COLLEGE OF SOCIAL SCIENCE AND HUMANITIES

SCHOOL OF JOURNALISM AND COMMUNICATION

Analysis of Media Coverage on Refugee Crisis in Ethiopia Refugee Camps: The Case of ETV Prime Time News

By:

ESAYAS WALELGN

A THESIS PROPOSAL PRESENTED TO THE SCHOOL OF JOURNALISM AND COMMUNICATION IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF THE REQUIREMENTS FOR THE DEGREE OF MASTERS OF ARTS IN JOURNALISM AND COMMUNICATION

January , 2023

Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

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Addis Ababa University School of Graduate studies

This is to certify that the thesis prepared by Esayas Walelgn, entitled: *Analysis of Media Coverage on Refugee Crisis in Ethiopia refugee Camps: The Case of ETV Prime Time News*, and submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the Degree of Masters of Arts in Journalism and Communication complies with the regulations of the University and meets the accepts standards with respect to originality and quality.

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DECLARATION

I, the undersigned, declare that this thesis is my original work and all the sources of materials used for the thesis have been duly acknowledged.

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OPERATIONAL DEFINITION

- The concepts and variables we are studying or the terms we are using in our research documents (operational mean)
- **ETV Prime Time News** is news program that encompase ETV Arat Ma'ezen and ETV 57.
- **Fairness of news** means that a journalist should strive for accuracy and truth in reporting, and not slant a story so a reader draws the reporter's desired conclusion. Some critics argue that journalists never succeed in being completely balanced and fair in telling all sides of a story.
- **Refugee crisis** can refer to displacement happening in the country of origin, the country of arrival, or to problems and dangers facing refugees whilst they are on the move (world vision, 2021).
- **predominant thematic issues in ETV** refugee crisis news coverage in refugee camp manifested, according to the researcher identification, the thematic issues is the journalist agenda setting and framing standing points of refugee crisis issue coverage like Humanitarian Aid, Security, Religious Issues, Economic Issues, Social Issues, and Political Issues.
- **Unbalance News Stories** are stories that have only ones sided source of information in Ethiopian refugee crisis news coverage. That is sometimes called polarized or biased news coverage.

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ACRONYMS /ABBREVIATIONS

EBC: Ethiopian Broadcasting Corporation

FDRE: Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia

IFRC: International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

IGAD: Intergovernmental Authority on Development

NGO: Non-governmental Organizations

OCHA: Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs

RRS: Refugee and Returnee Service

UN: United Nations

UNESCO: United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization

UNHCR: United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

ABSTRACT

The present study entitled "Analysis of Media Coverage on Refugee Crisis in Ethiopian Refugee Camps the Case of ETV Prime Time News, 2021." This presents the sources who entertain more likely with in the news stories. It was informed by social responsibility, framing and agenda setting theory of theoretical frameworks. Its focus on coverage of news in source, thematic issues, how fair are news sources and challenges in ETV refugee crisis coverage. A Content analysis and in-depth semi-structure interview was conducted on the news carried out with in ETV. The refugees have get air to speak about themselves, their own voices was limited by government and UNHCR voices though. There is no appropriate use of refugees in ETV prime time news but EBC 2015 Content news manual present people as the core news source of information above other sources. 17 (56.66%) of ETV prime time refugee crisis news covered is framed in unbalanced way. Security issue is the predominant thematic refugee issues in ETV prime time new as coverage. ETV is event oriented, because of this coverage of refugee crisis in Ethiopian refugee camp get a low attention. 4(13.33%) of the refugee crisis news stories included under humanitarian aid refugee crisis news coverage, while economic issues, political issues, and religious issues gets 10% and 6.67% respectively. The social thematic issues frame was the least to get Coverage in ETV refugee crisis. In this respect, ETV prime time news tries to present diversified thematic issues of within various refugee camps setting of the country but does not fully address their issues at all time with planned and maliciously structured issues.

Key Words: Refugee Crisis, Media Coverage, Ethiopian Refugee Camp, ETV, UNHCR voices, Government Agenda

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CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background of the Study

Millions of refugees across the world have faced many human rights violations that force them to flee Refugee crisis jumped to the top of the news agenda in 2015 with journalists in Europe, Middle East and Africa reporting the biggest mass movement of people around the world in recent history. Television screens and newspapers have been filled with stories about the appalling loss of life and suffering of thousands of people escaping war and poverty (Ethical Journalism Network,2022, p.1).

International Trade Union Confederation (ITUC) report of 2015 also confirmed, the world faces the worst refugee crisis since the Second World War. This event led to the largest changes in norms, qualities and the identity of international environment itself, were called the refugee crisis (Idzik, 2015, p.60). During this time, over 1 million immigrants crossed borders of the EU. Many of which sought international protection from war, violence and repression that waged in their home countries. 80% of internally and externally-displaced persons are in developing countries. More importantly Idzik added the levels of complexity and continuance of this crisis, have created an atmosphere of insecurity relative to political, economic and social after effects that gave to the media a free hand to create a public profile of refugees, who they are and why are they coming to specific countries.

Prior and throughout the events of 2015-16, the media played a vital role in providing information about the new arrivals and in framing these events as a “crisis” (Georgiou & Zaborowski, 2017, p.3). Mainstream media’s informational role remains paramount. Mainstream media still constitute key and trusted resources for officials and public to make sense and take action in the course of events. That is why, UNHCR and other humanitarian organizations, engaged in a series of large scale media advocacy exercises, aiming at convincing European countries to do more to help. In addition, while media are always important in framing events, in this case, their role has arguably been even more crucial than usual for two reasons: (i.) the scale and speed of events in the second half of 2015 meant that public and policy makers depended on

mediated information to make sense of developments on the ground; (ii.) the lack of familiarity with the new arrivals, their histories and the reasons for their plight meant that many Europeans depended exclusively on the media to understand what was happening. Thus, the need to analyses media coverage of "the refugee/migration crisis" is critical to understanding: (i.) narratives of "the crisis"; (ii.) geographical trends; (iii.) challenges to policy making, especially in relation to hate speech and freedom of expression.

According to the United Nations, developing countries, mostly in Africa, are currently taking 80 percent of the world's refugee population into a disproportionate number of refugees. According to the International Rescue Committee 2018 report, Ethiopia is the third-largest refugee-hosting country in Africa. Since the 1990s it has pursued an open-door policy for refugees. Today Ethiopia is the home of 916,678 refugees' primary from Eritrea, South Sudan, Somalia, and Sudan recently Yemen and Syria. While most refugees in Ethiopia live in the 27 camps established across the country, tens of thousands of refugees also reside outside of the camps. Many in the capital city of Addis Ababa. Recently 5 refugee camps are being closed and shifted in other nearby camps.

In 2020, the Ethiopian government introduced an out-camp policy that permits Eritrean refugees to reside in rural and urban areas so long as they can support themselves financially or are sponsored by a relative or friend. Such action has to get media coverage specifically by ETV. Furthermore, approximately 12,500 refugees from a variety of nationalities are allowed to live in Addis Abeba; they are not allowed to work but have access to primary schools and other basic services and continue to receive assistance from UNHCR. Ethiopia grants prima facie recognition to most asylum seekers from neighboring countries. Others have to undergo individual refugee status determination by the Ethiopian government (Tsion,2018,p.6).

Ethiopia's 2004 National Refugee Proclamation is based on the United Nations 1951 Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees and its 1967 Protocol, and the 1969 Refugee Convention of the Organization of African Unity (UN Refugee Agency, 2016).

However, the country has made qualified reservations to some of the articles of the 1951 Convention, which limit the right of refugees to education and access to wage-earning employment. So the refugee policy of Ethiopia allows refugees to stay in camps, with the

exception of those who qualify for the Out of Camp Policy (OCP). This situation is changing as Ethiopia explores options to include refugees in its national development plans, based on the pledges it made in September 2016 at the Leaders' Summit Refugees and Migrants in New York (Tsion,2018,p.2).

The commitments include the issuance of work permits to eligible refugees; promoting local integration in prolonged situations; allocating a percentage of jobs in industrial parks; and providing access to refugee irrigable land. These pledges will be implemented through the Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (CRRF), which can offer great benefits to refugees, host communities and the government. But it also presents significant challenges. For instance in Gambella region, the number of refugees are outnumbered with the host community. How such challenges are covered with what thematic issue in ETV makes the researcher curios.

Bordering Eritrea in the south, Ethiopia not only hosts a large number of Eritrean refugees, but it is also a transit hub for many Eritrean migrants. With the brief Ethiopian-Eritrean war of 1998-2000 the influx of Eritrean refugees in Ethiopia began. Since then, the Ethiopian government has maintained an open border policy against Eritrean refugees and is granting them prima facie refugee status. These refugees usually found in the Northern region of Ethiopia, in a region that borders Eritrea and Sudan (International Rescue Committee, 2018,p.5).

The researcher studied all refugee camps. Thus, the analysis process will proceed on EBC prime time news refugee crisis coverage

According to agency for refugee and returnee affairs the camp sites are located in a hot climate zone 0f the boarders in the country in order to assess the ways in which refugees and asylum seekers are represented in the national press and on television; the opportunities they have to communicate their stories, ideas and opinions to the media; the difficulties journalists may face in reporting on the issue and; the role of refugee organization in facilitating contact between the media and the refugee community.

The media outlet of ETV

Ethiopia television (ETV) was established in 1964, during the time of Emperor Haile Silassie, with the technical help of the British firm, Thomson. Originally, ETV was established to

highlight the Organization of Africa Unity (OAU), founding heads of state meeting that year in Addis Abeba. Color Television was introduced in 1982 by the military regime in order to commemorate the founding of the workers' party of Ethiopia (WPE) (Birhanu,2009,p.35).

Over the past year, ETV is believed to have contributed a lot as government and public service in covering various national and international issues. Though it began its service in two languages (English and Amharic), currently ETV broadcasts in many local and foreign languages namely, Amharic, Tigregna, Afan Oromo, Somail, Afar, English, French and Arabic languages. Most of its services are also being arried through Arab Sat, its audience outside the country. Since March 2018, EBC has been trying to change its format and classified its channels into three.

Thus this study has great significance to cover the area in which lack of media coverage studies are rare on the refugees crisis and hence the study conducted only on ETV 57 and ETV Arat Meazen news channels as it is nationwide in Ethiopia with large views.

1.2. Statement of the Problem

Increasing numbers of refugees from warring countries has become a global problem among nations. While PM Abiy Ahmed (Dr) efforts to mend fences with neighbor Eritrea won him the 2019 Nobel Peace Prize, forceful displacement of refugees from on camp to another and the ethnic fault lines in his own country have grown deeper (Oluka,2021,p.22). Moreover, between 2018 and 2022, the country went through several violent episodes, including internal migration that accelerates refugee's unstable settlement and basic facility denial. Adugna, (2021,para.1) also claims migration outside the region has been a recent relatively phenomenon, with emigration growing in the 20th century amid domestic repression, humanitarian crises, and attractive labor opportunities abroad. In such occasion, inadequate media coverage of refugee camp issues is the main reason why there is numerous confusions amongl various stakeholders such as the public, United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHRC) and the ruling government. This obliged to identify the gaps the media had to cover issues of the refugee crisis.

According to (UNHCR, 2015,p.1) data the Swedish press was the most positive towards refugees and migrants, while coverage in the United Kingdom was the most negative, and the most polarized. Amongst those countries surveyed, Britain's right-wing media was uniquely

aggressively in its campaigns against refugees and migrants. How EBC approach and cover refugee's day to day incident in Ethiopia camp would emerge as curios question to be answered. Because there are odd issues UNHCR acknowledged WASH and Health sectors are prioritized while gaps remain across all sectors. These gaps had to be filled through EBC prime time news being voice for the voiceless and impartial media coverage in principle.

Media also differed widely in terms of the predominant themes to their coverage. For instance, humanitarian themes were more common in Italian coverage than in British, German or Spanish press. Threat themes (such as to the welfare system, or cultural threats) were the most prevalent in Italy, Spain and Britain UNHCR, para.1.

Hungarian media has also emphasized the economic motivations of migrants, The economization frame, A prominent case in point is Hungary, where the response of the government to the refugee crisis focused strongly on constructing migration as a security risk (Vincze,et al,2020,p.119). Referring to the Refugee Act of Uganda 2006, Innocent Ndahiriwe from the Department of Relief, Disaster Preparedness and Refugees told a recent vent in Kampala that "the government of Uganda has permitted refugees to live humanely, freely, work, study, and access social services" despite the lack of funding for humanitarian assistance (Nakitare,2018, p.2).

But despite the goodwill exhibited from the government, media stories about refugees have often depicts them as terrorists and burdens to society. Thus, in those developed and developing countries the media coverage predominant theme has been studied while developing countries like Ethiopia refugee camp ought to distinguish with this study. The media news content was analyzed to indicate in which thematic issues the refugees were presented.

While the events of 2015 were unprecedented in scale, the challenges of fairly reporting news on migrants and refugees in the context of freedom of expression, fairness and ethical journalism are not new. But how it presented in EBC prime time news could add news knowledge incentive towards the notion with Ethiopian refugee crisis context.

This all leads to a problematic narrative emerging from the media. There was much talk in the articles about the refugees and their reasons for seeking asylum in Europe. However, neither of

these groups was allowed to speak for themselves in the articles; actions and emotions were instead validated by the (Western) officials in charge (Georgiou & Zaborowski,2017,p.10). There has been effort put into at least trying to make television news programs more diverse by adding people (entitled the core source of news in EBC 2015 news content manual) and state and non-state actors as news sources, with proportional issue coverage. ETV should not have to open a door for the criticism that a refugee crisis news coverage on prime-time news is remaining less.

Overall, media paid little and scattered attention to the context of refugee and migrant plight. There was little connection between stories on new arrivals and war reporting or between stories on refugee plight and international news stories from their countries of origins. In addition, little and scattered information was made available to the public about migrants' and refugees' individual stories, their lives and cultures; thus, information about who these people actually was absent or marginal in much of the press coverage in most European countries (Georgiou & Zaborowski,2017,p.3).

Ultimate Multi-Media Consult revealed that most media stories did not give any prominence to the lives of the refugees (Nakitare,2018,p.2)

Other studies have examined Sangatte: a case study of media coverage of asylum and refugee issues (Global Campaign for Free Expression,2003). Muslim Minorities and the Refugee Crisis in Europe (Sosnowska, et al,2019). Since fully coverage of refugee crisis through public medium remain rare, "little research has examined the coverage of media in minimizing illegal migration in Ethiopia.

In Ethiopia there is only one study conducted on Fana FM, Deutsche Welle and Voice of America Amharic Radio Programs media entitled 'the contributions of media in minimizing illegal migration in Ethiopia: by Firesenay 2018,as the researchers preliminary search and observation. Though this study did not conduct on refugee crisis in public service medium like ETV.

Despite these valuable contributions made by scholars to the refugee crisis studies, there has been little attention to the analysis of coverage of refugee crisis in international level and no attention in country level; hence this research Analysis of Media Coverage on Refugee Crisis in

Ethiopia Camp; the Case of ETV Prime Time News. Previous research shows that convergence varies from company to company and in context, therefore they cannot be generalized. Thus, this study will add new knowledge towards refugee's crisis and media coverage in Ethiopian context.

The above aforementioned gaps would be addressed by research questions like how much EBC prime time news has given coverage of the "refugee crisis" in Ethiopia. What predominant thematic issue of Ethiopia camp refugees was reflected in EBC prime time news? Who gets to speak? This presents the sources who entertain more likely with in the news stories. Are many different ideas being given a balanced voice in the EBC Prime time News? If not, are at least enough diverse ideas without any bias being expressed to sustain content diversity in media? Because, in the "information age," a diversity of viewpoints is not only ideologically desirable but also technologically more accessible than ever (Paul,1996,p.582) as cited in Tesfaye, 2021). Thus, how meticulously do EBC news represent the different voices of the involved refugees emotion, action and affairs, what are predominant thematic issues and approaches would be analyzed in this study.

1.3. Objective of the Study

1.3.1. General Objective of the Study

The main objectives of the study are to analyze the overall media coverage of the refugee crisis in Ethiopia Camps by ETV prime time.

1.3.2. Specific Objectives of the Study

The specific objectives of this research would be to: -

- Analyze the approaches of Ethiopia camps refugee crisis voices in ETV prime time i.e., ETV 57 and ETV Arat Ma'ezen News content.
- What extent Fairness of news Sources in ETV refugee crisis prime time news coverage prevails.
- Explore ETV predominant refugee crisis thematic issues coverage in Ethiopia refugee camps.
- Identify the major challenges of ETV for covering the Ethiopian camp refugee crisis

1.4. Research Questions

Based on the above objectives the study attempts to address the following basic questions:

- Who approaches as the main refugee crisis voices in ETV prime time news content?
- To what extent Fairness of news Sources in ETV refugee crisis prime time news coverage prevails?
- What are predominant ETV refugee crisis thematic news coverage in Ethiopia camps?
- What are the major challenges of ETV for covering the Ethiopian camps refugee crisis?

1.5. Significance of the Study

The study would benefit ETV to serve as a socially responsible public service medium and its journalists to act according to journalistic guidelines towards refugee crisis news coverage. Thus, it helps the media and the journalist to report and present diverse voices in news contents without any bias and predetermined thematic issues forecasting throughout the country. This yields credible, objective and impartial seed of the journalism practice and will practically enrich being preferable and increases the 'voice of diversity and renaissance' motto of the corporation credit.

This study is also salient for other public service medium, news agencies and for private media to cover refugee crisis in its prime time and other program without being polarized. This study serves as a written document to 'school of journalism' with other already did and would have been done researches. So, this thesis would help other researchers to conduct studies concerning refugee crisis and media coverage analysis paradigm. Additionally, it will be a reference for other researchers and students who want to study similar topics too.

1.6. Scope of the Study

This study focused on the analysis of the overall media coverage of the refugee crisis in Ethiopia Camps by ETV prime time i.e., ETV 57 and ETV Arat Ma'ezen News program from December 2021 to December 2022. It didn't include other media institutions found in the country. Data will be collected using qualitative research method from the station using descriptive research design. In-depth interviews are conducted on with ETV reporters, editors. Document and content analysis is research data collection instruments.

1.7. Limitation of the Study

The researcher expected a lot of refugee crisis news coverage that broadcasted in ETV prime time news. But it was only a few and limited news article that entertain in the package. But it was more than enough to meet the research objective and address research question. Time limitation was the other restrain issue the researcher faces.

1.8. Organization of the Study

This thesis consists of five chapters. The first chapter encompasses the general background of the study, problem statement, research objectives, and research questions, significance of the study and scope of the study. The second chapter discuses on the review of literature. Chapter three presents the study methodologies, target population of the study, approach and sampling techniques in general. The fourth chapter discusses on data presentation, analyze and interpretations in detail. The last chapter focuses on major findings, conclusions and recommendations of the study.

1.9. Ethical Consideration of the Study

The study considers ethical consideration and delivers special credit to scholars' literature work, which is used as in-text-citation and reference in this study. In this respect, the researcher delivers credit to those scholars who contributed to this study.

CHAPTER TWO

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

2.1. Overview

This chapter was divided into two sections: a review of literature and the theoretical framework. The role played by the media in provision of information to the populace is undisputed. The media is a powerful tool that can be used to inform citizens; however, this responsibility comes with some form of power that they can use to shape up opinions. The literature review section showed how the media can use framing theory, agenda setting, priming, gate keeping and agenda building to tell the audience what they can think about as well as how they can think about the issues. It is framing, gate keeping, agenda building and priming that have led to the development of two stereotypes regarding refugees: the refugees need for aid and the refugees as a problem to the host country. On the other hand it is the responsibility of public service media like ETV to be the voice for the voiceless.

2.2. Theoretical Framework

2.2.1. Agenda Setting and Priming Theory

Agenda setting refers to the idea that there is a strong correlation between the emphasis that mass media place on certain issues (e.g., based on relative placement or amount of coverage) and the importance attributed to these issues by mass audiences (McCombs & Shaw,1972,p.8). As defined in the political communication literature, Priming refers to ‘‘changes in the standards that people use to make political evaluations’’ (Iyengar & Kinder,1987,p.63). Priming occurs when news content suggests to news audiences that they ought to use specific issues as benchmarks for evaluating the performance of leaders and governments. It is often understood as an extension of agenda setting. There are two reasons for this: (a) both effects are based on memory-based models of information processing. These models assume that people form attitudes based on the considerations that are most salient (i.e., most accessible) when they make decisions (Hastie & Park,1986,p.9). In other words, judgments and attitude formation are directly correlated with ‘‘the ease in which instances or associations could be brought to mind’’(Tversky

& Kahneman,1973,p.208); (b) based on the common theoretical foundation, some researchers have argued that priming is a temporal extension of agenda setting (Iyengar & Kinder,1987,p.8). By making some issues more salient in people's mind (agenda setting), mass media can also shape the considerations that people take into account when making judgments about political candidates or issues (priming).

The public uses the salience cues from the media to organize their own agendas and decide which issues are most important. Over time, the issues emphasized in news reports become the issues regarded as most important among the public. The agenda of the news media becomes, to a considerable degree, the agenda of the public. In other words, the news media set the public agenda. Establishing this salience among the public, placing an issue or topic on the public agenda so that it becomes the focus of public attention and thought and, possibly action is the initial stage in the formation of public opinion (ibid,p.2).

The agenda-setting theory does not always claim a direct effect of mass media messages on the public agenda as though other factors would not contribute to influencing perception and attitude. Instead, it "assigns a central role to the news media in initiating items for the public agenda" and media messages become influential in as much as they are compatible "with an individual existing attitudes and opinions" (McCombs, 2004, p.68). While it is difficult to use the agenda-setting theory for finding evidence for claims of ultimate influence of the media agenda on the public, it still plays a significant role in reflecting on issues that people think about. It further implies hints at, to the extent that the media texts appeal to the existing attitudes and perceptions of the audience, how they influence public agenda.

In fact, despite variations in the degree to which the media agenda influences the public agenda in the studies reviewed by McCombs, the relationship between the two is often regarded as one of cause-and-effect. This is because the initial condition for causality is a significant degree of correlation between the cause and its effect, a condition fulfilled by most of the agenda-setting studies. Agenda-setting, McCombs, states, "directs our attention to the early formative stages of public opinion when issues emerge and first engage public attention" (McCombs,2004,p.20). The second condition for causality, namely time-order in which the cause must precede the effect in time and that was also the case with these studies. Even further, studies were conducted in a

laboratory environment and they demonstrated strong cause and effect relationships between the salience of issues in the media and that in the public sphere as changes in the salience of the manipulated issue came as a result of exposure to the news media (ibid,p.16).

In short, the agenda-setting theory emphasizes that the mass media play a significant role in the construction of our perceptions of reality. Particularly when media texts maintain relevance to the needs and experiences of an individual or the society at large, the salience of the media agenda become important among the public.

2.2.2. Framing Theory

Framing theory represents the background of this research as well. Frames "select some aspects of a perceived reality and make them more salient in a communicating text, in such a way as to promote a particular problem definition, causal interpretation, moral evaluation, and/or treatment recommendation for the item described."

Our understanding of news frames relies on the observation that frames are essentially themes that set up "cognitive windows" to a story. At the same time, we also use a notion of frames that are "multiple and intersecting," as Goffman initially proposed.

Frames also repeatedly invoke "the same objects and traits, using identical or synonymous words and symbols in a series of similar communications," making it possible to operationalize them in analyzing large corpora as well.

We focus on identifying issue-specific media frames related to a key event, the refugee crisis in the fall of 2015, as well as the periods before and after the crisis. While generic frames like human interest or economic consequences can be identified in relation to a large variety of topics and contexts, issue-specific frames are relevant for particular topics. The advantage of analyzing issue-specific frames consists in their high exploratory power and enables in-depth investigation of particular topics.

Our understanding of frames is thus similar to the ones used in the body of research on media representations of the refugee crisis, which predominantly identify frames as recurrent, overarching themes. It differs, however, in the manner the sources are analyzed and the way the

frames are arrived at: this study follows an inductive logic using a large number of sources and apply descriptive analysis to occurrences of specific terms, that is, to the actual language used. For instance, to see which refugee crisis source and thematic issues entertained most, the researcher analyzed specific thematic issues and sources.

Finally, many studies deal with the framing of migrants and migration in the news. In this context, the term used to label migrants can serve as a frame (de Coninck, 2019,p.5), although this may have negative consequences in many respects (Crawley and Skleparis,2018,p.7). The term 'refugee' has been defined by the United Nations as

> *"any person who […] owing to well-founded fear of being persecuted for reasons of race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group or political opinion, is outside the country of his nationality and is unable or […] unwilling to avail himself of the protection of that country" (UNHCR,1951).*

Moreover, several studies deal with the question of whether migration is framed from an economic, security, or humanitarian perspective (issue-specific framing, e.g., Balch and Balabanova,2016; Meeusen and Jacobs,2017,p.9). These perspectives are usually connected to (implicit) evaluations, as the security frame implies a danger for the receiving countries, while the humanitarian frame focuses on migrants' need to be protected. Several quantitative framing analyses show that, during the refugee crisis, German news media framed migration mainly as a problem—or even danger—for the receiving countries, especially after the German government's decision to keep the borders open (Conrad and Aðalsteinsdóttir,2017; Heidenreich, Eberl, Lind, and Boomgaarden, 2019,p.7). In the UK, the dominant frame was the 'refugee camp' frame that referred to the refugees' dangerous situation in, for instance, Idomeni or Calais (Heidenreich et al., 2019), but did not focus on migration as a problem for the UK as a receiving country.

Finally, the terms used to describe migrants and their issue-specific framing are connected. While 'migrants' or 'immigrants' are framed mainly from an economic perspective, in the case of 'refugees', security and humanitarian frames are dominant (Blinder and Allen, 2016; Lawlor and Tolley, 2017). Maurer, et al,.2022,

On the other hand, many studies deal with the tone of media coverage about migrants and migration. For Germany as well as the UK, they show that news reports usually portray migrants in a one-sided, negative manner. Thus, the degree of negative representation depends on the migrants' country of origin, with migrants from Muslim countries falling victim to particularly negative characterizations In a study on media coverage in eight European countries, including Germany and the UK, Chouliaraki and Zaborowski (2017,p.8) found that the news media frequently mentioned the negative consequences of migration while the positive consequences were rarely mentioned. However, a recent study on media coverage of the refugee crisis in Germany (Haller,2017,p.5) suggests that, especially in the summer and autumn of 2015, German news media reports were extremely positive about migration and expressed almost no reservations about expanding the admission of migrants to Germany.

2.2.3. Empirical Studies

Internationally there are studies that have been examined in the different ways. For example, Press Coverage of the Refugee and Migrant Crisis in the EU: A Content Analysis of Five European Countries (Berry,2015,p.8). Media coverage of the "refugee crisis": A cross-European perspective (Georgiou & Zaborowski,2017,p.4). Media coverage of the "refugee crisis": some evidence from Poland (Idzik & ïlepka, n.d). Frame Variation in the News Coverage of the Refugee Crisis: The Romanian Perspective, Vincze et al, 2021.

Other studies have examined Sangatte: a case study of media coverage of asylum and refugee issues (Global Campaign for Free Expression, 2003). Muslim Minorities and the Refugee Crisis in Europe (Sosnowska, et al,2019). Since fully coverage of refugee crisis through public medium remain rare, "little research has examined the coverage of media in minimizing illegal migration in Ethiopia.

On the other hand, in the context of repatriation there was research too. For instance, print media coverage of refugee crisis in Kenya: a case study of daily nation and standard Newspapers' coverage of Dadaan refugee repatriation Chemutai (2017,p.8). This thesis was distinct in conceptual sense but studied refugees Situation.

In Ethiopia there is only one study conducted on Fana FM, Deutsche Welle and Voice of America Amharic Radio Programs media entitled 'the contributions of media in minimizing illegal migration in Ethiopia: by firesenay 2018, as the researchers preliminary search and observation. Though this study did not conduct on refugee crisis in public service medium like ETV.

Despite these valuable contributions made by scholars to the refugee crisis studies, there has been little attention to the analysis of coverage of refugee crisis in international level and no attention in country level; hence this research Analysis of Media Coverage on Refugee Crisis in Ethiopia Camp; the Case of ETV Prime Time News. Thus, this study will add new knowledge towards refugee's crisis and media coverage in Ethiopian context.

2.3. Who is Refugee?

The definition of a refugee is someone who:

> *"owing to well-founded fear of being persecuted for reasons of race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group or political opinion, is outside the country of his nationality and is unable or, owing to such fear, is unwilling to avail himself of the protection of that country; or who, not having a nationality and being outside the country of his former habitual residence, is unable or, owing to such fear, is unwilling to return to it" (*UN, retrieved on June 2022, p.1).
>
> The 1951 Refugee Convention defines a refugee as "*any person who owing to a well-founded fear of being persecuted for reasons of race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group or political opinion, is outside the country of their nationality and is unable, or owing to such fear, is unwilling to avail themselves of the protection of that country".*

Each year on June 20, the world celebrates World Refugee Day. A day to honor refugee around the world who show strength and resilience as they are forced to flee their homes (CAFOD, 2022, p.1).

2.4. What is a Refugee Crisis?

A refugee crisis is defined as when many displaced people move from their home country to another, in a difficult or dangerous way. The term refugee crisis can refer to displacement happening in the country of origin, the country of arrival, or to problems and dangers facing refugees whilst they are on the move (world vision, 2021). A crisis can refer to the perspective of the refugees, the country to which they flee, or, in many cases, both.

Whilst fleeing, many refugees have nothing, they do not have access to food or clean water, and many carry no possessions other than the clothes on their backs. A person can become a refugee in an instant.

2.5. How the International Media Report Refugees' Crisis

Although a lot has been talked about refugee crisis, the right of refugees to be heard, to get access to basic facilities, bridging the gap of alienation, correcting scapegoat image building tendency of media about the refugee has not been featured and worked in well manner in literature. When the issues of refugee crisis became a salient agenda during the 2015 incident when refugees were many across Europe. The media at a time was focused on bringing out the ethos of local integration and resettlement. Not many had covered refugee crisis in balanced and healthy manner. The media changed its tune in line with what the population or government felt. For this reason, it is thought that the international media apply framing, agenda priming, agenda building and gate keeping models to select the news on refugee crisis, shape how they can be told to the public, and therefore shape the opinions of the masses regarding such news (Chemutai,2017,p.10).

Sreberny-Mohammadi states that factors such as the stakeholders, national interests, security concerns, and individual concerns have a huge say in shaping up the agenda of news such as refugee crisis(1984,p.7).

Looking into how global media uses framing, agenda priming, agenda Building, and gate keeping to shape their news will shine a light into how ETV prime time news also shaped the way they reported Ethiopian refugee camp. Much of the global literature on the way Western

media shape news regarding refugees across the world reveal biasness especially towards Africa. On the one hand, Chouliaraki believes that transnational media houses have managed to make suffering remote on the basis of infotainment for the West and this leads to inequality. On the other hand, the media have produced some sense of moral accountability and therefore lead to action (Chouliaraki,2009,p.6). This means that NGOs depend on the media to generate income and therefore raise the awareness of a crisis.

The general feeling is that international media companies are biased when it comes to reporting refugee repatriation & crisis (Hollar,2009,p.8). They place much more emphasis on stories that affect the West more than those that affect other parts of the world. According to (UNHCR, 2015, p.1) data the Swedish press was the most positive towards refugees and migrants, while coverage in the United Kingdom was the most negative, and the most polarized. Amongst those countries surveyed, Britain's right-wing media was uniquely aggressively in its campaigns against refugees and migrants. How EBC approach and cover refugee's day to day incident in Afar region Ayasaita camp would emerge as curios question to be answered. Because there are odd issues UNHCR acknowledged WASH and Health sectors are prioritized while gaps remain across all sectors. These gaps had to be filled through EBC prime time news being voice for the voiceless and impartial.

Media also differed widely in terms of the predominant themes to their coverage. For instance, humanitarian themes were more common in Italian coverage than in British, German or Spanish press. Threat themes (such as to the welfare system, or cultural threats) were the most prevalent in Italy, Spain and Britain. UNHCR, para.1.

Hungarian media has also emphasized the economic motivations of migrants, The economization frame, A prominent case in point is Hungary, where the response of the government to the refugee crisis focused strongly on constructing migration as a security risk (Vincze,2020,p.119). This shows that despite the media having the responsibility to change lives and perceptions, they still use framing, agenda priming, agenda building, and gate keeping, to determine the news that they think is important, thus shaping the way they want the audience to think about it. This is evident from the fact that the same newspapers have less reported on African issues such as Kenyan repatriation because they do not have such positive triggers like that witnessed in the

West (Chouliaraki,2009, as cited in Chemutai,2017,p.12). Chemutai also claimed the frequency of coverage of African repatriation and refugee crisis stories such as the one in Dadaab is also wanting. While disasters affect the way prime time news can be covered for days, disasters in Africa are mentioned only as part of the news and do not come at the front pages. They can also be mentioned a few times in a week. Developing nations are off the West's radar and this is why they get to be ignored despite the magnitude of the issue affecting them. The negative coverage of refugee repatriation in the developing world by Western newspapers also take other forms, for instance, bad governance, country stereotypes, corruption allegations, and other damaging connotations (Galtung & Ruge,1965,p.9). Some conflicts such as the ones in South Sudan or Somalia are regarded as self-inflicted conflicts that do not require much coverage.

This is evident from the way the refugee crisis faced by Europe with the influx of immigrants from Syria and the Middle East (Polman,2010,p34). Europeans have shifted their attitudes regarding asylum and repatriation in the recent years because of economic factors and number of immigrants showing up at the borders. Thousands are being repatriated while the Western media supports this because of the stakeholders involved. The 2008 financial crisis caused many to lose jobs and this has led to new feelings of social and economic insecurity. Austerity measures have therefore led to a change in attitude regarding immigrants (Chouliaraki,2009,p.16). Many feel that their countries should close borders to tame the migrant problem and this is because some newspapers have created the link between illegal refugees with criminal activities and terrorist organizations, which then personalizes the readership of newspapers. These gate keepers provide the necessary circumstances where the newspapers can further their negative connotations against the refugees. This forces Europeans to support repatriation exercises. Stories from Europe suggest that refugees from Muslim countries are members of terrorist organizations and may enter a country through these means and carry out attacks (Fairhurst & Sarr,1996,p.32). The most negative was perhaps the UK because the right wing newspapers were very much hostile towards the refugees despite the *Daily Mirror* and the *Guardian* showing much more sympathy. This literature review revealed a gap when it comes to reporting of refugee crisis by the global media. There are disasters in parts of Africa that have led to the deaths of millions and displacement of many more as internal refugees yet they have received so little attention from international media.

According to Girardet, the media can report on one refugee story at a go; therefore, when another story takes place somewhere else, journalists will move to the new sources of news(2006,p.5). There is also inadequacy in depicting the issues or challenges that journalists have to endure while reporting on refugee repatriation.

It is clear there was a gap in research regarding media that covers refugee crisis stories. There is also a trend that is witnessed in the way the Western media covered these stories. First, the stories have to affect the Western populace in a way (Chouliaraki,2009,p.41). Second, the stories will be covered positively or negatively depending on many other factors including public policy and those affected (Denham,2010,p.23). Despite the fact that the West has the capacity to offer assistance to disaster victims, Western media still depend on Agenda Priming, Agenda Building and Gate Keeping theories.

2.6. How the African Media Report Refugees' Crisis

The coverage of refugee crisis stories in Africa is wanting given that there are many other issues that plague the African continent. The coverage of these issues also varies depending on the region or country (Gerbner & Marvanyi, 1977,p.9). For instance, the coverage of the Somalia or South Sudan problems will receive more weight by TV in the East African region more than TV in North Africa. Therefore, the broadcast media in Africa also utilize framing, gate keeping, agenda priming, and agenda building frameworks in selecting their news as well. Evidence shows that there is a tendency in Africa for governments and politicians to us the media in their favor as a way of communicating to the public (Macdonald,2009,p.32). According to Chemutai there are a number of conditions that ought to be fulfilled for a refugee crisis story to be newsworthy in Africa.

First of all, the story has to be emotive and dramatic. The African refugee crisis stories have to compete with other emergencies as well in other parts of the globe. Therefore, there is a tendency for African broadcast media to focus on news in other parts of the world and this is due to the cyclical basis. Stakeholder commitment is also another aspect that affects news in Africa. Stakeholders in a refugee story include global and local NGOs, the state, donors, and rebel movements (Macdonald,2009,p.21). Another trend is that the coverage of a story in Africa is linked to assistance allocation. For these reasons, donor assistance in places such as South Sudan

and Somalia is very minimal despite the fact that many are suffering due to these crises (Ogenga, 2012,p.43). It is because there is minimal coverage from newspapers.

From an African perspective, Somalia repatriation and refugee crisis incident news has been primed both from a positive and negative light. On the one hand, Somalia has been reported in a positive light given the recent positive political strides the country has made towards forming a government therefore repatriation and refugee crisis is acknowledged. However, on the other hand, needs are the highest in the continent and the world over. Millions were displaced and required aid but it appears that both the global and African media have forgotten the country in terms of reporting (Gewald,2004,p.23). This is so perhaps because of the reporting challenges and protection risks that dictates the Somali repatriation experience. NGOs working in the area face constant threats from Al Shabaab who sometimes as well deliver aid to the population. Security in Somalia and the refugee crisis also show the risks that reporters have to endure so as to report such volatile situations.

Clearly, there is a difference in the way Western media and African media cover refugee crisis stories. According to Scheufele & Tewksbury (2007,p.31), media houses in the West have the necessary mechanisms and resources to cover these stories. Therefore, there are other factors that shape the way information is presented to the public. First, they have to conform to the Western ideals (Gewald, 2004,p.44). Second, they have to be sensitive in nature and short-term disasters. The way refugee crisis stories are covered in the West also has to affect them so as to draw attention to donors. In Africa, nonetheless, not many journalists have the resources to cover stories across the continent; therefore, they have to be of great significance for them to be covered (Polman, 2010,p.25).

Notably as well, the relationship between media in Africa and the government is not straightforward. On the one hand, there are media houses that may be regarded as government tools used by those in power for their own agendas. On the other hand, there are other media that may be regarded as a threat to the government and this also affects the way information is presented to the public (Ogenga, 2012,p.54). Referring to the Refugee Act of Uganda 2006, Innocent Ndahiriwe from the Department of Relief, Disaster Preparedness and Refugees told a recent vent in Kampala that “the government of Uganda has permitted refugees to live humanely,

freely, work, study, and access social services" despite the lack of funding for humanitarian assistance (Nakitare, 2018, p.2).

But despite the goodwill exhibited from the government, media stories about refugees have often depicts them as terrorists and burdens to society. In South Sudan for instance, newspapers have not been given full access to disaster areas because of political reasons. Some of the African disasters are human made.

2.7. Refugee in Ethiopia Context

Ethiopia was the first country in the world who received first Muslim refugees. According to Muslim traditions and sources, before his flight from Mecca to Medina in 622 A.D., Prophet Mohammed told his early followers in 615 A.D. to flee to Axum (Bahiru1998: 37; Erlich 2006,p.2).

According to Agency for refugee and returnee affairs 2011 report, Ethiopia has a long tradition of receiving and hosting refugees mainly originating from neighboring countries. Owing to its open-door policy, the country has always been generous in granting a safe haven to people coming in need of refuge and protection irrespective of their nationality, religion or race since Refugee protection and the right to asylum is not a tradition new to Ethiopia rather it is a genuine and deeply rooted culture. Ethiopia, hence, sets global standards for its generosity and its humanity with regards to hosting so many refugees.

With a less- strict refugee policy than neighboring states, and its peace and stability, Ethiopia attracts refugees from various nationalities and the second-largest refugee-hosting country in Africa. It has maintained an open-door policy toward refugees since the 1990s a Currently; Ethiopia is home to 916,678 refugees primarily from Eritrea, South Sudan, Somalia, as well as smaller numbers of refugees from Yemen and Syria. While most refugees in Ethiopia live in the 27 camps established across the country, tens of thousands of refugees also reside outside of the camps many in the capital city of Addis Ababa. (UNHCR and arra.et accessed on February 2, 2020).

In 2019, 70,129 new asylum seekers from Eritrea have sought refuge in Ethiopia, placing a significant strain on registration and reception conditions in Endabaguna, Barahle and Aysaita,

and increasing the already dire shelter shortages within the existing camps. With an average of 6,000 new refugees arriving every month, available resources are prioritized to cover immediate basic needs. Feeding programs are a priority, while gaps remain across all sectors. By the end of 2019, the registered population under Sub-Office Shire's area of operation stands at 139,281 persons. This includes 86,511 refugees in the four camps in Tigray, and 51,700 refugees in the two camps and settlements within the host communities in Afar, and 1,070 out of camp refugees. (UNHCR December 31, 2019). According to the UN's refugee agency, UNHCR, around 300 people continue to cross each day, using remote paths to avoid arrest by Eritrean border guards. They are prima facie refugees, typically escaping compulsory national service, repression, and joblessness, or looking to reunite with family members who have already made the journey.

New arrivals join roughly 170,000 Eritrean refugees already in Ethiopia, staying in overcrowded camps, or living in nearby host communities. Younger, more mobile men and women typically head to the capital, Addis Ababa, to look for work, taking advantage of Ethiopia's liberal employment policies for refugees.

Finding it increasingly difficult to make ends meet in Ethiopia, many Eritrean refugees are choosing to move on, seeking better opportunities in Europe or even further afield in the Americas to support their families. (Sara Greta,2019,p.44).

Eritrea gained independence from Ethiopia in 1993, but relations between the two governments soured, leading to a war from 1998 to 2000 in which 100,000 people died. Eritrea's closed economy and the harshness of a regime that has remained on a war footing created a generation of exiles – some 460,000 people had fled the country by the end of 2016 out of a population of 5.3 million.

The peace agreement signed in July 2018 between Ethiopian Prime Minister Abiy Ahmed and Eritrean President Isaias Afwerki ended almost two decades of frozen conflict and won Abiy a Nobel Peace Prize earlier this month. The accord was meant to usher in trade and development, and revive the historical ties between the two nations. But, as progress towards normalizing relations has stalled, the four frontier posts thrown open under the agreement have shut, with the last one, Assab-Bure, closing in May. (Sara Greta,2019,p.55).

“No proper explanation was given, but most probably the Eritrean regime fears the risk of losing control over the command economy and further acceleration of the mass exodus," said Nicole Hirt, a researcher on Eritrea with the German Institute of Global and Area Studies.

For instance, In Afar, while clan structures play a valuable role in promoting solidarity and informal safety networks for refugees, the host community is negatively impacted by a lack of natural resources; particularly access to water, and food security remains an unmet challenge. In this regard, strengthening the resilience of the hosting communities in Afar will be prioritized, while local integration in Tigray will be promoted by exploring the full potential of the existing Out of-Camp policy. Reception, together with integrated registration and refugee status determination structures will be reinforced, together with a transition to the provision of sustainable Water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) and energy services for both refugees and the host community. With an average of 10-12 refugees per shelter amongst recent arrivals, shelter construction will be prioritized. The connection of camps to the national electricity grid will continue to ensure adequate energy provision to refugees, minimize tension between refugees and the host community in access to limited resources, while protecting the environment (Ethiopia Refugee Response Plan 2020, p.10).

According to Agency for Refugee and Returnee service the camp sites is astronomically located in a hot climate zone at $41^0$44’55’’E/$11^0$58’91’’ N. Its average altitude is about 365 meters above sea level having 24450 Eritrean refugees and 68 km from Semera town.

According to Agency for Refugee and Returnee Affairs Ayisaita protection officer 2020 report, the current number of refugees in Ayisaita camp is 11,514 female, 11605 male and totally 23119 and daily there is a new arrival of refugee through Manda Entry point.

2.8. How the Ethiopian Media Report Refugees’ Crisis

The way TV media covers refugee crisis stories in Ethiopia conforms to the global theoretical models on Somali refugees as well. Journalists from the two media houses supported the government and the military by shaping public opinion regarding the refugee repatriation in Dadaab.

Refugees International is deeply concerned about media reports that the Ethiopian government has rounded up more than 100 Eritrean refugees in and around Addis Ababa and forcibly moved them to the refugee camps near the unstable Amhara-Tigray border (Halakhe, 2022, p.1).

Halakhe also claims the area is particularly dangerous for Eritrean refugees who have been displaced multiple times and have faced attacks, kidnapping, discrimination, and other rights violations since Ethiopia's civil war in November 2020. As the conflict continues throughout the region, Eritreans have been targeted by aggressors on all sides, including Eritrean troops active inside Ethiopia, and occasionally combatants from the Tigray Defense Forces, Amhara militia, and others. Additionally, the UN Refugee Agency and other aid groups have regularly been denied access to these refugee-hosting areas. The move violates Ethiopia's domestic and international obligations to protect refugees.

This is not the first time the Ethiopian authorities have targeted the Eritrean refugees for forced return. In December 2020, the government forced Eritrean refugees in Addis Ababa onto buses and drove them to the Tigray region's Adi Harush and Mai Ani refugee camps. This type of action attracts media for salient coverage.

2.9. Conceptualizing Balance of Media Coverage

"Balance" generally refers to the extent to which different actors, topics and viewpoints are represented approximately equally or "unbiased" in media coverage (Starkey,2007,p.6). In Germany, the Federal Constitutional Court expects balanced reporting from public broadcasters (BVerfG, 1961,p.63). At the same time, the demand for balance is contained in many state media laws in the German Federal States. Additionally, in the UK, the royal charter for the continuance of the British Broadcasting Corporation states: "The BBC should provide high-quality news coverage to international audiences, firmly based on British values of accuracy, impartiality, and fairness" (Department of Culture, Media and Sport, 2016).

Finally, the balance of news reporting can be measured at different levels of analysis (e.g., McQuail, 2010,p.34). First, it can be analyzed based on whether each single news report is balanced, for instance, whether it contains arguments for and against a specific position. Second, it can be analyzed based on whether the coverage of a given medium is balanced, for example,

whether a given newspaper has published a similar number of arguments for and against a specific position during a political conflict. Third, it can be analyzed based on how balanced the overall reporting is in a given media system, whether the mass media collectively support a certain conflict party or provide different positions during a conflict.

2.9.1. Balance of News Coverage about Refugees

Studies on the balance of news coverage of migrants and migration deal mainly with one or more of the following three indicators (for a more detailed overview, see Eberl et al.,2018). First, many studies deal with the visibility of migrants and the issue of migration in the news. They show that migrants are usually underrepresented in comparison to the actual distribution of ethnicity in Western countries (Monk-Turner, Heiserman, Johnson, Cotton, and Jackson, 2010; Trebbe, Paasch-Colberg, Greyer, and Fehr, 2017). Moreover, media coverage about migrants is, at best, loosely connected to official statistics about the number of people applying for asylum (van Klingeren, Boomgaarden, Vliegenthart, and de Vreese, 2015; Vliegenthart and Boomgaarden, 2007; Authors, 2019). Media coverage about migration is often forced by spectacular events, especially events connected to terrorism and crime (Ahmed and Matthes, 2016; Moore, Mason, and Lewis, 2008,p23&27). Finally, several studies show that news coverage about migration is dominated by political actors, while migrants are seldom quoted. This held true even during the European refugee crisis of 2015/16 (Chouliaraki and Zaborowski, 2017; Fengler and Kreutler, 2020; Haller, 2017).

2.10. Television Service in Ethiopia

The relation between the flow of information and human beings dates back to the creation of mankind. Evidence shows that information was conveyed through pictures, symbols and the like during the early day where languages and writing were not developed.

As civilization gradually evolved, the medium of communication grew subsequently and the exchange of information continued to appear in writing, sound and image. Radio and TV made their appearance in the 1920s and 1930s and became broadly popular. TV became a globally influential means of communication as it employs both image and sound. In Ethiopia first the print media, then radio, and later TV are still playing a big role in disseminating information,

awareness creation, introducing modernization and innovation as well as entertaining the public. Recently ETV coined the motto to be the 'voice of Diversity and renaissance'. TV in Ethiopia was opened after a repetitive Phillips Ethiopia and Thomson Television proposal and letter were presented to Haile Selassie on the 1st on July 29, 1956, E.C (ETV 50th anniversary manual, p. 74). And a permit was given. The government announced the launch of the TV station in October 1957 E.C. Emperor Haile Selassie's on the Evening of October 30, 1957, E.C, announced the establishment of the television service. The TV station became functional during the king's coronation ceremony and here is the first paragraph from the speech the king delivered during the inauguration.

> *"We are full of hope that ETV will play a significant role to educate and to inform our people. Education is not important for the youth and children; it is also important for grown-ups. Though the TV station is initially small, we do believe it will eventually transform itself into a big media that reaches the wider population. If something is never started, it will not be completed" (ETV 50th anniversary manual, p.74.).*

It was taken from Emperor Haile Selassie's speech during the inauguration of the TV station on October 23, 1957, E.C. During this time, Ethiopian Television had not more than 40 minutes of daily transmission. Under the proclamation of the Negarit Gazeta that came out on 8 January, 1967 E.C. Article 12 allows Ethiopian Television a legal right to collect permit and service fees (license fee) from TV owners. ETV has since then been independently collecting annual license fees from customers. Until 1968 E.C, there were no changes in structure, ETV formed new departments to restructure its organizational structure. In December 1969 E.C the transmission range of the station reached Eritrea. Though ETV broadcasted in English and Amharic during the Dergue regime, most of the programs are said to have been educational and of propaganda in content. The station headed to yet another structural reform in 1991, the third since its establishment. Here a newer feature was the inclusion of Oromigna and Tigrigna languages. The fourth structural change was made in 1994. Coming 20 years after the station's establishment the fifth structure resulted in the merger of the radio and television. The new reform gave the enterprise the name, "Ethiopian Radio and Television Agency." Through time, the transmission programs from the Amhara, Tigray, Oromiya, SNNP, Afar, DireDawa, Somali, Gambella and

Harari regional states followed suit. French and Arabic language transmissions were started in the post-200. Ethiopian television till 1979 had no mobile studio. This editorial policy of EBC has taken into consideration the governing rules of the country endorsed to determine the form, content and management direction of the media. EBC has passed various structural reforms. In 2009 another structural reform was made. Through time, it has made name reforms from ERTA to EBC, and recently it has Television, radio and website mediums. The study focused on Ethiopian Television (ETV). In this study, the researcher tries to manage the station medium per the research objective. According to the corporation's human resource data recently, in 2021, EBC has around 2500 employees who are permanently working at the headquarters, branch offices, and there are contractual and freelance employees too.

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Research Methodology and Design

3.1.1. Methodology

Research methodology is a mechanism to systematically alleviate the research problem. The methodology can also be a science of studying how research is done scientifically (Kothari, 2004,p.8). Moreover (Dawson,2007,p.16) defines methodology as the overall approach to study research topics and includes issues the researcher needs to think about such as the constraints, dilemmas, and ethical choices within research. The scope of research methodology is wider and deeper than research methods. Here methodology considers and explains the logic behind either using a particular method and technique or not using it in the context of one's research study. Thus, it is possible to conclude that methodology is a road map of research. Of course, in a quantitative study, the data collected quantitatively can also be analyzed qualitatively. In this study, the researcher tries to examine the qualitative data thoroughly to find the relevant themes under the main features of refugee crisis news content coverage and then elaborate the in-depth interviews conducted with reporters and editors of ETV.

3.1.1.1. Qualitative Research Method

Qualitative research is a system for exploring and understanding the meaning of individuals or groups ascribing to a social or human problem. Thus, the study used qualitative research methods to include in-depth insights, qualitative news content analysis and data on the subject. Moreover, the researcher gathers data through studying and analyzing documents with theoretical frameworks and critically examines relevant thematic issue of media Coverage on Refugee Crisis news. This method enables to analyze textual news data with concrete specific objectives of the study area.

Hereafter, the nature of the research interview questions also be supportive to the notion. That the respondents especially the reporters describe their experiences and perceptions of framing coverage of refugee crisis. According to Denzin and Lincoln,

> *Qualitative research is ideally performed in a naturalistic setting with emphasis on everyday behavior and is often descriptive in nature. Qualitative researchers seek to explain the world rather than measure it. Qualitative research sees the social world from the point of view of the actor (Bryman, 1988,p.106).*

The qualitative refugee news analysis method explain who gets to speak, to what extent are news sources are fairly presented, what are the predominant thematic issues in refugee crisis coverage in the ETV prime time news. When the content of refugee crisis issue varies according to the actors and the nature of the story, exploring what factors led the reporters and the editors or media institutions towards that kind of coverage would only be explored through qualitative method. Therefore, explaining how refugee crisis stories are covered and exploring what are the challenges towards that coverage gives full information and evidences about the ETV prime time news coverage in Ethiopia refugee not only through qualitative content analysis but also through interview.

Qualitative researchers often draw on a variety of methods selected according to their appropriateness to the particular study "in an attempt to secure an in-depth understanding of the subject" (Denzin and Lincoln 1994,P.2). Content analysis and interview are primary methods of qualitative empirical studies.

3.2. Research Design

As we all know, research design varies by field and by the question being investigated. In this research, descriptive research designs are used. This study employed '*descriptive*', to identify and state the objectives of the study. Qualitative Research is primarily descriptive research. So, to gain insight and answer the 'what' question of the challenges, thematic issues and diversification of refugee's voice in ETV news content, this design is selective. In such manner, this design is best to have a better understanding of the existing challenges.

In descriptive research, the indispensable emphasis was to explain specific opinions and idea to assess the challenges by reviewing a large sample of the population Lee and Ling, (2008).

Descriptive research elaborates more and enables the study to properly explain the research problem. It seeks to determine the answers to who, what, when, and how questions of this study

(Formplus Blog, June.4,2022). Therefore, like at what extent EBC prime time news has given coverage of the "refugee/migration crisis" in Ethiopia camp? What predominant thematic issue of Ethiopia camp refugees was reflected in EBC prime time news? Who gets to speak? Will be analysis through descriptive research designs.

Moreover, it helps the smooth sailing of making research as efficient as possible yielding adequate information and findings (questionpro.com, June 7,2022).

3.3. Sampling Design

In most cases the choice of sampling depends on the goal of research. For this study the researcher employed non-probability sampling technique to make the research meaningful and effective. The use of non-probability technique is mainly because the targeted population i.e., refugee crisis news coverage are purposively selected to be studied. Therefore, the researcher selected non-probability sampling design to indulge & analysis each news on the study area and then the news has an equal chance of being selected as a participant in the research because the researcher cannot calculate the probability of selecting anyone.

Non-probability sampling is mostly applied in qualitative or exploratory research and it is conducted by observation, descriptive content analysis, and interviews techniques. This research is also employed with in this sense and framework (Formplus, 2022, p.1).

3.3.1. Sampling Techniques

The researcher selected non-probability sampling design and employed purposive sampling techniques. The aim of using purposive sampling for the study was to select very important informants both for interview and only those deemed fit refugee crisis news stories by the researcher are selected to be studied in the research deliberately. The researcher attempted to increase this research credibility by select those respondents with special knowledge on the issue, since the views of the selected respondents are pertinent to the issue concerned.

By doing so, **t**he study employed purposive sampling. Beside the aforementioned reason, the researcher believes that Purposive sampling is a popular approach in qualitative research. The purposive sampling technique is a type of non-probability sampling that is very effective when

one needs to study a certain cultural domain with knowledgeable experts within. Purposive sampling was used to select potential interview reporters and editors of ETV news producer and news contents that are produced in refugee crisis context.

This technique is appropriate because it allows the researcher to focus in depth on issues important to the study. In purposive sampling, "researchers handpick the cases to be included in the sample on the basis of their judgement of their typicality. In this way they build up a sample that is satisfactory to their specific needs" (Cohen and Marion 1994, p.89). The logic behind this sampling is to have a small but information-rich sample of respondents.

The selection of the sample is at the discretion of the researcher but consideration is given to the issue's relevance to the research question. This study total population includes all news that broadcasted from dec 2020 to dec 2022. But this study target sample size population purposively used 30 refugee news.

3.4. Data Source and Data Collection Techniques

3.4.1 Primary Data Collection Tools

A. Semi structured in-depth interviews

As a supplement to content analysis, the researcher used in-depth semi-structured interviews as an equally important qualitative approach, The interview method is a "valuable adjunct to observation" and also "has the potential to offer balance and corroboration where observed phenomena are complex or involve a number of factors" (Gorman et al. 2005, p.41), In-depth interviews have been called "one of the most powerful methods" in qualitative research. Based on this, an in-depth individual interview was conducted to answer the questions raised in the Research Questions and to achieve the objectives set out in the Research Objective.

Interviewing is one of the most widely used methods of data collection in the media and communications research. Bower (2000) contends that "a common sensical justification for this fact is that the best way to find out what the people think about something is to ask them" (cited in Jensen 2002,p.240).

In this study, editors and reporters of ETV were asked open ended, to express their idea and views about the analysis of coverage of refugee crisis. The respondents selected by the researcher were practicing broadcast journalism for not less than two years.

I used a semi-structured open-ended interview for the purposes of this study. This type of interview allows for "probing of views and opinions where it is desirable for respondents to expand on their answers" (Gray, 2004, p.215). This means that in semi-structured interviews the main questions are open-ended, "where you are raising the topic and indicating the kind of answer but where the actual answers are entirely up to the interviewee" (Gillham, 2000,p.41).

At the same time, the interviewer stays in control of the terms of the discussion (see Deacon et al, 1999, p.65). An open-ended interview is flexible and can range over a wide variety of topics.

Sometimes the respondent's answers will suggest a new line of questioning to the interviewer. Interviewees was selected according to their functions and degree of involvement in refugee crisis news coverage operations, so that they would represent journalistic and managerial areas of the process. For balance of perspective, I selected respondents from the job description hierarchy level with in ETV news practitioners. Each interview was recorded with the expressed permission of the respondent (Berg 2001).

Thus, based on the above-mentioned techniques, the researcher had carried out in-depth or semi structured interview with 5 selected respondents by using purposive sampling techniques.

B) Content Analysis

This method is employed to study the selected media outlets coverage towards refugee crisis in ETV prime time news from January 2020 to December 2022. Within this time frame there is only 30 news that broadcasted in ETV prime time. So, the researcher used this news for the goal of the study. Content analysis is a research technique used to determine the presence of certain words or concepts within texts or sets of texts. In content analysis, researchers quantify and analyze the presence, meanings and relationships of words and concepts then make valid inferences about the messages (Krippendorff, 2004 p.18). Content analysis as a research technique, provides new insights, increases a researcher's understanding of particular phenomena, or informs practical actions (Krippendorff, 2004, p.18).

Wimmer and Dominick have given three definitions for content analysis. First, it is systematic procedure devised to examine the content of recorded information, second, it has a research technique for making replicable and valid references from data to their context and third, it is a method of studying and analyzing communication in a systematic, objective and quantitative manner for the purpose of measuring variables (Wimmer and Dominick ,2011, p.156). As a methodological framework, content analysis may be used either in qualitative or quantitative data or it may be used in an inductive or deductive way (Elo and Kyngas 2007, p.109). However, the researcher employed qualitative content analysis to examine the coverage. The reason for using qualitative content analysis is to systematically analyze refugee crisis coverage in Ethiopia by ETV through news report. The researcher believed that applying qualitative content analysis for the study helps to meet the objective of the study. The above stated sample size news in ETV media outlets coverage on refugee crisis are obtained from their websites and information archives.

3.4.2. Secondary Sources

Secondary data encompass information that is already available, i.e., information that has previously been collected and evaluated by someone else (Kumar ,2011, p.154). Thus, published materials including books, articles, reports, EBC editorial policy, website news, journals, EBC news content manual, and the corporation's archival documents; constitutions, refugee crisis reports are used as published secondary source data and used as a secondary data gathering instrument. ETV Prime time news stories found on the corporation website were part of secondary sources to this study. The sources of unpublished data are many; they may be found in diaries, letters, unpublished biographies, and autobiographies and also may be available with scholars and research staff, labour offices, and other public/ private individuals and organizations. In this regard, research papers, and other refugee crisis press releases are used as unpublished secondary sources in a literature review, and as a reference in the data analysis section

3.5. Data Collection Techniques

The researcher is merely applied qualitative type of data gathering technique. Specifically, document analysis, semi structured interviews and qualitative content analysis are designed to

gather data from the respondents and the content respectively. In the meantime, respondents were notified early on to adjust their time for interview particularly, those people who were selected for the in-depth semi structured interview.

3.6. Trustworthiness of the Study

With regards to trust ability, the findings of this paper are trustworthy as the researcher drew the conclusion after having collected first-hand account by interviewing the news higher editor and reporter. Most importantly, the data collected through interview has been cross-checked by meticulously analyzing the contents of the selected programs from professional point of view. In line with firsthand information from the interviewee the refugee crisis news content data makes the study credible and tangible.

3.7. Methods of Data Processing, Analysis and Interpretation

Data analysis is the process of cleaning and summarizing data so that it becomes information that can easily be interpreted and conclusions made to support decision making (Kothari,2004,p.34). Before processing the responses, the completed interview question were edited for completeness and consistency. After data collection was completed, data recording is the next step and manual data editing was typed in order to spot problems that evade corrections. Based on these steps, the data were analyzed.

Qualitative approaches were used for data analysis. Qualitative data was analyzed and presented through narrating and interpreting the situations deeply and contextually, so that Analysis of Media Coverage on Refugee Crisis in Ethiopia refugees Camp was revealed in Case of ETV Prime Time News.

CHAPTER FOUR

DATA ANALYSIS, PRESENTATION, AND INTERPRETATION

In this chapter, the collected data through qualitative research technique was presented and explained in details with meaningful analysis. More specifically, it presents data gathered from primary and secondary sources. All the data were analyzed based on the theoretical framework and the research questions. The data were collected through semi-structured interview questions and content analyzed based on the methods indicated on chapter three. Quantitative research technique was also employed in this study so as to addresses open ended closed & open-ended interviews question. More over it addresses to numerically depict the main refugee's crisis voices in ETV prime time news Content Coverage, thematic issues. Therefore, this chapter presents the collected data with their findings in a very understandable way.

First and foremost, let's just analyses who approaches as the main refugee's crisis voices in ETV prime time news story coverage?

4.1. The Main Refugee's Crisis Voices in ETV Prime Time News Content Coveragage

Sources of News	Main refugee's crisis voices in ETV prime time news	
	No of News	Percentage
Prime Minister	3	10%
President	1	3.3%
Ministers & Directors	2	6.7%
Public Relation & Communicators	1	3.3%
NGOs (like **UNHCR** Manager or representatives	12	40%
Refugees	11	36.7%
Religious Associations	-	-
Non-state Actors	-	-
Total	30	100

Table 4.1: Who gets to speak in ETV Refugees crisis news story coverage?

ETV as a public service medium make an effort to be the voice of diversity and audience first choice in day-to-day news broadcasting as stated in (EBC editorial 2016, and news content manual 2015). This comes true through making various views, opinions, and issues to be heard and broadcast equally. By so doing, the media has to set agenda to report news stories that acknowledge the real-life experience of the refugees in the country with their own voices.

All the sources in the above table 1 are sampled from the total news items taken from ETV news report during the studied period. Basically, the researcher looks to analyse answer the question of who gets as news source basing who dominates the lead of refugee story in ETV prime time news. Then after, the lead determines who the news source is. Scholars like Benson and Wood (2015) as cited in (Masini,2018, p.2), also argue that voices in the news, is a major concern for journalism studies, to mold discourses in certain area with actors' high value induldgenment.

Within such spectrum, the data told us E TV's main information providers in refugee news report, beside other sources who are given less attention to be the headline of the news. Holding the above aforementioned theoretical and conceptual framework as yardistick, table 4.1 depicts out of 30 news stories 12 (40%) NGOs (like **UNHCR** Manager or representatives), 11 (36.7%) sources are refugees, 3 (10 %) prime minister, 2 (6.7%) minister and director, 1 (3.3 %) president, 1 (3.3 %) Public Relation & Communicators respectively represented as source of news in ETV prime time news refugee crisis coverage.

Such occasion creates a scenario to argue that setting agenda with government sources may hide the main sources agenda. Even though, the refugees have gotten air to speak about themselves, their own voices were limited by government and UNHCR voices.

Hence, the researcher is going to demonstrate it thoroughly looking the lead of some sample news story with diverse sources. First let's look the news that holds the refugee voices.

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Sep 20, 2021

The Eritrean refugees in Addis Ababa asked in a peaceful demonstration that they do not know what is the situation of the Eritrean refugees in two refugee shelters in the Tigray region

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Jul 29, 2021

The Eritrean refugees said that we were evicted from our refugee camp due to the attack by the TPLF terrorist group.

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Jul 20, 2022

Refugees from different countries in Benishangul Gumuz region conducted a sapling planting program.

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Jul 29, 2021

Eritreans from Shimelba and Htsatz said that they were displaced from the refugee camps where they live due to the attack by the terrorist TPLF.

Hereafter, let’s look the news that holds the NGOs (like **UNHCR** Manager or representatives) voices.

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Feb 22, 2022

The High Commission of the TPLF condemned the crimes committed by the terrorist TPLF against Eritrean refugees in shelters.

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08 September 2021

UNHCR statement on Ethiopian refugees registered in Sudan allegedly involved in fighting in Tigray region

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Jan 31, 2021

The United Nations (UN) High Commissioner for Refugees Philippe Grandy visited the Eritrean refugee shelters (Adiharushna Ma'aini) in the Tigray region.

In relation to this, there are also news the presents the prime minister (e.g Apr 26, 2021

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Prime Minister Abiy Ahmed (Dr.) shared a Ramadan Iftar meal with Syrian refugees who came to Ethiopia today,

Jan 1, 2020

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Media coverage can be seen as an indicator of public opinion and policy response and can be viewed as “a signifier of public narratives around immigrants and refugees” as well. In our case, news media plays an even more important role in shaping the public perception of the issue, as it is the main interface through which the public comes into contact with the refugee crisis, as Romanian audiences primarily have a mediated knowledge of the unfolding of events (Vincze, 2021, p.2).

Since ETV is socially responsible for all audience with in the country, the refugee crisis voices have to set as a public agenda and be at the list of a set of key themes or frames that at least broadcast in variety with other news content. Hence coverage relies on other news content reporting and the media can thus be expected to blur the highes and lows source of information voices in the refugee crisis coverage. There are a lot of issues in plight of refugee crisis voice, often form a human interest perspective, if it covered properly holding their voices. Hence ETV news coverage can made sense of such events and entertain voices of refugees.

Analyses of the media coverage of the refugee crisis in ETV prime time news, reviewed above, illustrates UNHCR Manager or representatives and state actors predominantly gets to speak in refugee crisis news report.

4.2. Fairness of News Sources in ETV Refugee Crisis Prime Time News Coverage

Fairness Yardstick	News Content Sample	Nº of News
Balance		13 news
Unbalance	□□□ 23 2013 □.□□- □□□□□ □□□ □ 1 □□□□ □□□ □□□□□ □□□□□□ □□□□ □□□□□ □□□ □□□□ □/□ □□□□□□ □□□□□ □□□□□ □□□□ □200 □□ □□□ □□□□□ □□□□□□ □□□□ □□□□□□□□ Mar 23, 2021 Prime Minister Dr. Abiy Ahmed says over 1 milion refugees live in Ethiopia. Among these, morethan 200 thouthands refugees get educational access. □□□□□ 1 2013 □.□ □□□□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□□ □□ □□□□□ □□□□□ □□□□□ □□□□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□□□□□ □□□ □□□□□ □□□□□□ □□□□□□ □□□□□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□□	17 news

Table 4.2: Fairness of news Sources in ETV refugee crisis prime time news coverage

To illustrate the fairness of news Sources in ETV refugee crisis prime time news coverage the researcher categorizes balance and unbalance news source as clearly presented in table 4.2. According to the table out of 30 news 13 (43.33%) of ETV refugee crisis prime time news coverage is framed in balance manner. While 17 (56.66%) is framed unbalance way. Literature cited in Vincze, 2021, p.2l illustrates Coverage of refugee crisis frames ought to be at the peak of the media attention with multiple sources were salient, and advisable in media coverage. A more limited set, make the refugee voice not to be heard properly in news agenda setting. Such experience leads the news story report to be unbalanced. According to Farber, a news story

produced by an individual alone can't be considered a news story. If only one person has been interviewed, it is a single-source story and that is not journalism (Farber,2009, p.14). Whatever the kinds of the issues are, media institutions are recommended to use more than one source in a news story. "Cross-check information wherever possible, two or more sources are better than one" (Reuter"s handbook of journalism, 2009,p.23).

Beside the above, Media scholars argued that the more the news sources are, the more it will be balanced. In this regard, (Masini, etal, 2018, p. 2) advised the paramount of enough time to diversified viewpoints on the issue under news broadcasting. In the words of Griswold (1998), diversity of sources viewpoints can provide viewers with a wide range of perspectives on a given issue. Agenda setting scholars like McCombs argued that mass media play a significant role in the construction of our perceptions of reality that enhanced with framing concept of Cognitive window outlook.

So, let's look the conceptual meaning of balanced and unbalance news coverage in ETV refugee crisis prime time news coverage sample instance. Let's see balance news sources coverage first:

Apr 27, 2021

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Prime Minister Abiy Ahmed (Dr.) shared a Ramadan Iftar meal with Syrian refugees who came to Ethiopia last night.

Reporter (intro)

The Minister of Labor and Social Affairs, Dr. Ergoge Tesfaye, said that it will continue Ethiopia's long-standing profile of hospitality.

The Minister of Labor and Social Affairs (Dr, Ergogie Tesfaye)

We provide them with various support, especially food related support. We are doing our part to make the support continuous. Being together like this makes the family stronger. They also express their love for Ethiopia in other ways. They also say that it is a very good country. And we can learn a lot about Ethiopia from here.

Reporter (intro)

Ethiopian youths who explain and challenge Ethiopia's right to fair use of the Nile River to the international community, especially in Arabic, are among those invited to the Ramadan Iftar program held at the palace. They said that this invitation will inspire them to work hard for the benefit of their country.

Hanan Kedir Yasin (Interviewee)

Anything that works for the country is small. Little if anything can be done in light of what this country has given us. But today, when we were given such a call and recognized, we had a small video for our day that was spread around the world, seen and created an impact. But even if we do a little work, it will bring us great results, so no matter what motivates us in the future; I understand that even if you say any word on social media, telegram or on TV window, it is a great contribution to your country.

Mohammed Al Arusi (Interviewee)

The invitation given to us by the Prime Minister is very nice. It is a beautiful Iftir program in which Syria and we participated. Thank you very much.

Reporter (intro)

This Iftir program held at the palace shows that Ethiopia is a country where everyone lives together in equality and cooperation, said the followers of the faith who attended the program.

Adam Kamil (Interviewee)

It seems like a dream to me to have such a Muslim gathering in the palace in this holy month. But the reality is that it should be. I have great hope that this country will rise together in this way, in order to overcome hunger, poverty, and poverty in this country. It is a very golden country, so it is a start that will inspire Muslims and others.

Muhammed Tewokel (interviewee)

The palace informs that the Prime Minister has been a host to Syrian and Yemeni refugees in history.

Reporter (intro)

Prime Minister Abiy Ahmed (Dr.) also provided food supplies to 300 Syrian refugees who participated in the program. In his message on his social networking page, he said that this situation confirms our strong desire and belief to live in friendship, love and peace with Muslim countries and peoples, as before and in the future.

EBC Apr 27, 2021 news became balance because it involves actual sound from the news environment, the refugee comment, the journalist report on spot, the PM, and the other concerned sources. Thus, this news is balanced because it uses more than one one sources, cross-check information, treat all views of all bodies in single news story. Here is additional balanced news source news coverage Example:

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I said we have received your delegate; we understand the suffering that is happening that you are faced.

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Sep 20, 2021

The Eritrean refugees in Addis Ababa asked in a peaceful demonstration that the attacks on the Eritrean refugees in refugee shelters in the Tigray region should not be ignored.

(Sound and image of peaceful demonstrators)

Reporter (introduction)

In a peaceful demonstration held in front of the United Nations Commission on Refugees in Addis Ababa, the refugees demanded that the Eritreans in the refugee shelters of Mayini and Adarosh in the Tigray region are suffering from a lack of humanitarian support and are being attacked by the terrorist TPLF. Margeta Solomon Tesfamariam, a young Eritrean refugee who was interviewed by ATV among the protesters, said that he was transferred from Myaini refugee camp to North Gondar Dabat refugee camp seven months ago.

Speaking about the demonstration, Margeta said that there was a severe lack of humanitarian support for the 25,000 Eritrean refugees in the two Tegray region refugee centers in Tigray region and that they were being robbed and killed by the terrorist HHWAT and the United Nations Commission on Refugees should not be ignored.

Young Mergeta Solomon Tesfamariam (Introduction)

Refugees are facing severe challenges of life without food, parents and mothers with chronic diseases are facing death and are in severe pain due to lack of medicine. It is said that if the refugee station is a war zone, then they must leave, but until now, while the UNCHR is aware of this law, it has not given any solution.

Reporter (introduction)

The other participants of the rally, teachers of Eritrean refugees, Zeamaniel Tekleab and Tedros Tesfaraya, said that despite the suffering of their people in the two refugee shelters, they had come to the front of the commission in the past, but they had not received any response.

Eritrean Refugees Commentator 1 (Introduction)

The reason I came from that desert is to express to UNCHR what our people, our people, our children, our sisters, our fathers, who are worried and troubled by problems, medical problems and psychological problems.

Eritrean Refugee Commentator 2 (Introduction)

UNCHR promised that the report will release them soon, that they will enter another guaranteed camp, that they will receive everything and treatment, and that they will open an account for the refugees in Addis Ababa, which is a lie.

Reporter (introduction)

The representative of the United Nations Commission on Refugees in Ethiopia said that they have received the demonstrators and will work with the relevant authorities to provide an immediate response to the problem.

Representative of the United Nations Commission on Refugees in Ethiopia (introduction in translation)

We have received the request submitted by your representatives. We understand the suffering of the citizens in the refugee shelters, and we are working with the government to find a solution to the problem. Now we are working to get the refugees out of their shelter and moved to another station. We are also working to ensure that the support given by the commission to you will reach you as soon as possible.

Reporter (introduction)

In addition to the humanitarian attacks, robberies and murders committed by the terrorist TPLF in the Amhara and Afar regions, the violence it is inflicting on Eritrean citizens sheltered in refugee shelters in the Tigray region shows the terrorist nature of the group.

This news reported on Sep 20, 2021 is balanced because it has the reporter on spot (eventhough voice of reporter might not be counted as sources), actual sound, concerned refugees and UNHCR representatives. So it practically applies what the media scholar's dictates like reflecting various views of government, non-government and public (refugees) source of information with out any bias. “The BBC should provide high-quality news coverage to international audiences, firmly based on British values of accuracy, impartiality, and fairness” (Department of Culture, Media and Sport, 2016). EBC editorial policy (2016, p.143) too, states the essentially of including and treating views of all sides or bodies equally in all issues it covers.

On the other hand, as presented in the above table most of ETV refugee crisis prime time news coverage counts for unbalanced side. For instance, the news reported on Jul 14, 2021 (□□□ 7 □□ 2013 □.□)

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The Agency for Refugees and Returnees has called on the international community to condemn the torture and killing of Eritrean refugees in Ethiopia.

The government and people of Ethiopia have a long history of welcoming refugees and protecting their safety. The government is working hard for the refugees to return to their hometowns, especially to contribute to the peace and prosperity of the Horn of Africa and the rest of the world. Currently, Ethiopia is hosting more than 900,000 refugees mainly from neighboring South Sudan, Somalia, Eritrea and Sudan.

Contrary to these facts, reports regarding the attacks on Eritrean refugees in the Tigray region are coming out from different directions. In order to see the problem from the beginning, the forces of the Tigray People's Liberation Front (TPLF) started attacking the refugee shelters from November 2013, especially targeting two Eritrean refugee shelters, namely Shmelba and Hetsatz, and the refugee services were completely cut off and the refugees moved to different areas. It is known that he caused them to disperse.

Following the law enforcement work, from the start of allocating and providing services to the refugees located near the Myaini and Adi-Harush refugee shelters, the work of identifying the areas where the refugees are scattered in the Tigray region and migrated to cities across the country including Addis Ababa has been done. As a result of the government's efforts to bring refugees back to a stable life, it was possible to shelter nearly 9,000 refugees in Mayina and Adi-Harush and provide them with the necessary humanitarian services. In order to help refugees to develop a sense of security, as part of efforts to improve the security of refugees, the security operations of shelters have been carried out continuously. In addition, more than 5,200 refugees who emigrated from the mentioned refugee camps have been registered in Addis Ababa alone, and the registration is still ongoing. By expanding the effort, it was possible to move many refugees to the Afar region at the Berahale refugee shelter.

We have recently submitted a request to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) to move 79 refugees from Shire to Berahale.

In addition, we are in the process of establishing a new shelter center in Dabat district of North Gondar zone, Dabat district, in order to provide a permanent solution for the refugees who have left Shmelba and Hetsat. However, the lack of support expected from the international community made it not reach the expected level.

Now it is becoming clear that the TPLF has rejected the separate humanitarian ceasefire decision passed by the government and launched new attacks even in areas where refugees have settled. As a result, the Eritrean refugees in Mayaini and Adi-Harush shelters feel threatened and are therefore requesting that they be recognized as supported urban migrants and that they be relocated to a third country.

Based on this, we held a series of discussions with the representatives of the refugees. On July 6, 2013, a discussion was held with the representatives of the refugees at the refugee shelter Amelwach, which was attended by the Ethiopian representative of the United Nations Commissioner for Refugees. The government is working hard to settle refugees in new shelters and recognize supported urban migration in the hope that the voices of refugees will be heard by the international community. Understanding the efforts and changes being made by the government, we call on the international community to provide effective and concrete support to help speed up the process of resettling our refugees in a new shelter.

They are asking for an immediate solution to be given to them and to be transferred to a third country.

Affirming the Ethiopian government's commitment to continue protecting refugees, it calls on the international community to support investigations into the reported reprisal attacks, kidnappings, arrests, and violence, and to condemn the torture and killing of Eritrean refugees.

The above news is Unbalance Source because it only takes the voice Ethiopian Refugees & Returnee Agency Director General. In this news ETV media practitioner represented the refugee voice that make the news fluent and the voice of refugees also heard boldly to concerned body.

There is also slightly similar unbalanced news reported on Sep 08 2021 UNHCR statement on Ethiopian refugees registered in Sudan allegedly involved in fighting in Tigray region

UNHCR is aware of media reports that some Ethiopian refugees registered in Sudan have returned to Ethiopia and are allegedly involved in the conflict there.

UNHCR verifies on a regular basis if registered refugees are present to receive humanitarian assistance in the camps and updates its database. However, for protection reasons, UNHCR does not release information on individual cases.

While there has been a modest decrease in the number of Ethiopian refugees in the refugee camps in recent months, UNHCR is not able to verify the whereabouts of those who have left, including those who may have returned to their country of origin.

Refugee status is incompatible with active participation in armed conflict. Any registered refugees who may have returned to Ethiopia and joined the conflict are no longer considered refugees.

UNHCR has repeatedly stressed the importance of maintaining the civilian and humanitarian character of asylum, which can be a challenge in conflict situations. We continue to work with the government of Sudan in support of their responsibility and commitment to uphold this key principle, which includes separating identified combatants from the civilian population seeking asylum.

August 26 2021

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This news lacks the victim's voice, UNHCR representative response towards the issue, only the reporter and vice president of the refugee exchange Ideas, the news framed to report TPLF is using Refugees as war weapon. This news also sets agenda on UNCHR role with in the refugee zone. In such moment, it is possible to say the media is polarized. Because it does not include the voices of refugee, UNCHR, & state actors.

4.3. Predominant Thematic Issues in ETV Refugee Crisis News Coverage in Ethiopia Camp

Thematic Issues	Nº of News	Percentage
Humanitarian Aid	4	13.33%
Security	17	56.66%
Religious Issues	2	6.67%
Economic Issues	3	10%
Social Issues	1	3.33%
Political Issues	3	10%

Table 4.3: Predominant thematic issues in ETV refugee crisis news coverage in Ethiopia camp

To know predominant thematic issues in ETV refugee crisis news coverage in Ethiopia camp the researcher identifies the thematic issues like Humanitarian Aid, Security, Religious Issues, Economic Issues, Social Issues, and Political Issues. Then after thoroughly sampled (30) news and put it concerned category. As the above table shows security issues (56.66%) was the predominant and steadily recruiting issues, in ETV prime time news coverage of refugee crisis. The second, 13.33%, of the refugee crisis news stories included under humanitarian aid refugee crisis news coverage, while economic issues, political issues, and religious issues gets 10%, 10%, and 6.67% respectively. The social thematic issues frame was the least to get Coverage in ETV refugee crisis. In this respect, ETV prime time news tries to present diversified thematic issues of within various refugee camp setting of the country but does not fully address their issues at all time with planned and maliciously structured issues.

As mentioned earlier here are a few sample Humanitarian refugee news

□□□□ 2, 2021 □□□□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□□ □□□□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□□ □□ □□□□□ □□□□. Security issue refugee news Aug 9, 2021 □□□□□ □□□□□ □□□ □□□□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□□ □□□□□□ □□□□□□□ □□□□□ □□□□□ □□□□. Political issue refugee news Feb 9, 2021 □□□□□□ 2□□ □□ □□□□□ □□□□□ □□□□□□ □□□□□□ □□□□□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□□□ □□ □□□□□ □□□□ □□□□□□ 2□□ □□ □□□□□ □□□□□ □□□□ □□□ 40 □□ □□□□ 92 □□ □□□ □□□□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□□□ Jan 1, 2020 □□□□□□ □□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□□ □□□□□ □□□□□□ □□□□□□ □□□□□ □□□ □□□□□ □□ □□□□□ □□□□□ □□□□□□□

Mar 10, 2021 South Sudan refugees in the Gambella region are receiving appropriate humanitarian support. Security issue refugee news Aug 9, 2021 The Eritrean refugees spoke to the robbery and hospitality of the terrorist group. Political issue refugee news Feb 9, 2021 It is said that 2,0000 Eritrean refugees are available in Ethiopia□□ Mr. Tesfahun Gobezayi, director of the refugee returnee service, said there are 2,000 Eritrean refugees in Ethiopia, and 40 thousand in Afar 92,000 in the Gray region. Jan 1, 2020 President

As indicated in the above table you may see the No of news per thematic issue and wonder why? But the answer is simple during the studied period there was internal war between the Federal Government and Tgraian region. During the time ETV set agenda to report on refugee crisis story and framed it mostly on security issues. Even though ETV cover refugee crisis news in highs and lows of thematic issues prominence, and dominance in war time. This implies ETV but a steadily recurring refugee crisis news reporting at peaceful time remains less compared to internal war time. Setting agenda and framing it in plight and good experience coverage of refugee crisis what EBC stands for conceptually and written in editorial, news content manual for. For instance, doing an accommodating approach to cover the voice of the voiceless named refugees are what the public service medium like ETV stands for. The editorial also advised to allocate 70 % of transmission to national news and other programs. So it is the matter of using given opportunities towards the coverage of those who named voice of the voiceless. Moreover, the media failed to practically live the editorial policy (2016, p.138) advocacy of all news content diversity ought to reflect impartial coverage of multi nationalism and the values of all the nations, nationalities and peoples of the country. This portrays the existence of thematic issues partisan coverage. This is against their news content manual and editorial policy. Most of the time suck kind of practice named polarized. Because it ignores the plight and good time issues coverage of refugee crisis at time when the country was safe, peace.

Additionally, providing particular attention to minorities, universal geographic accessibility, and universal appeal across tastes and interests, and contribution to a sense of national identity and community, are some of the guiding principles of public service broadcasting (PSB). When people living in different parts of a country feel that they are part of the Arat Ma'ezen news, the station can contribute to the value of diversified geography news coverage and enable it to meet its credible medium objective. According to editorial policy (2016, p.177), EBC shall give coverage to those events that occur across the country and the world and which it believes are useful and meet in total the desires of the nations, nationalities and peoples of Ethiopia in terms of proximity, currency, human needs and their outcomes. Here the journalist is also obliged to access and strive to present balanced, fair and comprehensive information to entertain various refugee crisis news.

Entman (1991, p. 7) notes that framing in media is not only related to the content of a story but also physical characteristics, particularly of repetition and location. Concerning this ETV Prime time news has more reports of security issues. And it is common in ETV to see related issues During internal war time. However, it is not easy to find refugee crisis issues stories in peace and stable time with diverse Ethiopian Camp with diverse agenda and if so, most of repetitive report broadcast in norther Ethiopia (Afar and Tigray region refugee camps). In fair speaking, this study shows that ETV Prime time news gives more attention to security issues than other issues in internal war time than peace time. From the analyzed outlook ETV frames those refugee crisis as Eritrean refugees are frequently face death, collateral damage, and refuges are becoming war weapon for TPLF. Simply speaking conflict framing are the dominant one, while attribution of social responsibility, human sense priming stories, and prognostic (being proactive) framinig were getting less attention.

4.4. Interview Presentation and Analysis

4.4.1. Do you think Ethiopia Refuge Camp Residents Get Appropriate Coverage in ETV? If Yes, How? If No, Why?

Interviewees from ETV prime Time news Higher Editor and Journalists spoke about whether ETV give appropriate Coverage for refugee in Ethiopia camp or not?

Respondent A, Editor, (2022, March 27), and Respondent C, reporter III(2022, March 27) said that Ethiopia Refuge Camp residents are not getting appropriate coverage in ETV prime time news report. It is not common to report refugee crisis issues in ETV, especially if the corporation are not setting agenda on it and deliver planned job to Journalist to work on it. Unfortunately, I broadcast two or three stories during chaos and internal war occurred at the northern part of the country. Refugee camp resident's stories are not covered purposely. During the time I went to Afar war front, I accidentally look at various refugee crisis like pregnant women give birth to child with out medical treatment, the pain of pregnant women, plight of refugees especially children. Such issues have to be covered by setting agenda by ETV news practitioners, it does not acknowledge at stable time yet. For me working on prior problems of refugee is best instance that the media does not plan such news. Unless the government or UNHCR gives a press

conference on the issue or unless other media outlets cover it, ETV does not broadcast. Besides, follow up stories are not reported too. Sometimes, when reporters are planning to work on human rights issues, they do not get permission. Prior refugee plight can be set as agenda and frame in various genre to be at epic headline in ETV prime time news cast, we didn't set it as agenda in project news though. If you monitor EBC one week prime time news broadcasting, you can't get one refugee crisis news report with in the contrary which hosts over a million refugees. So there is no appropriate coverage.

Respondent B, Higher Editor, (2022, March 27), Respondent D &E, reporter II (2022, March 27) there was no project news concerning refugee crisis issues in Ethiopia refugee camp In ETV, beside fortunate refugee who live within the internal war zone get coverage In ETV prime time news though. Refugees are a part of a society since getting acceptance by the host contry. Ethiopia accepts international refugee law, hosts almost million refugees, ETV, as PSB or state media expected to deliver appropriate Coverage in line with other issues. It didn't fully address refugee thematic issues with outstanding extent, it doesn't mean there was a few coverage though.

4.4.2. Balance of Source of Refugees Voice in Ethiopia Refugee Camp News Coverage

With balance of source in ETV refugee crisis coverage, almost all respondents answered they are partisan or polarized to government to sources, less favorable to refugees voices. For instance, respondent B, Higher Editor, (2022, Mar 27), replied "most of the time we use government officials sources in refugee news coverage. There was also slight moments of using International refugee organization sources, sometimes there was no conducive environment to use grass root source voices (refugees) though. " The response from respondent A, Editor, (2022, March 27), are not also far from this. More over, respondent D,E & C, reporter II, reporter III respectively (2022, March 27), despite editorial policy news value principle dictates "being impartial", we sometimes made one sided voice to be heard and compensate technically other side of voice like screening spot seeming report. So there was no Balance of sources news coverage in ETV refugee crisis news. The interview analysis depicts, most of the time government officials mostly gets to speak in refugee crisis news coverage.

4.4.3. Predominant Thematic Issues News Coverage in Ethiopia Refugee Camp

The interviewees asked how ETV entertain thematic issues of refugees in Ethiopian camp news coverage.

Respondent B, Higher Editor, (2022, March 27), responded most reports, as I remembered, covered the chaos or internal war crisis moment that occurred at refugee camp. During such time the most predominant thematic issues in ETV prime time news revolves on security issues. Occasionally, not only this, but also TPLF attacks brought humanitarian aid, social and economic issues to be became at the peak of the headline news coverage during the time. Thus the conflict became the base and the conseconse of TPLF attack framed to report on refuge crisis news. The response from respondent A, C.D, E, were also not far from this. Especially respondent A replied, up to my own preliminary knowledge EBC never plan project news that address to broadcast distinct and all-rounded thematic issues with in all Ethiopian refugee camps. Occasionally if you plan to do on human touch stories in EBC newsroom, there will be event oriented news coverage barrier to do so.

The interviews argued "because of situational political tempo (fever) the security concerned issues became predominant ETV refugee crisis coverage in Ethiopian camp." At any given moment, ETV can frame refugee voices through setting inclusive refugee agenda, and all of balanced news package achievements mean absolutely everything to refugee in particular and the public in general. Because in reality as social responsible media ETV stands for the public and can set varied thematic issue and frame it in accordance to the editorial police or news content manual.

4.4.4. The Major Challenges of ETV News Coverage in Ethiopian Refugees Camp

As to this study, working on Coverage in Ethiopian Refugees Camp on ETV News has ceratin challenges. As respondent B Higher Editor, (2022, March 27), claimed there is no refugee concerning issues working framework in EBC. Moreover, there are challenges related to journalists working interest, shortage of equipment, input and human resource.

Respondent A, Editor, (2022, March 27), also added the main challenge comes from government officials interference on journalists. For instance, if you try to cover a facility ought to be

accompanied by the government in refugee camps, but not accomplished on time and space. In such occasion the government officials interfere not to report such stories. Beside this, journalists lack of motivation, less commitment were the other challenges. More importantly the respondent boldly mentioned making "government agenda as EBC prime time news broadcasting lead and leader", are the main challenge.

The other respondents also revealed that there is self-censorship in the newsrooms due to the fear of the government's reaction after the broadcasting of a certain refugee plight story. As to interviewees, the government's direct or indirect pressure is also a hurdle for working on human interest and other thematic refugee concerned issues.

As the interviewee claimed that, refugee crisis coverage is full of challenges. Among those challenges, unbalanced reporting, lack of journalists' commitment, motivation, awareness of refugee crisis, and government pressures can be included.

CHAPTER FIVE

MAJOR FINDINGS, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1. Major Findings

Government official and NGOs (like **UNHCR** Manager or representatives are the main information provider or source of information with in ETV refugee crisis news coverage in Ethiopian refugee camps with in the total of 30 news stories coverage in sampled period.

ETV as a public service medium make an effort to be the voice of diversity and audience first choice in day-to-day news broadcasting as stated in (EBC editorial 2016, and news content manual 2015). This comes true through making various views, opinions, and issues to be heard and broadcast equally. By so doing, the media has to set agenda to report news stories that acknowledge the real life experience of the refugees in the country with their own own voices. The refugee has to get to speak about themselves, while their own voices was limited by government and UNHCR voices.

According to the study out of 30 news 13 (43.33%) of ETV refugee crisis prime time news coverage is framed in balanced manner. While 17 (56.66%) is framed unbalance way in studied sampled period.

If you monitor EBC week prime time news broadcasting, you can't get one refegee crisis news report with in the contrary which hosts over a million refugees. So there is no appropriate coverage.

Refugee crisis coverage was unevenly coverage thematically in issues and source of information with security issues and unbalance source coverage predominance in ETV prime time news. Here is the evidence from chapter four analysis, shows security issues (56.66%) was the predominant and steadily recruiting issues, in ETV prime time news coverage of refugee crisis. The second, 13.33%, of the refugee crisis news stories included under humanitarian aid refugee crisis news coverage, while economic issues, political issues, and religious issues gets 10%, 10%, and 6.67% respectively.

Refugee crisis coverage in ETV prime time news within Ethiopian refugee camp is less because of lack of project news and dominance of event orientated news as clearly clarified by the 5 interviewee.

In thematic refuge crisis respect, ETV prime time news tries to present diversified thematic issues of within various refugee camp setting of the country but does not fully address their issues at all time with planned and maliciously structured project news. The security issues are the predominant thematic issues in ETV Ethiopian refugee camp plight coverage, while the social thematic issues frame was the least to get Coverage. Thus, the conflict became the base and the outcome of TPLF attack framed to report on refuge crisis news. Here is the finding evidenece, security issues (56.66%) was the predominant.

Since ETV is socially responsible for all audience with in the country, the refugee crisis voices has to set as a agenda and be at the list of a set of key themes or frames that at least broadcast in variety with other news content. With in the studied period according to the researcher archive and online search and also this study interviewee voices there is only limited (30 news stories with in almost 2 years coverage of refugee crisis. Based on this evidenece, coverage relies on other news content reporting and the media can thus be expected to blur the highest and lows of themes of the refugee crisis coverage.

More importantly the respondent boldly mentioned making "government agenda as EBC prime time news broadcasting lead and leader", are the main challenge.

The other respondents also revealed that there is self-censorship in the newsrooms due to the fear of the government's reaction after the broadcasting of a certain refugee plight story. As to interviewees, the government's direct or indirect pressure is also a hurdle for working on human interest and other thematic refugee concerned issues.

As the interviewees claimed that, refugee crisis coverage is full of challenges. Among those challenges, unbalanced reporting, lack of journalists' commitment, motivation, awareness of refugee crisis and government pressures can be includedas clearly evident by all of this interviewee voices. Besides this, the absences of distinct refugee crisis coverage legal frameworks with in EBC are a barrier. Studies noted that the government's surveillance over the

media limited the media's to be voices for the voiceless, social responsibility or public service role. It is revealed that refugee crisis news coverage in ETV is still at risk.

5.2. Conclusion

Even though ETV prime time news refugee crisis coverage in Ethiopia refugee camp entertain prime minister, deputy minister, president, ministers, UNHCR managers and representatives' voices, refugee, government officials and UNHCR are the main voices. The refugees has get air to speak about themselves, their own voices was limited by government and UNHCR voices though.

There is no appropriate use of refugees in ETV prime time news but EBC 2015 Content news manual present people as the core news source of information above other sources.

Journalist is the most advisable & working value is balanced news coverage, but 17 (56.66%) of ETV prime time news covered and framed in unbalance way.

Refugee crisis coverage in ETV prime time news within Ethiopian refugee camp is less because of lack of project news and dominance of event orientated news.

In thematic refuge crisis respect, ETV prime time news tries to present diversified thematic issues of within various refugee camp setting of the country but does not fully address their issues at all time with planned and maliciously structured project news. The security issues are the predominant thematic issues in ETV Ethiopian refugee camp plight coverage, while the social thematic issues frame was the least to get Coverage. Thus, the conflict became the base and the 'outcome of TPLF attack' framed to report on refuge crisis news.

As the interviewees claimed that, refugee crisis coverage is full of challenges. Among those challenges, unbalanced reporting, shortage of project news, lack of journalists' commitment, motivation, awareness of refugee crisis, and government pressures can be included. Besides this, the absences of distinct refugee crisis coverage legal frameworks with in EBC are a barrier. More importantly the respondent boldly mentioned "making government agenda as EBC prime time news broadcasting lead and leader", are the main challenge.

This Studies also noted that, as some of this study interviewee claimed, the government's interference over the media limited the media's to be voices for the voiceless, social responsibility or public service role. It is revealed that refugee crisis news coverage in ETV is still at risk.

5.3. Recommendation

- Based on the finding, ETV exerted to make refugees voices to be heard in prime time news Ethiopian refugee camp coverage. But government officials and UNHCR president and representatives get to speak more dominantly than refugees. So ETV ought to air refugee voice other than government officials and UNHCR president and representatives. In line to this bearing journalistic elements in mind and acting towards balanced source of information should be applicable in ETV prime Time news.

- More importantly beside making "government agenda as EBC prime time news broadcasing lead", public (refugee in Ethiopia camp) agenda deserve to be prior and be at master lead at prime time news cast too.

- EBC should critically encourage planned news and decrease highly the event based reporting of refugee crisis issues. The journalist is out to be proactive to cover refugee crisis in Ethiopian refugee camp thorough out the country.

- The government higher officials should raise their hands from EBC. It is revealed that refugee crisis news coverage in ETV is still at risk if the government officials chain the media house with political paradigm.

- Besides the aforementioned ideas, ETV expected to have legal frameworks to deliver special news coverage for refugee who live all over the country refugee camps.

- ETV Ought to be socially responsible, agenda setter and refugee crisis setter to become voice for a voiceless since being the 'voice of Diversity and Renaissance' is the motto of the station and the value of social responsibility medium too.

In general, the forthcoming researcher can conduct further study on the title: comparative analysis of Refugee crisis coverage in the Ethiopian media landscape.

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APPENDICES

Appendix I

Sources of News

Prime Minister	01
President	02
Ministers & Directors	03
Public Relations & Communicators	04
NGOs Manager or representatives	05
Refugees	06
Religious Associations	07
Non-state Actors	08

Balance and unbalance of the news story

Balance	10
Unbalance	11

Predominant Thematic issues of the news stories

Humanitarian Aid	20
Security	21
Religious issues	22
Economic Issues	23
Social Issue	24
Political Issues	25

Appendix II

News Content

Jan 31, 2021

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Sep 8, 2021

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08 September 2021 (Example For Non organization) like UNHCR

UNHCR statement on Ethiopian refugees registered in Sudan allegedly involved in fighting in Tigray region

UNHCR is aware of media reports that some Ethiopian refugees registered in Sudan have returned to Ethiopia and are allegedly involved in the conflict there.

UNHCR verifies on a regular basis if registered refugees are present to receive humanitarian assistance in the camps and updates its database. However, for protection reasons, UNHCR does not release information on individual cases.

While there has been a modest decrease in the number of Ethiopian refugees in the refugee camps in recent months, UNHCR is not able to verify the whereabouts of those who have left, including those who may have returned to their country of origin.

Refugee status is incompatible with active participation in armed conflict. Any registered refugees who may have returned to Ethiopia and joined the conflict are no longer considered refugees.

UNHCR has repeatedly stressed the importance of maintaining the civilian and humanitarian character of asylum, which can be a challenge in conflict situations. We continue to work with the government of Sudan in support of their responsibility and commitment to uphold this key principle, which includes separating identified combatants from the civilian population seeking asylum.

Dec 25, 2021

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Mar 23, 2021

Prime Minister Dr. Abiy Ahmed says over 1 milion refugees live in Ethiopia. Among these, morethan 200 thouthands refugees get Educational access.

Apr 26, 2021

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Apr 27, 2021

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August 1 2021

The Agency For refugees Eritreian Affair announced that the Eritreian refugees are getting better services in the Tigray region. (□□□□□ □□□□□□□□).

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Director General Ethiopian Refugees & Returnee Agency

August 8 2021

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August 26 2021

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August 26 2021

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This news lacks the victim’s voice, UNHCR representative response towards the issue, only the reporter and vice prisedent of the refugee exchange Ideas, the news framed to report TPLF is using Refugees as war weapon. This news also sets agenda on UNCHR role with in the refugee zone. In such moment, it is possible to say the media is polarized. Because it does not include the voices of refugee, UNCHR, & state actors.

Sep 20, 2021

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I said we have received your delegate, we understand the suffering that is happening that you are faced.

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Sep 20, 2021

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Jan 31, 2021

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Jan 1, 2020

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Dec 10, 2020

The TPLF clique damages properties; loots materials from refugee camps in Tigray state (□□□□□ □□□□□□□□)

Aug 9, 2021

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Sep 8, 2021

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Feb 9, 2021

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