

# Developing and Evaluating Alternative Approaches to Media Coverage of Conflict

By

Dr. Lee B. Becker & Dr. Tudor Vlad

James M. Cox Jr. Center  
for International Mass Communication Training and Research  
Grady College of Journalism and Mass Communication  
University of Georgia  
Athens, GA 30602  
U.S.A.

Final Report

Dec. 15, 2006

## I. Major Activities

### A. Workshop I

The three original partners, in this project, the James M. Cox Jr. Center for International Mass Communication Training and Research at the University of Georgia, the Konrad Adenauer Center for Journalism at the Ateneo de Manila University, and the Gaston Z. Ortigas Peace Institute, Manila, held the first of two planned journalism workshops April 13 to 17, 2005, in Cebu. The topic of the workshop was Alternative Approaches to Covering Conflict.

Sixteen journalists attended the workshop, which was held at the Maribago Bluewater Beach Resort on Mactan Island, near Cebu City, and at the Marcelo B. Fernan Press Center in Cebu City itself. Fourteen of the participating journalists were from Mindanao, working for radio, television and newspapers in either Zamboanga or Cotabato. Two journalists were from Jakarta, Indonesia, where ethnic, religious and political conflict also have been part of the news in recent years. One worked for the *Jakarta Post*. The other worked at *Acehkita*, a web site focusing on the conflict in Aceh. The Indonesian journalists were included to provide perspective on the conflict in Mindanao.

Among the topics covered by the workshop were the status of current peace negotiations in Mindanao, religion, ethnicity and conflict, international law and conflict, safety strategies for journalists, and techniques for writing about conflict.

The following experts also contributed to the content of the workshop:

- Paul Alexander, bureau chief for the Associated Press in Manila. Alexander has covered conflict in Bosnia, Rwanda and Somalia. He has been with the Associated Press for 25 years. Other foreign postings were Pakistan and Afghanistan. He also covered the coup d'etat in Fiji in 1992.
- Carol Arguillas, chair of Mindanao News and Information Cooperative Center and editor of *MindaNews*. She has worked for the Philippine *Daily Inquirer*, the *Manila Chronicle*, the *Mindanao Spectrum* and other publications. She has received several Mindanao Peace Reporting Awards and been selected as an Asia Leadership Fellow and a Journalism Fellow at the University of Michigan.

- Sr. Lilian Curaming FMM, a Catholic nun and a member of an international and intercultural religious congregation known as the Franciscan Missionaries of Mary. She has completed Arabic and Islamic studies at universities in Rome, Egypt and Tunis. She is a member of the Philippine Catholic Mission Council of the Catholic Bishops Conference on the Philippines. She teaches at Maryhill School of Theology and UST Graduate School.
- Glenda M. Gloria, managing editor of *Newsbreak*. She has worked as a reporter at the Philippine *Daily Inquirer*, *Asahi Shimbun* (Manila Bureau) and *The Manila Times*. She is author of *Under the Crescent Moon: Rebellion in Mindanao* and of other books. She has been a fellow at the Ateneo Center for Social Policy and Public Affairs and the Philippines Center for Investigative Journalism.
- Chay F. Hofileña, formerly director for training at the Center for Journalism and program director for M.A. Journalism at the Ateneo de Manila University. She has worked for various national newspapers, including the Philippine *Daily Inquirer* and the *Manila Times*, and was associate editor of the weekly newsmagazine *Newsbreak*. She is a member of the Board of Trustees of the Ateneo Center for Social Policy.
- Maria Ressa, a consultant with ABS-CBN. She was Jakarta bureau chief and correspondent for CNN and the network's lead investigative reporter in Asia focusing on terrorism, Al-Qaeda and the growth of radical Islam. She has been CNN's Manila bureau chief, vice president and co-founder of Probe Productions, and executive producer at People's Television 4. She is the author of *Seeds of Terror: An Eyewitness Account of Al-Qaeda's Newest Center of Operations in Southeast Asia*.
- Soliman Santos, a human rights lawyer, peace advocate and legal scholar. He is the author of the *Moro Islamic Challenge* and a peace advocate. He is the co-coordinator of the Philippine Campaign to Ban Landmines and a Gaston Z. Ortigas Peace Institute Fellow.

The format of the workshop was a mixture of lectures and discussion groups. The lectures by the experts were designed to provide specific background and perspective to the discussions to follow. During the discussions, the journalists were encouraged to develop their own perspectives on alternative ways to cover conflict, with particular focus on Mindanao.

The journalists were divided into three groups at the beginning of the workshop and asked to develop plans for how to cover conflict in the future. Each group gave a report at the final session.

In addition, each of the journalists was given resource materials, including two books: *Staying Alive* (Manila: Freedom Fund for Filipino Journalists, 2003) and *Crimes of War* (Roy Gutman and David Rieff, eds., New York: W.W. Norton & Company, 1999).

Eleven of the 14 Philippine journalists were selected based on contacts made by the Center for Journalism to local media outlets in Mindanao seeking volunteers who were interested in joining the workshop. Three of the journalists worked for local newspapers in Zamboanga, *Zamboanga Today*, *Mindanao Cross*, and *Daily Zamboangan Times*. Three worked for television operations based in Mindanao. Two of the television journalists were in Zamboanga, at IBC TV 11 and ABS-CBN 2. One was with ABS-CBN Central Mindanao in Cotabato. Five of the journalists worked at local radio stations. One journalist came from RMN Radyo Agong, one came from DXMR Radyo ng Bayan, and one came from RGMA Super Radyo, all located in Zamboanga. Two of the radio journalists worked for DXMS-DXND ND Broadcasting in Cotabato.

The remaining three journalists from the Philippines were recruited individually by the Center for Journalism and included a journalist working for the national *Inquirer* in Zamboanga, a journalist working for the *Inquirer* in Cotabato, and a freelance columnist working in Cotabato.

Ten of the 14 journalists from the Philippines had been working 10 or fewer years as journalists. The range of years of experience was from 3 to 19 years. Only one of these 14 journalists had worked as a journalist outside Mindanao, and in that case, it was only for two of his 19 years in the profession. Only four of the journalists indicated they had written fewer than 12 stories about Mindanao in the past six months. Half indicated they had written 50 or more stories on Mindanao in that time period.

Several of the journalists indicated they wrote for more than one medium. Nine indicated they worked at least sometimes for newspapers, five said they worked in television, six indicated they worked in radio, and two indicated they worked for magazines. None of the Philippine journalists worked for an Internet site.

Half of the journalists were under 35 years of age. All but four were under 40. The range in ages was from 24 to 66. The group included 11 males and 3 females. (The two Indonesian journalists were also males.)

## **B. Workshop II**

The Cox Center held the second of two planned journalism workshops from March 31 to April 2 in Subic Bay, outside Manila. The topic of the workshop was Media Coverage of Conflict: Focus on Mindanao as an Exemplar. The Cox Center worked with the Foundation for Communication Initiatives (FOCI) in setting up the workshop, rather than the Konrad Adenauer Center for Journalism at the Ateneo de Manila University, and the Gaston Z. Ortigas Peace Institute. The Konrad Adenauer Center for Journalism had been unable to complete work in the first phase of the project. The Cox Center terminated the subcontract with the Center at the end of the first year of the project.

The second workshop was held at Subic Bay Yacht Club, so the 19 journalists, most of whom worked in Manila, could get away from the routines of their work. Subic Bay is a three-hour drive from Manila. The format was open discussion. Dr. Becker moderated, using a rough protocol to cover key issues on conflict coverage by the media. The goal was to get the participants involved in a critical assessment of the coverage of Mindanao. Every person at the table was encouraged to respond. All did so.

The participants examined how they covered the conflict, described the basic characteristics of the coverage in the media, and explained why the coverage is as it is. They also talked about what is covered and what is not. The participants then talked about the ways in which the media coverage might exacerbate conflict and the ways in which it might help to resolve them. Finally, the participants discussed standards that have been developed for coverage of conflict and the applicability of the standards for the conflict in Mindanao.

In addition to the 19 journalists from Manila, two experts on the conflict in Mindanao were in attendance. One was Moner M. Bajunaid, former chancellor of Mindanao State University in General Santos City, and professor of Islamic Studies and director of Peace Studies at the same university. The second was Yasmin Lao, representing the Al-Mujadilah Development Foundation in the ARMM. The

Foundation is involved in programs for women. A journalist from Thailand, working at the newspaper, *The Nation*, also participated in the workshop and discussed the conflict in its southern regions, which has a religious base.

Invitations to join the workshop had been issued by the Cox Center and delivered to each of the major media organizations in Manila by FOCl. The 19 journalists from the Philippines at the workshop came from the following media organizations: ABC 5 (TV) , *Business World* (newspaper), Center for Media Freedom and Responsibility (magazine), DZBB (radio) , DZMM (radio) , DZRH (radio), DZXL (radio), RMN Manila (radio), GMA 7 (TV), GMA online (web), Inq7 (web), *Malaya* (newspaper), *Manila Times* (newspaper), MindaNews (web), *Newsbreak* (magazine), *Philippine Daily Inquirer* (newspaper), *Philippine Star* (newspaper), Reuters (wire), and University of the Philippines (freelance).

The age range for the journalists was from 24 to 59. (Three did not give age.) Only three of the journalists were under 35. Five were under 40. The average age was 42. Eight of the journalists were female.

Following the workshop, Drs. Becker and Vlad visited radio, television and newspaper organizations in Manila to summarize the discussion for editors not able to attend the Subic Bay event. Eugene Martin from USIP and Pinky Fadullon Dizon accompanied them. The visits were with: Salvador Oberas, news director at RMN Networks; Charie Villa, head of news gathering at ABS-CBN Broadcasting Corporation; Atty. Felipe L. Gozon, president and CEO of GMA Networks; Marissa L. Flores, senior vice president for News and Public Affairs at GMA; Jessica Soho, vice-president of news at GMA; Malou C. Mangahas, editorial consultant at GMA; Isagana Yambot, publisher of the *Philippine Daily Inquirer*, and Sandy Prieto-Romualdez, president and CEO of the *Philippine Daily Inquirer*. At the *Inquirer*, a brief overview of the workshop issues was given to reporters of the paper. About 10 attended at least part of the discussion.

As a result of the workshop, J.V. Rufino, from the web site Inq7, a collaboration of the *Philippine Daily Inquirer* and GMA Network, created an invitation-only group on Yahoo. Fourteen of the 19 journalists from the workshop subscribed. Dr. Becker provided Rufino guidelines for Conflict Sensitive Journalism developed by Ross Howard for the Institute for Media, Policy and Civil Society (IMPACS) in Canada and

guidelines from a book on Peace Journalism authored by Jake Lynch and Annabel McGoldrick and published by Hawthorn Press.

### **C. Research and Evaluation**

#### **1. Pre-workshop I**

A content analysis was undertaken of two national Philippine newspapers, the *Daily Inquirer* and the *Manila Standard*, to determine if they were reporting on Mindanao in a conflict-sensitive way. These two newspapers were selected because their archives were available electronically in the U.S. The *Daily Inquirer* also is the nation's most widely circulated broadsheet newspaper. The *Standard* seeks to reach the better educated segment of the society.

The content analysis covered a three-month period from Feb. 1 to May 1, 2003. This was a period of considerable activity in Mindanao, as the government had stepped up attacks on the Moro Islamic Liberation Front. Retaliatory attacks by MILF and other groups followed.

All articles including the phrase Moro Islamic Liberation Front in these two newspapers were selected for analysis. A total of 110 articles were included.

Each article was then analyzed to determine how it covered conflict. Sixteen specific attributes of the stories were considered, ranging from reasons for the violence, attribution of blame, definition of the conflict, human rights violations, and correct word usage. These were drawn from existing literature on conflict sensitive journalism, and particularly on the work of Canadian journalism and scholar Ross Howard. Howard's work was under the auspices of IMPACS, the Institute for Media, Policy and Civil Society, a Canadian charitable organization committed to the protection and expansion of democracy and to strengthening civil society. It is located in Vancouver and Toronto.

For a story to be judged sensitive, it had to include reasons for the conflict, avoid blaming a single party, seek alternative views of the definition of the conflict, report human rights violations regardless of the side that caused them, and define terms carefully and precisely.

Overall, about four in 10 of the articles examined were not judged to be conflict sensitive. These results were reported at the workshop.

Second, two-weeks' worth of three newspapers were analyzed by a staff member of the Konrad Adenauer Center for Journalism. These analyses were used to brief the American team about local coverage. These newspapers were the *Zamboanga Today*, *Zamboanga Times*, and *El Periodico* from Zamboanga.

The content analysis showed that the articles by and large were very short and provided little background on the conflict. They also relied very heavily on police and military sources. In general, they tended to treat the conflict more as a police story than as one with substantive social issues.

The representative of the Center for Journalism summarized these findings for the journalists during the workshop.

## **2. Workshop I**

As the journalists completed their registration materials for the workshop, they were asked to complete a two-page questionnaire that included questions about their backgrounds as well as about their views on the conflict in Mindanao. Summary data from the questionnaire on the characteristics of the journalists has been presented above.

Following the completion of the workshop, the participants were asked to complete a three-page questionnaire. The first six questions were ones used by the Cox Center in workshops it conducts around the world. The first two items asked the journalists to evaluate components of the workshop on different dimensions. The third and fourth asked for feedback on topics covered and program length. The fifth asked for a global evaluation of the workshop. The sixth asked for suggestions on ways to improve the workshop.

Following these questions, the journalists were again asked the three questions about the conflict in Mindanao they had been asked at the beginning of the workshop.

In general, Cox Center workshops receive high evaluations. **Tables 1-3** show scores for nine workshops conducted in the last three years, including the one in Cebu City. **Table 1** reports responses to a question about the value of the workshop. Respondents can use a scale from 1 to 10, with 10 being the highest score, to rate the workshop in terms of value to them, to the organization for which they work, and to the media in the country in general. The average (mean score) across the nine workshops in ratings of

value to the participant was 9.1. For the Cebu workshop, the mean score was 9.2. The mean score for the evaluation of the workshop for the journalist's organization was 9.0; in the Cebu case, the mean score was 8.7. The mean score for the evaluation of the workshop for the media in the country was 8.9; the journalists at the Cebu workshop rated the program, on average, as 8.8.

**Table 2** shows the ratings of the workshop on a series of specific characteristics, ranging from quality of instruction to quality of the coffee breaks. The journalists at the workshop in Cebu rated the quality of the workshop at or just slightly lower than the overall rating on all characteristics but three. The Philippine journalists were slightly more critical than average of the instruction, the pace of the presentation and the scheduling.

The level of satisfaction of the journalists at the meeting in Cebu was nearly identical to the level of satisfaction of the participants in other recent Cox Center workshops (**Table 3**). The overall mean score for the nine workshops conducted in the last three years was 9.2, and it was 9.1 for the workshop in Cebu City.

Two additional fixed-alternative questions are included in the standard evaluation of Cox Center workshops. Each is followed with a probe for comments.

The first asks the participant to indicate if the workshop topics/subjects were useful, on a four-point scale of from "Very useful" to "Not useful." The second asks the participant to indicate if the length of the program was "Too long," "Too short," or "Correct."

**Table 4** shows that participants to the most recent Cox Center workshops generally found the topics and subjects covered in the workshops useful. Across the nine workshops, 68.5% of the respondents gave this response. In Cebu, the figure was considerably higher, at 81.3%. All of the Cebu workshop participants rated the topics as at least useful.

Cox Center workshops are generally three to five days in length. Rarely are they considered to be too long, as **Table 5** shows. Overall, 77.5% of the participants in the last nine workshops rated the time as correct. In Cebu, 68.8% of the participants said it was the correct length. Three of the journalists said the workshop was too long; two said it was too short.

The post-workshop questionnaire repeated the questions posed to the journalists before the workshop that were designed to understand the perspectives of the journalists on the conflict in Mindanao. The first of these items was: Listed below are some of the organizations often included in stories written by journalists about the conflict in Mindanao. To the right of each, please indicate how you would describe the organization. The organizations listed were: Moro Islamic Liberation Front, Moro National Liberation Front, Jemaah Islamiyah, Abu Sayyaf, Armed Forces Philippines, President Gloria Arroyo, Philippine National Police.

The second item included on both the pre-workshop questionnaire and the one given to the journalists after the workshop was: Please provide a short background for the conflict, as you understand it. The third item on both the pre-workshop and the post-workshop questionnaire was: Please describe, in your own words, why you think the conflict continues today.

The words used by the journalists both before and after the workshop to describe the seven organizations involved in the Mindanao conflict are shown in **Table 6**. The responses of the two journalists from Indonesia are highlighted in the tables, since they had no involvement in coverage of the conflict before the workshop. They are journalists 2 and 4.

The language used to describe the Moro Islamic Liberation Front (MILF) before the workshop is somewhat cautious but not overly negative. This does not change as a result of the workshop itself. Much the same can be said about the pre-workshop and post-workshop comments about the Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF). The language used to describe Jemaah Islamiyah and Abu Sayyaf, in contrast, is quite negative before the workshop and does not become less negative as a result of the workshop. In fact, relatively little discussion focused on these two groups during the workshop itself.

The language used to describe the Armed Forces Philippines (AFP) is variable, with several of the journalists mentioning corruption, while others focus on the legitimacy of the AFP. Comments about President Gloria Arroyo also are mixed. This also is true of comments about the Philippine National Police. There is little evidence that the workshop influenced the language used by the journalists to describe AFP, President Arroyo or the Philippine National Police.

**Table 7** and **Table 8** show the comments of the journalists explaining the background of the conflict in Mindanao and the reasons that the conflict persists, respectively. The journalists answered the questions in some detail, showing ease with the topics. The answers are not simplistic, and the journalists, for the most part, do not place blame on one side or the other. Several mention social explanations for the conflict and offer historical detail. For the most part, the explanation for the persistence of the conflict is balanced. Again, there are references to historical and social explanations.

As with the descriptions of the parties, there is little evidence here that the workshop had much influence on how the journalists see the conflict and its future. The evidence from these three questions is that the journalists in the workshop were knowledgeable before the workshop, were not inclined to see the conflict in simple terms, and were not overly judgmental about who is to blame for its continuation. Given this starting point, it is not so surprising that the four days of discussion did not produce marked change.

### **3. Post-Workshop I**

At the January 2005 meeting of representatives of the Center for Journalism, the Gaston Z. Ortigas Peace Institute, and the Cox Center, it was agreed that the journalists for the workshop would be recruited from newspapers, television broadcasters and radio stations serving the communities of Cotabato and Zamboanga. The original plan had been to conduct content analyses of each of the media from which the journalists at the local media in Cotabato and Zambaonga were recruited as well as a “control group” of media in those communities from which journalists were not recruited. That content analysis was to be conducted for seven weeks before the workshop and for seven weeks after.

Dr. Violet Valdez from the Center for Journalism agreed to obtain the newspapers and tapes of the television and radio broadcasts and actually conduct the content analysis. The Cox Center agreed to develop the coding scheme, pretest it, and develop documents for use by the coders. In addition, the Cox Center agreed to create a data file based on the records produced by the coders and analyze the data.

As a result of this agreement, the Cox Center entered into a subcontract agreement with the Center for Journalism.

At the time of the workshop, the Center for Journalism had acquired only an unspecified number of copies of three newspapers from Zamboanga and completed coding of only two weeks' worth of materials from the newspapers. Those materials were used in the workshop, as noted above.

The Center for Journalism also did not follow the agreed-upon plan for recruitment of the journalists. No "control" radio or television outlets were identified. In the end, however, this did not matter, as the Center obtained no usable before and after materials from any of the television or radio outlets in either Cotabato or Zamboanga.

After much discussion and negotiation, the Center for Journalism agreed to ship to the Cox Center what materials it had gathered. These arrived in the middle of August of 2005. Since that time, the Cox Center has assumed full responsibility for the planned content analysis. Given what materials were gathered and shipped by the Center for Journalism, it only was possible to analyze the content of three newspapers: *Zamboanga Today*, the *Daily Zamboangan Times*, and *El Periodico* from Zamboanga. *Today* published seven days per week. The *Times* published Monday through Saturday. *El Periodico* published on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. *Today* and the *Times* sent journalists to the workshop; *El Periodico* did not.

The coding scheme developed by the Center is complex, providing for a great deal of information about the materials at hand. Coders read each of the newspapers looking for news stories, columns and editorials about the conflict in Mindanao. These materials were then analyzed, and the coder recorded the media source, the date of publication, the story location, its length, the exact headline, its type, and its author. In addition, the coder described details about the story's content, including the use of descriptive words, the parties involved, the sources used, and points of view represented. The coder indicated if casualties were reported and for whom, if combatants and non-combatants were included in the story, and if the story provided explanations for any violence reported in the story. The coder also indicated if blame was assessed and how, if references were made to religion, if peace negotiations were discussed, and if legal issues were included. The coder also noted if ethnic differences were included in the story and if there were references to social, economic, political or historical causes of the conflict. In addition to noting these characteristics, the coder wrote out actual terms used to describe such things as sources, points of

view, parties to the conflict, and type of religious and ethnic references. **The actual Code Guide is Appendix I of this report.**

Newspapers from 17 weeks, starting on February 6 and ending on June 25, 2005, were coded.

Two coders from the Cox Center selected the newspaper articles to code. In selecting articles, the coders scanned the entire paper looking for articles about any aspect of the conflict in Mindanao. The coders skimmed headlines and leads throughout the papers to find the articles.

An undergraduate research clerk and a graduate research assistant served as coders of the articles. The graduate research assistant was trained first by Dr. Becker. The research assistant then trained the research clerk. The coders began training by reading background information on the Philippines and Mindanao peace talks. This information included a special report from the United States Institute of Peace, "The Mindanao Peace Talks, Another Opportunity to Resolve the Moro Conflict in the Philippines" (USIP, Special Report 131, January 2005) and materials from the CIA World Factbook entry for the Philippines for 2005. After reading the background information, the coders were introduced to the code book and given a practice article to code. After coding the practice article, the coder and a research assistant (or Dr. Becker) went over the correct answers. The research assistant (or Dr. Becker) answered coder questions and helped clarify the code book. The coder was then given a second practice article to code that was then analyzed with the research assistant (or Dr. Becker).

To test for reliability of coding of the materials, the two coders (the research assistant and the undergraduate research clerk) both coded all 25 articles appearing in the three papers during the week of March 27 to April 2. The coding was compared using the Holsti coefficient of reliability. The coefficient was 0.9 (out of a possible 1.0), representing a very high level of consistency.

A total of 414 articles dealing with the conflict in Mindanao appeared in the three newspapers during the 17 weeks of the analysis (**Table 9**). Of these, 221 appeared from February 7 to March 31 (one day short of eight week), while 193 appeared from April 21 to June 25 (three days more than nine weeks). The first workshop in Cebu took place from April 13-16. Of the 414 articles, 204 appeared in *Zamboanga Today*, which publishes seven days per week, 160 appeared in *Zamboanga Times*, which publishes every

day except Sunday, and 50 appeared in *El Periodico*, which publishes on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. One journalist from each of the first two papers attended the workshop in Cebu.

Articles in the *Today*, on average, contained 10.8 paragraphs, stories in *Times* contained 10.2 paragraphs, and stories in *El Periodico* contained 8.6 paragraphs, as show in **Table 10**. The articles in *El Periodico* were more likely to be news stories or news features than were the articles in either of the other two papers (**Table 11**). Almost all the articles in *El Periodico* were news stories, while only 63.2% of the articles in *Today* and 73.1% of the articles in *Today* were news items.

**Table 12** shows characteristics of the 295 news stories in the three papers. Almost all of the stories quoted some source, rather than rely simply on observation. In only a small number of the stories did the journalist take a side. A third of the stories reported on some act of violence, a third included information on combatant casualties, and a third included information on civilian casualties. The three papers differed very little in these terms.

Just under a third of the news stories included explanations of the violence in Mindanao, with *El Periodico* a little less likely to include such an explanation. About a third of the stories blamed someone or some group for the violence, with the *Times* a bit less likely to place blame. Most of the stories made a reference to religion, though this was often simply through the name of the groups involved. About four in 10 of the articles included a reference to conflict resolution, with stories in *Zamboanga Today* being more likely to do this than the other papers. A relatively small number of the stories included references to legal issues, and only about 15% made references to cease fire. Only about one in 10 of the stories included information on the social, economic, political or historical causes of the conflict. *Zamboanga Today* was more likely to include this type of information than the other two papers. The papers did not include information about ethnic differences.

During the workshop in Cebu, the journalists spoke of their reporting as if it were very detailed and provided much perspective on the conflict. The content analysis suggests otherwise. The stories were relatively short and provide little background. For the most part, similarities among the three newspapers examined were more striking than the few differences.

Two indices were created to measure the extent to which the articles in the three papers were conflict sensitive. In the first index, the story received a value of 1 for including in the story information from sources, on combatant casualties, civilian casualties, the explanations of violence, on religion, on conflict resolution, on legal issues, on the cease fire, on the causes of the conflict, and on ethnic differences. The story also received a value of 1 if the report did not identify with one side or the other, did not deal with violence, and did not place blame.

The second index was the same as the first except that references to religious and ethnic differences were treated as negative, rather than positive features of the article. A story received a value of 1 if these were not included. Stories can either inform or inflame via these references, and, in the abstract, it is not possible to know which was the case in the story.

**Table 13** shows little variability in either of the two indices among the three newspapers or between the period before the workshop and the period following. A high score indicates the story was conflict sensitive index, with the potential range of values from 0 to 13. Overall, the two indices are very similar. The newspaper stories written prior to the workshop in Cebu scored 6.0 on the first conflict sensitive and 6.1 on the second. Stories written after the workshop scored 5.8 on the first index and 6.0 on the second. The two newspapers with reports at the workshop, *Today* and *Times*, showed no evidence of increased sensitivity in their stories as a result of the workshop. *El Periodico* also did not change during the period and differed only slightly from the other two papers.

The coders noted the authors of the articles analyzed. One of those journalists was a participant in the workshop and produced 19 stories that were captured and analyzed. Of these, 13 were written before the workshop and six were written after. **Table 14** shows an analysis of these 19 articles in terms of the sensitivity of the reporting. If any change is in evidence—and any such evidence is slight—it suggests that the writing after the workshop was slightly less conflict sensitive than before.

Overall, the evidence from the content analysis is consistent with the evidence from the post-workshop evaluation. The journalists studied did not have strongly negative views about the conflict, nor were they particularly poorly informed about it. At the same time, their reporting is routine and provides

little perspective that might help audience members understand the conflict. The workshop did not alter this situation.

#### **4. Pre-workshop II**

Beginning in February of 2006, the Center for Media Freedom and Responsibility began collecting nine Manila newspapers and taping the two main evening television news programs of ABS-CBN and GMA-7 at the request of the Cox Center. Prior to the workshop, it had shipped the newspapers from February. The nine newspapers were: *Philippine Daily Inquirer*, *Philippine Star*, *Manila Bulletin*, *Business World*, *Manila Standard Today*, *Manila Times*, *Malaya*, *Business Mirror* and *The Daily Tribune*.

Prior to the workshop, an analysis was conducted of the front page stories in each of the nine newspapers dealing with Mindanao. Each of the 16 articles was read by Dr. Vlad and characterized in terms of the coverage of the region. During the time period, a major story on a proposed settlement of ancestral land rights appeared in the papers, providing a good basis for comparison of the papers. Dr. Vlad summarized that analysis at the workshop.

#### **5. Workshop II**

At the end of the workshop, participants completed an evaluation form designed to get feedback on the session. This form is a variant of one the Cox Center has used since 1997, including in the workshop in Cebu conducted by the Cox Center in the spring of 2005.

Analysis of the results of the evaluation showed that the participants rated it highly in terms of its value to them personally (mean score of 9.1 on a scale of from 1-10), its value to the organization for which they worked (9.1) and its value to the country (9.2). **(See Table 1.)** They rated the facilities, coffee breaks, lodging, scheduling and organization of the workshop very highly **(Table 2)**. The overall satisfaction score was 8.8, again on a 10-point scale **(Table 3)**. In general, the evaluation scores were similar to those for the Cebu workshop of 2005, which was for Mindanao journalists. Manila journalists have many more opportunities for participation in this kind of programs than do journalists in Mindanao.

#### **6. Post-Workshop II Questionnaire**

In early August of 2006—four months after the workshop in Subic Bay—a questionnaire was sent to all 20 of the journalists who participated in the workshop via e-mail. Four subsequent requests followed.

Of the 20, two were unreachable because their e-mail messages came back. Ten of the 18 reachable via e-mail returned a completed questionnaire.

The instrument included 10 substantive questions and four background questions. The journalists were asked to indicate what was the most valuable and least valuable part of the workshop, or roundtable discussion. They were asked if the workshop changed the way they covered Mindanao, if they used anything from the workshop in their work, and if they shared information from the workshop with other journalists. The results for each of these questions are provided in **Appendix II**.

The participants said that the discussion about the role of media in conflict resolution and the guidelines for journalists who cover conflict was valuable to them. They also liked the casual atmosphere of the program and how it brought together professionals with a variety of backgrounds, experiences, and opinions.

Most of the journalists said the discussion has changed the way they work, in particular by increasing their sensitivity and awareness of how the conflict is covered. Some said they became more sensitive to the religious and social aspects of the conflict and that they started seeking different angles in addition to the military and the views of the Mindanao fighters. The participants also agreed that the roundtable discussion helped them develop new ways to cover the conflict by trying to include more viewpoints in their stories and incorporating background information. For some, the discussion renewed their determination to report more on Mindanao and to try to influence their editors' attitude toward the conflict.

All respondents said they gained new insights from the discussion. Specifically, they reported better understanding the mindset of Muslims and the media's role in conflict coverage. Others realized the need for better training and found comfort in learning that other journalists share similar problems in their jobs. Most of the journalists said they took away ideas from the discussion that they used in their coverage of the conflict. These ideas included using sources from multiple sides and covering the positive issues behind the conflict.

Participants were split in whether the discussion changed the way they viewed the conflict. Many recognized increased sensitivity toward civilian victims. Others who already felt close to the conflict mostly

said the program reinforced their current beliefs. All of them reported they shared at least some part of their experience at the roundtable discussion with colleagues.

The mean number of years as journalists for the participants who answered the email questionnaire was 14.2, while the number of years at the current media organization was 5.4. Respondents were reporters and editors for several publications and one journalism professor. Their mean age was 38.5 years.

## **7. Post-Workshop II Content analysis**

Nine Philippine newspapers and two television stations were examined for stories pertaining to Mindanao in February, March, April and May of 2006. A total of 3,489 stories and articles were coded for this project. The coding of articles took from late May to early September 2006.

The newspaper articles to be coded were selected by a Cox Center research assistant. In selecting articles, she scanned the entire paper looking for articles about any aspect of Mindanao. She used a list of regions, provinces, and cities in Mindanao while she skimmed headlines, datelines, and leads throughout the papers.

The code book was based on the literature on conflict sensitive and peace journalism. Coders were asked to provide descriptive materials on the articles coded and then to indicate if more than one side of the conflict was included, if the item talked about common goals of the parties, if the article focused on suffering and casualties, and if the article discussed religion. Terminology used in the stories also was coded. The code book was finalized on May 19, 2006, and is in **APPENDIX III**.

Three undergraduate research clerks and two graduate research assistants served as coders in this project. All coders began training by reading the same background information on the Philippines and Mindanao peace talks used by coders in the first phase of the content analysis. Coders were then introduced to the code book and given a practice article to code. After coding the practice article, the coder and a research assistant went over the correct answers. The research assistant answered coder questions and helped clarify the code book. The coder was then given a second practice article to code, and the results were analyzed by the research assistant. Finally, the coder was asked to code selected articles for February 1 from each of the nine newspapers. Once this was completed, the research

assistant calculated the reliability (using the Holsti coefficient) between the new coder and herself. Any answer that was below 0.8 reliability was discussed for clarity. The coder was then asked to code selected articles for February 2 from each of the nine newspapers. If reliability scores on the February 2 articles were above 0.8, the coder was turned loose to code for the project. Only one coder fell below 0.8 reliability on the February 2 articles. After discussion on the two questions she scored lower than 0.8 on, she was asked to code 30 articles selected from a single newspaper during May. Reliability was tested again against the research assistant's answers. The coder had improved her reliability above 0.8 and was turned loose to code for the project. Throughout the coding process, coders were free to ask the research assistant questions about the code book for clarification, if needed.

A native Tagalog speaker living in Athens, Georgia, was hired to code stories from the two television newscasts. The coder was paid hourly for her expertise. She was initially trained by going through the code book question-by-question with a Cox Center research assistant who answered her questions and clarified unfamiliar concepts. The coder then coded a few stories for practice and checked back with the research assistant to make sure she was clear on the process. In selecting the stories to code, the coder watched the entire broadcast and picked out any story that mentioned Mindanao.

**Table 15** shows how the 3,489 articles were distributed across the 11 news outlets in the analysis. Only 2.5% of the articles dealing with Mindanao in any way during the period were on the two television stations studied. Newscasts for Monday through Friday were included in the analysis. For ABS-CBN, the TV Patrol World, appearing from 6:30 to 7:45 p.m., was analyzed. For GMA 7, the 24 Oras program, appearing from 6 to 7 p.m. each weekday, was analyzed. The largest percentage of articles appeared in the Manila *Bulletin*, a seven-day per week publication. The *Star*, the *Inquirer* and *Business World* also accounted for high percentages of the articles. The first two of these publishes seven days per week; *Business World* only publishes five days per week. *Malaya* and *Daily Tribune*, the former without a Sunday edition and the latter publishing seven days per week, are at the low end in terms of number of stories on Mindanao. *Business Mirror* also publishes relatively few articles and appears five days per week. Just slightly higher in terms of number of number of stories is *Standard Today*, which does not have a Sunday edition. About 10% of the published articles appeared in the *Times*, which appears seven days each week.

**Table 16** breaks the articles down by month of appearance and by source. Just under half of the stories appeared in the 59 days between February 1 and March 31, with the remainder appearing in the 61 days between April 1 and May 31. The Subic Bay workshop was held March 31 to April 2, so a division of the sample into these two months makes up a rough before/after division. While there is some variability within media organization across the months, overall the similarity is more striking than this variation.

More variable is the size of the stories among the media organizations. As **Table 17** shows, the average newspaper story was as short as 8.84 paragraphs across the four months of the study, but the range of these averages was from 10.92 paragraphs in the *Star* to 6.96 paragraphs in the *Bulletin*. The two television outlets ran stories that, on average, were just less than 85 seconds long, with the ABS-CBN stories just a few seconds longer than the stories on GMA 7.

The bulk of the articles were news stories or news features (**Table 18**). All of the broadcast items were so classified. The *Times* was a bit more likely to use editorials and columns on Mindanao than the other newspapers. The *Times* published 11 articles that were not news stories or features that dealt with Mindanao during the four-month period.

One of the criticisms voiced at the workshop in Cebu by the journalists there was that normal life in Mindanao is not covered, particularly in the Manila media. **Table 19** shows that only 13.3% of the news stories the Manila media used about Mindanao in the fourth months of the study were about conflict and/or the peace negotiations. Only news stories are shown in this and tables to follow. In the two broadcast media—which were accused of being most focused on conflict—just less than 6% of the stories were on conflict or peace negotiations. Above average in terms of the percentages of stories dealing with the conflict were the *Daily Tribune*, the *Manila Times*, the *Manila Standard*, and the *Philippine Star*.

Tables 20 to 26 examine the characteristics of those 457 news stories dealing with the conflict in Mindanao that appeared in the 11 media outlets from February 1 through May 31 of 2006. The characteristics selected were those that indicate how conflict-sensitive the news stories were.

**Table 20** indicates that just under half of the stories (46.4%) presented only one side in the conflict. Of the eight stories appearing in *Malaya* during this period, six (75%) presented only one side. Stories in the *Inquirer* were least likely among the newspapers to present only one side of the story, but

still nearly a third of them were so classified. ABS-CBN ran only three news stories on the conflict during this four-month period, but two of them contained only one side. GAM 7 ran only two stories, and both of them contained at least two perspectives.

Government leaders dominate these news stories about the conflict, **Table 21** shows. The views or points of view of the Armed Forces of the Philippines appear in 23.6% of the stories, the views of the Philippine National Police appear in 6.1% of the stories, the views President Gloria Arroyo appear in 8.8% of the stories, and the views of various other Philippine government leaders appear in 44.0% of the stories. The views of the MILF appear in 34.8% of the stories, and the views of the MNLF appear in 9.4% of the stories. The views of ordinary people, business leaders, NGOs, religious leaders and peace activities are shown in very small percentages of the stories.

Of the three news stories about the conflict appearing in ABS-CBN, one included the views of ordinary people. Of the two stories about the conflict in GMA 7, one included the views of ordinary people. Government leaders also made it into these stories, but the views of the MILF or MNLF did not.

The *Inquirer* focused heavily on government leaders, but also was most likely to include the views of ordinary people among the newspapers. The *Tribune* was even more likely to focus on government leaders, but its 27 stories did not include the point of view of ordinary people, business leaders or religious leaders.

The stories that contain only one side or point of view are, of necessity, less rich. **Table 22** shows, however, that the government point of view is highly represented in them. Of these 212 stories with only one point of view, the Armed Forces of the Philippines' point of view is represented in a quarter of them, as is true for the stories with more than one point of view. These stories with one point of view are less likely to contain information about all of the other players than are the stories with more than one point of view. When journalists write about the conflict with only one point of view, it is clear that one point of view is likely to be the government point of view, and particularly the military point of view. Journalists wrote stories with only one point of view just under half the time.

The news stories also were classified in terms of whether they contained various kinds of information, as shown in **Table 23**. A third of the stories gave some idea of what separates the parties to

the conflict, while a just lower percentage talked about common goals or interests of the parties. Religious references were in almost all the stories, in part because the names of some of the groups have religious references. Ethnic differences or explanations were infrequently mentioned, and only about one in 10 of the stories contained any information about the social, economic, political or historical causes of the conflict. Conflict resolution and peace negotiations were mentioned in three-quarters of the news stories, while legal issues were infrequently mentioned, and the cease-fire was mentioned only in 15.8% of the news stories about the conflict.

Three-quarters of the stories in the 11 media outlets during the February 1 through May 31 period dealing with the conflict did not make any reference to casualties or suffering of the parties, but when casualties or suffering were reported, those on only one side were most frequently mentioned (**Table 24**). Coders looked for words such as “devastated,” “terrorized,” “victimized,” and “tragedy,” in the story. The goal was to determine if one side was presented as victimized. Most of the news stories did not do this, as **Table 25** indicates. When the story did victimize, it was usually only one side that was so presented.

The coders looked for five specific terms, shown in **Table 26**, in each of the 457 news stories dealing with the conflict. “Terrorist” was used in 14.9% of the stories, and “extremist” was used in 11 of the 457 stories, or 2.4%. “Fanatic” was not used at all, and “Radical” and “Fundamentalist” were used in less 1% of the stories.

Three different indices were created to measure the extent to which the stories written about the conflict in the four-month period were conflict sensitive. The first index focused on inclusion of information and gave each story a score of 1 for including more than one side in the conflict, for including information on what separated the parties, for including information on the common goals of the parties, for including information on casualties of more than one party, and for using words that “victimized” (if at all) for more than one side. Inclusion of each of the following also gave the story a score of 1: religious references, ethnic references, information about the causes of the conflict, discussion of efforts on conflict resolution, legal issues, and the cease fire.

The second index looked at word choice and gave the story a point if it did not include references to: terrorist, extremist, fanatic, radical or fundamentalist.

The third index looked at points of view and gave the story a score of 1 for each of the following parties mentioned in the story: MILF, MNLF, Jemaah Islamiyah, Abu Sayyaf, AFP, PNP, Pres. Gloria Arroyo, Other Philippine Government Leaders, Ordinary People, Business Leaders, NGOs, Religious leaders, and Peace Activists.

**Table 27** shows that the average score for Inclusion, on a scale from 0 to 11, was 4.28. The highest score was earned by stories in the *Daily Tribune*, while the lowest were earned by the three stories on ABS-CBN. The average score for Words, with a potential range of from 0 to 5, was 4.81. As shown in the previous table, these were words not frequently used in the news stories. The lowest score was earned by the ABS-CBN stories, and the highest by the two stories in GMA 7. The average score for the Points of View index was 1.42. The potential range was from 0 to 13. The two stories in GMA 7 scored the highest, followed by the 63 stories in the *Inquirer*.

The news stories are divided into those from February and March (before the workshop in Subic Bay) and from April and May (after the workshop) in **Table 28**. There is no evidence of any change. The stories also are divided according to whether the media organization was represented at the workshop or visited subsequently by members of the team or not. Again, there is no systematic evidence of variability.

All news stories about Mindanao, not just those that were about the conflict, are shown in **Table 29**. The table gives a sense of the range of topics covered. One in five of the stories deal with business issues, with higher percentages of the two business newspaper stories dealing with this topic, as expected. None of the stories on the two newscasts dealt with business or economics. Government activities generally also are a part of one in five of the stories. Military activities and legal issues also are topics of some frequency. Tourism, entertainment, land rights issues, and education are only infrequently included in stories about Mindanao.

#### **D. Lessons Learned and Implications for Curriculum Development**

The experiences with the workshops in the Philippines and their evaluation and the content analysis of media coverage of Mindanao lead to a number of conclusions. These conclusions have the following implications for development of a curriculum for conflict sensitive journalism in the future:

1. The format for the workshops should allow for significant dialog among the working journalists. While the leaders of the Adenauer Center for Journalism advocated that the first workshop should be tightly structured and experts should lecture to the journalists, a more flexible format in which the journalists themselves were treated as experts was used in the second workshop and was judged to be more successful. The journalists themselves have considerable insight into the problems of media coverage of conflict and need to be involved in findings solutions to problems that can be identified in the coverage.
2. The workshop should last only two or three days. Journalists cannot easily get away from their work. During the slightly longer workshop in Cebu, journalists seemed more distracted and pressed to stay in contact with their offices.
3. It is crucial that the workshops be held away from the daily work environments of the journalists. Both workshops were held at relaxing settings that allowed the journalists to focus on the topics at hand rather than work demands. In both cases, the journalists were far enough removed from their offices to be unavailable to their supervisors for last-minute assignments.
4. The journalists, particularly in Subic Bay, were interested in the scientific and journalistic literature on conflict-sensitive journalism and were receptive to the lessons learned from it. The journalists were particularly interested in standards for reporting. These materials should be incorporated into future curricula.
5. The journalists in both workshops demonstrated broad knowledge about the conflict in Mindanao. They also expressed views about the conflict that were largely consistent with those of outside experts. Future workshops should assume this general knowledge and not include lectures on elementary aspects of the conflict.
6. At the same time, the journalists expressed a need for easily accessible information that explained in more detail the background of the conflict and its

origins. The journalists expressed a need for briefing papers from NGOs and governmental agencies. At the Subic Bay workshop, the journalists were pleased to receive USIP briefing documents on ancestral domain issues, for example, and said they would like to have a web-based archive of such documents. Most of the journalists knew very little about the work of NGOs and the research conducted by academic units. These materials should be given more prominence in future workshops.

7. The journalists were quite interested in the content analysis performed and presented to them at both workshops. The novel use of the conflict-sensitive standard for coverage that was a key part of the content analysis presented in Cebu sparked considerable discussion. This technique of presenting through content analysis a view of the actual media coverage should be employed in future workshops.
8. In both workshops, the journalists were asked to work on standards for conflict sensitive journalism. As noted above, the journalists were interested in this assignment, which was incorporated into small-group activities in the first workshop. Future workshops should employ the techniques of small-group activities and should also engage the journalists in creating standards for their work.
9. Future workshops should recognize that journalists who cover an assignment for a period of time run out of story ideas. They see the story as static, rather than dynamic, and need help in seeing different ways of telling the story. The journalists can be helped in this process of story ideation by bringing them into contact with people and perspectives they might not have encountered before and encouraging them to constantly think of perspectives they might not be incorporating into their coverage.

10. Future workshops also should recognize that journalists depend on sources, and they are in constant need of new sources. Workshops should not focus on the standard sources, but on people outside the mainstream who have expertise because of their lived experiences or their organizational and research activities. Journalists in the Subic Bay workshop indicated four months after the seminar that they had made contact with sources they met at the workshop and used them in researching and writing stories. The content analysis discussed above can be used to identify gaps in the journalistic coverage that can be filled in future workshops. That research showed that ordinary people, NGOs and even business leaders get less attention than is ideal.

The experiences also lead to more general observations. First, a huge gap was in evidence in the workshops between the ways the journalists described media coverage of Mindanao and what the content analyses showed. In Cebu, the journalists from Mindanao described their coverage as rich in detail and background. The content analyses showed just the opposite. The journalists there, as well as in Subic Bay, complained about the lack of coverage by the Manila media of anything but conflict in Mindanao. The content analyses showed the coverage to be more complete than that criticism suggests.

Journalists are not always reflective on their work and rarely engage in systematic analysis of the media product. Helping the journalists understand what they do seems crucial if there is any hope for change.

Second, the evidence of strong impact of the workshops on the actual stories written by the participating journalists was minimal. In part, this is a reflection not of the weakness of the design of the evaluation study but of its implementation. Following the first workshop, it was not possible to track the work of the journalists as had been planned because the records of the journalists working for the broadcast media from the Cebu workshop could not be acquired. The second workshop did not focus on the work of individual journalists but rather on the work of the entire media organization. The expectation of a change in behavior of the organization was probably overly optimistic. Other evaluation research the Cox Center has conducted in recent years has shown that, because most of the participants in workshops

are reporters and they have limited decision-making authority, actual change in story content is constrained.

Despite this lack of strong evidence of the impact of the workshops on the story product, other evidence from the post-session questionnaires suggests the workshops did have impact. The journalists in both workshops said they found the workshops helpful and positively assessed the value of the workshops to them and their media organizations. In addition, the questionnaires returned by the journalists four months after the Subic Bay workshop provided specific examples of how the journalists actually used the workshop in their work.

Third, the journalists in the Philippines, as is true of journalists everywhere, complained of the lack of resources, and particularly of time, to do their jobs well. Tools that can be developed to help the journalists gain access to story ideas, to sources, and to background information need to be developed. Since most of the journalists have access to the Internet, it is the obvious mechanism to be employed to help the journalists.

Finally, the journalists work in a competitive environment, but they also seemed to recognize that they can gain from being in contact with each other. After the Subic Bay workshop, the journalists, on their own, created an online discussion group. The group seems to have been active for only a short period of time, yet the potential is immense. What seems to be needed is leadership that would make the tool active and dynamic. Such a moderated discussion group could help the journalists identify background materials that they would be willing to share and, in some cases, even could result in the sharing of ideas and sources. The natural and beneficial competition in the media environment will limit the amount of such sharing. But not all the media compete with each other, and journalists from a business-oriented publication might be willing to share materials for a story not appropriate for that outlet with those who could make better use of them. And the journalists from a media organization not likely to use a business story might share an idea and sources with journalists who could develop and report such a story.

The Cox Center will seek funding in the future to conduct additional workshops based on the curricular recommendations above, to conduct additional research on media coverage of conflict in the

Philippines, to create a web-based resource for the journalists there, and to develop a moderated online discussion mechanism.

## **II. Summary of Work Performed and Correspondence with Objectives in the Application**

The work performed has been described in detail in Section I of this report. The work is consistent with the plan in the original proposal. All proposed work has been completed.

The original proposal called for two workshops for print and broadcast reporters, editors, publishers and producers in the Philippines. These two programs were organized in Cebu City (April 13-17, 2005) and Subic Bay (March 31 - April 2, 2006). The specific topics and the speakers are listed in the report.

Content analysis of Philippines media coverage of conflict and peace negotiations was performed before and after the workshops. The results of the content analysis were shared with participating journalists and with representatives of media organizations in at the workshops.

The program involved journalists from national and local media, representatives of relevant academic research centers, training organizations and NGO experts.

Based on the workshop experiences and on findings of the content analysis, curricular recommendations can be made to improve media coverage of conflict and promote dialog and peace.

The impact of the each of the workshops was evaluated and compared to other international programs conducted by the Cox Center.

As a extension of the project, a journalist invitation-only group was created on Yahoo where guidelines for conflict sensitive journalism were provided. In addition, this initiative has enabled participating journalists to stay in contact and share information after the end of the program. The Cox Center will seek funding in the future to continued activities in the Philippines.

## **III. Changes in the Project Scope, Objectives, Products or Personnel**

The initial proposal called for a collaboration between the Cox Center and the Konrad Adenauer Center for Journalism at the Ateneo de Manila University, and the Gaston Z. Ortigas Peace Institute, also at the Ateneo de Manila University.

The Cox Center terminated the relationship with the Konrad Adenauer Center for Journalism after the first year of the project because the Konrad Adenauer Center was unable to provide materials for content analysis as agreed to in the subcontract. The Ortigas Institute, which had joined the project on the suggestion of the Konrad Adenauer Center, decided not to continue to collaborate on the project once the contract with the Konrad Adenauer Center was terminated.

The Center for Media Freedom and Responsibility (CMFR) has been involved in content analysis of Philippine media for its own purposes for many years. CMFR gathered the materials used in the content analysis, but the analysis was conducted by the Cox Center. CMFR has performed exemplary and according to agreement. The Foundation for Communication Initiatives (FOCI) helped the Center organize the second workshop and did an excellent job.

In sum, the project has gained from the collaboration with CMFR and FOCI and lost nothing from the termination of the arrangement with the two Ateneo units.

#### **IV. Financial Status Report**

The attached Financial Status Report reflects the final reporting period of June 1, 2006, to September 30, 2006, as well as the entire period of this grant.

There has been one significant change in the budget since the last reporting period. On July, 7, 2006, the Cox Center received permission from USIP to transfer funds from the stipend category to the salaries and wages category on the line item budget. This reallocation of funds has allowed the Cox Center to complete the content analysis portion of the project by hiring an interpreter to assist the Graduate Research Assistant and the coders for the final portion of this phase of the project.

The budget for this project has included several budget modifications. The first was on April 15, 2005. That modification request was to transfer \$5,000.00 from the travel/per diem category and designate it as honoraria for the workshop resource personnel. A second part of this budget modification was a request to transfer \$4,000.00 from the travel/per diem category to a "stipend" category for workshop participants. This request was approved on May 6, 2005, and those changes were made to the budget.

The second budget modification request was on October 14, 2005. That request was to reallocate money from the sub-contract category to the salaries and wages category and to leave \$3,000 in the

supplies and materials category. This request was in response to the cancellation of the sub-contract the Cox Center had with the Konrad Adenauer Center for Journalism at Ateneo de Manila University. The Konrad Adenauer Center was sub-contracted to complete the content analysis portion of this project, but even though the Cox Center paid \$2,336.00 for content analysis materials, the leader of the Adenauer Center did not fulfill these duties in a timely manner. The content analysis was not being completed, so this sub-contract was cancelled. The Cox Center requested that the unspent funds from Year One and the remaining funds from Year Two be transferred to salaries and wages. That request totaled \$7,664.00, and was needed so a Graduate Research Assistant and coders could be hired to complete the content analysis here at the University of Georgia. In addition, The Center for Media Freedom and Responsibility in Manila agreed to supply the Center with all materials needed to complete the content analysis for the second year of the project here at the University of Georgia. The budget modification request was approved on October 24, 2005, and the changes were made to the budget.

The final modifications to the line item budget were requested on June 15, 2006. The final request was to reallocate funds from the stipend category to the salaries and wages category. At that time, both workshops had been completed, the funds in the stipend category had not been used, and the Cox Center needed to hire a native Tagalog speaker to assist in the coding of the content analysis. The reallocation of funds moved \$4,000.00 from the general program section for stipends to salaries and wages. That was a total of \$11,664.00 in salaries and wages to complete project. That request was approved on July 7, 2006.

Attached to this report are copies of each line item budget beginning with the original version to show the evolution of the budget.

In addition, the report form has undergone several changes to show the different categories that have been added as the budget has been modified. Attached to this final report are revised Financial Status Reports for each of the prior reporting periods as well as the final Financial Status Report for the project.

The documents show that \$7,964.70 in funds from the USIP have not been spent and will be returned to USIP. All of the work has been completed under the budgeted amount.

## **APPENDICES**

# The Philippines Project Code Guide Year 1

Revised 3/2/05

## Content analysis Phase 1

Duration - 2 months, starting Feb. 6, 2005

Content from each day of the week will be content analyzed. For newspapers, the entire paper will be scanned. For Radio and Television, as many of the main newscasts will be included as possible.

The media will be scanned for news stories, columns and editorials about the conflict in Mindanao. Only news stories, columns and editorials that make reference to the conflict in Mindanao conflict will be included. To be included, at least one sentence of the story, column or editorial must make reference to the conflict in something other than a fleeting reference. For example, a story that contained ONLY this reference would NOT be included: "Topics discussed at the meeting were the success of sugar production, the effects of flooding, and the Mindanao conflict." A story making the following reference WOULD be included: "Because of the Mindanao conflict, sugar production was down and the effects of the floods were increased, according to the government official."

This first phase of the content analysis will be descriptive. The goal is to determine the words used to describe the conflict, the sources included, and the context provided. This code books shows how we will capture this information.

1. Media Source (use full name):
2. Date of publication, broadcast:
3. Time of day of broadcast (if appropriate):
4. Section and page number where story, column or editorial appeared (if appropriate). If on more than one page, list multiple pages:
5. Length of story, column, or editorial (in paragraphs or in seconds):

6. Title(s) or headline(s) on first **and** subsequent pages (if appropriate):
  
7. What type of item is this?
  1. News story or News feature (report of news event of people or events in the news)
  2. Column or opinion piece reflecting the views of a particular author
  3. Editorial representing the point of view of the newspaper or broadcast station
  4. Unclear
  
8. Name of reporter or columnist:
  
9. Location given for story, column or editorial. This can be shown by the dateline in print or by words in broadcast such as “our reporter in Zamboanga filed this story.” In television, the footage can be identified. If it is not clear where the story was written or filed, do NOT list a location. Do NOT assume from the story itself.
  
10. List descriptive words used to describe the main event of the story, column or editorial, in context. (Examples: Rebellion in Mindanao; Terrorist Attack; Religious Conflict.)

11. **First**, list parties to the conflict included in the story, column or editorial.  
**Second**, next to the list of parties, list words used in the story, column or editorial to describe the parties.
12. Are sources used?
1. Yes
  2. No
  3. Don't know
13. If sources are used, first list them and their titles (in the order of citation in the story, column or editorial) below. If unidentified sources are used, include "unidentified source" on the list.  
Second, write down the descriptive terms used for each. If unidentified sources are used, list any additional terms used to describe them.
14. If sources are used, mark with a ✓ to the left of the names **above** those who are quoted directly (that is, quotation marks are used for all or part of the words) or for which a sound bite or film clip is used.



20. Does the story, column or editorial report on a specific act of violence or outbreak of violence?
1. Yes
  2. No
  3. Don't know
21. Are combatant (armed parties) casualties (deaths and injuries) included in the story, column or editorial? This can be casualties from a specific act of violence or cumulatively.
1. Yes
  2. No
  3. Don't know
22. IF YES, list below the combatants for whom casualties are described.
23. Are civilian, non-combatant casualties (deaths and injuries) included in the story, column or editorial? This can be casualties from a specific act of violence or cumulatively.
1. Yes
  2. No
  3. Don't know
24. IF YES, list below the descriptions used for the non-combatant casualties.

25. Does the story, column or editorial provide explanations for the violence or conflict? An explanation can be something very specific or something more general. The explanation can be for a specific outbreak of violence, for the conflict more generally, or both.

1. Yes
2. No
3. Don't know

26. IF YES, list those reasons below.

27. Does the story, column or editorial blame any of the parties for the violence? Blame means saying that one of the parties caused this violence. This can be for a specific outbreak of violence, for the conflict more generally, or both. The blame can be contained in a quote, meaning that it actually is a charge made by someone.

1. Yes
2. No
3. Don't know

28. IF YES, list ways in which blame is attributed. Use the exact explanations used in the report.

29. Are there any references to religion in the story, column or editorial? If the name of one of the groups includes a religious reference (“Islamic,” for example), this counts as a religious reference and “yes” should be checked below.
1. Yes
  2. No
  3. Don’t know
30. IF YES, list all religions or religious groups mentioned.
31. Are there any references to efforts at conflict resolution or peace negotiations?
1. Yes
  2. No
  3. Don’t know
32. IF YES, list all references to conflict resolution or peace negotiations.
33. Are there any references to legal issues, such as to conventions or treaties or other legal agreements about child soldiers, about land mines, about the treatment of prisoners, or about any other regulations regarding armed conflict? Do NOT count references to a “cease-fire” as a legal reference.
1. Yes
  2. No
  3. Don’t know
34. IF YES, list all references to legal issues.
35. Are there any references to a cease-fire or peace negotiations?

1. Yes
2. No
3. Don't know

36. IF YES, list all references to a cease-fire or peace negotiations.

37. Are there any references to the social, economic, political or historical causes of the conflict?

1. Yes
2. No
3. Don't know

38. IF YES, list all references to the social, economic, political or historical causes of the conflict.

39. Are there any references to ethnic differences or ethnic explanations of the conflict?

1. Yes
2. No
3. Don't know

40. IF YES, list all references to ethnic differences or explanations of the conflict.

41. This coding was done by:

42. The coding was done on this date:

43. The coding was done in this location:

## E-mail Survey Responses – August 2006

*Q1: What, in your view, was the most valuable component or element of the roundtable discussion?*

The most valuable component was giving importance to the religion of the people that are highly affected by the conflict in the southern Philippines.

I believe it is the discussion on creating guidelines about covering the Mindanao conflict.

Having a chance to meet with participants of various backgrounds.

The open discussion and exchange of views between the Manila-based journalists and their Mindanao counterparts regarding the corporate decisions in giving significance to conflict coverage.

The free-wheeling, unstructured discussion made way to a more candid exchange and sharing of views, in my opinion.

The role of the media in fostering conflict resolution. We had talked with our editors for many years that as journalists, we could help in conflict resolution. Luckily, they listened and are now part of the efforts at peace journalism, although admittedly, there are still a lot of stories in our newspaper that do not foster conflict resolution.

I don't think one aspect or another can be said to be the most valuable. I think the discussion as a whole was a big help to many of the journalists present. Particularly those from Manila. The fact that you brought the problems of prejudice and ignorance about Mindanao to the networks was very, very important.

Well, coming from Thailand and not covering the conflict in Mindanao on a regular basis like the guys there, just about everything I came across in the discussion was valuable. What impressed me was the way Filipino journalists handled self-criticism. We don't see that in Thailand when it comes to reporting ethnic conflict, such as the Malay-speaking region where more than 1,300 have been killed since January 2004. In spite of relatively free media in Thailand, we still have a long way to go in becoming a more responsible media.

What I found most interesting was the mix of editors, managers, reporters, academics and resource persons in the seminar. We got different perspectives and I think this would help the participants understand the processes involved in the news production of various organizations. I also appreciated the contributions of the participant from a women's organization from Marawi City in Muslim Mindanao. I learned much from her particularly from her observations of the underreported stories there. Sorry, I can't recall her name just now. I also liked [PARTICIPANT'S NAME]'s courage in citing her experiences.

It was the exchange of views and ideas among the participants. I got to learn of how reporters on the field, TV journalists, and editors cope with limitations to covering Mindanao – and the extent of their knowledge of the area.

*Q2: What, in your view, was the least valuable component or element of the roundtable discussion?*

Every topic discussed in the roundtable, in my view, was highly relevant. The sharing of experiences and lessons learned by the participants in their respective coverage in Mindanao opened up one's mind in covering the conflict.

None.

None that I can recall.

None that I remember.

Venue was a bit far.

There was none. The topics were very valuable.

Again, nothing can be considered the least in the discussion. Though the informal nature of the discussion assumes that most participants have covered and are in the know of Mindanao problems.

I think we can improve on the selection for the representative of the Mindanao civil society. I thought some of the suggestions, like not reporting the conflict in order to deny the insurgents/separatists publicity was a bit off the wall.

Some participants gave rhetorical answers. I happened to work before in some of the news organizations represented at the forum so I know that some of the things said there aren't exactly true.

The session on southern Thailand seemed out of place only because it was the only foreign conflict discussed. It would have been more useful if there was a panel that included other areas (i.e. Aceh). Then we would have been able to compare and this would have led to a more fruitful discussion.

*Q3: Did your participation in the roundtable discussion change the way you do your work in any way? If yes, in what way?*

Yes. I became more sensitive to the religious and social aspects of the conflict where I began to become more aware of the effects of the clashes to the people of the region and thus started to seek different sides of the story from both the military and the views of the Mindanaoans. I now exert more effort in obtaining all sides of any story.

No.

Yes, I've become more aware of Mindanao and Moro issues and this has been communicated to my staff.

It helped us to be more sensitive in our monitoring of media coverage of Mindanao. It also helped me in writing more objective press alerts – which often come from provincial communities – which we send out to international media organizations (i.e. CPJ, RSF, SEAPA, Article 19, etc.).

Yes. It did not only open my eyes to new learnings in covering conflict areas in the Philippines but also reconfirmed some insights which I got to compare with situations elsewhere.

Yes. If I was previously confrontational with my editors because of the way a particular story was handled, now I realized that a dialogue would be better so they could see the other side of the story.

Not change, but made me more aware that I have a duty to share my views with other journalists and train the new ones in my company and outside.

I really believe Thai media could be dramatically improved if there was the same kind of content analysis that could be done here in Thailand. Though it was comprehensive, nevertheless, it was always good to have criticism from a neutral party.

As a matter of fact, yes. Since I'm mainly in the journalism teaching profession, I have incorporated many of the things I heard and learned in my classes, like the guidelines for reporting on conflict. For instance, my classes monitored reportage of CNN and BBC on Lebanon. We are also monitoring the way terrorism is written and talked about in the Philippine media. I believe this is the best way I can contribute to the training of future journalists. As a freelance journalist, I have tried to give a voice to victims of the Moro conflict in some of the feature stories I write.

No, not really. It just made me realize that there needs to be more reporting on Mindanao and that our editors and journalists need to be less Manila-centric.

*Q4: Did you get new insights during the roundtable discussion? If yes, please describe them.*

Yes. I began to understand the Islamic faith more and the mindset of Muslims on how they viewed the continuing conflict.

Yes.

One key insight was that the term "Moro" is considered part of the English language. We used to use the term "Muslim" to refer to Moros as we felt the latter term would not be understood by English speakers.

Yes. I learned that the principle of framing could be used in gauging how the media covers the conflict in Mindanao, as well as other minorities.

Yes. The continuously expanding role of media in conflict resolution cannot be downplayed. Sometimes, in our zeal to out-scoop competition and make viewers/audiences 'feel' the heart of the conflict, media can foment conflict.

Yes, particularly on how and why the Manila media handle a particular Mindanao story.

New to me was to discover that most of everyone else's problems were similar. Problems of how to cover properly with constraints of time, budget and manpower. We have to think of ways to make up for constraints and still cover properly.

I see the same kind of complaints in Thailand, but only in a small circle of reporters, about the lack of ethnic sensitivity in covering ethnic conflicts in Thailand's Malay/Muslim-majority region. The Thai media is quite racist and ethnocentric but they don't seem to see a problem with that. I got the feeling that the Filipino journalists are aware that the same kind of problem exists. But for me, that's half of the victory. The other half is to do something about it. And I think a workshop like ours helps push them one step further.

I realized even more the need to educate editors and reporters on the history of Mindanao. Many reporters sent to the battle zones are quite young because the oldies don't want to leave their comfort zones anymore. One of the things I noticed even at the university is that students don't know much about the history of Mindanao or of the conflict. I guess something in our educational system has to be repaired. By the way, just

two weeks ago, a reporter/anchor from ABS-CBN remarked (in private, of course) that it was OK to get only the military as sources because these people are trustworthy and surely know what they're talking about! Another anchor from the same station was shown earlier in the day landing in Sulu in an army helicopter. She was taken on a guided tour of what the military claimed was an Abu Sayyaf camp they overran. She showed visuals of what the military claimed were sophisticated weapons and equipment. What the audience saw instead were crude bombs made from paint and other local materials. When one of my colleagues at the Department called their attention to their single-source report, the news manager said it was OK to go along with the military if they are invited. Well, they forgot the other stakeholders in the process.

My answer here is related to Q3. It reinforced my observation about the lack of depth in reporting about Mindanao by the national press. Well, this could apply to other regions and issues as well. But considering the importance of Mindanao and the ongoing peace process there, plus the feudal problems of rido and land, and the continuing operations of terror groups, the press cannot afford NOT to cover this region in depth. I am convinced that independent media groups can do this job better than the big commercial media (MindaNews, Newsbreak) because we are small, we are not run by corporate interests, and we genuinely are interested in Mindanao as a public interest issue. But can independent media thrive in the Philippines? I am very passionate about fostering independent media in the Philippines so I can go on here. But we should be able to show the public that independent media groups can survive in this harsh market.

*Q5: Did the roundtable discussion change the way you view the conflict in Mindanao? If yes, could you describe it please?*

Yes. I became more sensitive to the plight of the residents in Mindanao who are affected by the conflict.

Yes. I became more sensitive on issues and concerned about the positive side of the stories instead.

I think it gave a human face to the conflict insofar as I'm not from that region and have no personal ties to it.

Not really since I have already been oriented about the real situation in Mindanao as a media watchdog.

Yes. As a news manager, it further 'sensitized' me to the predicament especially of people caught in the crossfire. Conflict, especially in Mindanao, is multi-faceted and there are more unnamed and faceless victims whose stories are unjustly denied airtime.

No changed but reinforced my belief that the conflict is political and not religious.  
Not really. As I said before, it's more of making me more aware that I have a duty to share my views with other journalists.

Not really. I learned a lot, yes, but it was nothing that had changed my view of the problem in a fundamental way.

It changed my opinion of the way the networks and the press are covering Mindanao. The reporters from print, TV, radio and even the wires need guidance and re-orientation and they're apparently not getting it from their editors.

No.

*Q6: Did the roundtable discussion change the way you cover the conflict in Mindanao? If yes, could you describe it please?*

Yes. Since the roundtable discussion, I have exerted more effort to obtain the views of those in the thick of the conflict and lessened my focus on the statistical results of the clashes as reported by the military.

Yes. I don't give more emphasis on death tolls on doing my stories about the fighting between rebels and government forces.

It mainly resulted in a reiteration of and greater emphasis on earlier practices.

Not applicable.

Yes. Conflict is not only about two warring factions or differing opinions. It is also about those caught in between. And all of them deserve coverage by the media.

Yes because now I tend to add more background to stories I submit to Manila for final editing.

It made me more determined to change my network boss's way of and attitude in covering Mindanao – of course without resources that will be hard to do.

Have yet to return to Mindanao. Didn't get the Johns Hopkins' SAIS fellowship. Regardless, it was good for me to familiarize myself with Mindanao. There is definitely a lot of similarity between the Malay in southern Thailand and the Moros in southern PI. Basically, both regions have yet to come to terms with the concept of nation-state. Talks in Mindanao tend to circle on power and resource sharing with in South Thailand we are still years from reaching that point. Not one group from this generation of insurgents has surfaced to take claims for the attacks against the government.

No. If at all, it just made me want to do more reporting on Mindanao but considering our limited resources, we are unable to do regular coverage. But we still continue to write about issues there, tapping MindaNews writers as well as other writers in Mindanao.

*Q7: Did you get any ideas from the roundtable discussion that you used in your coverage of the conflict in Mindanao? If yes, could you describe them please?*

Yes. I found interest in how the Muslims view the conflict and how the members of the Armed Forces of the Philippines engaged in the clashes are affected by the fact that they are battling fellow Filipinos.

Yes. It is covering the positive issues behind the Mindanao conflict.

The use of multiple sides rather than just two sides, especially the side of the victims was a useful insight.

Yes.

Yes. Pay more attention to stories in the sidelines and you will see the real face of the conflict.

Yes. I learned to appreciate stories the way Manila editors view them.

I realized that all Filipino journalists should try to set aside differences in certain coverage and cooperate for better overall coverage and to help lessen tensions in the area.

None that I remember.

*Q8: Did you develop any new sources through the roundtable discussion that you used in your work since the program ended?*

Yes. The participants in the roundtable discussion came from various organizations from the print and broadcast media. It was the first time that I had met some of the participants from whom I learned a lot.

Yes.

Yes, Moner is now a regular source of my defense reporter.

Yes! We needed regular sources especially in Mindanao.

Yes. In particular, I got to call Pinky and one of the participants, Moner Bujanaid, and got to exchange views with them in a decision we had to make in Davao about airing of Peace Ads (courtesy of the US Embassy).

Not yet.

More like reuniting with old friends. Thank you for the new cell phone and landline phone numbers and e-mail addresses.

The contacts were good. Was able to help fellow journalists to directly contact some of the government leaders and insurgent representatives.

Yes, definitely.

No.

*Q9: Did you find the discussion of conflict sensitive journalism guidelines useful?*

Yes, very much. The guidelines were very useful in ascertaining that we as members of the media retain our humanity in covering the conflict. There are many instances when we are desensitized by the violence we witness.

Definitely.

Very much. Some of the guidelines, in modified form, have been disseminated to my staff.

Yes.

Yes.

Yes.

Yes, very useful. It made me very aware of how all managers should brief the new journalists before and after covering in any conflict-ridden area, not just Mindanao.

I liked the way the concept of Peace Journalism was discussed in the context of responsible journalism.

Yes, but I think more time should have been given to this discussion.  
Yes.

*Q10: Did you make any efforts to share your experiences at the roundtable discussion with your colleagues at your organization? If yes, would you describe them please?*

Yes, I did. I have been covering Mindanao for a long time and my experiences have helped make me a better journalist and a better person. In sharing my experiences, I hoped that I could somehow change the views of others as they changed my views of the conflict.

I did. I actually explained it to my co-reporters in my office and also with the members of a press corps covering the defense beat. And it opened their mind on the way of covering Mindanao conflict issues.

No formal roundtable but I've used the results of the discussion in e-mails to my staff.

Yes! In fact, we're planning to use the output from the discussion as well as the recommended references in our coming peace journalism workshops.

Yes. I echoed the learning I had in Davao and shared notes with our regional stations in Cebu and Iloilo. These guidelines are now posted in our regional stations nationwide.

We also hold discussions with our correspondents and had shared with them the knowledge I got from the round table discussions.

We have started by briefing reporters and "forcing" them to research and read before they go on coverage.

There is a thing called hate media that was not discussed at the round table in Subic but nevertheless, the concept of Peace Media came in handy in my discussion with my colleague and editors here over how some of the twisted public figures here in Thailand like to institute hate media in pushing their political views.

Yes. My colleagues at the department are now more interested in conflict reporting and there are more discussions in the classes. There is also a closer monitoring of coverage on Mindanao now.

I just talked about it with our managing editor and I think I praised the format of the discussion which was not common. Our staff at Newsbreak has all been to Mindanao and has written about Mindanao issues. So I really did not feel the need to share it with everyone. But we do keep Mindanao in mind – it's sort of a "bias" of the magazine.

*Q11: First, how many years have you been working as a journalist?*

Mean = 14.2 years  
Range was from 2 years to 29 years

Q12: *How many years have you been at this organization?*

Mean = 5.4 years

Range was from 1 year to 12 years

Q13: *What is your assignment at this organization?*

A full range of assignments was given.

Q14: *What is your age?*

Mean = 38.5 years

Range was from 24 to 51

# The Philippines Project Code Guide Year Two

Revised 5/19/06

## Content analysis Phase 2

Duration - February, March, April and May of 2006

Content from each day of the week will be content analyzed. For newspapers, the entire paper will be scanned. For television, the main newscasts will be analyzed.

The media will be scanned for news stories, columns and editorials about any aspect of Mindanao. All news stories, columns and editorials that make reference to Mindanao in any way, including but not limited to the conflict, will be included. To be included, at least one sentence of the story, column or editorial must make reference to Mindanao in something other than a fleeting reference. For example, a story that contained ONLY this reference would NOT be included: "The weather today in the south, including in Mindanao, will be warm and sunny." A story making the following reference WOULD be included: "Businesses in Mindanao are thriving."

The goal is to determine how the Manila media cover Mindanao.

1. Media Source:
  - a. 01 ABS-CBN TV Patrol
  - b. 02 GMA7 24 Oras
  - c. 03 Business World
  - d. 04 Business Mirror
  - e. 05 Daily Tribune
  - f. 06 Malaya
  - g. 07 Manila Times
  - h. 08 Manila Bulletin
  - i. 09 Manila Standard Today
  - j. 10 Philippine Star
  - k. 11 Philippine Daily Inquirer
2. Date of Publication:
3. Month of Publication:
4. Year of Publication:

5. FOR NEWSPAPERS ONLY: Section and page number where story, column or editorial appeared (if appropriate). If on more than one page, list multiple pages on separate lines:
6. FOR NEWSPAPERS ONLY: Length of story, column, or editorial (in paragraphs or in seconds):
7. FOR NEWSPAPERS ONLY: Title(s) or headline(s) on first **and** subsequent pages (if appropriate):
8. FOR TV ONLY: Number of minutes into newscast when story begins (count whole minutes):
9. FOR TV ONLY: Length of story, column, or editorial (in seconds):
10. What type of item is this?
  1. News story or News feature (report of news event of people or events in the news)
  2. Column or opinion piece reflecting the views of a particular author
  3. Editorial representing the point of view of the newspaper or broadcast station
  4. Unclear
11. Name of reporter(s) or columnist: [If anchor only reads the TV story, just write ANCHOR, but do not write the Anchor's name.]
12. Dateline for the story, column or editorial. This can be shown by the city (dateline) in print or by words in broadcast such as "our reporter in Zamboanga filed this story." In television, the footage can be identified. If it is not clear where the story was written or filed, do NOT list a location. Do NOT assume from the story itself. If more than one location is used for a report (as sometimes happens in broadcasting), list them here.

13. Does this story, column or editorial report about conflict and/or peace negotiations?
- a. Yes
  - b. No SKIP TO ITEM 27
  - c. Not sure SKIP TO ITEM 27
14. Does the story present only one side in the conflict, two sides in the conflict, or more than two sides in the conflict?
- a. One side
  - b. Two sides
  - c. More than two sides
  - d. Unclear
15. Does this story, column or editorial report the views and/or comments of (circle all that are included):
- a. Moro Islamic Liberation Front
  - b. Moro National Liberation Front
  - c. Jemaah Islamiyah
  - d. Abu Sayyaf
  - e. Armed Forces Philippines
  - f. Philippine National Police
  - g. President Gloria Arroyo
  - h. Other Philippine government leaders
  - i. Ordinary people
  - j. Business leaders
  - k. Non-governmental organizations
  - l. Religious leaders
  - m. Peace activists
  - n. Other: \_\_\_\_\_
16. Does the story, column or editorial include information on what separates the parties in the conflict and/or peace negotiations?
- a. Yes
  - b. No
  - c. Not clear

17. Does the story, column or editorial include information on any common goals or interests of the parties in the conflict and/or peace negotiations?
- a. Yes
  - b. No
  - c. Not clear
18. Does the story, column or editorial focus on the suffering and casualties of only one side, or does it include the suffering and casualties of all parties?
- a. One side
  - b. More than one side
  - c. All parties
  - d. No sides
  - e. Unclear
19. Does the story, column or editorial use words such as “devastated,” “terrorized,” “victimized,” “tragedy” to describe what has been done to only one side, or does it uses these words for both sides, or does it avoid these words entirely?
- a. One side
  - b. More than one side
  - c. All sides
  - d. Does not use
  - e. Unclear
20. Does the story, column or editorial use the following words? (Check all that are used.)
- a. Terrorist
  - b. Extremist
  - c. Fanatic
  - d. Radical
  - e. Fundamentalist
  - f. None
21. Does the story, column or editorial provide references to religion in the story, column or editorial? If the name of one of the groups includes a religious reference (“Islamic,” for example), this counts as a religious reference and “yes” should be checked below.
- a. Yes
  - b. No
  - c. Unclear

22. Does the story, column or editorial provide any references to ethnic differences or ethnic explanations of the conflict?
- a. Yes
  - b. No
  - c. Unclear
23. Does the story, column or editorial provide any references to the social, economic, political or historical causes of the conflict?
- a. Yes
  - b. No
  - c. Unclear
24. Does the story, column or editorial provide any references to efforts at conflict resolution or peace negotiations?
- a. Yes
  - b. No
  - c. Unclear
25. Does the story, column or editorial provide any references to legal issues, such as to conventions or treaties or other legal agreements about child soldiers, about land mines, about the treatment of prisoners, or about any other regulations regarding armed conflict? Do NOT count references to a “cease-fire” as a legal reference.
- a. Yes
  - b. No
  - c. Unclear
26. Does the story, column or editorial provide any references to a cease-fire?
- a. Yes
  - b. No
  - c. Unclear

27. Indicate what topics or subjects are covered by this story, column or editorial. Please check all that apply.

- a. Business and economic (other than tourism) developments
- b. Tourism
- c. Entertainment (other than tourism and sports)
- d. Government activity (other than military and education)
- e. Military activity
- f. Peace negotiations
- g. Legal issues
- h. Land rights issues
- i. Education
- j. Sports
- k. Other: \_\_\_\_\_

28. This coding was done by:

29. The coding was done on this date:

30. The coding was done in this location:

## **TABLES**

**Table 1. Value of Workshop**

Venue	Descriptive Statistics	Rate Workshop Value to:		
		You	Your Organization	Country's News Media
Dnipropetrovs'k (Ukraine)	Mean	9.0	8.7	9.0
	N	12	12	12
	Std. Deviation	1.4	1.6	1.0
Vynnytsia (Ukraine)	Mean	8.6	8.0	8.2
	N	13	13	13
	Std. Deviation	1.4	1.5	1.5
Trujillo (Peru)	Mean	9.7	9.5	9.4
	N	17	17	17
	Std. Deviation	0.7	1.0	1.0
Sinaia (Romania)	Mean	9.2	9.2	9.1
	N	18	17	18
	Std. Deviation	0.9	1.0	1.6
Cluj Napoca (Romania)	Mean	8.5	8.3	8.6
	N	33	33	31
	Std. Deviation	1.4	1.9	1.7
Cebu City (Philippines)	Mean	9.2	8.7	8.8
	N	16	16	16
	Std. Deviation	1.1	1.1	1.3
Belgrade (Serbia)	Mean	9.2	9.3	
	N	12	12	
	Std. Deviation	1.5	0.9	
Subic Bay (Philippines)	Mean	9.1	9.1	9.2
	N	20	19	19
	Std. Deviation	1.2	1.0	1.0
Belgrade (Serbia)	Mean	9.5	9.4	
	N	61	60	
	Std. Deviation	0.7	0.9	
Total	Mean	9.1	9.0	8.9
	N	202	199	126
	Std. Deviation	1.1	1.3	1.4

**Table 2. Quality of Workshop**

Venue	Descriptive Statistics	Rate Quality of					
		Instruction	Small Group Discussions	Workshop Facilities	Program Organization and Administration	Pace of Presentation of Materials	Translation-- Interpretation
Dnipropetrovs'k (Ukraine)	Mean	9.5	7.6	9.5	9.6	8.8	9.6
	N	11	11	12	12	12	12
	Std. Deviation	0.8	2.2	1.2	0.7	1.0	0.9
Vynnytsia (Ukraine)	Mean	9.0	7.5	8.0	8.9	8.5	9.3
	N	13	13	13	13	13	13
	Std. Deviation	1.1	1.8	1.5	1.0	2.4	0.9
Trujillo (Peru)	Mean	9.6	8.4	8.9	9.6	9.1	9.8
	N	16	17	17	17	17	17
	Std. Deviation	0.8	1.7	1.1	0.7	0.7	0.5
Sinaia (Romania)	Mean	9.7	9.2	9.2	9.7	9.5	9.5
	N	19	19	18	19	19	19
	Std. Deviation	0.6	0.6	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.7
Cluj Napoca (Romania)	Mean	9.4	8.6	9.0	9.4	9.0	9.6
	N	33	33	33	33	33	30
	Std. Deviation	0.8	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.2	0.7
Cebu City (Philippines)	Mean	8.7	8.3	8.9	8.9	8.0	
	N	16	16	16	16	16	
	Std. Deviation	0.9	1.2	1.0	0.9	1.3	
Belgrade (Serbia)	Mean	9.3	8.6	9.2	9.1	8.8	9.4
	N	11	12	12	12	12	7
	Std. Deviation	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8
Subic Bay (Philippines)	Mean		8.6	9.4	9.3	8.8	
	N		20	20	20	20	
	Std. Deviation		1.4	1.1	0.9	1.0	
Belgrade (Serbia)	Mean						9.1
	N						31
	Std. Deviation						1.1
Total	Mean	9.3	8.4	9.0	9.3	8.8	9.5
	N	119	141	141	142	142	129
	Std. Deviation	0.8	1.4	1.2	0.9	1.2	0.8

**Table 2. Quality of Workshop (Continued)**

Venue	Descriptive Statistics	Rate Quality of					
		Scheduling	Lodging	Coffee Breaks	Comments of Participants	Short Presentations	Discussions
Dnipropetrovs'k (Ukraine)	Mean						
	N						
	Std. Deviation						
Vynnytsia (Ukraine)	Mean						
	N						
	Std. Deviation						
Trujillo (Peru)	Mean	8.9		9.1			
	N	17		17			
	Std. Deviation	1.3		1.3			
Sinaia (Romania)	Mean	9.4		9.6			
	N	19		19			
	Std. Deviation	0.9		0.8			
Cluj Napoca (Romania)	Mean	9.1		9.3			
	N	33		31			
	Std. Deviation	1.7		1.1			
Cebu City (Philippines)	Mean	8.4	9.3	9.3			
	N	16	16	16			
	Std. Deviation	1.2	0.7	1.0			
Belgrade (Serbia)	Mean	8.8		9.0			
	N	11		11			
	Std. Deviation	0.8		0.9			
Subic Bay (Philippines)	Mean	8.9	9.8	9.0	8.8		
	N	20	20	20	20		
	Std. Deviation	1.0	0.5	1.3	1.7		
Belgrade (Serbia)	Mean					9.6	9.2
	N					60	61
	Std. Deviation					0.7	0.9
Total	Mean	9.0	9.6	9.2	8.8	9.6	9.2
	N	116	36	114	20	60	61
	Std. Deviation	1.3	0.7	1.1	1.7	0.7	0.9

**Table 3. Satisfaction with Workshop**

Venue	Descriptive Statistics	Overall Satisfaction with Program
Dnipropetrovs'k (Ukraine)	Mean	9.0
	N	10
	Std. Deviation	0.9
Vynnytsia (Ukraine)	Mean	8.4
	N	13
	Std. Deviation	1.1
Trujillo (Peru)	Mean	9.7
	N	17
	Std. Deviation	0.6
Sinaia (Romania)	Mean	9.4
	N	18
	Std. Deviation	0.7
Cluj Napoca (Romania)	Mean	9.1
	N	32
	Std. Deviation	1.0
Cebu City (Philippines)	Mean	9.1
	N	16
	Std. Deviation	0.7
Belgrade (Serbia)	Mean	9.3
	N	12
	Std. Deviation	0.8
Subic Bay (Philippines)	Mean	8.8
	N	20
	Std. Deviation	0.9
Belgrade (Serbia)	Mean	9.5
	N	61
	Std. Deviation	0.6
Total	Mean	9.2
	N	199
	Std. Deviation	0.9

**Table 4. Usefulness of Topics**

Workshop Topics- Subjects Were:		Venue of Workshop									Total
		Dnipro- petrovs'k	Vynnytsia	Trujillo	Sinaia	Cluj Napoca	Cebu City	Belgrade	Subic Bay	Belgrade	
Very Useful	Count	8	5	15	12	19	13	7	14	46	139
	%	66.7%	38.5%	88.2%	63.2%	57.6%	81.3%	58.3%	70.0%	75.4%	68.5%
Useful	Count	4	7	2	6	11	3	5	6	14	58
	%	33.3%	53.8%	11.8%	31.6%	33.3%	18.8%	41.7%	30.0%	23.0%	28.5%
Partially Useful	Count	0	1	0	1	3	0	0	0	1	6
	%	0.0%	7.7%	0.0%	5.3%	9.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.6%	3.0%
Total	Count	12	13	17	19	33	16	12	20	61	203
	%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

**Table 5. Length of Workshop**

Workshop Length		Venue of Workshop									Total
		Dnipro-petrovs'k	Vynnytsia	Trujillo	Sinaia	Cluj Napoca	Cebu City	Belgrade	Subic Bay	Belgrade	
Too Long	Count	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	0		4
	%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.0%	18.8%	0.0%	0.0%		2.9%
Too Short	Count	1	3	1	3	12	2	0	5		27
	%	10.0%	23.1%	5.9%	17.6%	36.4%	12.5%	0.0%	25.0%		19.6%
Correct	Count	9	10	16	14	20	11	12	15		107
	%	90.0%	76.9%	94.1%	82.4%	60.6%	68.8%	100.0%	75.0%		77.5%
Total	Count	10	13	17	17	33	16	12	20		138
	%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%		100.0%

**Table 6. Pre- and Post-Workshop Description of Parties**

**Describe Moro Islamic Liberation Front**

<b>Journalist</b>	<b>Pre-Workshop</b>	<b>Post-Workshop</b>
1	separatist movement or revolutionary group	revolutionary group, front, rebels
2		independence movement (have problems with human rights issue)
3	uncertain of their sincerity towards GRP-MILF peace process	separatist group fighting for independence and wanted to be heard
4	separatist movement	
5	armed group who seek autonomy	breakaway members of MNLF
6	their sincerity in the peace talks is still questionable	questionable sincerity in negotiating peace
7	half fundamentalist, half liberal, opted peaceful settlement of Mindanao problem	biggest Muslim rebel movement in Mindanao
8	an organization who wants to dominate Mindanao in politics and religion	a Moro group longing for a holistic change in Mindanao
9	armed, religious oriented	armed, religious oriented (fundamentalist)
10	with alleged ties with terror group	break-away from mainstream MNLF w/ their own agenda
11	liberation movement (islamacist)	separatist
12	group fighting for the rights of the bangsamoro	fighting for radical changes (independence)
13	a revolutionary front that has asserted the Moro	revolutionary organization
14	politically oriented /valid cause but fully armed	rebel w/ valid cause, fully armed
15	this organization has good revolutionary principles but most of its members are not following the ideals and oftentimes resorts to lawless activities	separatist organization w/ many misfit members
16	they want Mindanao to be separated in the Philippine government	fighting for their own good, they want Mindanao to get separated from the Phil. government

**Describe Moro National Liberation Front**

<b>Journalist</b>	<b>Pre-Workshop</b>	<b>Post-Workshop</b>
1	revolutionary group	revolutionary, faction, front, rebels
2		independence movement, more moderate
3	MNLF breakaway group caused atrocities in Sulu	separatist group fighting for independence and wanted to be heard
4	separatist movement	
5	bansang Moro group	Armed group who seek federalism
6	a group that still poses to be a threat despite the '96 peace accord	remains to be a threat to national security despite peace agreement
7	political Moro revolutionary group	moderate w/the government, yet armed
8	wants political change for a Muslim Mindanao	a group that wants political change for all the constituents in Mindanao
9	armed, secular	armed, secular
10	divided by ambition	southern Phil. rebel group
11	liberation movement (nationalists)	tired separatists
12	group willing to compromise with the govt.	fighting for more autonomy
13	a revolutionary front that asserted the Moro	revolutionary organization
14	divided into faction groups, no meeting of the mind	disintegrated, fully armed
15	dis-united and commanders, most of them perhaps just enrich themselves	spent force w/ many factions
16	they want Mindanao to be separated in the Philippine government	fighting for their own good, they want Mindanao to get separated from the Phil. government

**Table 6. Pre- and Post-Workshop Description of Parties (Continued)**

**Describe Jemaah Islamiyah**

<b>Journalist</b>	<b>Pre-Workshop</b>	<b>Post-Workshop</b>
1	militant group or terrorist group	militant
2		transnational militant organization
3	financier of ABU Sayyaf and other law elements in Mindanao	international terrorist group and terrorist financier
4	terrorist organization	
5	international terrorist	international terrorist
6	an international terrorist group which managed to penetrate Phils.	an international terrorist group which managed to get its tentacles in the Phils.
7	extremists, threat to Mindanao	something we have to be worried about, terrorists
8	a group used by some rebels and government officials to make money	a group who indulges into terrorist activities
9	foreign, terrorist link	foreign, violent, extreme-fundamentalist
10	al-quida linked terror group operated in SEA	al-queda network's southeast Asian arm
11	Islamic movement--turned terrorists	terror
12	Muslim fundamentalist group	fundamentalist group fighting for Islam's supremacy
13	claimed to be a terrorist organization	extremist group
14	gov't linked them to MILF/ASG--international terrorist group	international terror group funding regional bandit group
15	terror group that must be neutralized	terror group
16	terrorism	terrorist

**Describe Abu Sayyaf**

<b>Journalist</b>	<b>Pre-Workshop</b>	<b>Post-Workshop</b>
1	bandit group, terrorist group	terrorist group, bandits
2		disoriented organization
3	urban terrorists and kidnapers in Mindanao	Mindanao terrorist and kidnapers
4	separatist leaders	
5	dreaded armed bandits	kidnappers
6	fundamentalist bandits who are now being used by the JI	bandits, unfeeling
7	extremists, threat to Mindanao	local saboteurs of peace/order--bandits, terrorists
8	a group making a scenario to the benefit of both the Moro rebels and government	a Moro breakaway group involved in kidnapping and extortion
9	extremist, violent	Filipino, violent, extreme-fundamentalist
10	ragtag band that turned into a world-feared terror group	rag-tag band w/false ideologies
11	bandit/kidnap group/terrorist group	trying hard to be recognized
12	a group using Islam for its criminal actions	fundamentalist group trying to get attention
13	claimed to be a terrorist organization	extremist group
14	local bandit group, armed, dangerous	longs to kidnap, execute innocent people
15	terrorist group that must be neutralized	terror group
16	terrorism	terrorist

**Table 6. Pre- and Post-Workshop Description of Parties (Continued)**

**Describe Armed Forces Philippines**

<b>Journalist</b>	<b>Pre-Workshop</b>	<b>Post-Workshop</b>
1	Philippine military authority	government forces authority
2		have problems with human rights issue
3	protector of the Mindanaoabs but some are in cahoots with rebels	protector of society; 40% in cahoots with terrorists
4	RP military	
5	defender of human injustices	forces defending the nation
6	an organization besieged by controversies	besieged with controversies, militias
7	lacks equipment/resources to address terror in country	lacks resources to pin down threat groups
8	has a very corrupt system	aims to attain peace through armed conflict
9	militaristic oriented	military orientation
10	also divided by politics, money	Philippine's military which has a share of negative image
11	legitimate armed organization with biggest presence on Mindanao	making up the most number of armed members in Mindanao
12	trying to do its best despite politics	fighting with limited resources
13	Philippine state instrumentalities legally mandated to facilitate peace and gov't	state instruments for peace
14	corrupt officials, dependent on US, lack of understanding of Islam religion	corrupt, dependent on US
15	most of the leaders are corrupt	good organization but w/ many corrupt officials
16	an organization that needs to improve facilities	improve more on facilities and training

**Describe Gloria Arroyo**

<b>Journalist</b>	<b>Pre-Workshop</b>	<b>Post-Workshop</b>
1	PGMA or GMA	Gloria
2		conventional politician, rather pro west
3	supportive on anti terror campaign	purely politician but w/sincere heart for peace
4	RP president	
5	fair but sometimes annoying	unjust president
6	politics reign!	has political agenda even if she denies it
7	better leader among presidential hopefuls	beholden to US, less evil
8	an "economist" yet the country's economy continues to drop	has a very poor performance specially in the crisis in Mindanao
9	wishy-washy, no clear policy direction	not too clear/sure about her mind. policy
10	economist; "so-so" determination to resolve Mindanao conflict	Philippine president; economist and U.S. dependent
11	elected president	elected president
12	a person who would like to please everybody	populist president trying to please everybody
13	Philippine state instrumentalities legally mandated to facilitate peace and gov't.	state instruments for peace
14	highly dependent on US and husband associated with corrupt officials	highly dependent on US, husband of close association to corrupt officials
15	good economic manager but practices too much politics	good economist but too much engrossed in politicking
16	a president who is fighting against corruption	do something to solve conflict area

**Table 6. Pre- and Post-Workshop Description of Parties (Continued)**

Describe Philippine National Police		
Journalist	Pre-Workshop	Post-Workshop
1	Philippine policy authorities	police authorities
2		have problem with human rights issue
3	protector of civilians but more are corrupt	60% protector of society, 40% corrupt
4	RP police	
5	human rights violators	human rights violator
6	in need of more men and need to trim their bellies	needs additional forces
7	believed to be corrupt, lacks resources/manpower to address peace/order problems in Mindanao	lacks discipline and resources to address peace/order problem
8	doesn't help much in the resolution of conflict in Mindanao	aims to protect civilians
9	civilian but often follows military line	civilian orientation but often follows lead of military
10	enforces "locally" police powers	Philippine's police which has an irreparable image
11		close to being militarized
12	a highly politicized and corrupt group	a graft riddled organization
13	Philippine state instrumentalities legally mandated to facilitate peace and gov't	state instrument for exploitation, marginalization
14	same as AFP, but receives better pay compared to AFP soldiers	corrupt but well compensated
15	most of the leaders are corrupt	good organization but w/ many corrupt officials
16	an organization that needs to improve intelligence network	intelligence should be improve

**Table 7. Pre- and Post-Workshop Explanation of Conflict Background**

Journalist	Please provide a short background for the conflict, as you understand it.	
	Pre-Workshop	Post-Workshop
1	Conflict between the Philippine government and all the rebel groups (communist groups, separatist groups) is the major problem in Mindanao. It is a deep rooted problem that divide Muslims and non-Muslims in this country.	I have an earlier comment. I maintain that.
2		
3	The conflict in Mindanao started when the Moro groups who formerly were fighting for a Muslim cuase has then taken advantage of the group and resorted to money making by means of kidnapping and cuasing terror to civilians in its aim to project the strength of the group.	Conflict in Mindanao started when separatist groups were clamoring for independence/autonomy. However, when a failure from the govt of providing their demands, some separatist groups took advantage of a group's existence and proved their strong clamor/demand by sowing terror to society and resorted to kidnapping for earnings/daily living of a group.
4	RP govt has given discriminative treatment to local Musliims that has led them to fight for an independent Islamic state	
5	A conflict usually arises between two agrived parties whenever one party dominates w/ the other. It oftentimes comes during law enforcing authorities implements the law religiously that somehow the accused might feel offended or decreased.	Conflict is the disagreement beetween two parties whether armed or unarmed people. It is where one party is agrived by the other.
6	It started with a group of Muslim intellectuals who demanded to be given their rights over Mindanao, which the call as the BangsaMoroland.	It started when the Moros demanded to be given what they claim is due them...Because of not being satisfied with what the government is doing and also because they do not fully recognize the government of the Philippines.
7	Ancestral domain issues, human rights abuses against Mindanaoans, lack of development, inequality, religious biases, lack of education	When two persons, groups of persons, violently opposing each other and could hardly come into agreement w/ each other
8	Confllict for me is brought about by the greed for money and power. Before the intrusion of migrants in Mindanao, the natives of the land lived peacefully. But because of the introduction of over commercialism, lands are being grabbed by these migrants to the extent of fooling the original inhabitants. So for now, this "original inhabitants" wanted to have power and control again. And due to the struggle comes this conflict.	It has a long history brought about by the cravings of some individuals to have the control by attaining power, money and wealth. As well as mis understanding between different cultures.

**Table 7. Pre- and Post-Workshop Explanation of Conflict Background (Continued)**

Journalist	Please provide a short background for the conflict, as you understand it.	
	Pre-Workshop	Post-Workshop
9	Basically rooted in failure of integration into national mainstream because of historical, political, economic, cultural, religious differences. Renewed and greater influx of middle eastern Islamic missionary activities provided base for popular support of revolutionary fronts.	Conflict has deep historical roots. These roots heightened by dramatic demographic changes.
10	Conflict in Mindanao is deeply rooted to poverty and lack of govt attention. But it also thrived on confusion, misunderstanding and biases. Insurgency and those seeking "independence" are but minor issues, advocated by some groups, but exploited by the others. Put them altogether, that my view on what composes the centuries-old conflict in Mindanao.	There is widespread poverty, ignorance and lack of basic services. Prejudices and misunderstanding fuel certain conflicts, blowing it up to appear as religious war. Discontented pockets of communities who exploit on separatist ideologies. Put them all together, you have a Mindanao conflict.
11	The conflict started in 1968 when history drew the face of perceived govt. injustices done on the Moros with the so-called "Jabidah Massacre" (of around 200 young Muslim constabulary trainees) taking place in March of that year. This had led to the organizing and training of young Muslims into the armed wing of anti-government movement then known as Mindanao Independence Movement. Such gave birth to the MNLF which engaged the government in armed conflict heightened by 10 military rule under martial law. The decline also of the MNLF saw the rising in the 1980s of the MILF.	The conflict in Mindanao has been existint to smaller proportions from the time the US administrative government imposed on the island's native in divid-and-rule tactics; the stick and carrot policy and installed civil government in the place of the existing system of governance. It took into its contemporary phase in March 18, 1968, when around 200 young Muslim trainees to the militar were killed in Butaan. The rest was what it is now.
12	The conflict started on social and political issues where relious reasons later on came in. The bangsamoro people is asking for more dignified rights and correction of mistakes and abuses committed against them from past several centuries. To some Bangsamoro groups, the government has not done enough, hence the continuing conflict.	It is a conflict that has its roots deep in Philippine history. The Muslims have the perception that they are second class citizens and been victims of injustice especially considering their eminent domain (land).
13	The conflict in Mindanao has been a dominant problem experienced by the Mindanaons since the Moro people have asserted their right to self-determination in the last 60's. This has accounted the death by thousands of people and unsurmountable damage of properties. Though attempts to resolve the problem are underway, prospects of resolution are not yet certain at the moment.	A conflict rooted in the non-recognition of people's rights for self determination.

**Table 7. Pre- and Post-Workshop Explanation of Conflict Background (Continued)**

Journalist	Please provide a short background for the conflict, as you understand it.	
	Pre-Workshop	Post-Workshop
14	<p>Conflict is when tension exists between two or more parties. Tension usually arises when issues, politics, beliefs, cultures or situations are not fully understood, not properly met and settled or that there was no proper consultation done to concerned parties. In southern-western Mindanao, most common causes of conflict are redon or territory feud, clan war, lack or absence of cultural understanding when certain programs or policies implemented by the government or any other institutions. Unresolved cases like abuses committed by the state or arm of the government contributed to the mushrooming of armed groups or elements.</p>	<p>Redon cultural, clan, family feud. No meeting of the minds. Enhance when government addressed it using its might like guns/weapons etc.</p>
15	<p>The conflict in Mindanao is a very complicated and complex situation. Its root cause is the unequal distribution of wealth, particularly land. Most of the landowners are Spanish-mestizo and other descendants. While in the Muslim areas, the land belongs to the Chinese-mestizo (Chinese-Muslim). Thus, poverty is widespread all over the region. And w/ many people living below poverty level, the MNLF, MILF, NPA, were successful in inciting the people to fight the gov't, which they perceived as pro-rich, and anti-poor. Others decided to join the armed movement simply b'coz they have no opportunities in life. They just joined for adventurism.</p>	<p>The conflict in Mindanao is rooted in the widespread ignorance and poverty. People are vulnerable to sympathize w/ the rebel groups b'coz of the lack of support from the Nat'l Govt.</p>
16	<p>For me conflict has something to do with the present situation that we are facing today's generation. It includes political system, corruption and poverty.</p>	<p>For me, conflict/misunderstanding on both parties in the Philippines. The bottom line of the conflict is poverty.</p>

**Table 8. Pre- and Post-Workshop Explanation of Persistence of Conflict**

Journalist	Please describe, in your own words, why you think the conflict continues today.	
	Pre-Workshop	Post-Workshop
1	It continues because the government does not address the root cause of the conflict	Because the government does not address the root cause of the conflict.
2		
3	I believe that conflict in Mindanao is a never ending story. The only solution to the conflict in Mindanao is when decisions toward terrorism would be made in the absence of the combatants and innocent civilians. A firm decision/policy should strictly be observed. But apparently, politics is overpowered by the will for the people.	Conflict continues because of corruption and selfishness in society, also triggered by ignorant sectors of society aggitating conflicts between groups.
4	Warring factions fail to sell win-wins solutions to the prolonged issue.	
5	Presently, conflict remains the cuase of unstable economy of the Philippine country. This conflict often exists due to poverty and unrighteous government leaders that resulted to arming people who are affect with the scenario	People die and kind because of money and fame.
6	The conflict in Mindanao will continue to exist as long as poverty in the island remain. After the peace agareement w/ the MNLF was forged, the MILF was born. As the government talks peace with the MILF, lost command grups of the organization and several other bandit groups are making their own name, and lcaim to have their respective ideologies. It would seem to be a vicious cycle.	Poverty and illiteracy are probably the main reasons. Corruption is also a contributory factor. Which is why the rebels chose to arm themselves to fight for their beliefs. But this only goes for the legitimate and recognized Moro groups and not the Abu Sayyaf, Abu Sofia and Pentagon KFRG.
7	distrust among Mindanao stakeholders, militarization, lack of security in Mindanao waters, poverty/lack of development, lack of peace initiatives from stakeholders	Distrust, personal and religious biases, lack of political will of Phil. Officials, lack of respect for humans, personal interset of the supposed agents of peace, non-involvement of all stakeholders in the conflict
8	It is simply because of the love or greed for money and power.	Because people are not satisfied with what they have and they crave for more to the extent of denying other peoples rights.

**Table 8. Pre- and Post-Workshop Explanation of Persistence of Conflict (Continued)**

Journalist	Please describe, in your own words, why you think the conflict continues today.	
	Pre-Workshop	Post-Workshop
9	Despite waning mass-based support, conflict continues very much because of "self-interest" of active parties involved.	Though roots of conflict remain, Mindanaoans in general are now more open to dealing w/ these roots. However "self-interest" of the leadership of various parties to conflict move them to prolong same until sure of emerging in better post-conflict situation for their own selves.
10	The country and "those who try to dip their fingers in the Mindanao conflict," have simply mixed up the issues on how they define the conflict. Media, for one, unwittingly contributes to the conflict with their biases reporting and miscalculated interpretation of the conflict. But I remain optimistic, that there is still hope for conflict resolution in Mindanao.	Misplaced priorities of gov't. Distorted among minorities. Irresponsible media.
11	Biases to some extent still persist (Christian, Muslim, minority tribes--against each other); in the realm of communication and information, similar forms of injustices that the martial law had suppressed the media for, are now better projected with the restoration of democracy (under a free media state). People, therefore, are better informed by a freer media; or even get misinformed by it! Such information can make or unmake a peaceful community, depending on its presentation by media, and reception by the public.	The situation has turned into some kind of complicity that perceived solutions would rather become a problem or part of a problem in later days.
12	1) The government has not been sincere. 2) politicians are always meddling. 3) the AFP and PNP has everything to gain in a long-drawn conflict. 4) poverty. 5) ignorance. 6) injustices. 7) cultural, social and religious biases.	1) political indifference. 2) insincerity. 3) ignorance. 4) injustice. 5) poverty.
13	The root causes of the problem has not yet been squarely addressed.	The root causes of the conflict are not squarely addressed.
14	Gov't and other organizations or institutions refuse to recognize valid stand, demands of some group or people. Superficial attention extended to communities that require more concrete/comprehensive development programs. Corruption in the government. Unresolved abuses committed by the military, police and other agencies of government. Lack of cultural understanding of different groups nationwide.	Government provides superficial help ignoring precise cause of the conflict. Existence of corrupt officials capitalizing on the situation esp. during conflict.

**Table 8. Pre- and Post-Workshop Explanation of Persistence of Conflict (Continued)**

Journalist	Please describe, in your own words, why you think the conflict continues today.	
	Pre-Workshop	Post-Workshop
15	<p>Conflict in Mindanao continues today because of widespread poverty and ignorance. Very limited opportunities to work. People, especially in rural areas feel they are neglected by the government. Another reason is that most of the rebel groups are promising good life to their recruits. The rebel groups, likewise, continue to receive logistical support from abroad. While the AFP is not also sincere to resolve the conflict in Mindanao because solving it, they will only receive little intelligence fund in the future.</p>	<p>Conflict continues today because of poverty and ignorance. Selfish goals of the leaders, too. Also, lack of love and understanding among the people.</p>
16	<p>It continues because of the crisis that we've been experiencing today, or it may be called the "never ending story."</p>	<p>It will continue. Conflict continues today as long as the parties involved will not find any other solution to solve problems that may cause conflict. It needs deep investigation first on both sides to know the real cause of the conflict especially in Mindanao.</p>

**Table 9. Articles Coded by Source and Time Period (Year 1)**

Newspaper		Time Period		Total
		Prior to Workshop	After Workshop	
Zamboanga Today	Count	118	86	204
	%	53.4%	44.6%	49.3%
Zamboanga Times	Count	80	80	160
	%	36.2%	41.5%	38.6%
El Periodico	Count	23	27	50
	%	10.4%	14.0%	12.1%
Total	Count	221	193	414
	%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

**Table 10. Item Length by Source (Year 1)**

<b>Newspaper</b>	<b>Number of Paragraphs</b>		
	<b>Mean</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>Std. Deviation</b>
Zamboanga Today	10.8	204	5.4
Zamboanga Times	10.2	160	4.7
El Periodico	8.6	50	3.8
Total	10.3	414	5.0

**Table 11. Type of Item by Source (Year 1)**

Story Type		Source			Total
		Zamboanga Today	Zamboanga Times	El Periodico	
News story or news feature	Count	129	117	49	295
	%	63.2%	73.1%	98.0%	71.3%
Column or opinion	Count	72	39	0	111
	%	35.3%	24.4%	0.0%	26.8%
Editorial	Count	1	1	0	2
	%	0.5%	0.6%	0.0%	0.5%
Unclear	Count	2	3	1	6
	%	1.0%	1.9%	2.0%	1.4%
Total	Count	204	160	50	414
	%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

**Table 12. Characteristics of Stories by Source (Year 1)**

Characteristic	Yes, in story	Source			Total
		Zamboanga Today	Zamboanga Times	El Periodico	
Sources used	Count	121	112	48	281
	%	93.8%	95.7%	98.0%	95.3%
Journalist identifies with one side	Count	3	3	0	6
	%	2.3%	2.6%	0.0%	2.0%
Reports on act of violence	Count	55	36	16	107
	%	42.6%	30.8%	33.3%	36.4%
Combatant casualties reported	Count	46	41	16	103
	%	35.7%	35.0%	33.3%	35.0%
Civilian casualties reported	Count	46	38	15	99
	%	35.7%	32.5%	31.3%	33.7%
Explanations of violence	Count	42	37	12	91
	%	32.6%	31.6%	25.0%	31.0%
Blames some party for violence	Count	44	36	18	98
	%	34.1%	30.8%	36.7%	33.2%
Reference to religion	Count	118	108	43	269
	%	91.5%	92.3%	87.8%	91.2%
Reference to conflict resolution	Count	56	43	17	116
	%	43.4%	36.8%	34.7%	39.3%
Reference to legal issues	Count	9	12	1	22
	%	7.0%	10.3%	2.1%	7.5%
Reference to cease fire	Count	21	15	8	44
	%	16.3%	12.8%	16.7%	15.0%
Reference to causes	Count	21	9	3	33
	%	16.3%	7.7%	6.3%	11.2%
Reference to ethnic differences	Count	2	4	0	6
	%	1.6%	3.4%	0.0%	2.0%
Total	Count	129	117	49	295
	%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

**Table 13. Conflict Sensitive Indices by Source and Time Period (Year 1)**

Source	Time Period		Conflict Sensitive Index1	Conflict Sensitive Index2
Zamboanga Today	Prior to Workshop	Mean	6.1	6.2
		N	73	73
		Std. Deviation	1.6	1.5
	After Workshop	Mean	5.7	5.9
		N	56	56
		Std. Deviation	1.1	1.0
	Total	Mean	5.9	6.1
		N	129	129
		Std. Deviation	1.4	1.3
Zamboanga Times	Prior to Workshop	Mean	5.9	6.0
		N	62	62
		Std. Deviation	1.3	1.1
	After Workshop	Mean	6.0	6.0
		N	55	55
		Std. Deviation	1.5	1.3
	Total	Mean	5.9	6.0
		N	117	117
		Std. Deviation	1.4	1.2
El Periodico	Prior to Workshop	Mean	5.7	5.8
		N	22	22
		Std. Deviation	1.0	1.1
	After Workshop	Mean	5.6	6.0
		N	27	27
		Std. Deviation	1.0	1.3
	Total	Mean	5.6	5.9
		N	49	49
		Std. Deviation	1.0	1.2
Total	Prior to Workshop	Mean	6.0	6.1
		N	157	157
		Std. Deviation	1.4	1.3
	After Workshop	Mean	5.8	6.0
		N	138	138
		Std. Deviation	1.3	1.2
	Total	Mean	5.9	6.0
		N	295	295
		Std. Deviation	1.4	1.3

**Table 14. Conflict Sensitive Indices for Single Journalist by Time Period (Year 1)**

Time Period		Conflict Sensitive Index1	Conflict Sensitive Index2
Prior to Workshop	Mean	6.0	6.2
	N	13	13
	Std. Deviation	1.5	1.3
After Workshop	Mean	5.2	5.5
	N	6	6
	Std. Deviation	0.8	1.0
Total	Mean	5.7	5.9
	N	19	19
	Std. Deviation	1.3	1.3

**Table 15. Articles Coded by Source (Year 2)**

<b>Source</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
ABS-CBN TV Patrol	53	1.5
GMA 7 24 Oras	34	1.0
Business World	443	12.7
Business Mirror	200	5.7
Daily Tribune	125	3.6
Malaya	99	2.8
Manila Times	342	9.8
Manila Bulletin	967	27.7
Manila Standard Today	247	7.1
Philippine Star	493	14.1
Philippine Daily Inquirer	486	13.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,489</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Table 16. Month of Publication/Broadcast of Articles by Source (Year 2)**

Source		February	March	April	May	Total
<b>ABS-CBN</b>	<b>Count</b>	16	16	10	11	53
<b>TV Patrol</b>	<b>%</b>	30.2%	30.2%	18.9%	20.8%	100.0%
<b>GMA 7 24</b>	<b>Count</b>	8	13	3	10	34
<b>Oras</b>	<b>%</b>	23.5%	38.2%	8.8%	29.4%	100.0%
<b>Business</b>	<b>Count</b>	89	129	103	122	443
<b>World</b>	<b>%</b>	20.1%	29.1%	23.3%	27.5%	100.0%
<b>Business</b>	<b>Count</b>	45	60	56	39	200
<b>Mirror</b>	<b>%</b>	22.5%	30.0%	28.0%	19.5%	100.0%
<b>Daily</b>	<b>Count</b>	48	22	25	30	125
<b>Tribune</b>	<b>%</b>	38.4%	17.6%	20.0%	24.0%	100.0%
<b>Malaya</b>	<b>Count</b>	31	18	26	24	99
	<b>%</b>	31.3%	18.2%	26.3%	24.2%	100.0%
<b>Manila</b>	<b>Count</b>	109	91	67	75	342
<b>Times</b>	<b>%</b>	31.9%	26.6%	19.6%	21.9%	100.0%
<b>Manila</b>	<b>Count</b>	118	263	286	300	967
<b>Bulletin</b>	<b>%</b>	12.2%	27.2%	29.6%	31.0%	100.0%
<b>Manila</b>	<b>Count</b>	63	64	55	65	247
<b>Standard</b>	<b>%</b>	25.5%	25.9%	22.3%	26.3%	100.0%
<b>Philippine</b>	<b>Count</b>	132	107	120	134	493
<b>Star</b>	<b>%</b>	26.8%	21.7%	24.3%	27.2%	100.0%
<b>Philippine</b>	<b>Count</b>	108	132	115	131	486
<b>Daily</b>	<b>%</b>	22.2%	27.2%	23.7%	27.0%	100.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>Count</b>	767	915	866	941	3,489
	<b>%</b>	22.0%	26.2%	24.8%	27.0%	100.0%

**Table 17. Item Length by Source (Year 2)**

Source		No. of Paragraphs	No. of Seconds
ABS-CBN TV Patrol	Mean		85.81
	N		53
	Std. Deviation		51.96
GMA 7 24 Oras	Mean		82.32
	N		34
	Std. Deviation		52.73
Business World	Mean	8.12	
	N	443	
	Std. Deviation	7.48	
Business Mirror	Mean	10.53	
	N	200	
	Std. Deviation	4.90	
Daily Tribune	Mean	10.25	
	N	125	
	Std. Deviation	6.94	
Malaya	Mean	8.63	
	N	99	
	Std. Deviation	5.89	
Manila Times	Mean	9.24	
	N	342	
	Std. Deviation	5.15	
Manila Bulletin	Mean	6.96	
	N	967	
	Std. Deviation	5.22	
Manila Standard Today	Mean	9.67	
	N	247	
	Std. Deviation	6.24	
Philippine Star	Mean	10.92	
	N	493	
	Std. Deviation	6.46	
Philippine Daily Inquirer	Mean	9.43	
	N	486	
	Std. Deviation	8.15	
Total	Mean	8.84	84.45
	N	3402	87
	Std. Deviation	6.50	51.98

**Table 18. Type of Item by Source (Year 2)**

Source		Type of Item				Total
		News story or News feature	Column or opinion piece	Editorial	Unclear	
ABS-CBN TV Patrol	Count	53	0	0	0	53
	%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
GMA 7 24 Oras	Count	34	0	0	0	34
	%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Business World	Count	439	4	0	0	443
	%	99.1%	0.9%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Business Mirror	Count	198	2	0	0	200
	%	99.0%	1.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Daily Tribune	Count	125	0	0	0	125
	%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Malaya	Count	96	2	1	0	99
	%	97.0%	2.0%	1.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Manila Times	Count	330	6	5	1	342
	%	96.5%	1.8%	1.5%	0.3%	100.0%
Manila Bulletin	Count	964	3	0	0	967
	%	99.7%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Manila Standard	Count	241	4	2	0	247
	%	97.6%	1.6%	0.8%	0.0%	100.0%
Philippine Star	Count	486	7	0	0	493
	%	98.6%	1.4%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Philippine Inquirer	Count	476	10	0	0	486
	%	97.9%	2.1%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Total	Count	3,442	38	8	1	3,489
	%	98.7%	1.1%	0.2%	0.0%	100.0%

**Table 19. Story Reports on Conflict/Peace Negotiations by Source (Year 2)**

Source		Conflict and/or Peace negotiations			Total
		Yes	No	Not sure	
ABS-CBN TV Patrol	Count	3	50	0	53
	%	5.7%	94.3%	0.0%	100.0%
GMA 7 24 Oras	Count	2	32	0	34
	%	5.9%	94.1%	0.0%	100.0%
Business World	Count	60	377	2	439
	%	13.7%	85.9%	0.5%	100.0%
Business Mirror	Count	25	173	0	198
	%	12.6%	87.4%	0.0%	100.0%
Daily Tribune	Count	27	98	0	125
	%	21.6%	78.4%	0.0%	100.0%
Malaya	Count	8	88	0	96
	%	8.3%	91.7%	0.0%	100.0%
Manila Times	Count	63	267	0	330
	%	19.1%	80.9%	0.0%	100.0%
Manila Bulletin	Count	75	889	0	964
	%	7.8%	92.2%	0.0%	100.0%
Manila Standard Today	Count	49	192	0	241
	%	20.3%	79.7%	0.0%	100.0%
Philippine Star	Count	82	403	1	486
	%	16.9%	82.9%	0.2%	100.0%
Philippine Inquirer	Count	63	413	0	476
	%	13.2%	86.8%	0.0%	100.0%
Total	Count	457	2,982	3	3,442
	%	13.3%	86.6%	0.1%	100.0%

**Table 20. Story Reports more than One Side of Conflict by Source (Year 2)**

Source		Sides in the Conflict Presented				Total
		One side	Two sides	Two sides +	Unclear	
ABS-CBN TV Patrol	Count	2	1	0	0	3
	%	66.7%	33.3%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
GMA 7 24 Oras	Count	0	2	0	0	2
	%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Business World	Count	29	23	7	1	60
	%	48.3%	38.3%	11.7%	1.7%	100.0%
Business Mirror	Count	16	6	3	0	25
	%	64.0%	24.0%	12.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Daily Tribune	Count	11	13	3	0	27
	%	40.7%	48.1%	11.1%	0.0%	100.0%
Malaya	Count	6	2	0	0	8
	%	75.0%	25.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Manila Times	Count	31	19	11	2	63
	%	49.2%	30.2%	17.5%	3.2%	100.0%
Manila Bulletin	Count	42	28	5	0	75
	%	56.0%	37.3%	6.7%	0.0%	100.0%
Manila Standard Today	Count	21	15	10	3	49
	%	42.9%	30.6%	20.4%	6.1%	100.0%
Philippine Star	Count	34	29	18	1	82
	%	41.5%	35.4%	22.0%	1.2%	100.0%
Philippine Inquirer	Count	20	26	17	0	63
	%	31.7%	41.3%	27.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Total	Count	212	164	74	7	457
	%	46.4%	35.9%	16.2%	1.5%	100.0%

**Table 21. Story Includes Views of Parties by Source (Year 2)**

		MILF	MNLF	Jemaah Islamiyah	Abu Sayyaf	AFP	PNP	Pres. Arroyo	Other Phil. Govt. Leaders	Ordinary People	Business Leaders	NGOs	Religious leaders	Peace Activists	Total
ABS-CBN	Count	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	3
TV Patrol	%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	33.3%	66.7%	0.0%	33.3%	33.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	
GMA 7 24 Oras	Count	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	2
	%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	50.0%	50.0%	0.0%	50.0%	50.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	50.0%	
Business World	Count	31	2	0	0	6	3	5	20	0	3	2	0	2	60
	%	51.7%	3.3%	0.0%	0.0%	10.0%	5.0%	8.3%	33.3%	0.0%	5.0%	3.3%	0.0%	3.3%	
Business Mirror	Count	11	0	0	0	4	0	3	9	0	0	2	0	0	25
	%	44.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	16.0%	0.0%	12.0%	36.0%	0.0%	0.0%	8.0%	0.0%	0.0%	
Daily Tribune	Count	10	1	0	0	7	0	3	15	0	0	1	0	1	27
	%	37.0%	3.7%	0.0%	0.0%	25.9%	0.0%	11.1%	55.6%	0.0%	0.0%	3.7%	0.0%	3.7%	
Malaya	Count	1	0	0	0	3	0	1	3	0	0	0	1	0	8
	%	12.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	37.5%	0.0%	12.5%	37.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	12.5%	0.0%	
Manila Times	Count	22	11	0	2	15	2	11	29	1	3	2	0	1	63
	%	34.9%	17.5%	0.0%	3.2%	23.8%	3.2%	17.5%	46.0%	1.6%	4.8%	3.2%	0.0%	1.6%	
Manila Bulletin	Count	17	11	0	0	8	1	3	33	1	1	6	4	3	75
	%	22.7%	14.7%	0.0%	0.0%	10.7%	1.3%	4.0%	44.0%	1.3%	1.3%	8.0%	5.3%	4.0%	
Manila Standard	Count	21	1	0	0	18	4	5	19	1	1	1	1	3	49
	%	42.9%	2.0%	0.0%	0.0%	36.7%	8.2%	10.2%	38.8%	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%	6.1%	
Philippine Star	Count	16	10	0	1	30	7	6	38	4	0	2	5	0	82
	%	19.5%	12.2%	0.0%	1.2%	36.6%	8.5%	7.3%	46.3%	4.9%	0.0%	2.4%	6.1%	0.0%	
Philippine Inquirer	Count	30	7	0	0	15	8	3	33	6	2	3	1	2	63
	%	47.6%	11.1%	0.0%	0.0%	23.8%	12.7%	4.8%	52.4%	9.5%	3.2%	4.8%	1.6%	3.2%	
Total	Count	159	43	0	3	108	28	40	201	15	10	19	12	13	457
	%	34.8%	9.4%	0.0%	0.7%	23.6%	6.1%	8.8%	44.0%	3.3%	2.2%	4.2%	2.6%	2.8%	

**Table 22. Story Includes Views of Parties by Number of Sides In Story (Year 2)**

Views of Parties Included		One Side vs. More Than One Side		Total
		One Side	More than One	
MILF	Count	39	119	158
	%	18.4%	50.0%	35.1%
MNLF	Count	7	36	43
	%	3.3%	15.1%	9.6%
Jemaah Islamiyah	Count	0	0	0
	%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Abu Sayyaf	Count	0	3	3
	%	0.0%	1.3%	0.7%
AFP	Count	52	56	108
	%	24.5%	23.5%	24.0%
PNP	Count	7	21	28
	%	3.3%	8.8%	6.2%
Pres. Arroyo	Count	9	29	38
	%	4.2%	12.2%	8.4%
Other Phil. Govt. Leaders	Count	58	141	199
	%	27.4%	59.2%	44.2%
Ordinary People	Count	1	13	14
	%	0.5%	5.5%	3.1%
Business Leaders	Count	3	7	10
	%	1.4%	2.9%	2.2%
NGOs	Count	5	14	19
	%	2.4%	5.9%	4.2%
Religious Leaders	Count	2	10	12
	%	0.9%	4.2%	2.7%
Peace Activists	Count	5	8	13
	%	2.4%	3.4%	2.9%
Total	Count	212	238	450
	%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

**Table 23. Story Contents by Source (Year 2)**

Source		Story Contains References to...								Total
		What separates the parties	Common goals or interests of parties	Religious references	Ethnic differences or explanations	Social, economic, political, historical causes	Conflict resolution or peace negotiations	Legal issues	Cease-fire	
ABS-CBN TV Patrol	Count	2	1	2	0	3	0	0	0	3
	%	66.7%	33.3%	66.7%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	
GMA 7 24 Oras	Count	1	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	2
	%	50.0%	50.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	
Business World	Count	23	17	54	5	8	51	0	12	60
	%	38.3%	28.3%	90.0%	8.3%	13.3%	85.0%	0.0%	20.0%	
Business Mirror	Count	7	4	21	1	3	20	2	3	25
	%	28.0%	16.0%	84.0%	4.0%	12.0%	80.0%	8.0%	12.0%	
Daily Tribune	Count	11	11	27	2	4	23	1	7	27
	%	40.7%	40.7%	100.0%	7.4%	14.8%	85.2%	3.7%	25.9%	
Malaya	Count	2	5	8	1	1	5	0	1	8
	%	25.0%	62.5%	100.0%	12.5%	12.5%	62.5%	0.0%	12.5%	
Manila Times	Count	27	30	60	4	3	51	3	9	63
	%	42.9%	47.6%	95.2%	6.3%	4.8%	81.0%	4.8%	14.3%	
Manila Bulletin	Count	14	20	73	4	2	63	0	7	75
	%	18.7%	26.7%	97.3%	5.3%	2.7%	84.0%	0.0%	9.3%	
Manila Standard Today	Count	29	21	49	4	1	37	2	9	49
	%	59.2%	42.9%	100.0%	8.2%	2.0%	75.5%	4.1%	18.4%	
Philippine Star	Count	17	19	81	4	6	46	3	12	82
	%	20.7%	23.2%	98.8%	4.9%	7.3%	56.1%	3.7%	14.6%	
Philippine Inquirer	Count	26	16	62	2	11	43	1	12	63
	%	41.3%	25.4%	98.4%	3.2%	17.5%	68.3%	1.6%	19.0%	
Total	Count	159	145	437	27	44	339	12	72	457
	%	34.8%	31.7%	95.6%	5.9%	9.6%	74.2%	2.6%	15.8%	

**Table 24. Casualty Coverage by Source (Year 2)**

Source		Includes Casualty Information for...					Total
		One party	More than one party	All parties	No parties	Unclear	
ABS-CBN TV Patrol	Count	2	0	0	1	0	3
	%	66.7%	0.0%	0.0%	33.3%	0.0%	100.0%
GMA 7 24 Oras	Count	1	0	0	1	0	2
	%	50.0%	0.0%	0.0%	50.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Business World	Count	8	2	3	47	0	60
	%	13.3%	3.3%	5.0%	78.3%	0.0%	100.0%
Business Mirror	Count	2	1	1	21	0	25
	%	8.0%	4.0%	4.0%	84.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Daily Tribune	Count	1	1	2	19	4	27
	%	3.7%	3.7%	7.4%	70.4%	14.8%	100.0%
Malaya	Count	1	0	4	3	0	8
	%	12.5%	0.0%	50.0%	37.5%	0.0%	100.0%
Manila Times	Count	7	1	6	47	2	63
	%	11.1%	1.6%	9.5%	74.6%	3.2%	100.0%
Manila Bulletin	Count	9	0	2	58	6	75
	%	12.0%	0.0%	2.7%	77.3%	8.0%	100.0%
Manila Standard Today	Count	11	2	7	28	1	49
	%	22.4%	4.1%	14.3%	57.1%	2.0%	100.0%
Philippine Star	Count	24	7	2	46	3	82
	%	29.3%	8.5%	2.4%	56.1%	3.7%	100.0%
Philippine Inquirer	Count	14	4	1	33	11	63
	%	22.2%	6.3%	1.6%	52.4%	17.5%	100.0%
Total	Count	80	18	28	304	27	457
	%	17.5%	3.9%	6.1%	66.5%	5.9%	100.0%

**Table 25. Use of Words that Victimize Parties by Source (Year 2)**

Source		Uses "Victimizing" Words for...			Total
		One side	All sides	Does not use	
ABS-CBN TV Patrol	Count	2	0	1	3
	%	66.7%	0.0%	33.3%	100.0%
GMA 7 24 Oras	Count	0	0	2	2
	%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Business World	Count	1	0	59	60
	%	1.7%	0.0%	98.3%	100.0%
Business Mirror	Count	0	0	25	25
	%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Daily Tribune	Count	1	0	26	27
	%	3.7%	0.0%	96.3%	100.0%
Malaya	Count	0	1	7	8
	%	0.0%	12.5%	87.5%	100.0%
Manila Times	Count	3	0	60	63
	%	4.8%	0.0%	95.2%	100.0%
Manila Bulletin	Count	2	0	73	75
	%	2.7%	0.0%	97.3%	100.0%
Manila Standard Today	Count	5	0	44	49
	%	10.2%	0.0%	89.8%	100.0%
Philippine Star	Count	2	0	80	82
	%	2.4%	0.0%	97.6%	100.0%
Philippine Inquirer	Count	2	0	61	63
	%	3.2%	0.0%	96.8%	100.0%
Total	Count	18	1	438	457
	%	3.9%	0.2%	95.8%	100.0%

**Table 26. Use of Words in Story by Source (Year 2)**

		Terrorist	Extremist	Fanatic	Radical	Fundamen- talist	Total
ABS-CBN TV Patrol	Count	2	0	0	0	0	3
	%	66.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	
GMA 7 24 Oras	Count	0	0	0	0	0	2
	%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	
Business World	Count	6	1	0	0	0	60
	%	10.0%	1.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	
Business Mirror	Count	1	0	0	0	0	25
	%	4.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	
Daily Tribune	Count	1	0	0	0	0	27
	%	3.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	
Malaya	Count	1	0	0	0	0	8
	%	12.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	
Manila Times	Count	8	0	0	0	0	63
	%	12.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	
Manila Bulletin	Count	8	1	0	0	0	75
	%	10.7%	1.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	
Manila Standard Today	Count	10	1	0	1	0	49
	%	20.4%	2.0%	0.0%	2.0%	0.0%	
Philippine Star	Count	23	7	0	3	1	82
	%	28.0%	8.5%	0.0%	3.7%	1.2%	
Philippine Inquirer	Count	8	1	0	0	1	63
	%	12.7%	1.6%	0.0%	0.0%	1.6%	
Total	Count	68	11	0	4	2	457
	%	14.9%	2.4%	0.0%	0.9%	0.4%	

**Table 27. Conflict Sensitive Indices by Source (Year 2)**

Source		Index		
		Inclusion	Words	Points of View
ABS-CBN TV Patrol	Mean	3.33	4.33	1.67
	N	3	3	3
	Std. Deviation	1.53	0.58	1.15
GMA 7 24 Oras	Mean	4.00	5.00	2.50
	N	2	2	2
	Std. Deviation	1.41	0.00	0.71
Business World	Mean	4.40	4.88	1.23
	N	60	60	60
	Std. Deviation	1.48	0.32	0.62
Business Mirror	Mean	3.88	4.96	1.16
	N	25	25	25
	Std. Deviation	1.45	0.20	0.37
Daily Tribune	Mean	4.85	4.96	1.41
	N	27	27	27
	Std. Deviation	1.51	0.19	0.75
Malaya	Mean	4.63	4.88	1.13
	N	8	8	8
	Std. Deviation	2.07	0.35	0.83
Manila Times	Mean	4.51	4.87	1.57
	N	63	63	63
	Std. Deviation	1.55	0.34	0.91
Manila Bulletin	Mean	3.88	4.88	1.17
	N	75	75	75
	Std. Deviation	1.36	0.33	0.62
Manila Standard Today	Mean	4.69	4.76	1.53
	N	49	49	49
	Std. Deviation	1.46	0.48	0.77
Philippine Star	Mean	3.95	4.59	1.45
	N	82	82	82
	Std. Deviation	1.44	0.67	0.92
Philippine Inquirer	Mean	4.48	4.84	1.75
	N	63	63	63
	Std. Deviation	1.61	0.41	1.03
Total	Mean	4.28	4.81	1.42
	N	457	457	457
	Std. Deviation	1.51	0.44	0.83

**Table 28. Conflict Sensitive Indices by Seminar Participation or Visit and Time Period (Year 2)**

Period	Participated in Seminar or Was Visited	Index			
			Inclusion	Words	Points of View
Before Seminar	Yes	Mean	4.3034	4.7793	1.5931
		N	145	145	145
		Std. Deviation	1.7132	0.44828	0.93909
	No	Mean	4.4648	4.8732	1.4507
		N	71	71	71
		Std. Deviation	1.39213	0.37529	0.67164
	Total	Mean	4.3565	4.8102	1.5463
		N	216	216	216
		Std. Deviation	1.61325	0.42709	0.86141
After Seminar	Yes	Mean	4.2941	4.7794	1.3971
		N	136	136	136
		Std. Deviation	1.32283	0.52622	0.85444
	No	Mean	4.1048	4.8667	1.2095
		N	105	105	105
		Std. Deviation	1.51863	0.34157	0.66064
	Total	Mean	4.2116	4.8174	1.3154
		N	241	241	241
		Std. Deviation	1.41157	0.45628	0.78005
Total	Yes	Mean	4.2989	4.7794	1.4982
		N	281	281	281
		Std. Deviation	1.53401	0.48668	0.90287
	No	Mean	4.25	4.8693	1.3068
		N	176	176	176
		Std. Deviation	1.47551	0.35452	0.67372
	Total	Mean	4.2801	4.814	1.4245
		N	457	457	457
		Std. Deviation	1.51031	0.44226	0.8267

**Table 29. Topics Covered by Story by Source (Year 2)**

Source		Business and Economics	Tourism	Entertainment	Government Activity	Military Activity	Peace Negotiations	Legal Issues	Land Rights Issues	Education	Sports	Total
ABS-CBN TV Patrol	Count	0	2	0	0	7	0	3	0	3	6	53
	%	0.0%	3.8%	0.0%	0.0%	13.2%	0.0%	5.7%	0.0%	5.7%	11.3%	
GMA 7 24 Oras	Count	0	3	1	2	1	0	2	0	3	7	34
	%	0.0%	8.8%	2.9%	5.9%	2.9%	0.0%	5.9%	0.0%	8.8%	20.6%	
Business World	Count	226	14	5	86	28	51	37	19	9	4	439
	%	51.5%	3.2%	1.1%	19.6%	6.4%	11.6%	8.4%	4.3%	2.1%	0.9%	
Business Mirror	Count	63	4	1	39	48	20	17	2	1	17	198
	%	31.8%	2.0%	0.5%	19.7%	24.2%	10.1%	8.6%	1.0%	0.5%	8.6%	
Daily Tribune	Count	10	1	1	30	28	16	16	1	1	23	125
	%	8.0%	0.8%	0.8%	24.0%	22.4%	12.8%	12.8%	0.8%	0.8%	18.4%	
Malaya	Count	11	2	3	10	13	4	21	0	1	31	96
	%	11.5%	2.1%	3.1%	10.4%	13.5%	4.2%	21.9%	0.0%	1.0%	32.3%	
Manila Times	Count	35	1	6	55	93	47	47	5	19	26	330
	%	10.6%	0.3%	1.8%	16.7%	28.2%	14.2%	14.2%	1.5%	5.8%	7.9%	
Manila Bulletin	Count	167	23	7	310	122	60	185	17	60	71	964
	%	17.3%	2.4%	0.7%	32.2%	12.7%	6.2%	19.2%	1.8%	6.2%	7.4%	
Manila Standard	Count	50	1	7	25	48	37	30	8	9	53	241
	%	20.7%	0.4%	2.9%	10.4%	19.9%	15.4%	12.4%	3.3%	3.7%	22.0%	
Philippine Star	Count	59	8	6	109	110	43	90	7	13	74	486
	%	12.1%	1.6%	1.2%	22.4%	22.6%	8.8%	18.5%	1.4%	2.7%	15.2%	
Philippine Inquirer	Count	82	8	7	87	75	37	104	21	23	57	476
	%	17.2%	1.7%	1.5%	18.3%	15.8%	7.8%	21.8%	4.4%	4.8%	12.0%	
<b>Total</b>	Count	703	67	44	753	573	315	552	80	142	369	3442
	%	20.4%	1.9%	1.3%	21.9%	16.6%	9.2%	16.0%	2.3%	4.1%	10.7%	