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MADAGASCAR



On the heels of the violent demonstrations and political crisis of 2009, Madagascar continued to face many challenges in 2010. The adverse effects of the still-unresolved political crisis have impacted almost the entire population, but the poorest above all. Politically, little has changed, with a transitional regime that the international community refuses to recognize, a blockade that continues and even tightens, and suspension of aid from the outside. Various attempts at a resolution or mediation (at the national level through civil society organizations or political parties, and internationally through the SADC) have not yet ended the crisis. Proposals for a roadmap and agreements remain at embryonic stages, rejected by stakeholders for failing to be consensual and inclusive.

Almost in tandem with these mediations, the country experienced various failed attempts at overthrowing the transitional regime. They involved incidents with high-ranking non-commissioned officers of the Malagasy army and open insubordination by some elements of the Force d'Intervention de la Gendarmerie Nationale (FIGN). Similarly, the members of the opposition—the movements of the three former presidents—continued demonstrating against the regime. Their attempts were unsuccessful, and ultimately ended in the authorities pursuing and imprisoning opposition leaders (or those presumed responsible) and their accomplices.

For its part, the ruling regime initiated various efforts also to try to end the crisis. At the end of its National Conference in September 2010, the government ratified general guidelines and principles to conduct a “consensual and inclusive transition” and form the “4th Republic.” In October, the regime restructured its transitional institutions, establishing the Conseil Supérieur de la Transition (CST) and the Congrès de la Transition (CT). A constitutional referendum in November 2010 paved the way for the advent of the 4th Republic, announced formally in December.

Socio-economically, the situation remains alarming, with a 10 percent rate of inflation keenly felt by all—and low-income households especially. Fuel prices (and therefore transportation costs) keep rising, along with basics such as rice, sugar, and oil. Key sectors, such as tourism and textiles, continue to suffer, with recovery uncertain and unemployment worsening.

Journalism continues to be one of the sectors most severely impacted. Media outlets that dare to criticize the authorities are repressed forcefully. Journalists have said that they cannot perform their jobs properly, for fear of being branded opponents and threatened with imprisonment. Within this context, the MSI's overall score of 1.68, the lowest in the four years of the MSI in Madagascar, reflects a situation that is deteriorating and confirms the precarious viability of the media in Madagascar. None of the five objectives scored above a 2.00. Objectives 1 (freedom of speech) and 3 (plurality of news) scored the lowest, at 1.58 and 1.61, respectively.

MADAGASCAR AT A GLANCE

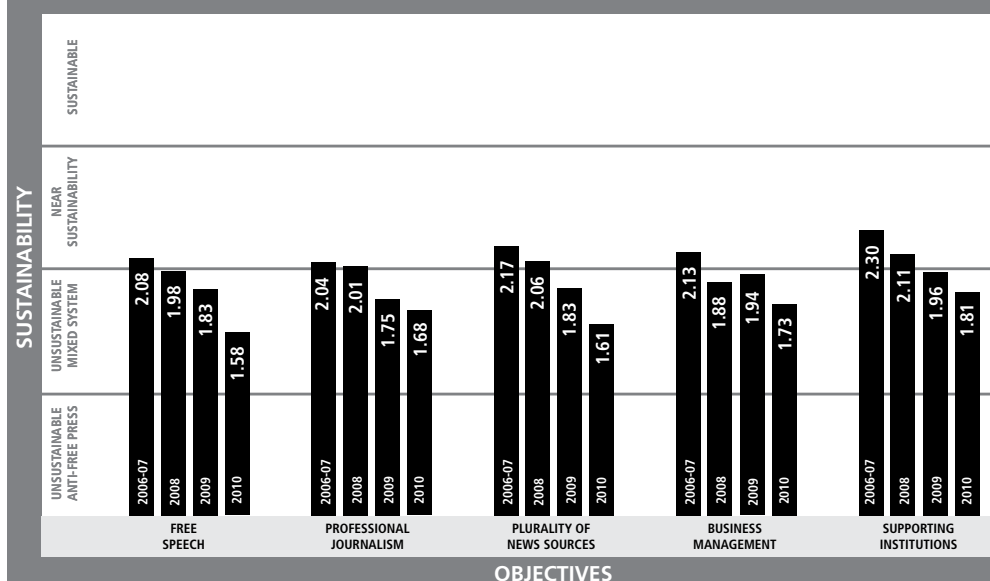
GENERAL

- > **Population:** 21,926,221 (July 2011 est., *CIA World Factbook*)
- > **Capital city:** Antananarivo
- > **Ethnic groups (% of population):** Malayo-Indonesian (Merina and related Betsileo), Cotiers (mixed African, Malayo-Indonesian, and Arab ancestry - Betsimisaraka, Tsimihety, Antaisaka, Sakalava), French, Indian, Creole, Comoran (*CIA World Factbook*)
- > **Religions (% of population):** indigenous beliefs 52%, Christian 41%, Muslim 7% (*CIA World Factbook*)
- > **Languages (% of population):** English (official), French (official), Malagasy (official) (*CIA World Factbook*)
- > **GNI (2010-Atlas):** \$8.82 billion (World Bank Development Indicators, 2011)
- > **GNI per capita (2010-PPP):** \$980 (World Bank Development Indicators, 2011)
- > **Literacy rate:** 68.9% (male 75.5%, female 62.5%) (2003 est., *CIA World Factbook*)
- > **President or top authority:** President Andry Rajoelina (since March 18, 2009)

MEDIA-SPECIFIC

- > **Number of active print outlets, radio stations, television stations:** 197 radio stations; 24 television channels; 144 daily newspapers, 21 bi-weekly, 33 weekly, 12 bi-monthly (*Ministry of Communication, Directory of Information and Communication, July 2010, Antananarivo*)
- > **Newspaper circulation statistics:** top three by circulation: *Taratra* (48,700), *Ny Gazetiko* (40,000), *Midi-Madagascar* (30,000), around 200,000 daily copies for the entire country (*Directory of Information and Communication, Antananarivo, July 2010*)
- > **Broadcast ratings:** highest-rated television outlets: Télévision Nationale Malagasy (state-owned), Radio Nationale Malagasy (state-owned), TV Plus Madagascar (private)
- > **News agencies:** ANTA (public), MADA (private)
- > **Annual advertising revenue in media sector:** N/A
- > **Internet usage:** 319,900 (2009 est., *CIA World Factbook*)

MEDIA SUSTAINABILITY INDEX: MADAGASCAR



Unsustainable, Anti-Free Press (0-1): Country does not meet or only minimally meets objectives. Government and laws actively hinder free media development, professionalism is low, and media-industry activity is minimal.

Unsustainable Mixed System (1-2): Country minimally meets objectives, with segments of the legal system and government opposed to a free media system. Evident progress in free-press advocacy, increased professionalism, and new media businesses may be too recent to judge sustainability.

Near Sustainability (2-3): Country has progressed in meeting multiple objectives, with legal norms, professionalism, and the business environment supportive of independent media. Advances have survived changes in government and have been codified in law and practice. However, more time may be needed to ensure that change is enduring and that increased professionalism and the media business environment are sustainable.

Sustainable (3-4): Country has media that are considered generally professional, free, and sustainable, or to be approaching these objectives. Systems supporting independent media have survived multiple governments, economic fluctuations, and changes in public opinion or social conventions.

OBJECTIVE 1: FREEDOM OF SPEECH

Madagascar Objective Score: 1.58

Constitutional provisions, laws, and regulations supporting the freedom of speech are in force in Madagascar, but the ruling government applies them only according to its needs. Thus, the 2010 MSI panelists gave Objective 1 the lowest scores of any objective. Most indicators scored close to the objective score. However, indicator 7 (access to public information) received an especially low score and more than half a point lower than the objective score. Indicators 8 and 9, regarding the free access to international news and the free entry into the journalistic profession, remained the best rated, scoring about a point higher than the objective.

Legal safeguards and freedom of speech remain weak in Madagascar. The panelists noted that a committee made up of former and current presidents of the Order of Journalists, tasked with reviewing the code of communication, has not produced the desired effect.

According to Rahaga Ramaholimihaso, chief executive officer of the Société Malgache d'Eition (SME), all stations face the same procedures to obtain a broadcast license. Applicants follow a series of steps in the application process, running from technical tests to documenting specifications. But some panelists, including TV Plus journalist Njaka Andriamahery, noted that the majority of licenses are awarded to senior state executives, such as directors of

LEGAL AND SOCIAL NORMS PROTECT AND PROMOTE FREE SPEECH AND ACCESS TO PUBLIC INFORMATION.

FREE-SPEECH INDICATORS:

- > Legal and social protections of free speech exist and are enforced.
- > Licensing of broadcast media is fair, competitive, and apolitical.
- > Market entry and tax structure for media are fair and comparable to other industries.
- > Crimes against journalists or media outlets are prosecuted vigorously, but occurrences of such crimes are rare.
- > State or public media do not receive preferential legal treatment, and law guarantees editorial independence.
- > Libel is a civil law issue; public officials are held to higher standards, and offended parties must prove falsity and malice.
- > Public information is easily accessible; right of access to information is equally enforced for all media and journalists.
- > Media outlets have unrestricted access to information; this is equally enforced for all media and journalists.
- > Entry into the journalism profession is free, and government imposes no licensing, restrictions, or special rights for journalists.

Prisca Rasmoelison, a journalist from SOBIKA, described how journalists from Radio Fréquence Plus were attacked on May 15, 2010, when they aired an adversarial debate program pitting those close to the regime against their opponents. Three people were injured, and some property was damaged, leading the radio station to stop broadcasting for some time.

cabinet ministries, or members of the Haute Autorité de la Transition (Transition High Authority). As questionable as the procedure is for granting licenses, withdrawing licenses (closing stations) is doubly so. For example, the Ministry of Communication promulgated a decision in October 2010 to temporarily suspend the licenses of nearly 80 radio and television stations.

Journalists continue to work in fear. This year saw several cases of threats and violence towards journalists, and some journalists were imprisoned. Prisca Rasmoelison, a journalist from SOBIKA, described how journalists from Radio Fréquence Plus were attacked on May 15, 2010, when they aired an adversarial debate program pitting those close to the regime against their opponents. Three people were injured, and some property was damaged, leading the radio station to stop broadcasting for some time. In another incident, authorities closed down Radio Fahazavana following the media coverage of the FIGN mutiny and uprising on May 20, 2010. Various journalists and staff members were imprisoned for allegedly endangering national security. The regime had already jailed other members of the same station in January 2010. Consequently, journalists have succumbed gradually to self-censorship.

As noted in last year's MSI, national media, such as rNM and TVM, have always been given preferential treatment, and public media journalists feel compelled to put up with the government's decisions at the risk of being transferred, suspended, or banned to speak on the air. Public media broadcasts are always under the directives and within the editorial lines set out by the ruling regime. According to Andriamahery, the private pro-regime press is favored as well, when it comes to key events.

As reported in previous MSI studies, libel is handled in criminal courts as well as civil courts, with prison sentences a

All of the panelists taking part in the workshop agreed with Prisca Rasamoelison of Sobika online, who said that *felaka* (a Malagasy slang term for a form of corruption—the practice of paying journalists for coverage) has become widespread.

possible punishment. However, to the panelists' knowledge, no journalists have yet received prison time for libel.

The public media benefit from favored access to information, at the expense of private-sector media. Journalists from the private sector cannot obtain information except through tedious questioning, seemingly like interrogations. The authorities reveal news only according to their interests. Access to information depends also on the subject matter: if the information concerns societal issues, access is easier; but if it concerns legal, political, or economic information, then access to the sources becomes more complicated, according to Manakara TRV journalist Stephenson Ravoajanahary.

With regard to breaking into the journalistic profession, only the Order of Journalists is able to grant press credentials. Currently, granting of new credentials is suspended, for reasons unknown to the panelists. Nevertheless, according to Ramaholimiaso, reporting is not judged by whether or not the journalist holds a license, but by the dynamism and *savoir faire* in carrying out his or her work on a daily basis.

OBJECTIVE 2: PROFESSIONAL JOURNALISM

Madagascar Objective Score: 1.68

Again in 2010, the panelists expressed concern about the lack of professionalism in the field, and above all, in individual journalists. No indicator scored higher than 2.00, although all but one scored within a half point of the objective score; the exception is indicator 5, pay levels for journalists, which scored slightly more than half a point lower.

Some MSI panelists noted last year that the intensified pressure of reporting through a political crisis brought about some improvements, especially in searching for information. However, the challenge of arriving at fair, objective, and well-informed reporting has proven to be a difficult test for the media and Malagasy journalists, according to James Ramarosaona, publications manager of *La Gazette*. Practical challenges in checking information, time constraints on

journalists that are already underpaid and stretched thin, and a lack of resources and equipment for proper reporting all constitute serious impediments to effective reporting. Despite the demanding requirements and pressures on journalists—especially regarding expenses—UNDP media and communications expert Nanou Fiankinana said that journalists are afraid to bring their problems to their press owners. Often with events concerning the armed forces, relevant information is inaccessible or confidential, which prevents journalists from producing well-informed reports and quality broadcasts. For lack of information and for fear of reprisals, self-censorship comes into play automatically.

The only norms that journalists seem to respect are the editorial lines of their own press agencies. Universal ethical norms that are commonly accepted and respected elsewhere are hardly even recognized in Madagascar. All of the panelists taking part in the workshop agreed with Prisca Rasamoelison of Sobika online, who said that *felaka* (a Malagasy slang term for a form of corruption—the practice of paying journalists for coverage) has become widespread.

As mentioned earlier, self-censorship is a pervasive problem. Some self-censorship is linked to media managers and their editorial priorities and interests, but social expectations come into play as well. Journalists are aware that the Malagasy public considers certain subjects too sensitive. Self-censorship inhibits journalists from covering all major events and newsworthy topics, but so do the lack of resources and the poor access to information.

The year 2010 was rich in events of major importance, especially in politics. Consequently, politics often dominated the news media. But the panelists said that other subjects

JOURNALISM MEETS PROFESSIONAL STANDARDS OF QUALITY.

PROFESSIONAL JOURNALISM INDICATORS:

- > Reporting is fair, objective, and well sourced.
- > Journalists follow recognized and accepted ethical standards.
- > Journalists and editors do not practice self-censorship.
- > Journalists cover key events and issues.
- > Pay levels for journalists and other media professionals are sufficiently high to discourage corruption.
- > Entertainment programming does not eclipse news and information programming.
- > Technical facilities and equipment for gathering, producing, and distributing news are modern and efficient.
- > Quality niche reporting and programming exists (investigative, economics/business, local, political).

of concern among the people should not be neglected. As Fiankinana said, "Journalists are the communications mediators between the government and those governed. They should promote integration of information: religious, diplomatic, political, economic, and social." And in fact, some journalists have demonstrated great breadth, producing quality broadcasts on a diverse range of subjects, according to independent journalist Jemima Rakotoasimbola.

The panelists had the opinion that insufficient income for journalists is one of the principal factors contributing to corruption. Moreover, given the poor salaries, many journalists are on the lookout for any event—even those seemingly lacking in newsworthiness—liable to generate additional income, to the detriment of more important coverage. In addition, media owners cut corners and hire inexperienced, younger journalists so that they can pay lower salaries—which ultimately hurts the quality of reporting.

As most of the media operate mainly on advertisement income, according to Andriamahery, radio and television necessarily favor entertainment broadcasts, especially during primetime. During this timeslot, some outlets broadcast only short news flashes, just enough to keep people informed about the news but not lose any clients. In addition, the print media reserve full pages for advertisements. As last year's panelists noted, the problem is not limited to the broadcast media; advertisements are encroaching on the space for news articles as well.

While national media outlets are using modern equipment increasingly, quality still varies at the regional level, as reported in the 2009 MSI.

With limited resources for training for specialized journalists, niche reporting remains rare except where supported by NGOs or other private institutions. Economics and legal journalism, for example, are weak areas where there is special need.

OBJECTIVE 3: PLURALITY OF NEWS

Madagascar Objective Score: 1.61

Panelists noted that although Madagascar has multiple sources of news, information is not always accessible to everyone—especially rural populations. Among Objective 3's seven indicators, only indicator 5, private media produce their own news, scored higher than 2.00, coming in about three-quarters higher than the objective score. Indicator 4, independent news agencies, received the poorest rating, more than half a point lower than the objective.

Indeed, city dwellers have plenty of choices in terms of their access to news, with a number of radio and television

Regarding the transparency of ownership, Ramaholimiaso commented on the emergence of a dominant media conglomerate in the private media. Many of those owners are major economic players or influential politicians.

channels of differing views broadcasting in large cities. In urban centers, newspapers and journals are available, access to satellite television (and by extension, information via international channels) is possible, and access to the Internet is reasonably affordable, according to Fiankinana. In sharp contrast, access to news in rural areas is hindered by many factors: the lack of electricity in remote areas; very high Internet costs, coupled with slow performance; and regulations that still do not permit private channels to cover the entire country, with the exception of certain preferred channels. Furthermore, newspapers and journals are not distributed. According to Andriamahery, a TV Plus journalist, rural residents have almost no alternatives to RNM and TVM and the other public media, which are heavily slanted towards the ruling politicians and regime. Additionally, independent news agencies are practically non-existent, so public and private media no longer use their services.

Public media are far from apolitical; they continue to favor the ruling regime and the political parties that support the authorities. They serve the public interest, but only with the news dictated by the regime. The panelists said that it is clear

MULTIPLE NEWS SOURCES PROVIDE CITIZENS WITH RELIABLE AND OBJECTIVE NEWS.

PLURALITY OF NEWS SOURCES INDICATORS:

- > A plurality of affordable public and private news sources (e.g., print, broadcast, Internet) exists.
- > Citizens' access to domestic or international media is not restricted.
- > State or public media reflect the views of the entire political spectrum, are nonpartisan, and serve the public interest.
- > Independent news agencies gather and distribute news for print and broadcast media.
- > Independent broadcast media produce their own news programs.
- > Transparency of media ownership allows consumers to judge objectivity of news; media ownership is not concentrated in a few conglomerates.
- > A broad spectrum of social interests are reflected and represented in the media, including minority-language information sources.

The media, especially private outlets, try to customize programming according to the needs and interests of the public, but not necessarily according to in-depth market studies.

that public media seldom convey the opinions and views of opposition parties.

Generally, independent broadcast media produce their own programs. By nature of having their own financial resources, their productions are sufficiently diverse, especially with the rise of sponsored programs. Educational, religious, business, and sports shows all compete to attract the attention of various audiences. Collaboration with public media outlets is not out of the question, since they can help reach additional audiences.

Regarding the transparency of ownership, Ramaholimihaso commented on the emergence of a dominant media conglomerate in the private media. Many of those owners are major economic players or influential politicians. Otherwise, information regarding media ownership remains rather hidden and unknown by the average citizen. However, consumers can glean whether an outlet sympathizes with or opposes the ruling regime, based on the content of a certain article or program.

Media broadcast programs designed to reflect social interests and minority languages exist, and are reflected in audience ratings. Often, in certain areas, the dialect used to broadcast information depends on the interest and the nature of the information. Rakotoasimbola gave an example: "In Majunga, a Muslim radio station broadcasts news and publicity announcements in standard Malagasy or in the local Sakalava dialect. However, it transmits in Arabic to read or disseminate texts of the Koran." Furthermore, according to Fiankinana, the recent development of using social media, such as Facebook and blogs, while not professional sources of information, has provided a quasi-selective source of information and directly answers the needs of a certain public segment. The reach and effectiveness of these tools remain limited nevertheless, since access depends on Internet coverage—which not all can afford.

OBJECTIVE 4: BUSINESS MANAGEMENT

Madagascar Objective Score: 1.73

The panelists agreed that independent media are well managed, but not to the point of guaranteeing their editorial freedom. Among the seven Objective 4 indicators, all scored within a half a point of the objective score except indicator 5, government subsidies for private media, which lagged behind by more than three-quarters of a point.

According to Andriamahery, it is not possible to obtain reliable and direct information to judge the financial health or profitability of media outlets or the companies that support them, since this data is considered confidential. Management effectiveness can be assessed only indirectly, through external measures such as the broadcasting of advertisements, the number of public advertisements, the number of programs sold and sponsored, and the duration of media campaigns.

The print media have multiple sources of income, including advertisements and revenue from sales and subscriptions. However, for radio and television media, the principal and almost sole sources of revenue come from advertisements and sponsored programs. As the profitability of the media relies heavily on the advertising sector, it is common to see television shows—even news programs—interspersed with advertisements, said Andriamahery. The total advertising revenue corresponds to the norms accepted by commercial media groups.

As noted in last year's MSI, advertising is managed increasingly by professional communications agencies,

INDEPENDENT MEDIA ARE WELL-MANAGED BUSINESSES, ALLOWING EDITORIAL INDEPENDENCE.

BUSINESS MANAGEMENT INDICATORS:

- > Media outlets and supporting firms operate as efficient, professional, and profit-generating businesses.
- > Media receive revenue from a multitude of sources.
- > Advertising agencies and related industries support an advertising market.
- > Advertising revenue as a percentage of total revenue is in line with accepted standards at commercial outlets.
- > Independent media do not receive government subsidies.
- > Market research is used to formulate strategic plans, enhance advertising revenue, and tailor products to the needs and interests of audiences.
- > Broadcast ratings and circulation figures are reliably and independently produced.

with most agencies located in the capital. The agencies collaborate closely and professionally with the private media as well as public media. Advertisers, including communications companies, target their media partners on the basis of parameters such as the credibility and visibility of media outlets.

Normally, independent media do not receive funding from the government. However, some preferred (pro-regime) private media groups receive indirect funding through material donations, or sponsored programming during state media broadcasts, according to Rasamoelison. Given the slowing of opportunities for the private sector during the global economic crisis, the state remains the media's main source of advertisements. According to Andriamahery, the media that convey the regime's political ideas enjoy a clear advantage. "...the choice of the media (broadcast or print) to broadcast advertisements is not equal and transparent, and often is discriminatory," he said.

The media, especially private outlets, try to customize programming according to the needs and interests of the public, but not necessarily according to in-depth market studies. More often, customizing is done through practical experience. For example, almost all television stations broadcast South American and Indian programs, since these are the programs that appeal to the vast majority of the population, according to Andriamahery.

Print media companies have commissioned surveys with private consulting firms specializing in audience rating analysis. They conduct surveys quarterly, with a view to reviewing the company's profitability and determining each press organization's position compared with others, Rahaingomalala said. The problem lies in the reliability of a polling agency.

Furthermore, although specialized consulting firms conduct surveys regularly to determine the ratings and circulation figures, the results are not reliable, according to the panelists. These firms work for the media outlets, and they may distort data to attract more advertisers, if the station is influential enough. Often, these statistics are calculated from surveys that the independent media themselves fund, in order to capture the best advertising market, Rasamoelison remarked.

OBJECTIVE 5: SUPPORTING INSTITUTIONS

Madagascar Objective Score: 1.81

Even with a score within the "unsustainable, mixed system" range, this objective scored the highest for the entire MSI 2010 study. All indicators scored within a half-point of the objective score.

According to Ramaholimihaso, Madagascar has supporting institutions that act in the interests of the media professionals, and provide training opportunities to improve the sector. Difficulties arise, however, in acquiring funding and implementing the benefits of training effectively. Journalists face practical barriers (low salaries, lack of resources, temptation to corruption) in upholding their professional and ethical responsibilities.

Trade associations in the media sector are still small in number in Madagascar. Only the Groupement des Editeurs de Presse d'Information (GEPIM) is functioning and protects the interests of its members, Ramaholimihaso said. Journalists are not grouped in a union, but there is the legally recognized Order of Malagasy Journalists (OJM). However, according to Rasamoelison, OJM has lost its legitimacy and is no longer able to defend the interests of journalists. According to the panelists, OJM rarely lifts its voice in the defense of a member's cause.

To remedy this situation, often journalists assemble in a multitude of associations, grouped according to personal preferences and skills (sports, economics, politics, environment, etc.). International organizations working in the same fields support the associations. In 2010, a new association, Collectif des Journalistes Malgaches, was

SUPPORTING INSTITUTIONS FUNCTION IN THE PROFESSIONAL INTERESTS OF INDEPENDENT MEDIA.

SUPPORTING INSTITUTIONS INDICATORS:

- > Trade associations represent the interests of private media owners and provide member services.
- > Professional associations work to protect journalists' rights.
- > NGOs support free speech and independent media.
- > Quality journalism degree programs that provide substantial practical experience exist.
- > Short-term training and in-service training programs allow journalists to upgrade skills or acquire new skills.
- > Sources of newsprint and printing facilities are in private hands, apolitical, and unrestricted.
- > Channels of media distribution (kiosks, transmitters, Internet) are private, apolitical, and unrestricted.

Often, international NGOs engaged in promoting democracy and/or freedom of the press offer training programs... Andriamahery said, sometimes they fail to account adequately for the local realities and the technological limitations that Malagasy journalists face.

founded. It organized a roundtable conference on threats to the freedom of the press in Madagascar, drawing the participation of several foreign diplomats.

Madagascar has quality journalism diploma programs, such as those offered by the University of Antananarivo and Catholic University. The number of formally educated journalists is inadequate, however. As noted in last year's MSI, graduates from these institutions often head for careers in communication at development enterprises or international organizations, rather than journalism. Furthermore, the panelists pointed to the need to support training initiatives beyond just core knowledge and expertise. According to Ramaholimihaso, media companies need to reinforce practical skills, and above all, to organize specialized training to draw professionals with relevant expertise. Panelists underlined the

importance also of better preparing future editors, especially those involved in the legal, political, business, and public opinion fields.

Beyond university studies, short-term, on-the-job training programs are available. Often, international NGOs engaged in promoting democracy and/or freedom of the press offer training programs. However, some journalists have found the programs too theoretical and even impractical. According to the panelists, often the content is dictated by the needs and the missions of the NGOs. Furthermore, Andriamahery said, sometimes they fail to account adequately for the local realities and the technological limitations that Malagasy journalists face.

Printing facilities belong mainly to the private sector, and they engage in free competition in terms of production. Generally, news organizations choose their printers according to commercial criteria (relationship between quality and price), and the printing businesses respond accordingly, according to Sidonie Rahaingomala, an MATV journalist. Similarly, channels of media distribution, such as kiosks, transmitters, and Internet service providers belong to the private sector and are apolitical. Kiosks, for example, sell newspapers with editorial lines totally in opposition to the regime. But these distribution channels are relatively limited; they are accessible only in the capital and large cities.

List of Panel Participants

Rahaga Ramaholimiaso, chief executive officer and owner, SME-Tribune, Antananarivo

Nanou Fiankinana, journalist, PNUD Communication, Antananarivo

Sidonie Rahaingomalala, journalist, MATV, Antananarivo

Pasteur Tiburce, journalist, Radio Fahazavana, Antananarivo

Njaka Andriamahery, journalist, TV Plus Madagascar, Antananarivo

Prisca Rasamoelison, journalist, SOBIKA, Antananarivo

Stephenson Ravoajanahary, journalist, RTV, Manakara

Jemima Rakotoasimbola, freelance journalist and consultant, Majunga

Joel Verthino Koto, journalist, Radio Voanio, Toamasina

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