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UNITED STATES OF AMERICA  
AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT  
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**10 SEP 1997**

Mr. Kihu Irimu  
Secretary General  
Kenya Union of Journalists  
P. O. Box 337645  
Nairobi

Subject: Award No. 615-0266-G-00-7020

Dear Sir:

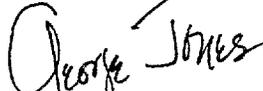
Pursuant to the authority contained in the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, the U.S. Agency for International Development (hereinafter referred to as "USAID" or "Grantor") hereby grants to the Kenya Union of Journalists (herein after referred to as KUJ or "Recipient"), the sum of \$41,000.00 to provide support for a program in Mass Media and The Political Process: Kenya Elections '97, as described in the Schedule of this award and the Attachment 2, entitled "Program Description."

This award is effective and obligation is made as of the date of this letter and shall apply to commitments made by the Recipient, in furtherance of program objectives during the period beginning with the effective date and ending August 31, 1998. USAID shall not be liable for reimbursing the Recipient for any costs in excess of the obligated amount.

This award is made to KUJ, on condition that the funds will be administered in accordance with the terms and conditions as set forth in Attachment 1, entitled "Schedule"; Attachment 2, entitled "Program Description"; and Attachment 3 entitled "Standard Provisions, which have been agreed to by your organization."

Please sign the original and each copy of this letter to acknowledge your receipt of this award, and return the original and all but one copy to the Grant Officer.

Sincerely,

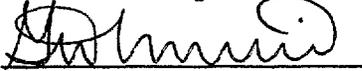


George Jones, PhD  
Grant Officer

Attachments:

1. Schedule
2. Program Description
3. ~~Standard Provisions~~
4. ~~Standards for USAID Funded Communications Projects~~

ACKNOWLEDGED: Kenya Union of Journalists

BY: 

Title: SECRETARY GENERAL

Date: 15-9-97

ACCOUNTING AND APPROPRIATION DATA

A. GENERAL

- 1. Total Estimated Amount: \$41,000.00
- 2. Total Program Amount: \$54,000.00
- 3. Total Obligated Amount: \$41,000.00
- 4. Cost-Sharing Percentage  
(Non-Federal): 32%
- 5. Project No.: 615-0266
- 6. USAID Project Office: OSPP  
P. O. Box 30261  
Nairobi
- 7. Tax I.D. Number:
- 8. CEC No.:
- 9. LOC Number:

B. SPECIFIC

- 1. PIO/T Number: 615-0266
- 2. Appropriation: 727/81021
- 3. Allotment: V271060
- 4. BPC: GDV7-97-21615-KG13
- 5. PIO/T Obl. Amount: \$41,000

18

Funds Available
CONT/KENYA
Initials <i>NOR</i>
Date <i>9/2/97</i>

*3/16/97*  
*5/19/97*

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ATTACHMENT 1

SCHEDULE

1.1 PURPOSE OF AGREEMENT

The purpose of this Agreement is to provide support for the program described in Attachment 2 of this Agreement entitled "Program Description."

1.2 PERIOD OF AGREEMENT

The effective date of this Agreement is the date of the Cover Letter and the estimated completion date is August 31, 1998.

1.3 AMOUNT OF AWARD AND PAYMENT

- (a) USAID hereby obligates the amount of \$41,000.00 for the purposes of this Award.
- (b) Payment shall be made to the Recipient in accordance with procedures set forth in the Standard Provision of this Award entitled Payment - Periodic Advance as shown in Attachment 3.

1.4 AWARD BUDGET

The following is the Award Budget, including local cost financing items, if authorized. Revisions to this budget shall be made in accordance with the Standard Provision of the Award entitled "Revision of Grant Budget".

ESTIMATED GRANT BUDGET

Cost Element	USAID US\$	Counterpart US\$	Total US\$
Personnel Costs	32,100	-	32,100
Equipment & Stationery	4,020	11,500	15,520
Dissemination	4,640	-	4,640
Office Space/Utilities	<u>240</u>	<u>2,430</u>	<u>2,670</u>
TOTAL	41,000	13,930	54,930

Exchange Rate: KShs. 55.00 to US\$1.00

1.5 REPORTING

1.5.1 Financial Reporting

- (a) Financial reporting requirements shall be in accordance with the Standard Provision of this award entitled Payment - Periodic Advance as shown in Attachment 3.

1.5.2 Performance Monitoring and Planning Reports

- (a) Reports. The Recipient shall submit an original and one copy of brief quarterly program performance reports, which coincide

## 1.5.2 (Continued)

with the financial reporting periods, to the USAID Project Office specified in the Cover Letter of this Award. These reports shall be submitted within 30 days following the end of the reporting period.

(b) Paying Office. The paying office for this award is:

RFMC  
P. O. 30261  
Nairobi

(c) Final Report. Within 90 days following the estimated completion date of this Award, the Recipient shall submit the original and one (1) copy of a final report to the USAID Project Office specified in the Cover Letter of this Award. In addition, one copy shall be submitted to USAID/CDIE/D, Washington, DC 20523-1802. It will cover the entire period of the Award.

## 1.6 RESOLUTION OF CONFLICTS

Conflicts between any of the Attachments of this Award shall be resolved by applying the following descending order of precedence:

Attachment 1 - Schedule  
Attachment 2 - Program Description  
Attachment 3 - Standard Provisions

## 1.7 COST SHARING

The Recipient agrees to expend an amount not less than 32% of the total Federal contribution. Cost sharing contributions will meet the criteria as set out in the Standard Provision entitled "Cost Sharing (Matching)" as shown in Attachment 3.

## 1.8 TITLE TO PROPERTY

Title to all property financed under this award shall vest in the Recipient in accordance with the Standard Provisions of this Award set forth in Attachment 3.

## 1.9 AUTHORIZED GEOGRAPHIC CODE

The authorized geographic code for procurement of goods and services under this award is 935.

## 1.10 COMMUNICATIONS PRODUCTS (OCT 1994)

- (a) Definition - Communications products are any printed materials (other than non-color photocopy material), photographic services or video production services.
- (b) Standards - USAID has established standards for communications products. These standards must be followed unless otherwise specifically provided in the agreement or

1.10 (Continued)

approved in writing by the agreement officer. A copy of the standards for USAID financed publications and video productions is attached.

- (c) Communications products which meet any of the following criteria are not eligible for USAID financing under this agreement unless specifically authorized in the agreement schedule or in writing by the agreement officer:
- (1) Any communication product costing over \$25,000, including the costs of both preparation and execution. For example, in the case of a publication, the costs will include research, writing and other editorial services (including any associated overhead), design, layout and production costs.
  - (2) Any communication products that will be sent directly to, or likely to be seen by, a Member of Congress or Congressional staffer; and
  - (3) Any publication that will have more than 50 percent of its copies distributed in the United States (excluding copies provided to CDIE and other USAID/W offices for internal use.

ATTACHMENT 2

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The Recipient's proposal entitled "Mass Media and The Political Process: Kenya Elections '97" and dated June 24, 1997 is attached hereto as the Program Description (Attachment 2) and is made a part of this Award.

**MASS MEDIA AND THE POLITICAL PROCESS: KENYA ELECTIONS '97**

Prepared by

Lewis O. Odhiambo, Ph.D.  
Principal Investigator  
P.O. Box 30197  
Nairobi  
Telephone: 229168

for

**THE KENYA UNION OF JOURNALISTS**

Submitted to

**THE UNITED STATES AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT (USAID)  
NAIROBI, KENYA**

Revised June 24, 1997

# MASS MEDIA AND THE POLITICAL PROCESS: KENYA ELECTIONS '97

By

Lewis O. Odhiambo, Ph.D.  
Principal Investigator  
P.O. Box 30197  
Nairobi  
Telephone: 229168

## MEDIA AND DEMOCRACY: NATURE OF THE PROBLEM

It has been suggested that the development of political democracy in modern society may depend more on open government and informed communication than on direct citizen participation (Brennan, 1978). If this is in fact the case then Kenyans have been badly served by politicians, government and the mass media.

A British commentator, Dick Crossman, once accused producers of television political programmes of treating them as "inferior form of entertainment" that had to be "gimmicked up" to make them attractive to an inferior audience (quoted in Brennan, 1978). In this view, television *trivializes* and adopts a *glatorial approach* to political programming such that emphasis is placed more on the conflict between political personalities than the ideas which they present. Commentators on Kenyan political reporting have extended these charges to the entire Kenyan Media--print as well as broadcast--and all genres of coverage--commentaries, news reports, features and other special items on political events and personalities. The inescapable implication of this approach for political journalism is *oversimplification* and *distortion* of important national issues which its net contribution to the democratization process is small.

Yet it is widely acknowledged by Media practitioners, politicians, journalism scholars, and political scientists that the mass media have a vital role to play in creating and developing a clear public understanding of the democratic process. Moreover, it is a generally accepted practice among teachers of government and politics to depend on second-hand data collected by journalists. That is how they get "facts" about who wields how much power in government, how the

machinery of government operates in real life, the limitations of governmental authority, bureaucratic foibles, and abuses of political office, etc. Hence, the mass media more than any other institution in modern society are strategically placed to *provide political education in the most comprehensive form*. They can contribute immensely either to a climate which is favourable to the development of democracy or to one in which politics is a farce.

It is precisely such concerns that have propelled politicians and others concerned with the development of society to be almost obsessively worried about the quality and standards of journalism and broadcasting. The question is often one of Media impact: What effects are they having on political life as well as our moral and cultural development, or on our political behaviours? Do the mass media make governing more difficult by producing instant, hostile reaction to any government proposal? Do they cheapen politics by blowing up every row and presenting every issue in terms of personalities? Do politicians themselves debauch the electorate by making unscrupulous use of the Media? Is the net effect of Media coverage of politics, whether intentional or not, to bring democratic politics in disrepute by making politicians appear self-serving knaves or incompetent fools?

On the other hand, it may be asked whether or not the Media themselves are not only a mirror of our Kenyan society--corrupt, obsessively gerontocratic, authoritarian, tradition-oriented and violent. For instance, do the Kenyan Media inspire violence by their non-coverage or too enthusiastic coverage/portrayal of violence in our society? Such concerns, too, spring from political passions: there are those among our politicians and government bureaucrats who ardently believe that Kenyan Media houses are staffed by sensational muck-rackers and habitual liars whose mission is to distort reality in favour of foreign ideological and politico-economic interests; then there are others who believe equally strongly that most Kenyan journalists are simply incompetents whose work should be closely supervised or manipulated "in the national interest.

## THE PRESS COUNCIL AND MASS MEDIA COMMISSION BILLS: THREATS TO FUNDAMENTAL FREEDOMS OR PROTECTION OF RIGHTS?

Such concerns, expectedly, have led to demands for some form of control or guidance of Media operations and practice. Yet the publication of the Press Council of Kenya, 1995 and the Kenya Mass Media Commission Bill, 1995 has expectedly raised concerns regarding the intentions of Government and the ruling party ,KANU, among civil society groups, opposition politicians, human rights NGOs and journalists toward the mass media sector. Behind such concerns have been legitimate questions relating to press freedom, professional security and development of Kenyan journalists, as well as the social and political implications of a liberalized Media regime appropriate for the contemporary Kenyan socio-political scene.

Among the journalists these concerns have taken the shape of foreboding and anxiety regarding Government's real motives for publishing these bills even before its own task force, set up more than four years ago to study the Media sector, reports its findings. Suspicion appears to be rife among some sections of the Media sector that what Government really wants is to put in place legal mechanisms for punishing journalists, publications and Media institutions that may be out of line in the eyes of KANU officials during this year's general elections. Such concerns may be legitimate; for, together these bills have wide powers over registration, issuance of licenses and regulation of broadcasting services and newspapers published in Kenya as well as registration of local and foreign journalists working in this country. Theoretically, therefore, if introduced and passed during the current session of Parliament, they could be used as a powerful tool for regulating the conduct of journalists during the campaign period and beyond. In short, these bills constitute devastating legal instruments for controlling political expression and the conduct of politics in this country. In this sense they may be seen as direct threats to democratic government and the nascent democratization process under way in this country.

On the other hand, such concerns may be completely without foundation. Given that there have been undenied claims about widespread malpractice and unprofessional conduct among Kenyan journalists themselves, The Press Council Bill, in particular, could be read as a long overdue attempt to introduce order, professional responsibility, and accountability in the Media sector. In a recent seminar, rank-and-file reporters who are members of the Kenyan Union of Journalists told the Principal Researcher in this project (Dr. Lewis Odhiambo) that senior editors in the Press routinely receive bribes to temper with stories, suppressing those that portray their political proteges negatively while playing up alleged foibles of political enemies. In addition, it has been obvious to many interested people for a long time that the activities of political parties and groups without political or financial leverage among editorial staff of the large dailies are all but invisible. As for the broadcast Media, the fate of oppositional politics appears foreclosed: the Kenya Broadcasting Corporation which is the only national network will not carry news or any other items unless they show opposition politicians in the worst possible light. Coupled with work insecurity that derives from a small Media sector, professional corruption, the problem of careerism among Media workers as well as insufficient technical skills among the journalists, we have here a combination of factors that constitute devastating barriers to informed communication of politics and government by the Media.

### **THE OBJECTIVES OF THIS PROJECT**

The main objective of this project is to monitor the extent to which the Media in Kenya may be seen to advance or obstruct democratic politics. On the assumption that informed communication and open government are the fundamental bases of modern democratic societies this project aims to answer the following broad questions: (1) Can the Media In Kenya be characterised as contributing to informed political choices in this year's General Elections (hereinafter referred to as Kenya Elections '97? (2) What are the differentials in their coverage of the various political parties in the run-up to, during, and immediately after Kenya Elections '97?

To answer these overarching questions, this project will carry out the following activities:

1. Monitor political news, features, programmes and other items germane to Kenya Elections '97 for six months from July 1, 1997 to December 31, 1997.
2. Content analyze such material with the view to discovering variations in quality and quantity of coverage of events, activities, issues, parties and personalities involved in the electioneering process.
3. Determine the extent to which parties focalize issues as opposed to personalities in their election platforms and campaign rhetoric.
4. Gauge the extent to which political parties, personages or government operatives espouse, advocate, or are involved in violence.
5. Monitor the activities of Church organizations, NGOs, and foreign missions aimed at influencing the conduct/outcome of Kenya Elections '97 as these are reported in the Media.
6. Monitor the "ethnic factor" in Kenya Elections '97.
8. Report the findings of such analyses periodically as feedback to all concerned in the process of Kenya Elections '97.
9. Compile a final report on the relationship between the Media and Politics as evidenced by the data obtained through the Kenya Elections '97 project and disseminate it as appropriate.

## MATERIALS AND METHODS

### **Content Analysis**

The method of choice in the scientific study of the relationship between the mass media and politics is content analysis (Tannenbaum and Greenberg, 1968; Comstock, 1975). According to Walizer and Wienir (1978), content analysis is any systematic procedure which is designed to examine the content of recorded information. A more typical definition of the method was given by Wimmer and Dominick (1983: 138) who called it a "method of studying and analyzing communication in a systematic, objective, and quantitative manner for the purpose of measuring variables."

The actual operations of the method involves counting and recording the number of times selected words, themes, and other variables appear in given publications and then summarizing these to show the nature of coverage of such themes along such quantities as depth, objectivity, neutrality, advocacy, negativity, etc. For instance, following Katzman (1972) we shall describe the problems, events, personalities and topics involved in one year of Kenya Elections '97 Media coverage. In addition, following Hennessee and Nicholson (1972) we shall study differentials in the images of female and male politicians as presented in the selected Media with the view to examining the extent of paternalism in Kenyan electoral politics.

### **Media Monitoring:**

In particular, this project will involve a census of the following media characterized in this study as independent, quasi-independent or party affiliated.

1. *Daily Nation (Independent)*: This being the widest circulation daily in Kenya, the expectation is that it also has the greatest impact among the reading Kenyan public. Its value orientation may therefore be assumed to impact significantly Kenyan electoral politics, while political leaders may be expected to attend closely to its reports and opinions.

2. *Sunday Nation* (Independent): This is the largest circulation weekly in Kenya and boasts a readership that cuts across demographic and socioeconomic differences of Kenyans. It carries extensive political features, commentaries and reports.

Both the *Daily Nation* and *Sunday Nation* are independent publications in that they are not owned by or affiliated with any political party, but their editorial staff has a strong ethnic bias which makes it ideal for studying the "ethnic factor" in Kenyan Election '97 coverage.

3. *Kenya Times* (Party affiliated): This is a daily newspaper belonging to the ruling party, KANU. Monitoring its coverage of Kenya Election '97 provides a handle for understanding KANU and Government's tactics and amount of KANU/Government propaganda output in the run-up to, during, and after the general elections.

4. *Sunday Times* (Party affiliated): This is the weekly sister of the *Kenya Times* and provides extensive coverage of politics as well as analyses and propaganda pieces by staff writers and correspondents from all parts of Kenya. Its coverage will be contrasted to those of the other weeklies.

Though the circulation of these KANU mouth-pieces is considerably lower than that of the *Nation*, being official organs of the ruling party gives them considerable political influence among policy makers since government department heads and heads of quasi-government organizations are officially expected to subscribe to them. It may be supposed therefore that official responses to oppositional politics and politicians are shaped to a large degree by norms defined by these papers.

5. *East African Standard* (Quasi-independent): This is defined here as a quasi-independent newspaper despite its claim to political independence because it is owned by people closely related to or politically associated with top political leaders of this country. Its political influence derives from the fact that historically it has been the newspaper of choice for Kenya's political and business elite and, hence, has been associated with the more conservative elements of Kenyan society.

6. *Sunday Standard* (Quasi-independent): This is the week-end sister magazine to the East African Standard and merits comparison with the other weeklies.

Methodologically, comparing the above three newspaper groups will allow us a glimpse at variations in election coverage by papers reaching over 90 percent of Kenya's newspaper reading public. In addition, we shall have a range of coverage from the independent Nation group of newspapers at one end of the spectrum through the nominally "independent" (quasi-independent) Standard group in the middle, to the official party mouth-piece represented by the Kenya Times group on the other. To enrich our observation, we shall also monitor a weekly belonging to the political opposition.

7. *The People* (Party affiliated): This is a fast-growing opposition-owned political weekly with a circulation almost matching that of the Sunday Standard's but higher than that of the Sunday Times.

8. *KBC Television* (Government controlled): This is the only national television network and belongs to a quasi-governmental body though editorially it is controlled by the Government. Television remains a seriously restricted, urban, medium in Kenya due to the nature and extent of investments required for its expansion, hence only approximately 6.0 percent of the Kenyan population have access to it. Nevertheless, television is known to have a powerful influence on politics and politicians and, so, access to KBC-TV is deeply craved by politicians in Kenya.

9. *KBC Radio* (Government controlled): This is the most extensive medium in Kenya and covers almost 95 percent of Kenya's surface area. Potentially, therefore, it is the most politically influential medium and Government operatives and politicians treat it as such. It may be expected that, theoretically, relative access to KBC-Radio corresponds to the relative potential political influence the various parties, institutions and personalities competing in the Kenya Elections '97 may have.

10. *KTN* (Independent): This is an independent television network whose coverage is, however, limited to Nairobi and its environs. Its independent editorial policy makes it a suitable contrast to

KBC-TV and will permit insightful speculation as to what a liberalized electronic media regime might mean with respect to the development of democratic politics in Kenya.

### **Data Analysis**

The data collected through content analysis of the above Media will be quantitatively analysed and evaluated using the social science computer software, SPSS-PC. The dependent variables will be quantity and quality of Media coverage of selected political parties, personalities and themes while the dependent variables will be the various Media and their characteristics. Other analyses will cover differentials between staff writers, correspondents and independent political commentators with respect to their objectivity-subjectivity, extent and degree of their support-opposition to given political parties and personages, as well as the propaganda orientation or otherwise of the Media content.

This study does not set out to test any causal hypotheses, but we expect a strong correlation between editorial independence of the media and fairness and objectivity in election/political coverage, where editorial independence is defined as freedom from political patronage, editorial control or direction by influences from outside the media houses, or ethnic bias.

### **Reporting the Results**

First, the results of this study will be reported monthly at a Press Conference organized by the Kenyan Union of Journalists coupled with a full page advertisement in the *Daily Nation* on the day following the Press Conference. The advertisement will assure full publication of the project report as we expect that some of our findings will not be pleasing to some Media groups which we expect will exclude or severely edit them.

Second, an interim report detailing the trends of media coverage of Kenya Elections '97 will be handed to Election Monitors, the Electoral Commission, the donor community and other interested parties to help them evaluate how "free and fair" the elections will be from the Media access/treatment perspective. This report will show the trend in coverage from July 1, 1997 when

registration of voters for the elections is expected to have been completed upto the end of polling and announcement of results.

Third, a final report incorporating post-election reports and analyses will be published and discussed at a workshop of selected policy-makers, editors, political correspondents and reporters who played important roles in the Kenya Elections '97. The workshop will mark the formal end of the Media Monitoring project.

### EXPECTED OUTCOMES

This project will have a number of outcomes of theoretical and policy nature. Theoretically, political and other social scientists interested in the relationship between the mass media and the democratic process in a sub-Saharan context will have reasonably reliable data upon which to develop more scientifically designed studies. Policy-wise, a number of important outcomes are expected:

1. The results will point to the extent to which the contemplated mass media sector reforms are warranted, how such reforms may be implemented, and who should be responsible for overseeing the mass media sector in a multi-party Kenya. For instance, if the KBC were to be fully disengaged from government control, would its reporters and programme directors necessarily be politically independent given the influence of money and ethnicity on political reporting in this country. What kinds of policy or training will be required to deal with these threats to objective political coverage?
2. We shall be in a position to gauge the level of competency of Kenyan political reporters and commentators and intervene through specialized education and training.
3. We shall be in a position to intervene through seminars and workshops for gate-keepers (editors and proprietors) to minimize brazen bias in political reporting and analyses. For instance, we shall be able to make the case, backed by solid empirical data that the privilege of owning/controlling a Media institution confers not only the right to communicate one's

views and those of one's group/friends, but also the obligation to protect the rights of others and the well-being of Kenya's freedom and democracy.

4. We shall gauge the extent to which Kenya Elections '97 will be "free and fair" with regard to media coverage/access. To this end this project represents a vital and continuous input to election monitoring.
5. We shall determine the extent to which Kenyan politicians use or misuse the Media and define better modalities for election coverage in future. This will be a direct input to the Electoral Commission's efforts to level the political playing field.
6. We shall provide solid bases for discussing the dangers and implications of political patronage and corruption of journalists by politicians with the journalists themselves and with politicians through the mass media, seminars and workshops.
7. This project will provide political education in the most comprehensive form in that the data will generate will demonstrate most concretely the relationship between mass media behaviour and the political process.
8. Finally, this project will provide the much needed training and skills to the research assistants involved in media monitoring and opinion research.

## WORK PLAN

This project is designed to last for 12 months, beginning on May 1, 1997 to April 30, 1998.

### Month One.

1. The research team begins work.
2. Project Co-ordinator, Mr. Irimu of the Kenya Union of Journalists procures the necessary equipment, materials, stationery and software for the project and recruits support staff.

3. The Principal Investigator, Dr. Lewis Odhiambo of the School of Journalism works with the Data Analyst, Mr. Alfred Otieno, in defining the concepts, variables and relationships to be investigated. Modalities for data entry and analysis are specified.

4. Training of research assistants on item coding, measurement and recording.

5. Analysis and reporting of July reports by the 10th day of August.

#### Months 2-4

Analysis and publication of monthly data to be issued by 10th of the following month.

#### Month 5

Depending on actual date of the general elections, an interim report of media coverage leading to and during the elections will be issued. The report will be prepared in time to be submitted to election monitors, the Electoral Commission, and other interest parties.

#### Month 6--December, 1997

Publication of final report and termination of the project.

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**UNIVERSITY OF NAIROBI  
SCHOOL OF JOURNALISM**

**INTERNAL MEMO**

From MR. LEWIS ODHIAMBO Date 13/8/97

To MR. KATAKA, USAID Ref. \_\_\_\_\_

Subject: KUS MEDIA MONITORING: ELECTIONS '97

BUDGET

As discussed, please find herewith the detailed budget for the above project.

Please direct all USAID queries to me for expedited solutions. I'm getting concerned at the delay in starting this project.

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**KENYA ELECTIONS '97: BUDGET**

ITEM	MONTHLY EXPENDITURE CONTRIBUTIONS			SIX (6) MONTHS TOTAL EXPENDITURE CONTRIBUTIONS		
	USAID	KUJ	US\$	USAID	KUJ	TOTALS
	US\$	US\$		US\$	US\$	US\$
	1	2	3 (1+2)	4	5	6 (4+5)
<b>1. Personnel</b>						
Principal Investigator	2,500	-	2,500	15,000	-	15,000
Data Analyst	500	-	500	3,000	-	3,000
Project Co-ordinator	800	-	800	4,800	-	4,800
Project Accountant	600	-	600	3,600	-	3,600
2 Research Assistants	600	-	600	3,600	-	3,600
Transcription Assista/ Secretary	300	-	300	1,800	-	1,800
Messenger	50	-	50	300	-	300
<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>5,350</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>5,350</b>	<b>32,100</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>32,100</b>
<b>2. Equip. &amp; Stationery</b>						
Computer, Printer & Accessories	-	-	-	-	10,000	10,000
Computer Paper, Toner Cartridges	-	250	250	-	1,500	1,500
Radio Recorder & Tapes	-	-	-	400	-	400
Television Monitor	-	-	-	800	-	800
V.C.R & Tapes	250	-	250	1,500	-	1,500
Stationery	170	-	170	1,020	-	1,020
Newspapers	50	-	50	300	-	300
<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>470</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>720</b>	<b>4,020</b>	<b>11,500</b>	<b>15,520</b>
<b>3. Dissemination</b>						
Seminar	-	-	-	3,610	-	3,610
Photocopying	155	175	330	930	-	930
Local Transport	17	23	40	100	-	100
<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>172</b>	<b>198</b>	<b>370</b>	<b>4,640</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>4,640</b>
<b>4. Office Space/Utilities</b>						
Office Rent	-	200	200	-	1,200	1,200
Power & Water Bills	-	40	40	-	240	240
Office Security	-	15	15	-	90	90
Fax	-	70	70	-	420	420
Telephone	40	40	80	240	240	480
Office Cleaning	-	40	40	-	240	240
<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>405</b>	<b>405</b>	<b>240</b>	<b>2,430</b>	<b>2,670</b>
<b>GRAND TOTALS</b>	<b>6,032</b>	<b>853</b>	<b>6,845</b>	<b>41,000</b>	<b>13,930</b>	<b>54,930</b>