

TRANSITIONS  *forum*

The Libya Media Wiki

SNAPSHOT OF A COUNTRY IN TRANSITION

www.libyamediawiki.com



THE LEGATUM INSTITUTE

Based in London, the Legatum Institute (LI) is an independent non-partisan public policy organisation whose research, publications, and programmes advance ideas and policies in support of free and prosperous societies around the world.

LI's signature annual publication is the *Legatum Prosperity Index*[™], a unique global assessment of national prosperity based on both wealth and wellbeing. LI is the co-publisher of *Democracy Lab*, a journalistic joint-venture with *Foreign Policy Magazine* dedicated to covering political and economic transitions around the world.

RASHAD FOUNDATION

The Libya Media Wiki was created with the help of the Rashad Foundation, the non-profit arm of Rashad, which seeks to develop civil society with ambitious, creative innovative programmes.



INTRODUCTION

I. OVERVIEW OF THE LIBYA MEDIA WIKI

The 17 February 2011 Revolution led to an explosion of new media all around Libya—an extraordinary development in a country which has had no independent press to speak of for more than 30 years. Since then, Libyan media has remained in constant motion: broadcasters, newspapers and magazines have launched and folded, decrees have been announced and rescinded, rules have been made and then broken. Keeping track of these changes is not easy. Although many organisations have published assessments of the press and of laws governing speech in Libya, they swiftly become out-dated. The Legatum Institute's Libya Media Wiki at www.libyamediawiki.com is also an assessment, but one written on an open, collaborative platform. It has been created with the hope that users will continually update, correct, and add to the information presented on the website.

The Libya Media Wiki is intended to provide up-to-date information about the media in Libya: what laws and regulations are being issued, what outlets are being launched, where does their funding come from. We hope this information will be useful to international organisations working in Libya, to donor countries funding media development, and above all to Libyan journalists, broadcasters, publishers, bloggers and editors. In fact, it is vital for all Libyans to monitor closely the developments in their media landscape; the future of public debate, of open discussion and of free speech may well depend on it.

This is necessary, above all, because there is no guarantee that today's freewheeling Libyan press will remain as open as it is today. In the early 1990s Russia also experienced an explosion of free press, much like Libya today. A decade later it had mostly disappeared. Libyans too must keep a close eye on the laws and regulations on press and speech that will be created in the coming months and years. Although many of the news outlets that mushroomed during the revolution are not financially sustainable, it is imperative that the country continues to hear a diversity of views. For that reason too, Libyans must keep a close eye on ownership of the media—what is being launched, what is folding, and who is paying for all of it.

Many of the problems that plague the Libyan media are not unique in that country. The forces at play in the media sector mirror the opportunities and challenges in almost every other sector of society. For example: although none of the information on the Wiki is confidential, some of it was nevertheless very hard to obtain. In both the private and the public sectors people are reluctant to talk about their plans, their politics, and their funding. The Libya Media Wiki is thus also intended to challenge the endemic lack of transparency—a remnant of the old regime—that still prevails in Libya today.

The Libya Media Wiki is a work in progress. In the weeks following the publication of this report, the Wiki will be open to the public for editing and updating. It will also be translated into Arabic. Eventually, it must be controlled by the Libyans themselves.



The media that had flourished during the revolution was still in existence in December 2011. But although the new media sector was energetic, optimism was not universal.

II. THE LEGATUM LIBYA MEDIA INITIATIVE

December 2011

The origins of the Libya Media Wiki lie in two trips to Libya sponsored by the Legatum Institute: an exploratory trip in October 2011 (Anne Applebaum), and a longer trip in December 2011 (Chloé de Préneuf and Jerry Timmins). At that time Libya was still in its post-revolutionary honeymoon. In Tripoli people were painting over the green paint on their doors and shouting out revolutionary slogans to each other on the streets. Benghazi—the “spark of the revolution”—felt much safer than Tripoli where militias still roamed the streets with their Kalashnikovs in full view. We were told repeatedly that Benghazi was the cultural capital of Libya, and that the best media outlets were based there.

Certainly in December 2011 the media that had flourished during the revolution was still in existence. Hundreds of newspapers and radio stations, and at least 20 television stations, were still producing the news. Those journalists who had successfully navigated project proposal forms were promised numerous training programmes and workshops by international organisations. But although the new media sector was energetic, optimism was not universal. Over 5,000 employees had worked for the state broadcasters during the Qaddafi era, and they were worried about their jobs. The Ministry of Information had been abolished a month before and state broadcasters had been regrouped into an entity called Libya Radio and Television (LRT). State television had been off the air since the fall of Tripoli in August 2011. Meanwhile, the public had begun to complain about the National Transitional Council’s (NTC) lack of communication, and the employees of LRT wanted guarantees that their jobs still existed. The Ministry of Culture then issued “decision number seven”, took over all state media assets, and announced it would open one TV station, one radio station, and one newspaper. This sparked protests from various corners.

Transitions are messy, fluid environments and chaos is probably a good thing at such an early stage. It would have been alarming to have a powerful, organised state media so soon after the fall of the Qaddafi regime. Nevertheless, important decisions were being taken in this chaos—decisions that would affect the media landscape for the next few years.

For that reason, the Legatum Institute (Chloé de Préneuf) decided to return in 2012 and remain until the first national elections, to keep a presence on the ground for a few months and to bring journalism and media policy experts to speak with various Libyan government officials, journalists, and civil society organisations. The idea was to observe, first-hand, the changes as they occurred in the media environment, to offer expertise and advice if needed, and do enough research to launch the Libya Media Wiki.

April–July 2012

As it turned out, Libya in April 2012 was already quite a different place from Libya in December 2011. The honeymoon was over. Libyans, who still had very high expectations, no longer quietly tolerated the indecisiveness of the NTC and Transitional Government. Many of the young Libyans who had volunteered so enthusiastically to work on free newspapers during or in the immediate aftermath of the revolution were now looking for jobs that paid actual salaries.

Many media outlets were improving in quality. Some of the revolution's self-made journalists had gained experience, had benefitted from training and had improved with practice. Television programming had become more diverse and more interesting. Radio had made the biggest strides of all. Due to the relatively low cost of setting up a station coupled with the huge infrastructure that remained from the Qaddafi era, new radio stations were being launched with regularity. Of course, more effort and training were still required. Libya was, is and will remain for the next few years a fragile transitional state. In this environment, the rumour mill can easily spin out of control and turn into a dangerous weapon. The media was still not trusted, and perhaps rightly so.

During this period, the Libyan media made two notable efforts to organise itself and to discuss its legal and regulatory framework. The first major conference took place in Benghazi in May 2012, following a smaller conference held a few months before in Tripoli. About 400 journalists and media professionals gathered to discuss the creation of a journalists' union and to draft a code of ethics.

The second major conference took place in the town of Jadu, in the Nafusa Mountains, in June 2012. In the interim, the NTC had taken media out of the Ministry of Culture's portfolio and had nominated a High Media Council, a decision that sparked outrage among journalists. Nearly 1,650 people registered for the Jadu conference, although not all were genuinely media professionals nor did all attend. There, in a deserted, half-abandoned hotel complex spruced up with huge breezy tents, Libyans spent four days vigorously debating. Eventually the participants of this conference voted to select the leaders of a new High Media Council and a journalists' union.

At that time, the policies being debated were often vague, and leaned towards drastic over-regulation. Though most Libyans wanted to see their state television transformed into an independent public broadcaster, few understood what that meant.

Yet equally, the heated arguments at these conferences were encouraging. They helped to foster an atmosphere of open public debate, and along with other public debates and private conversations in Tripoli, Benghazi, Misrata, and elsewhere, helped to clarify some of the most important issues for the media sector in Libya during this phase of the transition.



For the next few years Libya will remain a fragile transitional state. In this environment, the rumour mill can easily spin out of control and turn into a dangerous weapon.

The Issues

- **Control of state media**

In the spring of 2012 the media, and in particular the state media, was the focus of a quarrel between the Ministry of Culture and the NTC. Later, the Ministry of Culture and several High Media Councils fought for control as well. Some hoped to re-form a Media Ministry. Stuck in the middle of these disputes were 5,000 former regime employees who feared for their jobs.

- **Islamists versus Liberals**

In the spring of 2012 the Muslim Brotherhood was heavily involved in the media sector. Although Islamists and Liberals both had an interest in fighting for a free media, there were tensions between both groups over the control of institutions and the writing of regulations.

- **Old versus young**

Predictably, there was a generational clash in newsrooms between those who had been journalists for decades – of however poor quality—and new, inexperienced, revolutionary journalists, joined by the legions of untrained “Facebook journalists”. This clash sometimes took the form of a debate over which qualifications would be needed to join a journalists’ union.

- **“Agendas”**

Wealthy businessmen with close ties to the old regime were investing in the media sector, probably hoping to buy their reputation back. Foreign countries, such as Qatar, were also pouring money into Libyan media. Regardless of the actual content of their newspapers and television stations, the government felt threatened by these news outlets.

- **Geographic representation**

In the media, as in every other institution in Libya, policy discussions inevitably lead to the issue of balancing power among the 3 regions of Libya —Tripolitania, Fezzan, and Cyrenaica—and the main cities in each of those regions. Most of the four days leading up to the vote on the High Media Council in Jadu were spent haggling over seats for each region or city, and not debating actual content.

- **Security**

As long as Libyans cannot rely upon the rule of law—and upon a neutral police force with a monopoly on guns—journalists will be particularly at risk. Journalists have been threatened and arbitrarily detained after reporting on events that displeased certain militias. One TV station, Libya Al-Hurra, was broken into and vandalised in Benghazi in October 2012. Months before, the head of one of the state TV channels, Qanat Libya, was routinely unable to get into his office because his employees were using the local militia against him. Security issues in Libya are hindering development in every sector, and the media is no exception.

- **Lack of transparency**

After 42 years of Qaddafi’s regime of smoke and mirrors, Libya has no culture of transparency and openness. Access to information is still unnecessarily difficult, not because information is necessarily sensitive but because there is a fundamental lack of trust. Decisions that are poorly communicated can lead to wild rumours. Media outlets with obscure funding sources are often the focus of conspiracy theories.

Conclusion

The power vacuum that emerged in the period between the election of the General National Congress in July 2012 and the approval of the government cabinet mid-November has delayed Libya's transition. Policy decisions were put on hold. The security environment worsened too, culminating in the murder of the US ambassador in Benghazi in October.

But the media in Libya remains vibrant and it is a sector that needs to be supported, now more than ever. Support is required in the newsroom but also in government hallways, because nothing is more important than the regulations and institutions that govern speech. The structure of state broadcasting, the laws on libel, blasphemy and hate speech, and the economics of newspaper ownership will profoundly shape the public debate in Libya. The country will be making decisions critical to the success of its transition over these next few years – such as drafting and approving its constitution—and needs a secure, independent and responsible media to help people understand and debate the issues facing the country. Free media is not a luxury in a post-revolutionary country such as a Libya. On the contrary, it is a central element of a successful transition.

Chloé de Préneuf
November 2012



The media in Libya remains vibrant and it is a sector that needs to be supported, now more than ever.

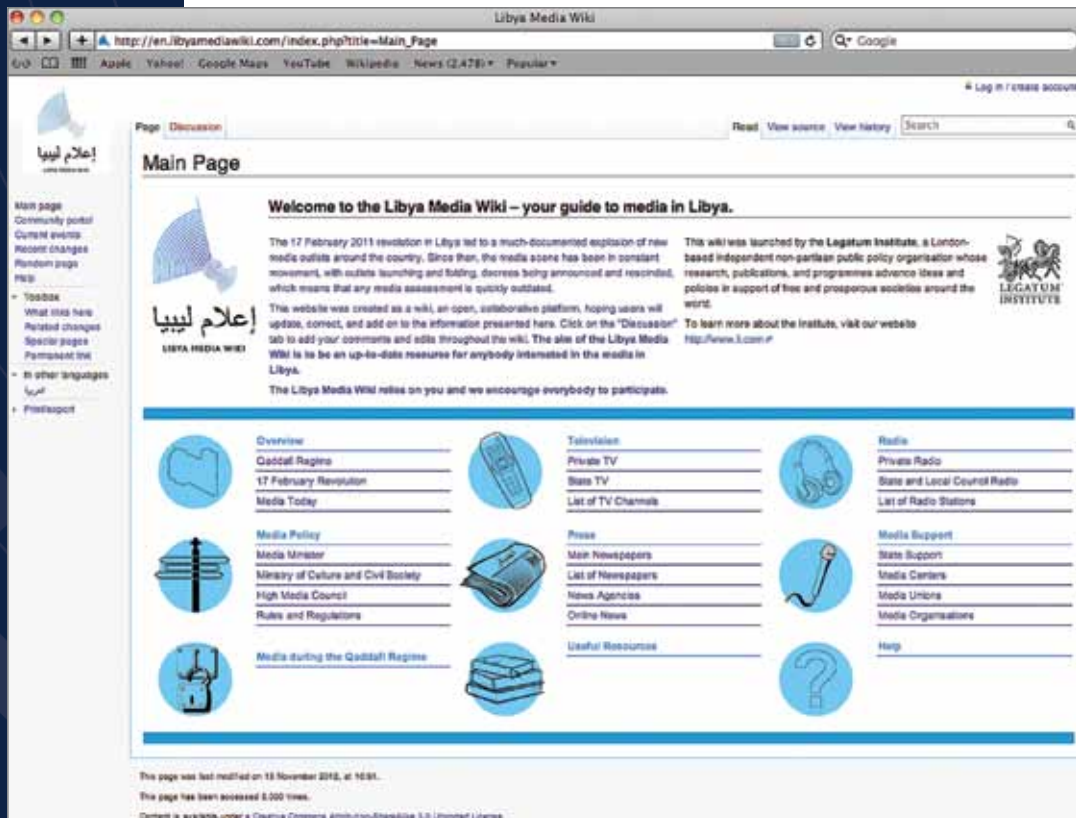
(below left) A newspaper stand in Tripoli
(below) Much graffiti references the Revolution





SUMMARY OF SITE CONTENT

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Media Support	inside back



The screenshot shows the main page of the Libya Media Wiki. The page title is "Main Page" and the URL is "http://en.libyamediawiki.com/index.php?title=Main_Page". The page content includes a welcome message, a brief history of the media scene in Libya, and a grid of links to various sections of the wiki.

Welcome to the Libya Media Wiki – your guide to media in Libya.

The 17 February 2011 revolution in Libya led to a much-documented explosion of new media outlets around the country. Since then, the media scene has been in constant movement, with outlets launching and folding, decrees being announced and rescinded, which means that any media assessment is quickly outdated.

This website was created as a wiki, an open, collaborative platform, hoping users will update, correct, and add on to the information presented here. Click on the "Discussion" tab to add your comments and edits throughout the wiki. The aim of the Libya Media Wiki is to be an up-to-date resource for anybody interested in the media in Libya.

The Libya Media Wiki relies on you and we encourage everybody to participate.

This wiki was launched by the Legatum Institute, a London-based independent non-partisan public policy organization whose research, publications, and programmes advance ideas and policies in support of free and prosperous societies around the world.

To learn more about the Institute, visit our website: <http://www.li.com/>

Navigation Grid:

- Overview**
 - Qaddafi Regime
 - 17 February Revolution
 - Media Today
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 - Media Unions
 - Media Organisations
 - Help

The page was last modified on 13 November 2012, at 16:01.
The page has been accessed 5,000 times.
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OVERVIEW

- 1972 Media Laws
- 2006 Media under Saif Al-Islam
- 2009 Clampdown
- 17 February Revolution
- Media Today
- References



The screenshot shows the 'Overview' page of the Libya Media Wiki. The page title is 'Overview' and the URL is 'http://en.libyamediawiki.com/index.php?title=Overview'. The page content includes a table of contents with the following items:

- 1 1972 Media Laws
- 2 2006 Media under Saif Al-Islam
- 3 2009 Clampdown
- 4 17 February Revolution
- 5 Media Today
- 6 References

The main text of the page is divided into sections:

1972 Media Laws

There was no real free press during the Gaddafi regime. The media was nominally owned by the people, but in reality it was controlled by an oppressive state-owned structure - the revolutionary committees - that allowed no criticism of the regime.

Despite freedom of expression being guaranteed in article 13 of the 1969 Libyan constitution [1], the media laws drafted a few years later in 1972 punished those who 'damaged the country's reputation' with life imprisonment, and the death sentence for anyone who 'advocates inside Libya... theories or principles aiming to change the basic tenets of the national constitution or the basic structures of the social system, or aiming to overthrow the state's political, social or economic structures'. With such a broad law and heavy penalties, self-censorship became part of the culture. [2]

2006 Media under Saif Al-Islam

There was a short period in 2004, after sanctions on Libya were lifted, when Gaddafi's son Saif Al-Islam made efforts to present a different Libya to the world and was described as 'the Western-friendly face of Libya and symbol of its hopes for reform and openness' [3]. Part of this project included coining up and developing the media through his company, Libya Al-Ghad (Libya of Tomorrow). [4]

In 2007 Saif Al-Islam gave a televised address in which he defined media freedom as he saw it and listed topics that were 'red lines' not to be breached:

- Any talk of applying Islamic Law
- The "stability" of Libya
- The country's geographical unity (tribalism especially the Amazigh)
- Any criticism of The Guide of Libya (Gaddafi) and his associates.

In the same speech he announced that newspapers would begin stocking international newspapers and indeed in February 2009 titles like the Economist or International Herald Tribune began to appear on Libyan streets for the first time in over 20 years. [5]

Al-Ghad Media then created two semi-private newspapers (Ora [6] and Quryana [7]) and one satellite TV station (Al-Libyya), as well as a News Agency (Libya Press).

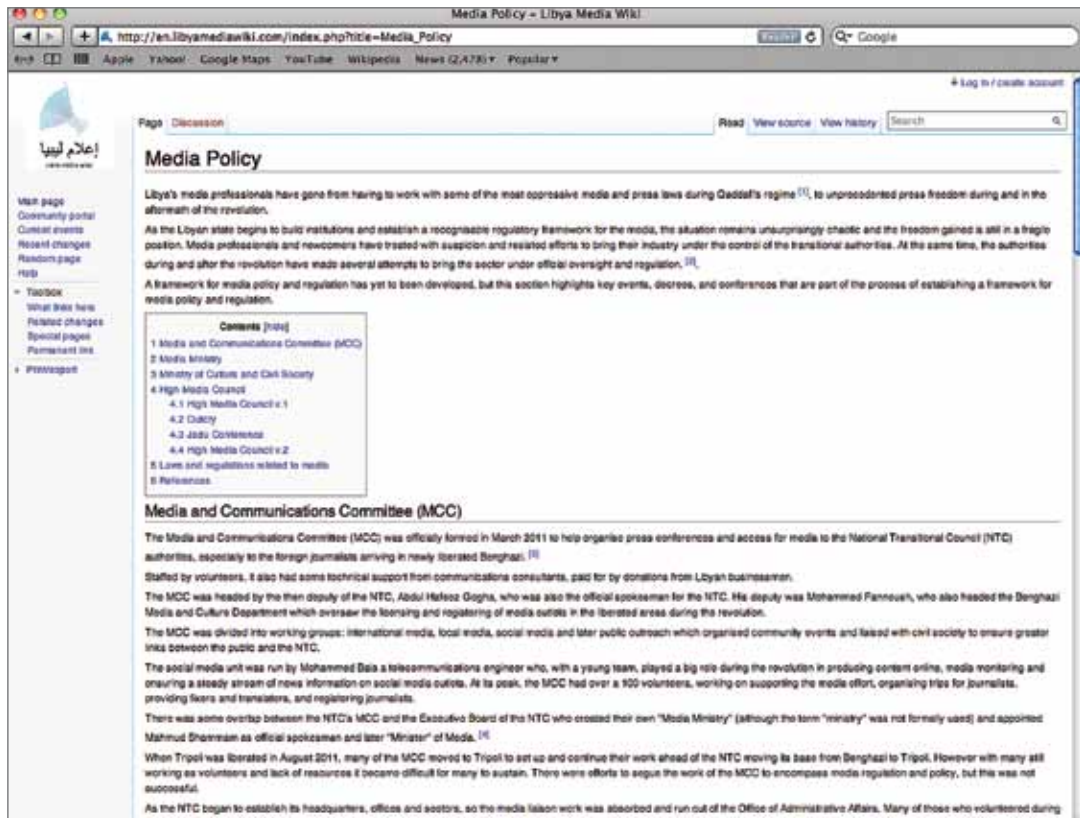
Journalists and reporters working for these outlets had some measure of freedom in comparison to what had existed before and began to criticise, albeit mildly, some policies and officials, whilst being careful to remain within the 'red lines'. Human Rights Watch on their visit to Libya were told by a journalist that 'the problem is that you can never tell when a particular line is red.' [8]

Journalists used this new area of freedom to report on corruption and social issues - although the number of journalist being sued for defamation in this period also rose. [9] These outlets challenged the monopoly of the state media and proved popular with the public. [10] The number of correspondents working for foreign agencies also increased in this period, providing the outside world with



MEDIA POLICY

- Media and Communications Committee (MCC)
- Media Ministry
- Ministry of Culture and Civil Society
- High Media Council
 - High Media Council v.1
 - Outcry
 - Jadu Conference
 - High Media Council v.2
- Laws and Regulations Related to Media



Media Policy

Libya's media professionals have gone from having to work with some of the most oppressive media and press laws during Gaddafi's regime^[1], to unprecedented press freedom during and in the aftermath of the revolution.

As the Libyan state begins to build institutions and establish a recognizable regulatory framework for the media, the situation remains unsurprisingly chaotic and the freedom gained is still in a fragile position. Media professionals and newcomers have treated with suspicion and resisted efforts to bring their industry under the control of the transitional authorities. At the same time, the authorities during and after the revolution have made several attempts to bring the sector under official oversight and regulation.^[2]

A framework for media policy and regulation has yet to be developed, but this section highlights key events, decrees, and conferences that are part of the process of establishing a framework for media policy and regulation.

Comments [view]
1 Media and Communications Committee (MCC)
2 Media Ministry
3 Ministry of Culture and Civil Society
4 High Media Council
4.1 High Media Council v.1
4.2 Outcry
4.3 Jadu Conference
4.4 High Media Council v.2
5 Laws and regulations related to media
6 References

Media and Communications Committee (MCC)

The Media and Communications Committee (MCC) was officially formed in March 2011 to help organize press conferences and access for media to the National Transitional Council (NTC) authorities, especially to the foreign journalists arriving in newly liberated Benghazi.^[3]

Staffed by volunteers, it also had some technical support from communications consultants, paid for by donations from Libyan businessmen.

The MCC was headed by the then deputy of the NTC, Abdul Hafez Gogha, who was also the official spokesman for the NTC. His deputy was Mohammed Fannoush, who also headed the Benghazi Media and Culture Department which oversaw the licensing and registering of media outlets in the liberated areas during the revolution.

The MCC was divided into working groups: international media, local media, social media and later public outreach which organized community events and liaised with civil society to ensure greater links between the public and the NTC.

The social media unit was run by Mohammed Bala a telecommunications engineer who, with a young team, played a big role during the revolution in producing content online, media monitoring and ensuring a steady stream of news information on social media outlets. At its peak, the MCC had over a 900 volunteers, working on supporting the media effort, organising trips for journalists, providing fliers and translators, and registering journalists.

There was some overlap between the NTC's MCC and the Executive Board of the NTC who crossed their own "Media Ministry" (Although the term "ministry" was not formally used) and appointed Mahmud Shermam as official spokesman and later "Minister" of Media.^[4]

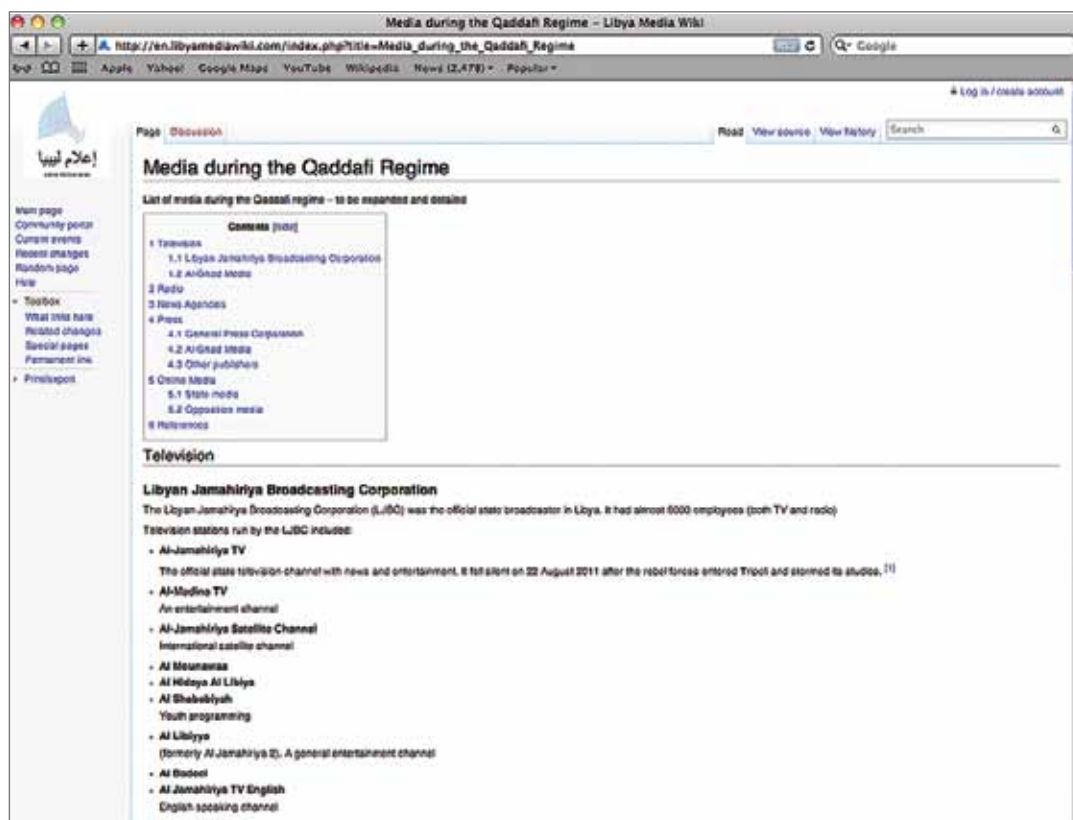
When Tripoli was liberated in August 2011, many of the MCC moved to Tripoli to set up and continue their work ahead of the NTC moving its base from Benghazi to Tripoli. However with many still working as volunteers and lack of resources it became difficult for many to sustain. There were efforts to segue the work of the MCC to encompass media regulation and policy, but this was not successful.

As the NTC began to establish its headquarters, offices and sectors, so the media liaison work was absorbed and run out of the Office of Administrative Affairs. Many of those who volunteered during



MEDIA DURING THE QADDAFI REGIME

- **Television**
 - Libyan Jamahiriya Broadcasting Corporation
 - Al-Ghad Media
- **Radio**
- **News Agencies**
- **Press**
 - General Press Corporation
 - Al-Ghad Media
 - Other publishers
- **Online Media**
 - State media
 - Opposition media



The screenshot shows a web browser displaying the article 'Media during the Qaddafi Regime' on the Libya Media Wiki. The page includes a navigation menu on the left, a search bar at the top right, and a main content area with a table of contents and detailed text about the Libyan Jamahiriya Broadcasting Corporation (LJBC).

Media during the Qaddafi Regime

List of media during the Qaddafi regime – to be expanded and details

Contents [show]
1 Television
1.1 Libyan Jamahiriya Broadcasting Corporation
1.2 Al-Ghad Media
2 Radio
3 News Agencies
4 Press
4.1 General Press Corporation
4.2 Al-Ghad Media
4.3 Other publishers
5 Online Media
5.1 State media
5.2 Opposition media
6 References

Television

Libyan Jamahiriya Broadcasting Corporation

The Libyan Jamahiriya Broadcasting Corporation (LJBC) was the official state broadcaster in Libya. It had almost 6000 employees (both TV and radio).

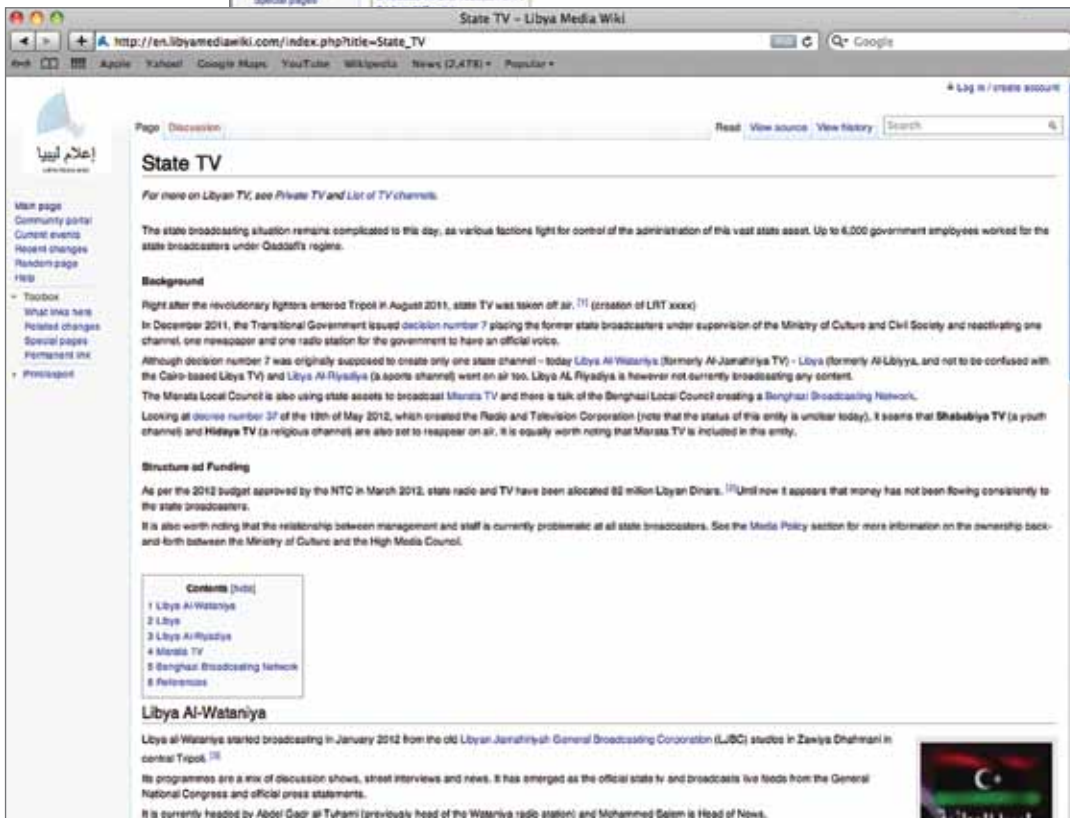
Television stations run by the LJBC include:

- **Al-Jamahiriya TV**
 - The official state television channel with news and entertainment. It first started on 22 August 2011 after the rebel forces entered Tripoli and stormed its studios.^[1]
- **Al-Madina TV**
 - An entertainment channel
- **Al-Jamahiriya Satellite Channel**
 - International satellite channel
- **Al-Munawwar**
- **Al-Hidaya Al-Libiya**
- **Al-Shababiyah**
 - Youth programming
- **Al-Libiya**
 - (formerly *Al-Jamahiriya 2*). A general entertainment channel
- **Al-Budoel**
- **Al-Jamahiriya TV English**
 - English speaking channel



TELEVISION

- Private TV Channels
- State TV Channels
- List of Libyan TV Channels



on figure who had previously been the channel to start broadcasting news of the Fennel. With training and support from Al-Ad as a counter point to Qaddafi's state.



PRESS

- Main Newspapers
- List of Newspapers
- News Agencies
- Online News

Print - Libya Media Wiki

http://en.libyamediawiki.com/index.php?title=Print&List_of_Newspapers

Apple Yahoo! Google Maps YouTube Wikipedia News (2,478) Popular

List of Newspapers

Publication Name	City	Start Date	Type	Description	Circulation confirmed
Al-Dastour Al-Liby (The Libyan Constitution)	Tripoli	Nov-12	Weekly	An independent publication that produced news of government council and institutional appointments and news. Current status unclear.	Jun 12
Aslam Al-Azani	Tripoli-Benghazi		Monthly	Business magazine sponsored by Al-Rass Al-Thahabi- an accounting firm.	Jul 12
Alaq Athariya	Benghazi		Monthly	Magazine covering Libya's history and heritage sites.	Jul 12
Akbar Al-Haya	Tripoli		Weekly		Jul 12
Akbar Benghazi	Benghazi	Pre-17th Feb	Weekly	A local announcements newspaper informing the community of weddings funerals and social events.	Jul 12
Akbar Tistis	Tripoli			18 page newspaper distributed in Tripoli.	Jul 12
Al-Ahwal(The Real)	Zawiya	Sep-11	Monthly	Zawiya Local Council's newspaper distributed for free.	Jul 12

Print - Libya Media Wiki

http://en.libyamediawiki.com/index.php?title=Print&Main_Newspapers

Apple Yahoo! Google Maps YouTube Wikipedia News (2,478) Popular

Log in / create account

Page Discussion Read View source View history Search

Print

The 17 February revolution led to an outburst of newspapers in Libya - with everything from national publications to leaflets stapled together covering local news. Most of these were run on a voluntary basis and, as expected, many have since shut down or almost shut down.

The following provides a description for some of the main titles being printed in Libya today. We have also included a more extensive list of newspapers reported in Libya. Given that newspapers are emerging and folding daily, we hope that users will update and add information to both the list and the more detailed descriptive section as the wiki develops.

Contents (hide)

- 1 Main Newspapers
- 1.1 Tripoli
- 1.2 Benghazi
- 1.3 Misrata
- 1.4 Ajdabiya
- 2 List of Newspapers
- 3 References

Main Newspapers

Tripoli

Febreyer (February)

City: Tripoli
Type: Daily
Founded: September 2011
Editor: Mona Al-Rasqi
Owner/Funding: Agency for Support and Encouragement of the Press (State)
Website: http://febresas.ly/af

Description

February is Libya's official state newspaper. It is published in Tripoli by the National Press Organisation and is distributed across Libya. It covers national and international news, as well as sports. February is government funded but also runs commercials, public notices and announcements for public events. It prints around 5,500 issues a day, and employs between 20 and 30 journalists and reporters at the Agency for Support and Encouragement of the Press in Tripoli. Some previously worked in the former regime's Al-Shams state newspaper, but many are young new journalists. Despite its government funding, the newspaper offers no critical articles of the authorities.^[1]

Libya

City: Tripoli
Type: Daily
Founded: April 2012



RADIO

- Main Radio Stations
 - State-Owned or Local Council-Owned Stations
 - Private Stations
- List of Radio Stations

Radio - Libya Media Wiki

http://en.lybiamediawiki.com/index.php?title=Radio/List_of_Radio_Stations

List of Radio Stations

Please check and fill in

Radio Station Name	Transmitters	Frequency	City	Launch Date	Type	Description
Local Ajlabiya Radio			Ajlabiya			
Al-Bayda Radio	FM	99.1 FM	Al-Bayda			Separate to the AM channel - mostly phone ins and chat.
Al-Bayda Radio	AM	1126 AM	Al-Bayda			Political and economic discussions and phone ins.
Bayda 105.1 FM	FM	105.1 FM	Al-Bayda		Private	Religious channel
Radio Koran Karim Bayda	FM	105 FM	Bayda		Private	Religious channel with Koranic verses and discussion of Islam & politics
Radio Benghazi (Voice of Free Benghazi)	FM	99.9 FM	Benghazi			Mix of chat music and discussion shows
Senabli	FM	99.4 FM	Benghazi		Private	Broadcasts childrens programmes and music
Radio Koran Karim	FM	99.1 FM	Benghazi		Private	Religious channel broadcasting Koranic verses

Radio - Libya Media Wiki

http://en.lybiamediawiki.com/index.php?title=Radio

Page Discussion

Radio

One of the media success stories in Libya has been the emergence of local radio stations across the country. The relative ease with which radio stations were able to start broadcasting with existing state-owned infrastructure meant it was the quickest and most direct way of disseminating information and involving the general population with events in both the liberated and Gaddafi-controlled areas.

Once Benghazi was liberated, media outlets mushroomed, mostly staffed by young volunteers. Many operated primarily as chat shows, and phone-ins - allowing Libyans to discuss the latest news, offer their support and engage with many of the NTC authorities.

A number of radio stations closed when the volunteers who were students returned to their studies in October 2011. And with many relying on local council funding it is not clear how sustainable many of these radios will be. ^[1] Despite this, almost every town and village has a radio station, often using transmitters that were part of the state LBBC radio network - over 140 frequencies according to a list made by the Institute for War and Peace Reporting

The following section describes some of the main radio stations. The second part is a list of radio stations and frequencies. We hope users will update and add information to both the descriptions and the list as the wiki develops.

Contents [hide]

- Main Radio Stations
 - State-Owned or Local Council-Owned Stations
 - Private Stations
- List of Radio Stations
- References

Main Radio Stations

State-Owned or Local Council-Owned Stations

Radio Libya 90.3 FM / 1251 AM

Official radio platform based in Tripoli and comes under the Ministry of Culture and Civil Society. It started broadcasting a few days after the liberation of Tripoli on the 29th of August 2011. It is linked to and co-operates with Wataniya TV

Manager: Abd Al-Gadol Touhami

Shababiyah Radio 88.8 FM

Created during Sir Al-Gaddafi's efforts to develop the media in 2007, Shababiyah radio was re-launched on 28 August 2011 in Tripoli. It currently falls under the control of the Ministry of Youth and Sport. The radio station's name (the youth) still defines its focus on young people and their issues. It uses the same frequency as before the revolution and broadcasts 24 hours a day - primarily music, with some original programming. The programmes include mostly phone-ins, interviews with politicians and social awareness programmes. It does not currently produce any news programmes. One of its more popular programmes is

Online presence: [Live Stream](#) ↗

Sawt Tarhous Radio 103.4 FM (Voice of Tripoli)

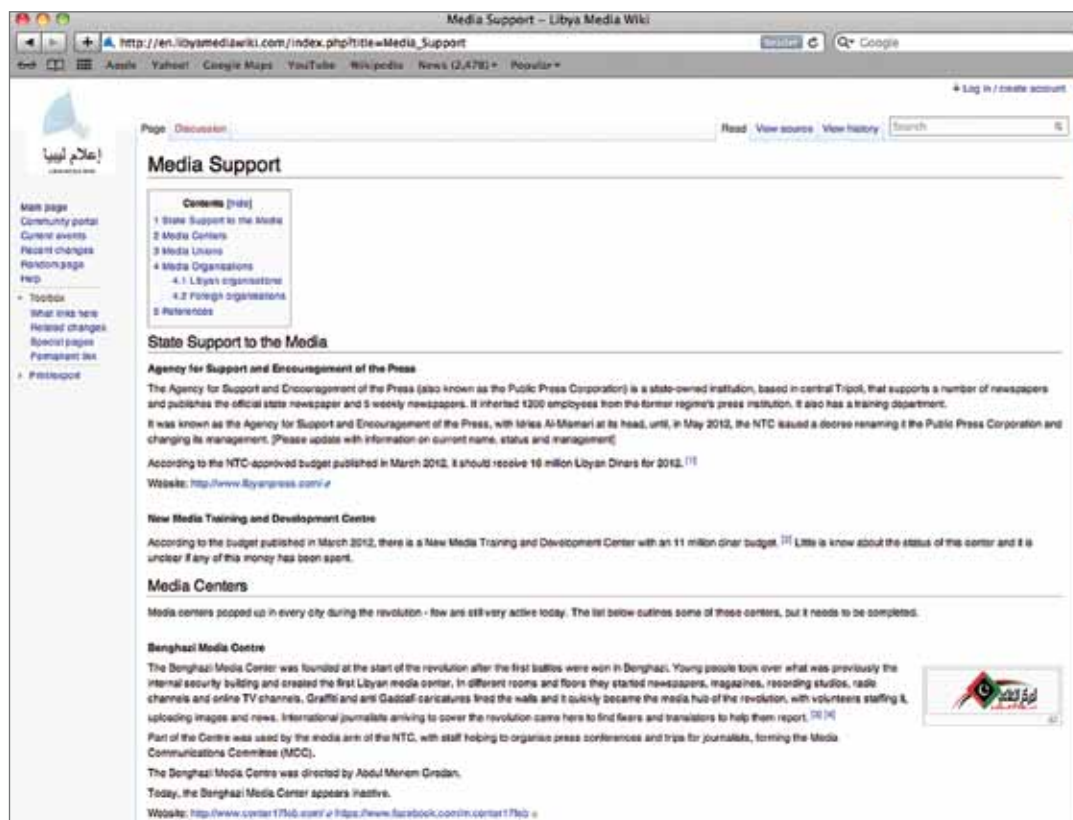
Previously part of the state LBBC network, the Tripoli-focused radio station, based in Tripoli's pignetrarium, broadcasts on 103.4 FM. It is financed and under the supervision of the Tripoli local council, who also use it to make official announcements. ^[2]

It has 4-5 hours of live programmes, many of which are political, including "With the Tripoli Council", where council members are interviewed and answer calls from the public. It is mostly staffed with



MEDIA SUPPORT

- State Support to the Media
- Media Centres
- Media Unions
- Media Organisations
 - Libyan Organisations
 - Foreign Organisations



The screenshot shows a web browser displaying the 'Media Support' page on the Libya Media Wiki. The page title is 'Media Support' and it includes a table of contents with the following items:

- 1 State Support to the Media
- 2 Media Centres
- 3 Media Unions
- 4 Media Organisations
 - 4.1 Libyan organisations
 - 4.2 Foreign organisations
- 5 References

The main content area is titled 'State Support to the Media' and contains the following text:

Agency for Support and Encouragement of the Press

The Agency for Support and Encouragement of the Press (also known as the Public Press Corporation) is a state-owned institution, based in central Tripoli, that supports a number of newspapers and publishes the official state newspaper and 5 weekly newspapers. It inherited 1200 employees from the former regime's press institution. It also has a training department.

It was known as the Agency for Support and Encouragement of the Press, with Idriss Al-Mamari at its head, until, in May 2012, the NTC issued a decree renaming it the Public Press Corporation and changing its management. (Please update with information on current name, status and management)

According to the NTC approved budget published in March 2012, it should receive 16 million Libyan Dinars for 2012.^[1]

Website: <http://www.lyanpress.com/>

New Media Training and Development Centre

According to the budget published in March 2012, there is a New Media Training and Development Center with an 11 million dinar budget.^[1] Little is know about the status of this center and it is unclear if any of the money has been spent.

Media Centers

Media centers popped up in every city during the revolution - how are still very active today. The list below outlines some of those centers, but it needs to be completed.

Benghazi Media Centre

The Benghazi Media Center was founded at the start of the revolution after the first battles were won in Benghazi. Young people took over what was previously the internal security building and created the first Libyan media center. In different rooms and floors they started newspapers, magazines, recording studios, radio channels and online TV channels. Graffiti and anti Gaddafi caricatures lined the walls and it quickly became the media hub of the revolution, with volunteers staffing it, uploading images and news. International journalists arriving to cover the revolution came here to find fairs and translators to help them report.^[2]^[3]

Part of the Centre was used by the media arm of the NTC, with staff hoping to organise press conferences and trips for journalists, forming the Media Communications Committee (MCC).

The Benghazi Media Centre was directed by Abdul Menem Girdan.

Today, the Benghazi Media Center appears inactive.

Website: <http://www.cptar1730.com/> <https://www.facebook.com/cptar1730>

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