Policy Communities Seeking to Empower Children through Media: A Comparative Case Study

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Outline of presentation



- □What does the CRC say about children's rights and media policy?
- □Who cares about implementing policies mandated by the CRC?
- How might the formation of policy 'communities' differ between countries?
- How have national policy communities been formed in
 - a) the UK; b) Morocco?
- □What prospects are there for regional policy communities, e.g.
 - a) European Broadcasting Union (EBU); b) Arab Council for Childhood and Development (ACCD)



Media Policy Obligations to Children

Article 17

States Parties ...*shall ensure* that the child has access to information and material from a diversity of national and international sources, especially those aimed at the promotion of his or her social, spiritual and moral well-being and physical and mental health.

i.e. provision, protection, participation

The United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child



Policy communities – expanding or stunted?

Despite world summits, policy on children and media is ultimately made nationally

In some countries, policy-making involves a continually **expanding** *'community of key stakeholders* – academic researchers, child advocates and industry lobbyists, among others'. Elsewhere the existence of such a community is often more **fragile**, with organic growth stunted by a range of political and economic factors.





Our research tests the 'bottom up' vs 'top down' model

Bottom-up policy communities 'continually expanding'

- freedom to create civil society organisations, trade associations, lobby groups
- stakeholders free to pursue own interests
- no constraints on research with child audiences

Top down communities 'fragile - organic growth stunted'

- Supposedly representative bodies tightly controlled, under government licence or patronage of ruling elites
- Media stakeholders expected to pursue predetermined interests
- Credible audience research neglected because results may be inconvenient to power holders

Emergence of policy community in the UK

- 'Continually expanding' in response to emerging issues
 - domestically-produced content; media literacy
 (Ofcom) and internet safety.
- Some issues e.g. quotas, content funding are more industry-driven with little interest from the public
- Ofcom provides evidence, but limited power to intervene in broadcasting, and virtually no power over online services.
- Interventions by 'policy entrepreneurs': Anne Wood (Save Kids Content); Oli Hyatt (Animation UK)









pact

ANIMATION UK

Save Kids' Content UK





Emergence of policy community in Morocco?



ROYAUME DU MAROC





• Child advocacy focused on issues not perceived as media related, e.g. early marriage, child labour, street children, etc.



- Two regulatory bodies operate in different spheres
- Updated legislation aimed primarily at protection
 BUT
- Regulators facing need for cross-over
- Interest in new audience research methodologies
- Media literacy initiatives





e-joussou



بوابــة المجتمــع المدنــي مشـرق مضـرب +₀X\$O\$† | +\$EOE\$I\$I +₀X\$† A\$XEE₀AA Portail∞₀Société Civile Maghreb/Machrek Maghreb/Machrek Civil Society Portal

EBU policy community formation



- Since 1950 an alliance of public service media organisations in 56 countries in Europe and beyond; influenced Arab States Broadcasting Union (1969) and has been 'a hub for the transfer of media policy' (Strandgaard Jensen)
- "Public service media is the bedrock of democratic societies" Noel Curran Director General <u>but</u> little emphasis on children's media and policy
 - TV Children and Youth Experts Group meets once a year HODs of children's departments.
 - Item Exchange "Make one, take all"
 - 1997 Eurovision Youth Documentary Exchange (10-12 years)
 - 1997 Eurovision Children's Drama Series (8-11)
 - New Preschool Documentary series
 - EBU Youth News Exchange
 - 2003 Junior Eurovision Song Contest

Prominence of PSBs limits scope for action; PSBs in decline in Europe.

TV CHILDREN AND YOUTH EXPERTS

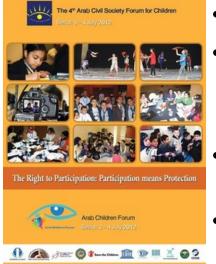




Arab Council for Childhood and Development

- A private regional initiative, with heavy emphasis on media
- Founded 1987; regional civil society forum launched 2005
- Media commitments made at gathering in Alexandria, 2005





- 2010: Arab media and childhood conference in Cairo
 - 2012: Civil Society Forum focus on participation, includes NGO-made documentary film about children participating
 - all other partners are state bodies

- Gudran For Art And Development
- 2014-16 Strategic Plan includes Media Observatory as one of six components
- 2016 Performance Review highlights
 - media workshops and journalist pledges
- Prominence of government bodies limits scope for action



Conclusion

- Communities in democratic settings such as the UK, are not as robust and expansionary as assumed
- In bottom-up communities industry stakeholders and industry motives often take precedence over children's interests (UK)
- In top-down communities, protection issues defined by elites and vested interests, usually take precedence over audience interests & literacy (Morocco)
- Not surprising there are few representatives from Arab countries in 'world nexus of creative leaders'. Western agendas are more pervasive on the world stage.
- Regional policy communities are limited in scope for action through governments (Arab Council for Childhood and Development) and weakened public service broadcasters (European Broadcasting Union)
- In most countries regulatory initiatives and policy communities are interdependent, but largely national in orientation.
- In a globalised marketplace of different providers and platforms both national and international policy communities struggle to keep pace with developments.