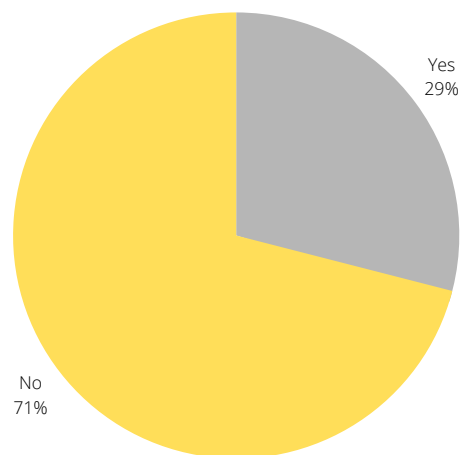
Bangladesh
(n=5)



Bhutan
(n=1)



India
(n=40)



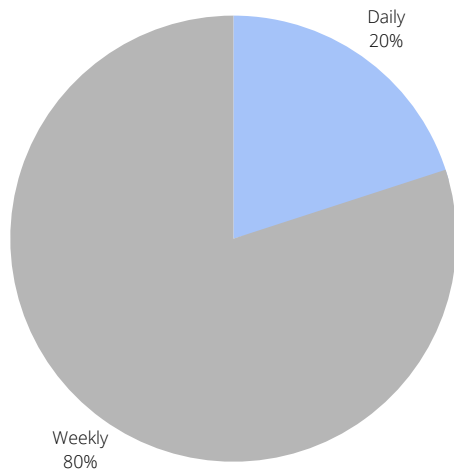
Nepal
(n=41)

When compared to Bangladesh and Bhutan, it is evident Nepal and India lack severely in preparing for disasters. Even with the greater number the two countries still fall behind.

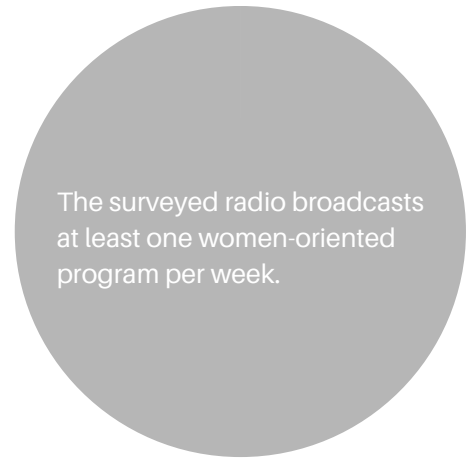
OTHER SELECTED FINDINGS

SOUTH ASIA

Frequency of women-oriented programs



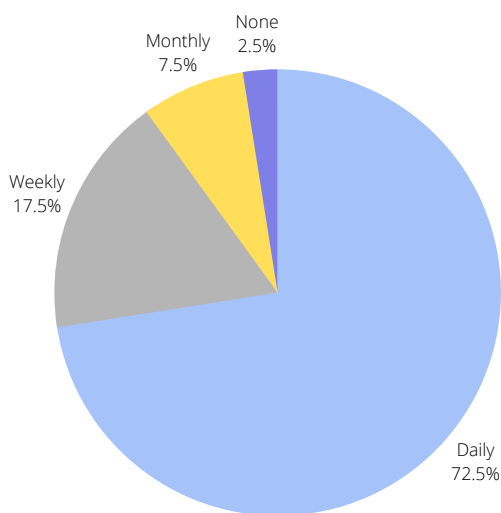
Bangladesh
(n=5)



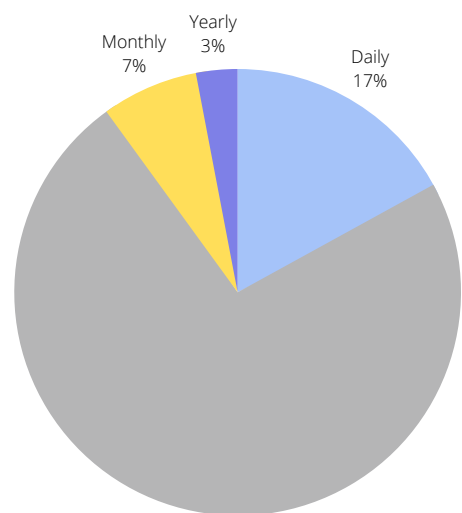
The surveyed radio broadcasts at least one women-oriented program per week.

Weekly
100%

Bhutan
(n=1)



India
(n=40)



Nepal
(n=41)

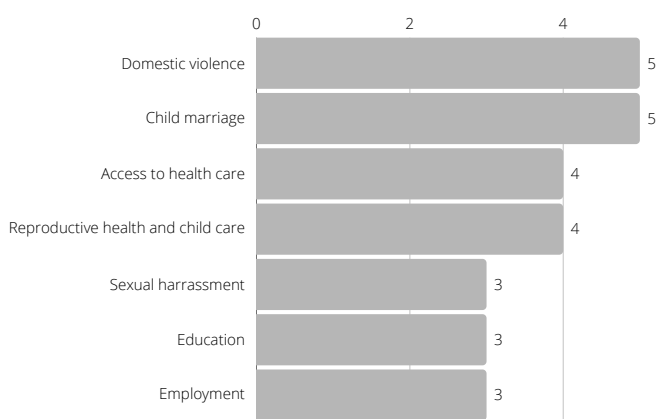
India records a greater number of women-oriented programs daily and other countries in the region record it highly on a weekly basis.

OTHER SELECTED FINDINGS

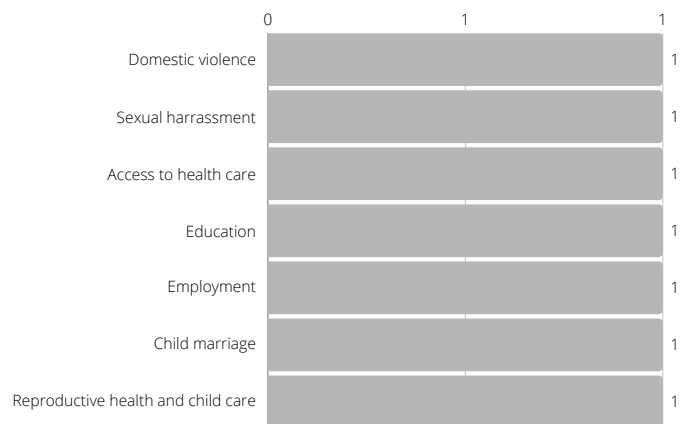
SOUTH ASIA

Broadcasted issues related to women

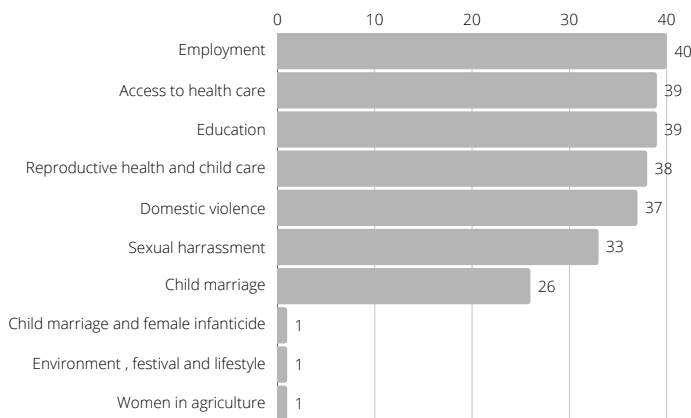
The numbers in the bar charts show the absolute number of community radios that answered the question. "n" represents the sample size that is the total number of participating community radios in the survey.



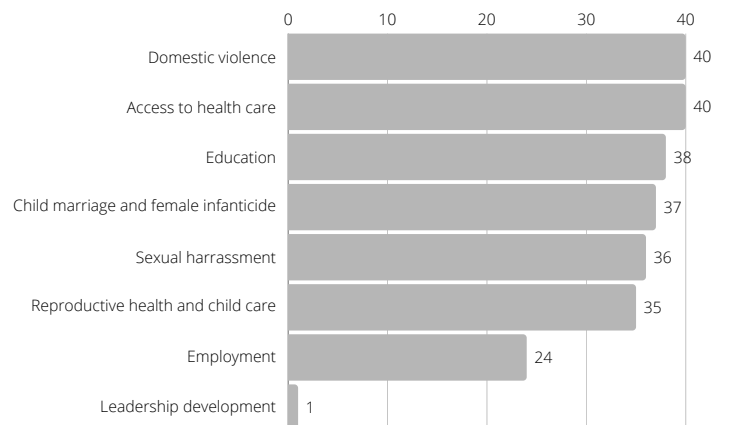
Bangladesh
(n=5)



Bhutan
(n=1)



India
(n=40)



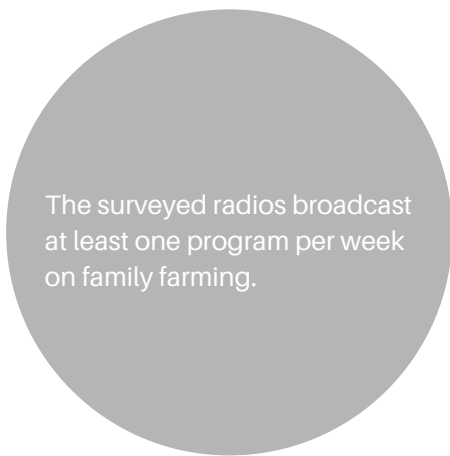
Nepal
(n=41)

All the countries record the most common issues related to women as domestic violence, followed by access to health care, and sexual harassment.

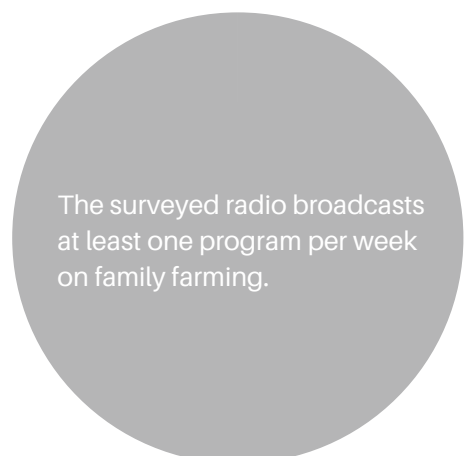
OTHER SELECTED FINDINGS

SOUTH ASIA

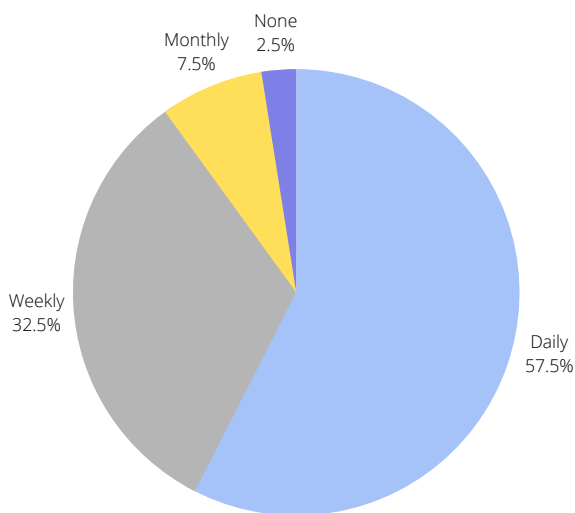
Frequency of programs on family farming issues



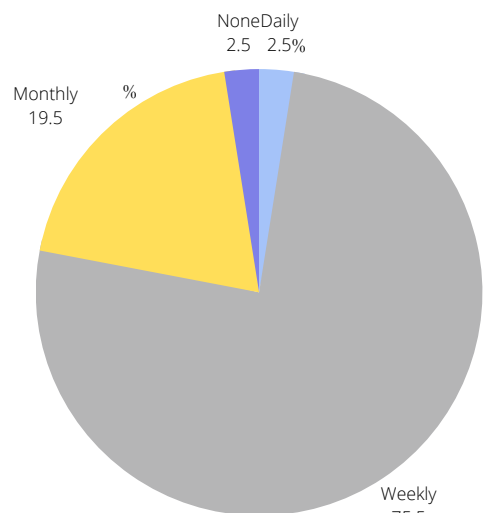
Bangladesh
(n=5)



Bhutan
(n=1)



India
(n=40)



Nepal
(n=41)

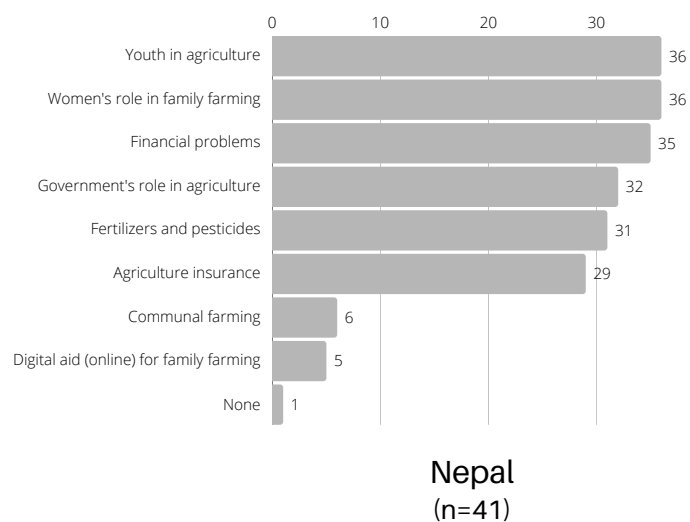
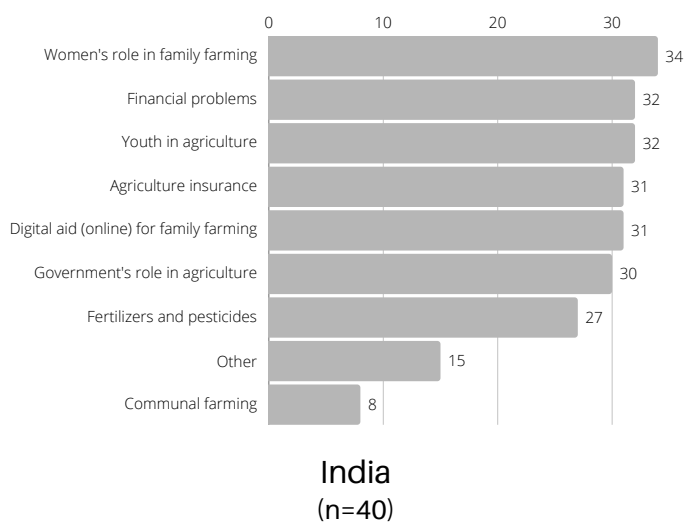
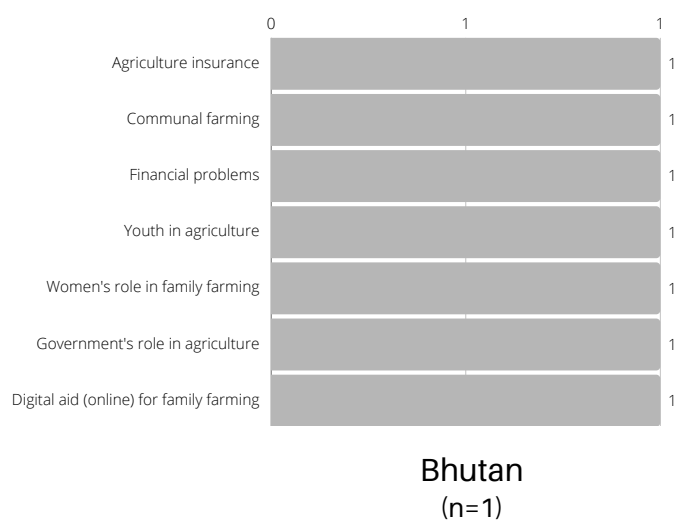
The issue of family farming is most commonly covered weekly in most countries, India being the exception since it covers it on a daily basis the most.

OTHER SELECTED FINDINGS

SOUTH ASIA

Broadcasted issues related to family farming

The numbers in the bar charts show the absolute number of community radios that answered the question. "n" represents the sample size that is the total number of participating community radios in the survey.



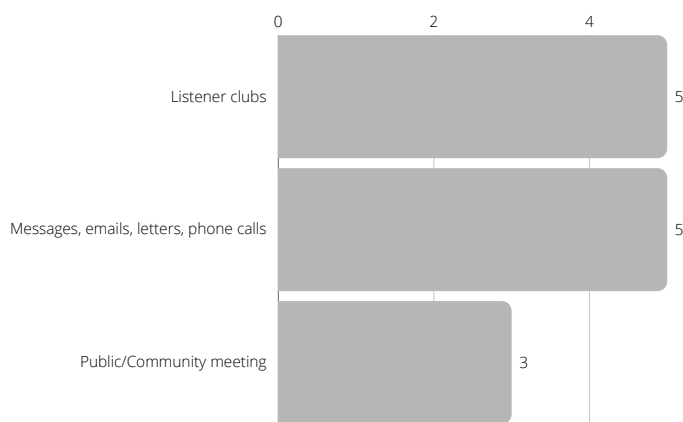
The community radios recorded that the most common issue to broadcast is about financial problems and the government's role in agriculture, followed by the women's role in family farming, and youth in agriculture.

OTHER SELECTED FINDINGS

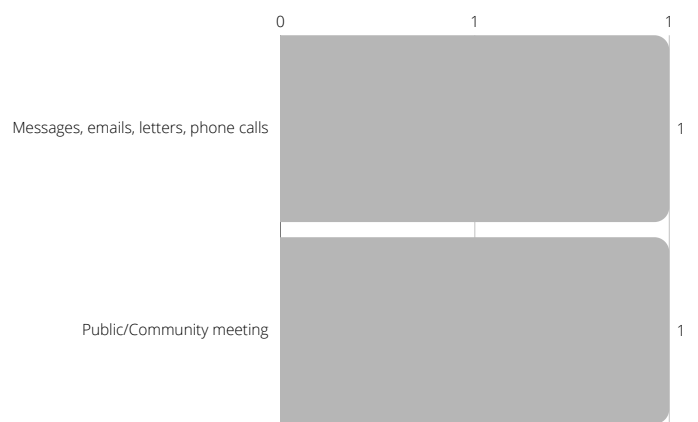
SOUTH ASIA

Ways of measuring the impact of the program

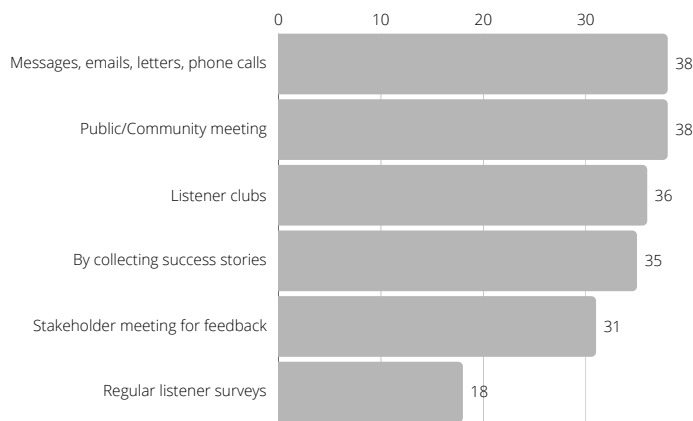
The numbers in the bar charts show the absolute number of community radios that answered the question. "n" represents the sample size that is the total number of participating community radios in the survey.



Bangladesh
(n=5)



Bhutan
(n=1)



India
(n=40)



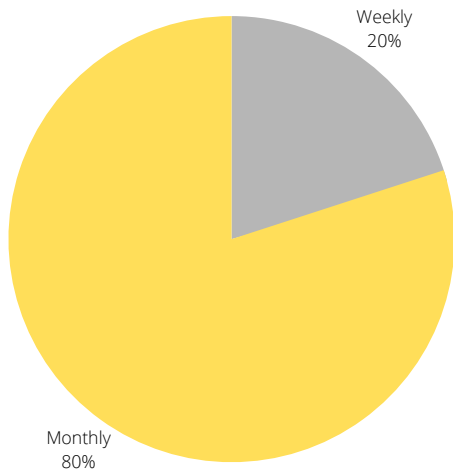
Nepal
(n=41)

The most common way to measure the impact of the program is by messages, emails, letters, and phone calls in all the countries.

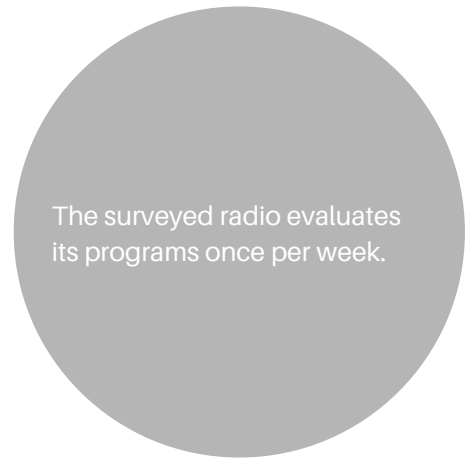
OTHER SELECTED FINDINGS

SOUTH ASIA

Frequency of program evaluation and impact measurement



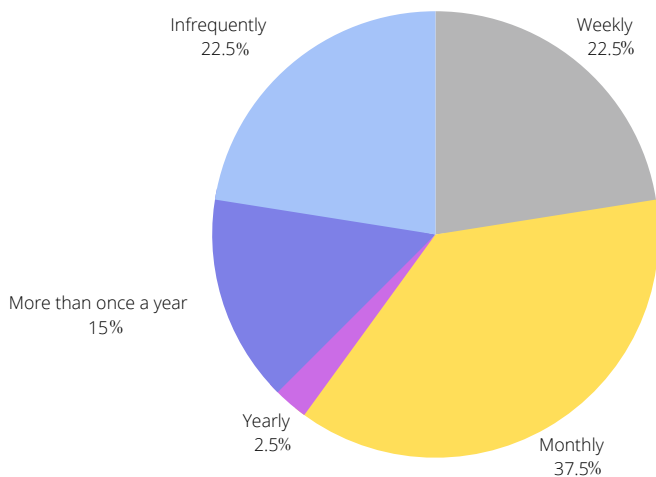
Bangladesh
(n=5)



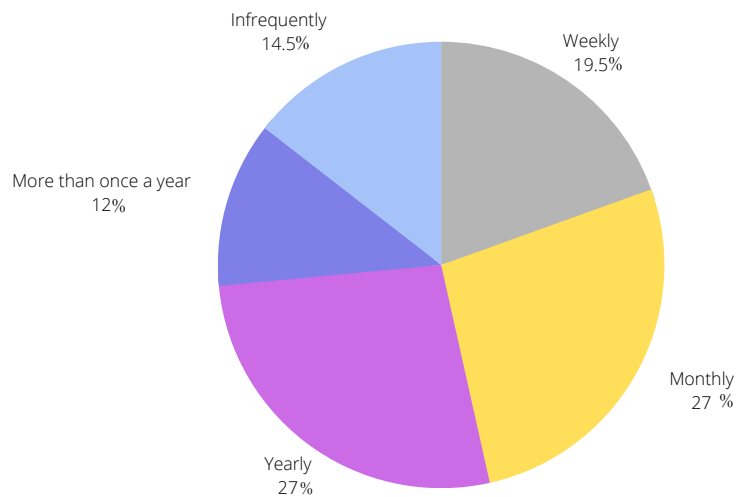
The surveyed radio evaluates its programs once per week.

Weekly
100%

Bhutan
(n=1)



India
(n=40)



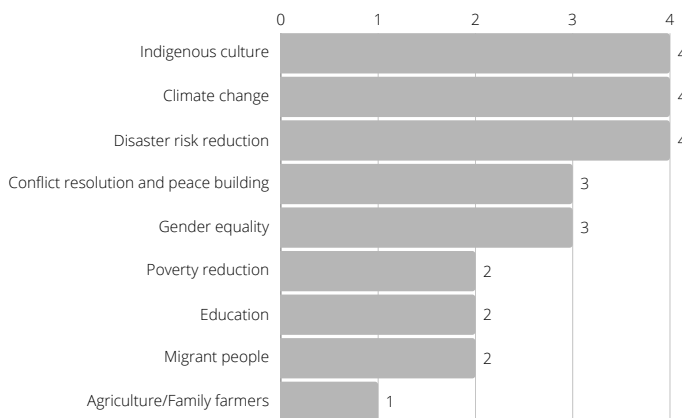
Nepal
(n=41)

Most countries record the frequency of program evaluation and impact assessment on a monthly basis at the most. Bhutan does a weekly evaluation and Nepal does it on a yearly basis at the most.

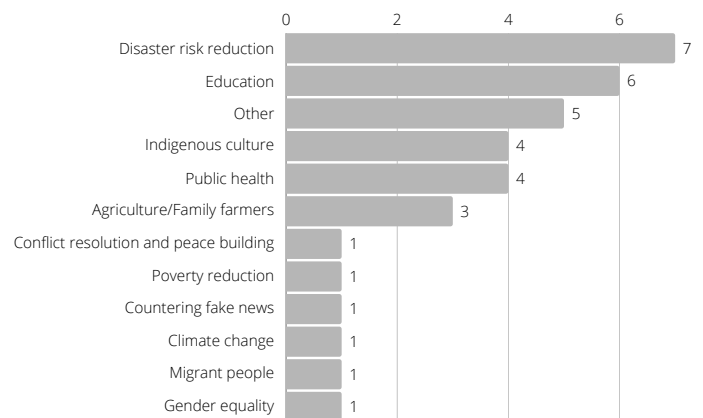
OTHER SELECTED FINDINGS

EAST ASIA

Common broadcasted subjects/matters/themes



Republic of Korea (South Korea)
(n=6)



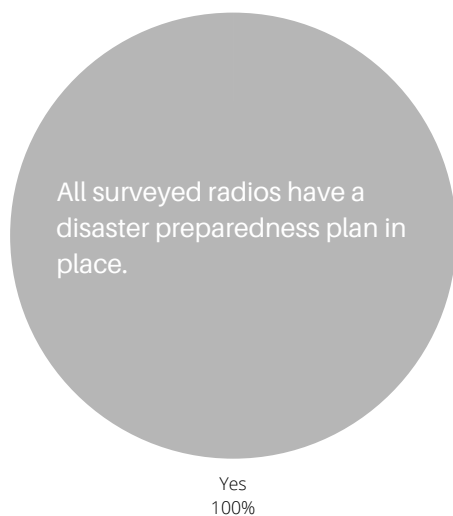
Japan
(n=10)

South Korea covers themes of indigenous culture, climate change, and disaster risk reduction mostly, followed by conflict resolution and peacebuilding, and gender equality whereas Japan covers disaster risk reduction, and education the most, followed by indigenous culture, and public health.

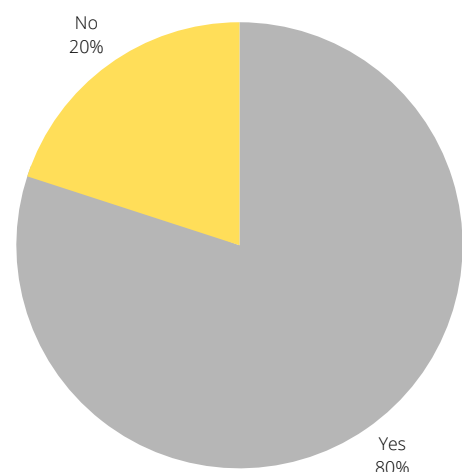
OTHER SELECTED FINDINGS

EAST ASIA

Disaster preparedness of community radios



Republic of Korea (South Korea)
(n=6)



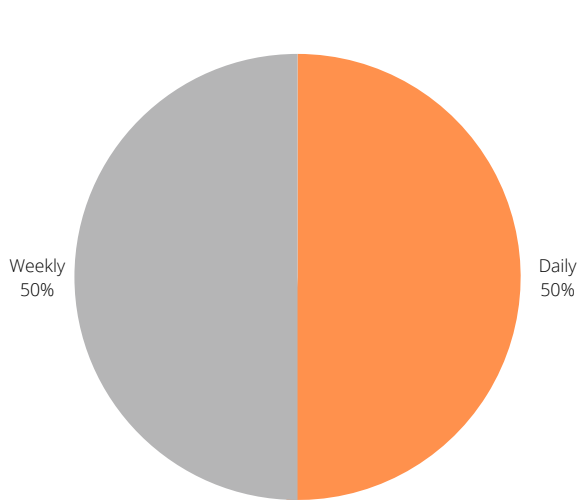
Japan
(n=10)

When comparing the two countries, it can be seen that South Korea has an absolute plan in place against disasters, while Japan falls a little short but still has an impressive scale of preparedness against disaster.

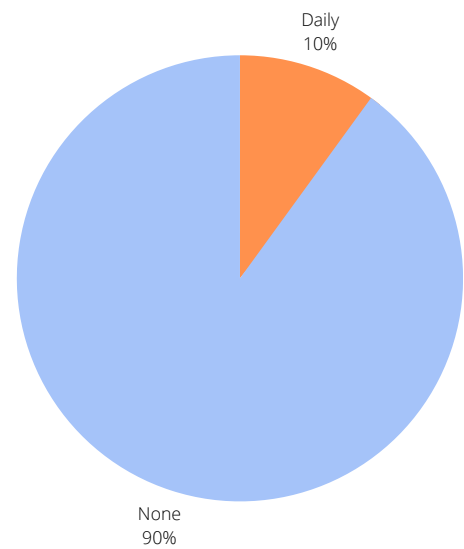
OTHER SELECTED FINDINGS

EAST ASIA

Frequency of women-oriented programs



Republic of Korea (South Korea)
(n=6)



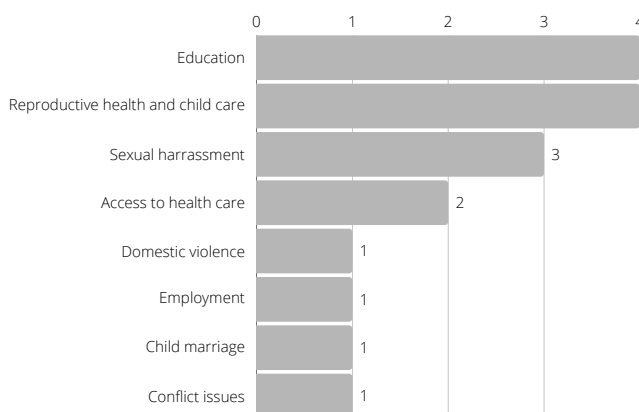
Japan
(n=10)

The stations in South Korea record the frequency of women-oriented programs to be evenly broadcasted daily and weekly, while in Japan only ten percent of the stations broadcast is daily and others don't.

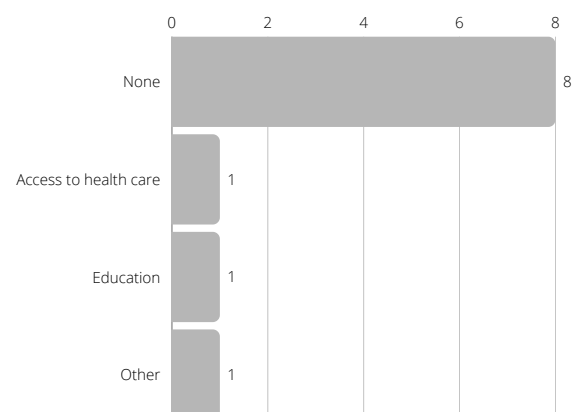
OTHER SELECTED FINDINGS

EAST ASIA

Broadcasted issues related to women



Republic of Korea (South Korea)
(n=6)



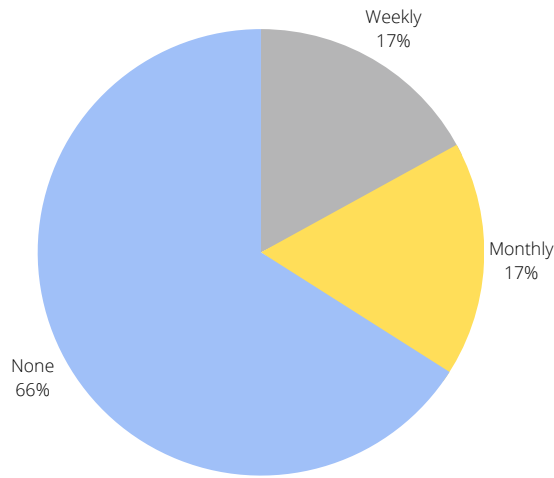
Japan
(n=10)

The community radios in South Korea broadcast issues related to women in the context of education, reproductive health, and sexual harassment, mostly followed by access to health care, domestic violence, employment, child marriage, and conflict issues. Whereas, Japan's community radios don't broadcast issues related to women, for the most part, only a few broadcast on access to health care and education.

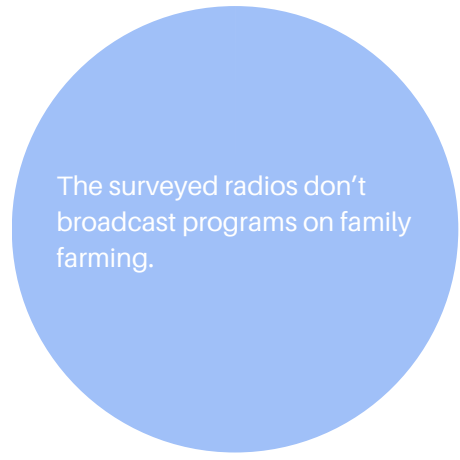
OTHER SELECTED FINDINGS

EAST ASIA

Frequency of programs on family farming issues



Republic of Korea (South Korea)
(n=6)



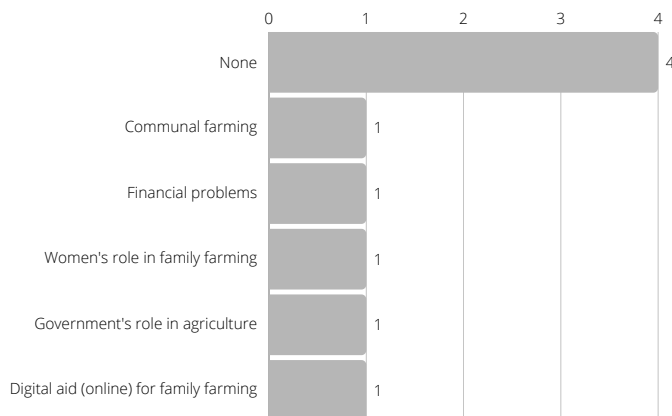
None
100%
Japan
(n=10)

Both countries rarely cover programs on family farming issues with Japan having none and South Korea having it evenly distributed weekly and monthly.

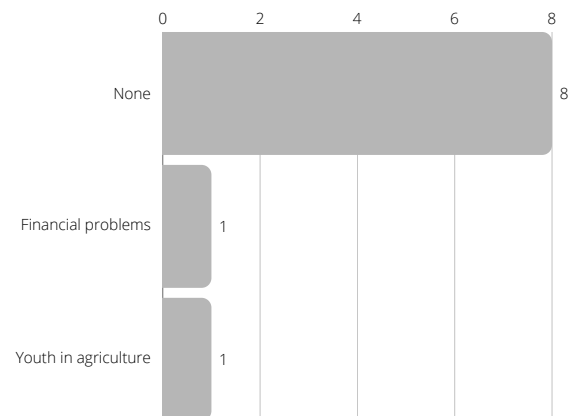
OTHER SELECTED FINDINGS

EAST ASIA

Broadcasted issues related to family farming



Republic of Korea (South Korea)
(n=6)



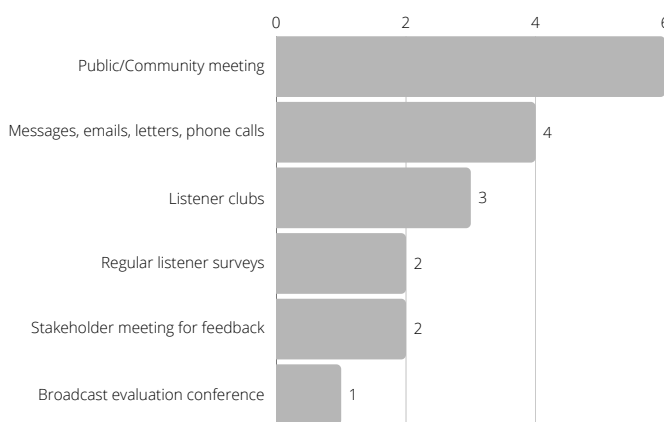
Japan
(n=10)

Even with no direct coverage of family farming programs in Japan, the community radios still cover issues relating to the context such as financial problems and youth in agriculture. A few community radios from South Korea cover communal farming, financial problems, women's role in family farming, the government's role in agriculture, and digital aid.

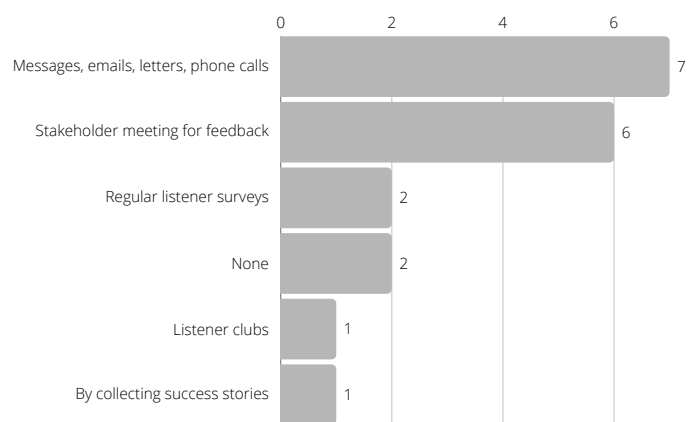
OTHER SELECTED FINDINGS

EAST ASIA

Ways of measuring the impact of the program



Republic of Korea (South Korea)
(n=6)



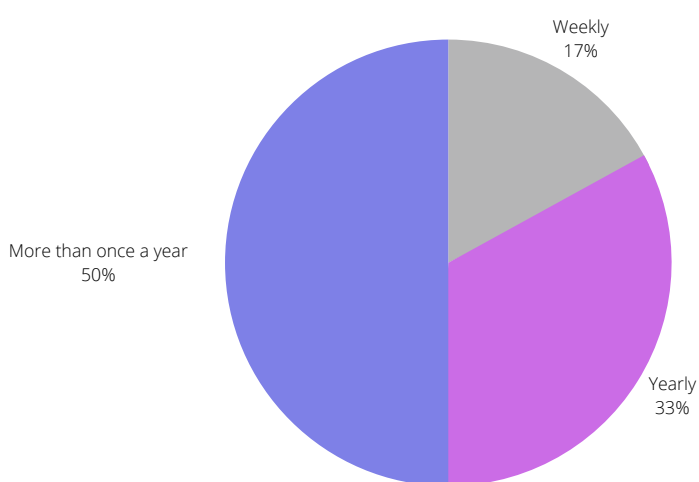
Japan
(n=10)

Both countries record one of the most dominating ways of measuring the impact of programs from messages, emails, letters, and phone calls. South Korea conducts community meetings mostly, followed by Japan's Stakeholder meetings for feedback.

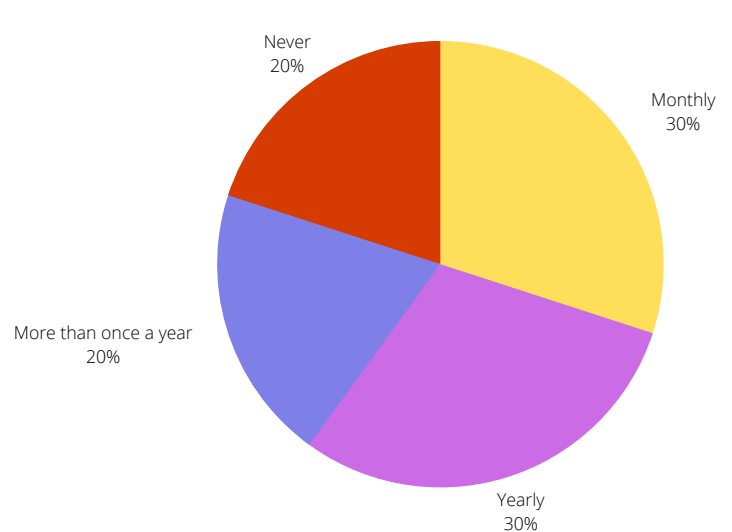
OTHER SELECTED FINDINGS

EAST ASIA

Frequency of program evaluation and impact measurement



Republic of Korea (South Korea)
(n=6)



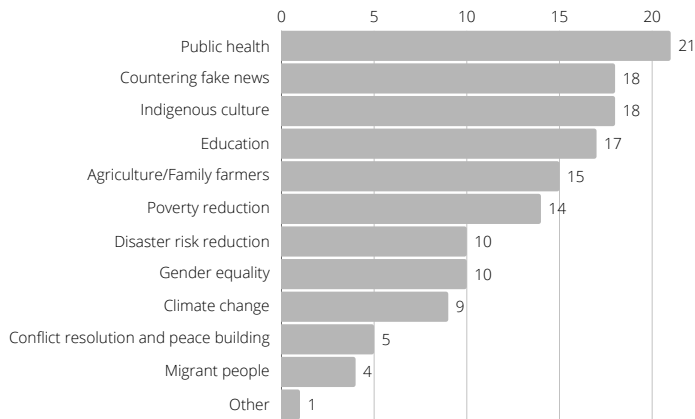
Japan
(n=10)

South Korea's frequency of program evaluation and impact measurement varies with the radios, half do it once a year and most do it yearly, while a limited few do it weekly. Japan on the other hand has a few radios doing it monthly, a few yearly, a limited few more than once a year, and the remaining don't do it at all.

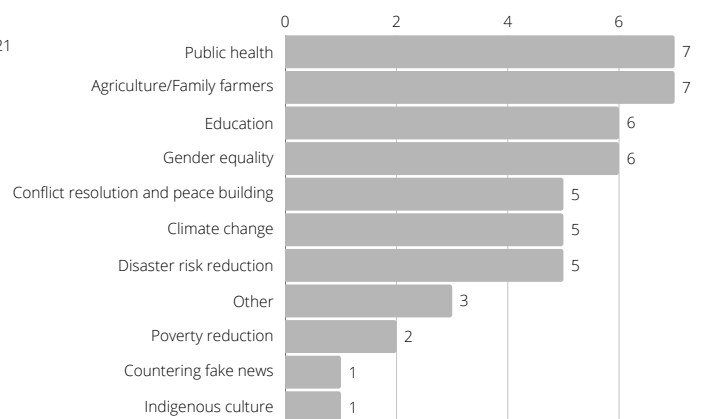
OTHER SELECTED FINDINGS

SOUTH EAST ASIA

Common broadcasted subjects/matters/themes



Indonesia
(n=26)



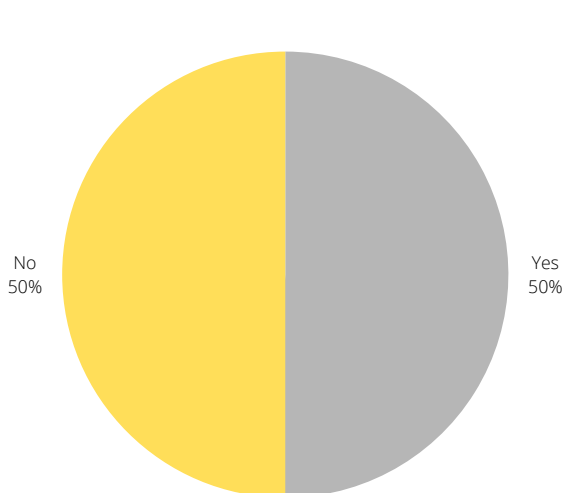
Timor Leste
(n=8)

In both regions the most commonly broadcasted subject matter is related to public health. In Indonesia it is followed by countering fake news, indigenous culture, education, agriculture, poverty reduction, and disaster risk reduction, whereas in Timor Leste the topics that follow are agriculture, education, gender equality, conflict resolution and peace building, climate, and disaster risk reduction.

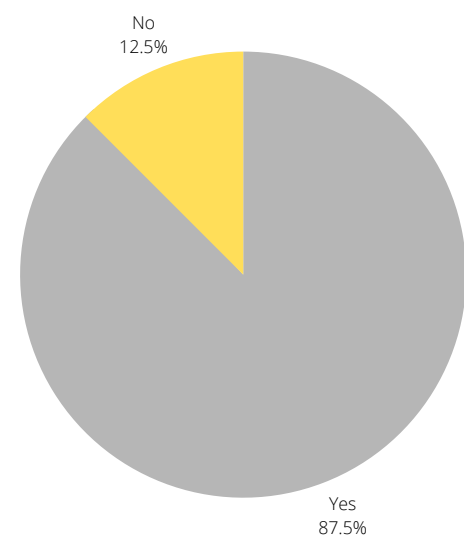
OTHER SELECTED FINDINGS

SOUTH EAST ASIA

Disaster preparedness of community radios



Indonesia
(n=26)



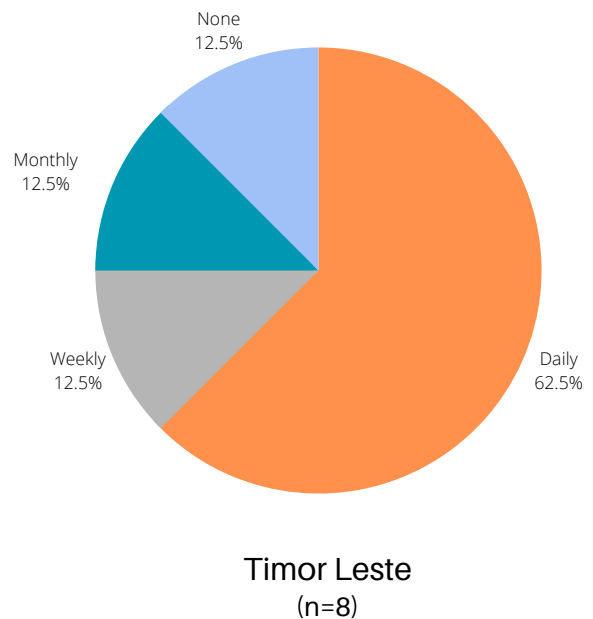
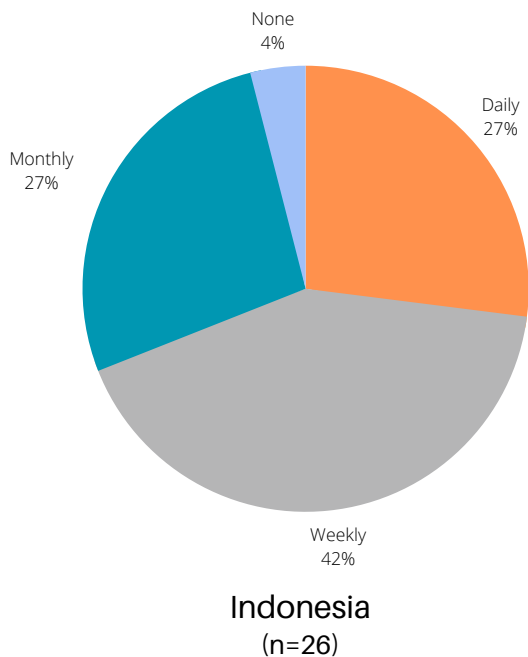
Timor Leste
(n=8)

Indonesia's surveyed community radios reflect that half are only prepared for disasters, while Timor Leste's community radios on the other hand are mostly prepared.

OTHER SELECTED FINDINGS

SOUTH EAST ASIA

Frequency of women-oriented programs

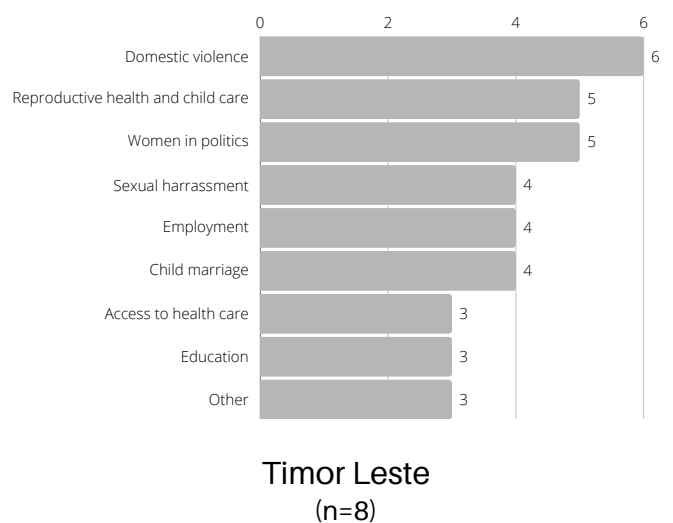
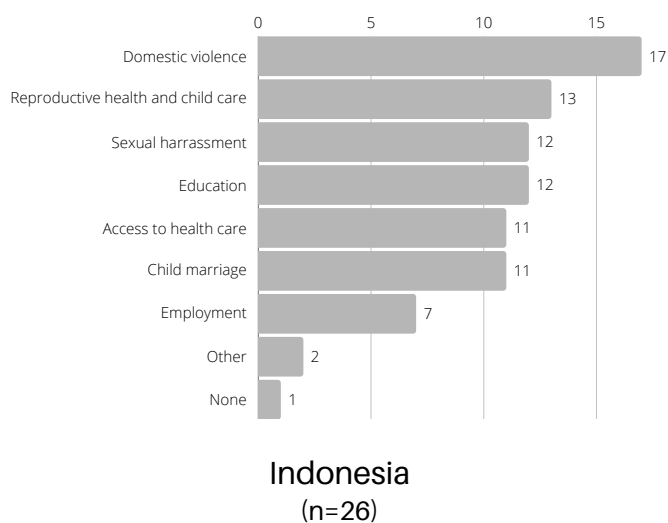


Indonesia's community radios run women-oriented programs mostly weekly with even one-fourth running it daily and monthly each. Whereas, Timor Leste's community radios run the program dominantly daily.

OTHER SELECTED FINDINGS

SOUTH EAST ASIA

Broadcasted issues related to women

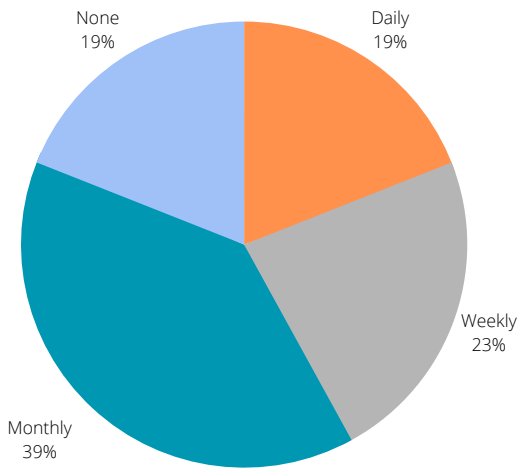


The issues related to women that are covered mostly in both countries are related to domestic violence, reproductive health and child care. Followed by the common issues of sexual harassment, child marriage, and education. Timor Leste's community radios also broadcast issues relating to women in politics as one of their most important broadcasts.

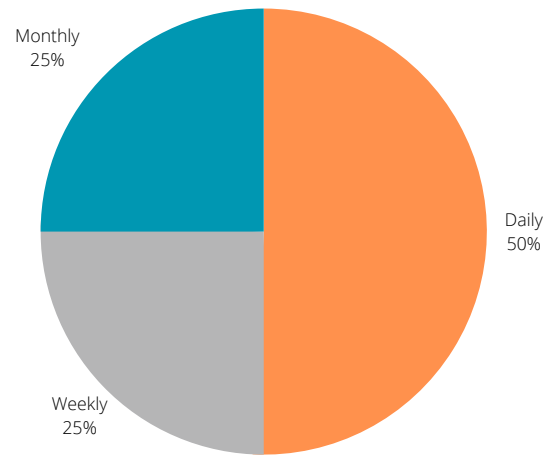
OTHER SELECTED FINDINGS

SOUTH EAST ASIA

Frequency of programs on family farming issues



Indonesia
(n=26)



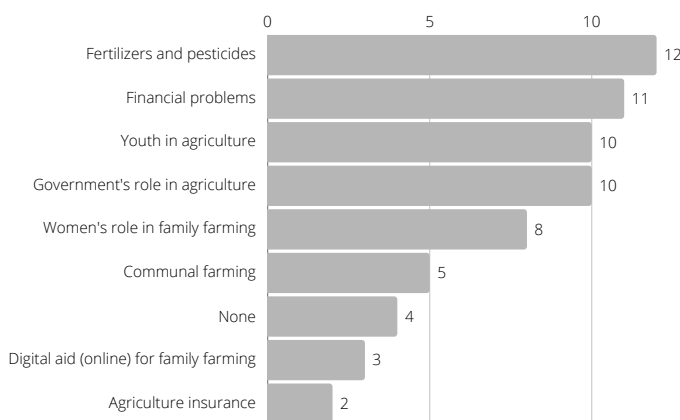
Timor Leste
(n=8)

Indonesia's community radios run programs on family farming issues monthly at most while Timor-Leste's community radios run it daily the most.

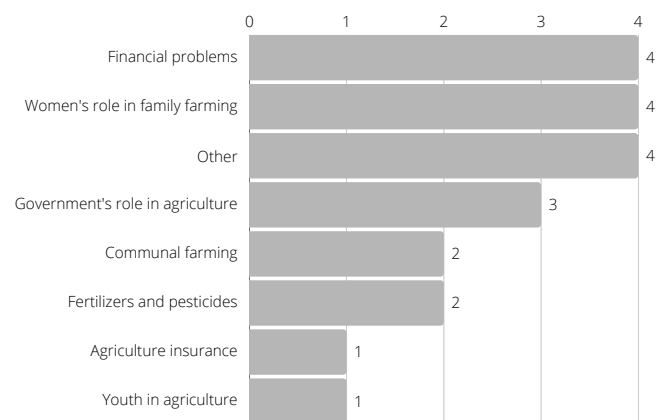
OTHER SELECTED FINDINGS

SOUTH EAST ASIA

Broadcasted issues related to family farming



Indonesia
(n=26)



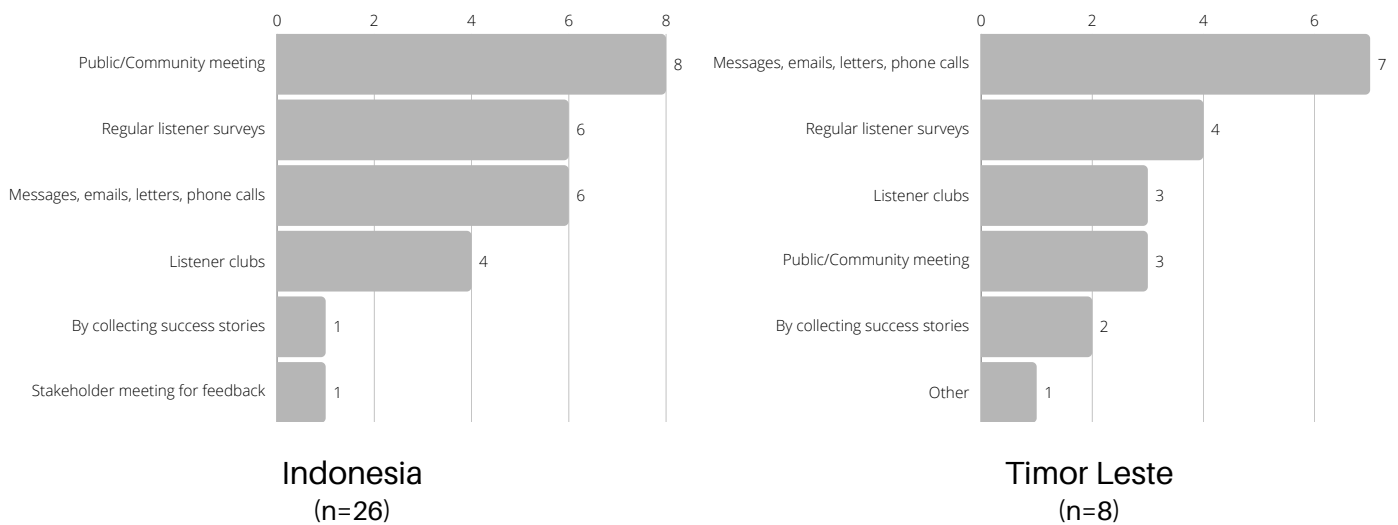
Timor Leste
(n=8)

The financial problems are at the core of the issues that both countries cover related to family farming. The issue of fertilizers and pesticides is also at large in the Indonesian context. Other common issues like youth in agriculture and the government's role follow.

OTHER SELECTED FINDINGS

SOUTH EAST ASIA

Ways of measuring the impact of the program

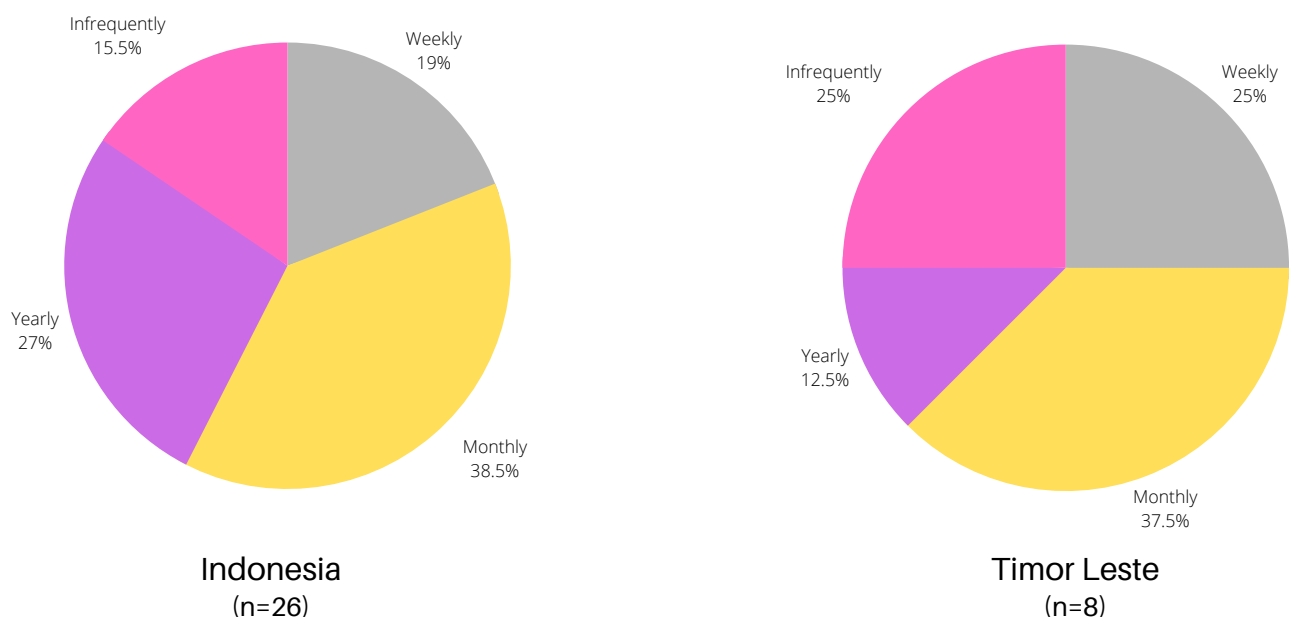


The most prominent way of measuring the impact of the program in Indonesia is through community meetings, while in Timor Leste it is through emails, letters, and phone calls. It is commonly followed by regular listener clubs and a collection of success stories in both countries.

OTHER SELECTED FINDINGS

SOUTH EAST ASIA

Frequency of program evaluation and impact measurement

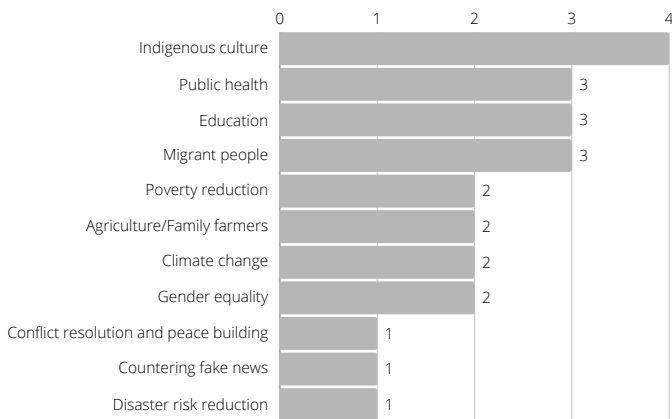


In both countries community radios evaluate and check the impact assessment of their programs every month. In Indonesia evaluations are done mainly yearly and weekly, while Timor Leste's community radios are comparatively more infrequent or manage to do the evaluations weekly and rarely every year.

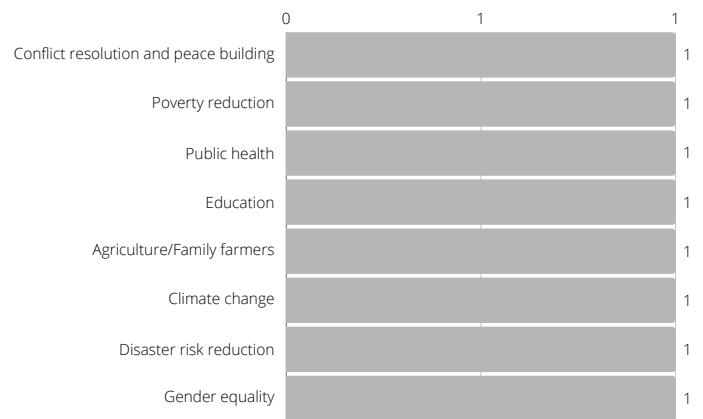
OTHER SELECTED FINDINGS

PACIFIC

Common broadcasted subjects/matters/themes



New Zealand
(n=4)



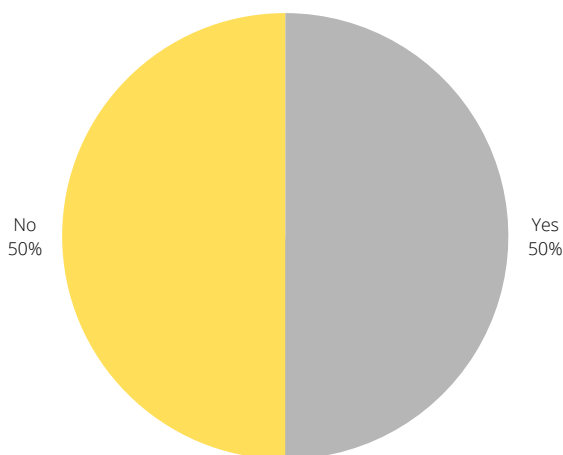
Papua New Guinea
(n=1)

It can be seen that New Zealand covers the theme of indigenous culture dominantly, followed by public health, education, and migrant people. A few of them cover poverty reduction, agriculture, climate change, gender equality, conflict resolution, countering fake news, and disaster risk reduction. Papua New Guinea covers the themes evenly.

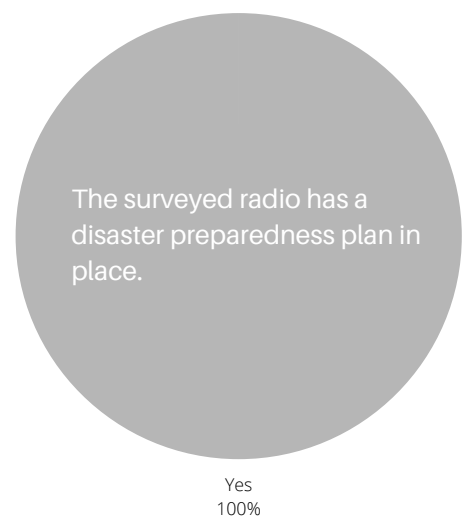
OTHER SELECTED FINDINGS

PACIFIC

Disaster preparedness of community radios



New Zealand
(n=4)



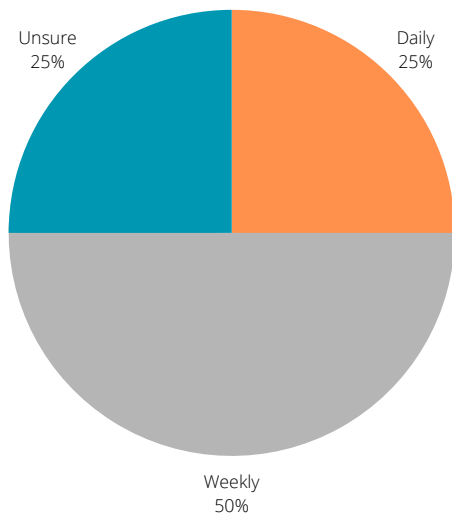
Papua New Guinea
(n=1)

New Zealand's stations are evenly prepared and unprepared for disasters, while Papua New Guinea's station is fully prepared.

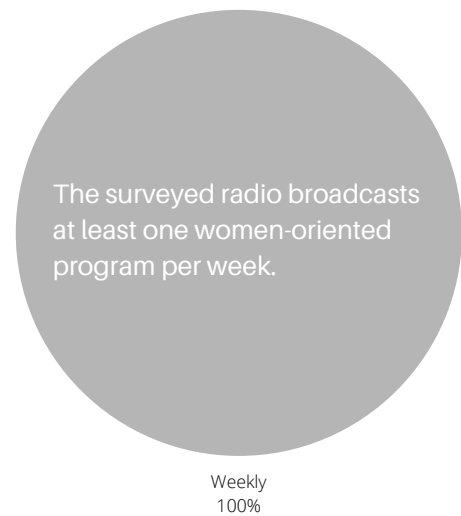
OTHER SELECTED FINDINGS

PACIFIC

Frequency of women-oriented programs



New Zealand
(n=4)



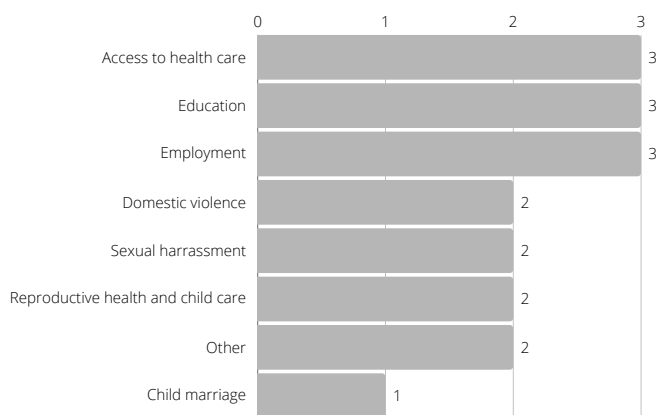
Papua New Guinea
(n=1)

The frequency of women-oriented programs in New Zealand is such that half of the community radios do it weekly, one-third daily, and the remaining are unsure about how often it is done. In Papua New Guinea women-oriented programs are broadcasted weekly.

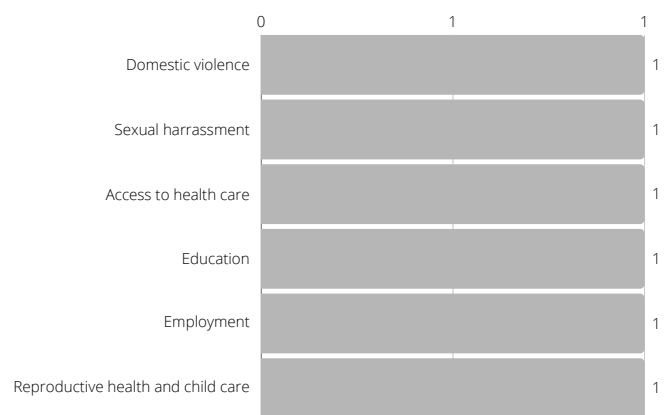
OTHER SELECTED FINDINGS

PACIFIC

Broadcasted issues related to women



New Zealand
(n=4)



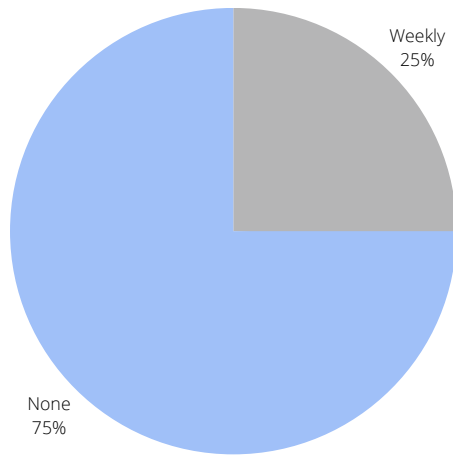
Papua New Guinea
(n=1)

Both countries broadcast issues related to women regarding access to health care, education, employment, domestic violence, sexual harassment, reproductive health, and child care.

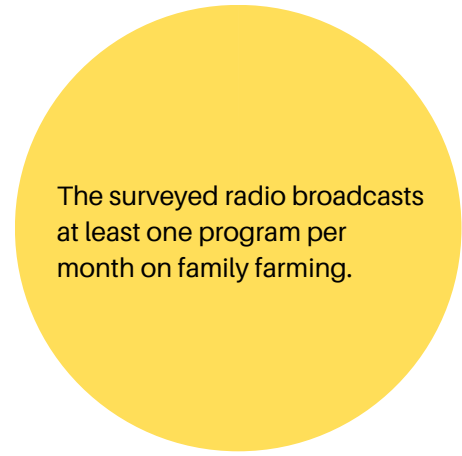
OTHER SELECTED FINDINGS

PACIFIC

Frequency of programs on family farming issues



New Zealand
(n=4)



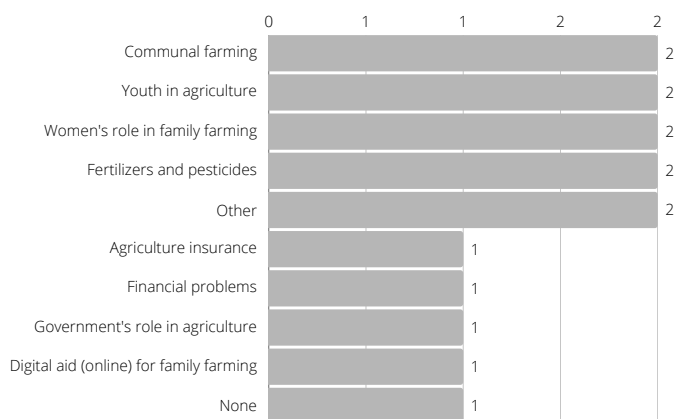
Papua New Guinea
(n=1)

One-third of the community radios in New Zealand broadcast programs on family farming issues weekly, while two-thirds don't cover it at all. Whereas, Papua New Guinea covers it monthly.

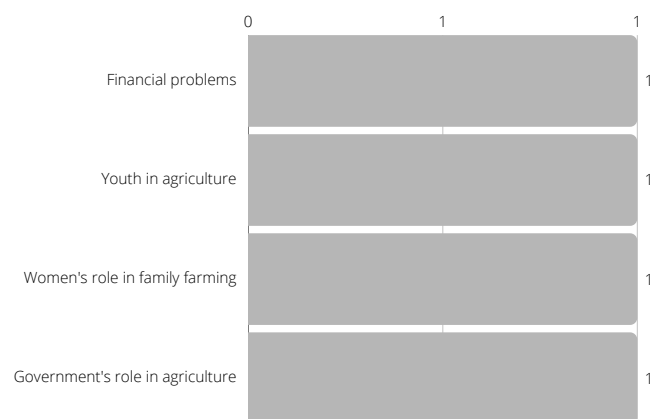
OTHER SELECTED FINDINGS

PACIFIC

Broadcasted issues related to family farming



New Zealand
(n=4)



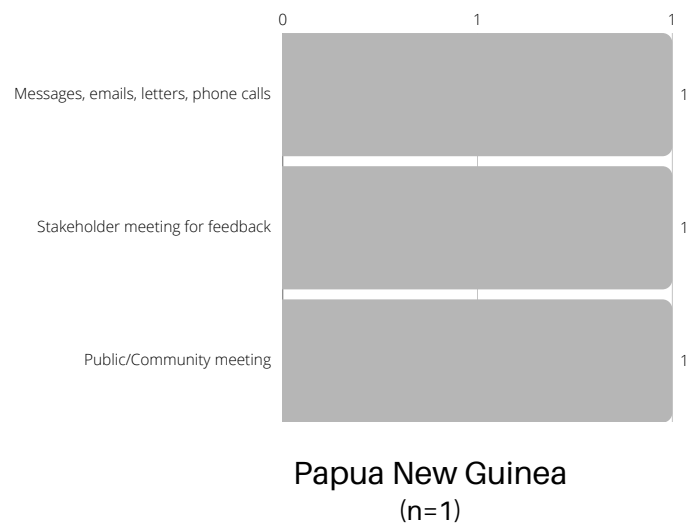
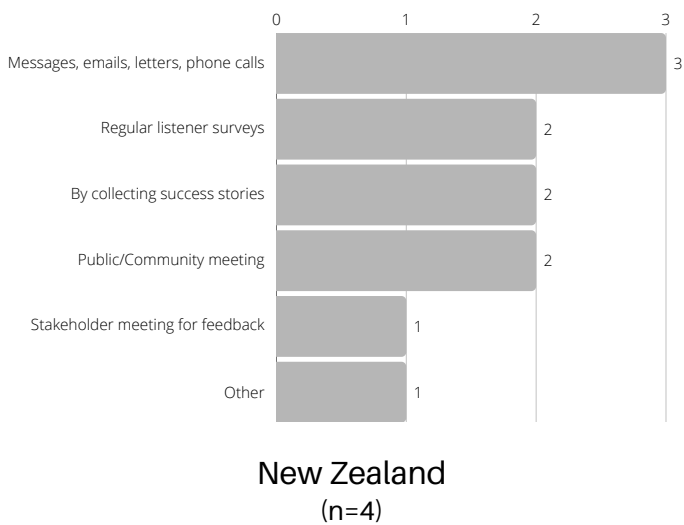
Papua New Guinea
(n=1)

New Zealand's community radios cover various issues related to family farming, where most is discussed on communal farming, youth in agriculture, women's role in family farming, fertilizers, and pesticides at the most, while financial problems, youth in agriculture, women's role in family farming, and the government's role in agriculture is the topic of interest for the community radio in Papua New Guinea.

OTHER SELECTED FINDINGS

PACIFIC

Ways of measuring the impact of the program

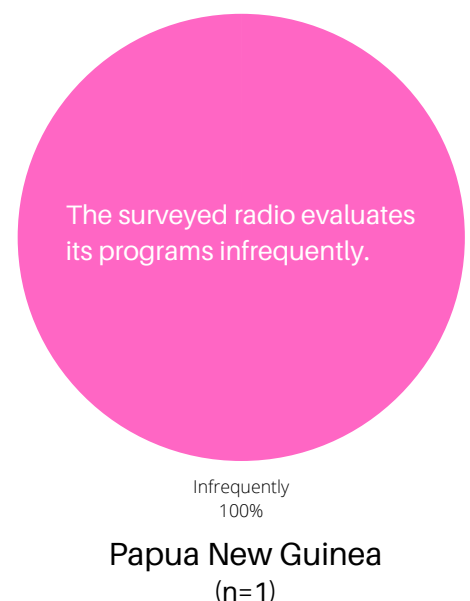
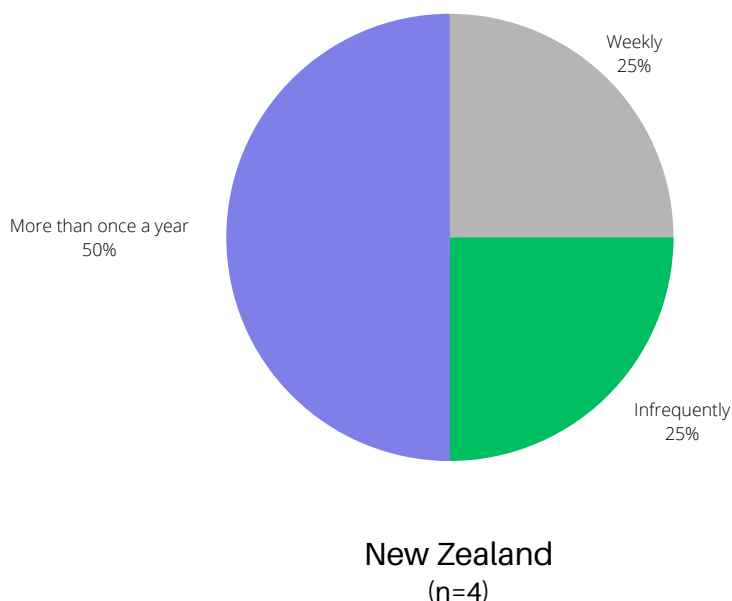


It can be seen that the most dominant method of measuring the impact of the program is via messages, emails, letters, and phone calls for both countries.

OTHER SELECTED FINDINGS

PACIFIC

Frequency of program evaluation and impact measurement



In New Zealand program evaluation and impact measurement is varying among the community radios wherein half do it more than once a year, and the remaining half is divided evenly as weekly and infrequently. In Papua New Guinea the evaluation is done infrequently.

STATE OF COMMUNITY RADIO IN ASIA-PACIFIC REPORT 2023

Annex

Survey Questionnaire

(A) General Information about the Community Radio

1. Name of radio station:
2. Country:
3. Detailed street address:
4. Contact number (office/mobile):
5. Email:
6. Website:
7. Facebook:
8. YouTube:
9. Instagram:
10. Twitter:
11. TikTok:
12. Year of establishment:
13. Transmission power in watts:
14. Coverage area (in kilometers):
15. Coverage population (approximate number):
16. Target community or population (e.g., women, Dalits, LGBTQIA+, etc.):
17. Number of hours of broadcast per day:
18. Number of hours of live broadcasting per day:
 - 25 percent or less of total broadcasting hours
 - 25 - 50 percent of total broadcasting hours
 - 50 - 75 percent of total broadcasting hours
 - More than 75 percent of total broadcasting hours
19. Does the community radio broadcast on the Internet?
 - Yes
 - No
20. Does the community radio produce podcasts?
 - Yes
 - No
21. Which language(s) does the community radio broadcast in?

STATE OF COMMUNITY RADIO IN ASIA-PACIFIC REPORT 2023

Annex

Survey Questionnaire

22. Most commonly used program formats:
 - PSA/Jingle/Spot
 - News report
 - Radio documentary
 - Testimonials
 - Magazine format
 - Feature length programs
 - Interviews
 - Live interactions through phone-in's and social media
 - Discussions
 - Radio drama
 - Other
23. Common subject matters/issues/themes covered by community radios:
 - Conflict resolution and peace building
 - Poverty reduction
 - Countering fake news
 - Indigenous language, culture, and knowledge
 - Public health
 - Education
 - Agriculture/Family farmers
 - Climate change
 - Migrant people
 - Disaster risk reduction
 - Gender equality
 - Other
24. Radio ownership model (mother organization):
 - NGO
 - International NGO
 - Co-operative
 - Educational institution
 - Local government
 - Not-for-profit company
 - Directly registered radio station
25. What is the main source of your funding?

STATE OF COMMUNITY RADIO IN ASIA-PACIFIC REPORT 2023

Annex

Survey Questionnaire

Head of Station

(Please fill in the details of the Station Manager or the current Head of the radio station.)

1. Name:
2. Designation:
3. Gender:
4. Male
5. Female
6. Other
7. Email:
8. Contact Number:

Gender Inclusion

1. Total number of staff in the station? (Including technical, administration and others)
2. Number of male Board members?
3. Number of female Board members?
4. Number of other gender Board members?
5. Number of male Program producers?
6. Number of female Program producers?
7. Number of other gender Program producers?
8. Number of male Program Volunteers?
9. Number of female Program Volunteers?
10. Number of other gender Program Volunteers?

(B) Disaster Preparedness of Community Radios

1. Are the studio and transmitter located in the same place?
 - Yes
 - No
2. If the studio and transmitter are located in different locations, how are they connected? (If the answer to the above question is 'Yes' then please select 'Located in same place')
 - Radio link/STL
 - WIFI
 - Cable
 - Located in the same place
 - Others

STATE OF COMMUNITY RADIO IN ASIA-PACIFIC REPORT 2023

Annex

Survey Questionnaire

3. Does the station own the building where it is currently located?
 - Yes
 - No
4. Have you identified the vulnerable locations in your community?
 - Yes
 - No
5. Most common types of disasters in your community:
 - Flood
 - Landslide
 - Glacial outburst
 - Earthquake
 - Wildfire
 - Hurricanes, tornadoes & cyclones
 - Tsunami
 - Other
6. Does your station own any portable equipment? Which?
 - Laptops
 - Recorders
 - Inverters and generators
 - Transmitters
 - None
 - Other
7. Does your station have a content archive?
 - Yes
 - No
8. Is the content archive located in the same building as the station?
 - Yes
 - No
9. Do you broadcast programs to help the community prepare for disasters?
 - Yes
 - No
10. Do you have ready-to-use content for disaster preparedness and emergency situations?
 - Yes
 - No

STATE OF COMMUNITY RADIO IN ASIA-PACIFIC REPORT 2023

Annex

Survey Questionnaire

11. Is equipment maintenance/basic repair facility available near the station?
 - Yes
 - No
12. Do you have in-house technical capacity for basic repair services?
 - Yes
 - No
13. Does your station conduct emergency drills?
 - Yes
 - No
14. Are there NGOs or government agencies close by that can provide emergency management training to your station?
 - Yes
 - No
15. Are you in touch with agencies that can provide emergency training?
 - Yes
 - No
16. Does your station have an SOP (Standard Operation Procedure) for emergencies?
 - Yes
 - No
17. Do you have a Disaster Response Plan to guide your station in resuming broadcasts as quickly as possible after a disaster?
 - Yes
 - No
18. Have you thoroughly tested, evaluated, and refined your Emergency Evacuation Plan or Disaster Response Plan? (To be answered only if the answers to the above questions are 'Yes')
 - Yes
 - No
19. Do you have a list of key organizations and personnel to contact in case of a disaster to collect accurate and critical information?
 - Yes
 - No

STATE OF COMMUNITY RADIO IN ASIA-PACIFIC REPORT 2023

Annex

Survey Questionnaire

20. What special measures have you taken after the last occurrence of disaster in your community?

- Trained staff to respond to disaster
- Reinforcement of the station building
- Shifted location
- Reinforcement of equipment
- Nothing substantial

21. Do you regularly meet with community members to discuss the role of the radio station during times of disaster?

- Yes
- No

(C) Status of Indigenous People in Community Radios

1. Is the community radio station led by the Indigenous community?

- Yes
- No

2. How many board members of the station are indigenous persons?

3. How many program staff are indigenous persons?

4. How many program volunteers are indigenous persons?

5. What is the population of indigenous people in the community that you serve?

6. Does your station collaborate with indigenous people-led organizations on a regular basis?

- Yes
- No

7. What indigenous language(s) are spoken in the community?

8. Which Indigenous language(s) does the community radio broadcast in?

9. How many broadcasting hours does the station dedicate to indigenous languages? (Please clarify if it is per day or per week)

10. Does the station have a policy towards affirmative action for the recruitment of indigenous people?

- Yes
- No

STATE OF COMMUNITY RADIO IN ASIA-PACIFIC REPORT 2023

Annex

Survey Questionnaire

(D) Status of Dalits in Community Radios

(Please skip this section if the Dalit population is non-existent.)

1. Is the community radio station led by the Dalit community?
 - Yes
 - No
2. How many board members of the station are Dalits?
3. How many program staff are Dalits?
4. How many program volunteers are Dalits?
5. What is the population of Dalit people in the community that you serve?
6. Does your station collaborate with Dalit people-led organizations on a regular basis?
 - Yes
 - No
7. Does the station have a policy towards affirmative action for the recruitment of Dalits?
 - Yes
 - No

(E) Impact Assessment

1. How do you measure the impact of your program?
 - Regular listener surveys
 - Feedback from listener clubs
 - Feedback received through messages, emails, letters, phone calls, etc.
 - By collecting success stories
 - Stakeholder meeting for feedback collection
 - Public meetings / community meetings
 - Other
2. How often do you measure the impact and evaluate your program?
 - Weekly
 - Monthly
 - Yearly
 - More than once a year
 - Infrequently
 - Never

STATE OF COMMUNITY RADIO IN ASIA-PACIFIC REPORT 2023

Annex

Survey Questionnaire

(F) Women's International Network (WIN)

1. Number of programs on women-oriented issues: (Please clarify if it is per day, week or month)
2. Common issues related to women covered by the station:
 - Domestic violence
 - Sexual harassment
 - Access to health care
 - Education
 - Employment
 - Child marriage
 - Reproductive health and child care
 - Other
3. What problems do women encounter in the radio station?
 - Gender based discrimination
 - Lack of leadership opportunities
 - Personal security/safety risk
 - None
 - Other
4. Do you know about the AMARC Gender Policy for Community Radio (GP4CR)?
 - Yes
 - No
5. Do you have a gender policy in your Radio Station?
 - Yes
 - No

(G) Family Farming

1. Number of programs on family farming issues? (Please clarify if it is per day, week or month)

STATE OF COMMUNITY RADIO IN ASIA-PACIFIC REPORT 2023

Annex

Survey Questionnaire

2. What are the most common issues related to family farming in your area?
 - Agriculture insurance
 - Communal farming
 - Financial problems faced by farmers
 - Youth in agriculture
 - Women's role in family farming
 - Government's role in agriculture
 - Issues related to fertilizers and pesticides
 - Digital aid (online) for family farming
 - Other
3. Is the radio affiliated with, or is a member of any family farming organization?
 - Yes
 - No
4. Has the radio recently collaborated or partnered with any family farming organization?
 - Yes
 - No

Respondents Information

1. Full name:
2. Organization name:
3. Designation:
4. Email:
5. Contact number (office/mobile):

STATE OF COMMUNITY RADIO IN ASIA-PACIFIC REPORT 2023

Annex

Interview with community radio leader

General Country Information

1. General status of community radios:
 - a) Which (name of station) and when (year) was the first community radio (CR) established in the country?
 - b) Who established the first CR? (Name of the institution/group/network, etc.)
 - c) Where was the first CR located (name of city or town or province or region only)?
 - d) How many CRs currently operate in the country?
 - e) How many CRs have shut down since the COVID pandemic?
 - f) Which are the major locations of the CRs (name of city or town or province or region only)?

2. Regulatory mechanism for community radios:
 - a) Is there a media policy or act or regulation specifically addressing CRs?
 - b) What is it called?
 - c) When was it enacted?
 - d) When was it amended last?
 - e) Where can it be accessed? (Please provide the online link or attach a copy when returning this document)
 - f) What are its main features? Please list the main positive as well as negative points, if any (independent regulatory system, independent fund for CRs, priority to women and marginalized community members, etc.).

3. Major demands of the community radio sector (please answer in a list of short sentences):
 - a) What kind of changes/revisions are required in the CR Policy/act/regulations?
 - b) What needs to be done to improve safety (from physical and digital attacks) of CR journalists?
 - c) What needs to be done to improve funding of CRs?
 - d) What do you recommend for improving sustainability of CRs in your country?
 - e) Which areas require support for capacity building of CR journalists and producers?
 - f) What is needed in terms of technological support?

4. What is the situation of participation of women and members of marginalized communities in CRs (e.g., Dalits, indigenous people, social/cultural/religious minorities, etc.). (Please limit your answer to 150-200 words).

STATE OF COMMUNITY RADIO IN ASIA-PACIFIC REPORT 2023

Annex

Interview with community radio leader

General Country Information

5. Good practice: (Based on the themes below, please include a short paragraph of about 150 – 250 words, about the activities of one or more CRs, which have resulted in a significant positive impact in the communities.)
 - a) Gender inclusion
 - b) Community participation
 - c) Conflict resolution
 - d) Poverty alleviation
 - e) Family farmers involvement
 - f) Indigenous people's involvement
 - g) Climate change and disaster risk reduction
 - h) Community media policy reform

6. Digital transition:
 - a) Are CRs on FM only or in another band (such as AM)?
 - b) Is there a plan for CRs to move to the digital platform (generally referred to as digitalization of broadcasting)?
 - c) Is there a deadline imposed by the government for CRs to move to digitalized broadcasting? If yes, does the CR sector support or oppose and why?
 - d) Are there any (only) internet based CRs in the country? Are there any move/active discussions towards such a transition?
 - e) Do CRs broadcast on the Internet (through an app or social media site such as FB, YouTube, etc.)?

7. Name and email of the interviewee:
Date:
Photo of the interviewee to be attached: