

#DefyHateNow

Juba, Saturday April 25, 2015

Introductory workshop

"Identifying, Mapping and Developing Mitigation Strategies against Social Media Hate Speech and Directed Online Incitement to Violence."

Background notes

Background research for detailed "DefyHateNow campaign + robust training curriculum summary of different policies, contexts and approaches re: monitoring and combatting hate speech on- and off-line.

r0g_agency for open culture and critical transformation

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#DefyHateNow is an initiative to combat social media hate speech by the r0g_agency for open culture and critical transformation, Berlin, the Ebony Center for Strategic Studies, Juba and the Community Empowerment for Progress Organisation (CEPO), Juba, funded by ifa (Institut für Auslandsbeziehungen) with means of the German Federal Foreign Office (zivik Programme).

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INTRODUCTION

Framing questions

What is the existing dialogue in public digital sphere re South Sudan? Local and diaspora communities. How can shifts in cultural discourse to build peace be encouraged through social media and technology? What are the best practices in peacebuilding and creating a more just, tolerant and compassionate society? How are Social Media guidelines monitored and contravening material or users treated? What mechanisms are in place to take further action once reported? Social Media platforms do not do much once harassment is reported (remove user/block messages) Public personalities intend to sue companies for hate speech propagated against them individually. In redefining the purpose of such platforms by making them liable for content, this legal approach may prompt an increase in take-downs and blocks. Do we wish to have governments or a corporation start censoring free speech? Issues of 'Free speech' and privacy need to be addressed, clarified and made transparent in the project. Alternative entry-points: media and social media training; viral campaigns that aim to transform hate speech into minor disturbance; changing the cultural narratives

#DefyHateNow is an urgent community peacebuilding, training and conflict reconciliation project aimed to strengthen the voices and support the actions of emergent, primarily youth oriented civil society organizations in South Sudan. Initiated by the Berlin-based r0g_agency for open culture and critical transformation, in collaboration with the Juba-based Ebony Center for Strategic Studies (ECSS) and the Community Empowerment for Progress Organisation (CEPO South Sudan), #DefyHateNow aims to raise awareness of and develop means to counter social media based hate speech, conflict rhetoric and directed online incitement to violence. The project responds to South Sudan's ongoing civil crisis by addressing the roles played by a wide range of social media users including diaspora South Sudanese in either exacerbating or helping mitigate issues, particularly since the eruption of crisis on December 15, 2013.

PRELUDE

South Sudan Dialogues

Ebony Centre for Strategic Studies, South Sudan

<http://ebonycenter.org/>

Research organization striving to promote critical thinking & innovation. The Center is dedicated to serve the people of South Sudan by undertaking strategic studies in the key areas of public policy, capacity building and institutional strengthening. One of Ebony Center's initiatives, the Youth Empowerment Scheme (YES) is aimed specifically at countering the negative effects of tribalism.

Community Empowerment for Progress Organization

CEPO South Sudan – Mapping Conflict Violence

CEPO is a non-profit, civil society, South Sudanese organization, engaged in the areas of Peace and conflict mitigation, human rights, rule of law, livelihood, governance and democratic transformation. CEPO has been engaged in Mapping Conflict Violence in South Sudan, and has conducted two detailed social media usage surveys in 2014, linked to reporting on the IGAD peace talks in Addis Ababa.

Internews

<http://www.internews.org/>

Internews is an international non-profit organization whose mission is to empower local media worldwide to give people the news and information they need, the ability to connect and the means to make their voices heard.

<http://www.internews.org/search/node/south%20sudan>

The Sudd Institute

<http://suddinstitute.org/>

The Sudd Institute is an independent research organization that conducts and facilitates research and training to inform public policy and practice, to create opportunities for discussion and debate, and to improve analytical capacity in South Sudan.

Building a culture of peace through dialogue in South Sudan

<http://suddinstitute.org/publications/show/building-a-culture-of-peace-through-dialogue-in-south-sudan/>

Building a culture of peace through national dialogue centered on justice and accountability is the viable mechanism for realizing peace in South Sudan. Peace should be anchored on deliberative dialogue at various levels of society with serious consideration for justice and accountability.

Stabilizing the Nation: a research framework

<http://www.suddinstitute.org/our-research-2/our-research/>

The Institute's research provides policy-level and practical recommendations for achieving and sustaining stability and peace.

South Sudanese Artists Initiative for Peace

<https://youtu.be/uBi8uhknuWE>

Free Voice USIP

<https://soundcloud.com/sawa-shabab-south-sudan>

ACTED

<http://www.acted.org/en/south-sudan>

South Sudan has one of the largest humanitarian operations in the world and ACTED has been actively involved in emergency relief, rehabilitation and development work in South Sudan since 2007 and is currently operating in Western Bahr-el- Ghazal, Warrap, Jonglei, Unity and Upper Nile states.

FilmAid

<https://www.facebook.com/FilmAid>

FilmAid uses film and other media to bring lifesaving information — along with hope and joy — to communities affected by disaster, displacement and economic disparity. Individual programs may vary from one region to another, but every FilmAid activity falls into one of three broad categories: Media Content, Community Outreach, and Skills Development.

<http://www.filmaid.org/south-sudan-emergency-appeal/>

United States Institute of Peace (USIP) South Sudan

<http://www.usip.org/category/countries/south-sudan>

The United States Institute of Peace (USIP) has been helping to build peace and stability in South Sudan since it became a nation in 2011, as well as when the state was southern Sudan, through partnerships with the U.S. Department of State, nongovernmental organizations and key stakeholders.

Members of the South Sudanese diaspora gathered at the U.S. Institute of Peace (USIP) February 2014, to explore ways of fostering national unity, supporting peace efforts in a conflict with tribal dimensions and countering online hate speech.

<http://www.usip.org/publications/south-sudanese-diaspora-leaders-usip-consider-online-speech-concerns>

The current situation in South Sudan (USIP, 2014)

<http://www.usip.org/publications/the-current-situation-in-south-sudan>

South Sudan Crisis, Ways Forward Analyzed at USIP, January 2014

<http://www.usip.org/publications/south-sudan-crisis-ways-forward-analyzed-usip>

The South Sudan Relief and Rehabilitation Commission (SSRRC)

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/South_Sudan_Relief_and_Rehabilitation_Commission

The (SSRRC) is an agency of the Government of South Sudan. It is the operational arm of the Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management. The SSRRC in coordination with the IOM and UNOCHA is responsible for resettling internally displaced persons in South Sudan.

The Committee for National Healing, Peace and Reconciliation (CNHPR)

<http://www.reconciliationsouthsudan.org/>

Conducting a nation-wide consultation process to ensure that South Sudan's future reconciliation process is driven and shaped by the people's experiences, knowledge and needs; reconciliation cannot be imposed from above. Throughout 2015 and 2016, approximately 550 peace mobilisers will travel throughout South Sudan conducting and documenting extensive and in-depth community consultations. Guided by the core values of pluralism, inclusivity, peacemaking, social justice, forgiveness, healing and atonement; the Committee will endeavour to establish and strengthen an independent, inclusive and homegrown platform and mechanism to create space for South Sudanese collectively address the root causes of conflicts in South Sudan; build bridges across the political and social divides; heal and reconcile South Sudanese, particularly those with the most severe physical and psychological scars; resolve war-induced community conflicts; and document and establish community narratives of the war and the respective healing and reconciliation journeys.

South Sudan Action network on Small Arms – United Against Armed Violence in South Sudan

<http://ssansa.org/>

SSANSA is a network of civil society organizations from across the ten states of South Sudan campaigning against armed violence in South Sudan, to help address the problems posed to community security as a result of armed violence. The network facilitates actions of the civil society to make people safer from armed violence by preventing and combating the proliferation and misuse of small arms and light weapons in South Sudan, the region and beyond.

Freedom House

<https://freedomhouse.org/program/sudan#.VQfLnihRMvE>

Freedom House is working on ensuring continuous monitoring of human rights abuses in Sudan and supports domestic, regional and international advocacy activities for adherence to international human rights commitments.

SECTION ONE

Monitoring, Analysing & Mapping Online Hate Speech, Rumours and Media

Hate speech is, outside the law, speech that attacks a person or group on the basis of attributes such as gender, ethnic origin, religion, race, disability, or sexual orientation.

In law, hate speech is any speech, gesture or conduct, writing, or display which is forbidden because it may incite violence or prejudicial action against or by a protected individual or group, or because it disparages or intimidates a protected individual or group. A website that uses hate speech is called a hate site. Most of these sites contain Internet forums and news briefs that emphasize a particular viewpoint. Concerning the debate over how freedom of speech applies to the Internet, conferences concerning such sites have been sponsored by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.

Communication theory provides some insight into the harms caused by hate speech. According to the ritual model of communication, racist expressions allow minorities to be categorized with negative attributes tied to them, and are directly harmful to them. The repeated use of such expressions cause and reinforce the subordination of these minorities.

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hate_speech

Using hate speech warning signs to prevent genocide 2010

<http://www.scoop.co.nz/stories/WO1011/S00493/using-hate-speech-warning-signs-to-prevent-genocide.htm>

"Dangerous Speech on the Road to Genocide," held on 28 October 2010 at United Nations Headquarters in New York, highlighted the ongoing collaborative project between Dr. Francis Deng, the UN Special Adviser for the Prevention of Genocide, and Susan Benesch, senior fellow at the World Policy Institute. The purpose of the project is to identify the build-up to genocide, and to spot and stop human rights disasters before they occur.

"It's a two-way, circular process. We receive information, we analyze it, with the lens of genocide prevention. We repeat it back to our colleagues, so they can be disseminated, and become purely catalytic in what is more a comprehensive UN action in prevention of genocide," Deng told MediaGlobal. Using the Nazi and Rwandan genocides as case study guides, the project's goal is to identify how best to monitor, gauge the dangerousness of, and respond to specific speech acts within a country near a violent breaking point. Benesch asserted that genocide results from identity-related conflicts which undergo a collective social process of exclusion and hysteria. This process is propelled by specifically targeted mass media messages, labeled as precursors if not prerequisites to genocide. Dehumanizing speech and a distinction between "us and them" were two examples that illustrate the way public media messages can incite hatred. Benesch's study identifies that a population must be socially or historically vulnerable to internalize hate messages as truth. Widely disseminated messages that are simple and direct, and when the speaker has credibility with their audience, hate speech can quickly turn into a call to genocide.

“I would say that genocide is an extreme form of identity-based conflict,” Benesch said. “It can be a cynical tool used by leaders who convince one group of people that another group of people are different and are their enemies.” Benesch’s groundwork in identifying what aspects constitute incitement to genocide will be a useful guide. This research will give Deng objective tools to gather information about potentially virulent situations. “Once we get this information, we can then factor them into the work we are doing, in developing a strategy of genocide prevention, including by-law for governments,” said Deng. Benesch believes that the social collectivism and mob mentality that eventually leads groups to genocide can be distracted, which would result in a loss of momentum and forestall a potentially genocidal conflict. The report may discover passive and active tools to stop the widespread dissemination of information that is often a precursor to genocide.

Dangerous speech along the path to mass violence

Susan Benesh, Project Directorm World Policy Institute

<http://www.worldpolicy.org/content/dangerous-speech-along-the-path-to-mass-violence>

Inflammatory public speech rises steadily before outbreaks of mass violence, suggesting that it is a precursor or even a prerequisite for violence, which makes sense: groups of killers do not form spontaneously. In most cases, a few influential speakers gradually incite a group to violence. Violence may be prevented, then, by interfering with this process in any of several ways: inhibiting the speech, limiting its dissemination, undermining the credibility of the speaker, or ‘inoculating’ the audience against the speech so that it is less influential, or dangerous. Such efforts must not infringe upon freedom of speech, however, since that is a fundamental right and since free speech itself may help to prevent violence. Before acting to limit ‘dangerous speech’ – speech that catalyzes violence – we must have a means to distinguish it from other speech, even that which is controversial or repugnant.

Dangerous Speech

<http://www.dangerousspeech.org/>

Susan Benesch has developed an analytical framework for making the distinction, as part of her Dangerous Speech Project. The dangerousness of a particular speech act, in the context in which it is made or disseminated, depends on five variables: the speaker, the audience, the speech itself, the historical and social context, and the means of dissemination. Some speakers are more influential than others, and some audiences are especially vulnerable.

Umati (iHUB) Monitoring Online Dangerous Speech in Kenya, piloting in South Sudan

<http://www.ihub.co.ke/umati>

iHUB / & their hate speech project leader Nanjira have been in talks with international organizations interested in mapping online hate speech in South Sudan, and are currently engaging with Search for Common Ground on how to leverage their approach to monitoring such space via the Umati Project

<http://www.ihub.co.ke>

Umati Report 2013 - iHub Research & Ushahidi

http://www.ihub.co.ke/uploads/default/files/umati/Umati_Report_Oct-Jan_2013.pdf

Dangerous Speech Flyer (English)

http://www.ihub.co.ke/uploads/default/files/umati/Dangerous_Speech_Flyer_English.pdf

Uchaguzi (Kenya)

Project information: <http://blog.ushahidi.com/2013/02/11/uchaguzi-kenya-2013-launched/>

Uchaguzi-Kenya was a project on the Ushahidi platform that enabled citizens to report problems occurring during Kenya’s 2010 constitutional referendum and 2013 general election. It aimed to act as an early warning system and prevent the escalation of incidents.

Methods and methodologies for monitoring and mapping online hate speech, Brian Lucas GSDRC

<http://www.gsdr.org/docs/open/HDQ1121.pdf>

Real time monitoring and mapping, discourse and content analysis, useful datasets to support monitoring.

Geography of Hate, Humboldt State University (USA) Project website

http://users.humboldt.edu/mstephens/hate/hate_map.html

ELSA – Online Hate Speech Legal Research Group, 2013

<http://elsa.org/page/online-hate-speech-legal-research-group/>

ELSA Report: http://files.elsa.org/AA/Final_Report_OHS_Final.pdf

'Hate' Speech and Social Media; Understanding users, networks and information flows.

<http://gtr.rcuk.ac.uk/project/7E485C46-6022-4B29-979C-D5E5FB0A7CE1>

This project aims to study the 'social media ecosystem' to better understand how the complex combination of user behaviours, global communication networks, and flows of information interact to promote hateful and socially disruptive content. The main deliverable is a computational tool that will allow users to forecast the spread of hateful content over digital networks, providing an opportunity for intervention before such content 'goes viral' potentially causing harm to individuals, minority groups and communities.

Racial and caste prejudice in Somalia - Academic Study

https://www.academia.edu/11464310/Racial_and_Caste_Prejudice_in_Somalia

JOURNAL OF SOMALI STUDIES Volume 1, Issue 2, 2014 Pp 91-118

Racial and Caste Prejudice in Somalia: Mohamed A. Eno St. Clements University Somalia, and Atlas University of Somalia; Abdi M. Kusow Iowa State University, Ames, Iowa, United States

Abstract: Based on in-depth oral interviews carried out in Mogadishu, Somalia, and countries neighboring Somalia in 2009 and 2013, our purpose in this study is to map the nature of prejudice and hate discourse used by Somalis against the Bantu Jareer and the Yibir, Gabooye, and Tumaal communities in Somalia.

SECTION TWO

Technologies for tracking and debunking online rumours & verifying images

The 'Verification Handbook'

<http://verificationhandbook.com/>

The 'Exposing the Invisible' project by Tactical Tech Collective

<https://tacticaltech.org/what-we-do?theme=29>

Bellingcat - Verifying the Unverifiable

<https://www.bellingcat.com/>

by and for citizen investigative journalists

Emergent - real-time rumour tracker

<http://www.emergent.info/>

View a list of rumors being tracked on the homepage, along with their current claim state (True, False, Unverified). Research project with the Tow Center for Digital Journalism at Columbia University on how unverified information and rumor are reported in the media. Aims to develop best practices for debunking misinformation.

Izitr - Free image hosting that can prove your images are real

<http://www.izitr.com/>

Social Media: Your photo's not manipulated, so make sure people know it.

Citizen Journalism: You captured an important moment. Now give it the credibility it deserves.

Snopes - Rumours debunker True or False

<http://www.snopes.com/info/whatsnew.asp>

RECENT GLOBAL MEDIA INCIDENCE OF HATE SPEECH AND VIOLENCE

Zulu King Tries to Calm Anti-Foreigner Violence in South Africa

http://www.nytimes.com/2015/04/21/world/africa/south-africa-zulu-king-criticizes-anti-foreign-mayhem.html?_r=0

The influential king of the Zulus, South Africa's largest ethnic group, sought to distance himself on Monday from anti-foreigner comments he made three weeks ago, which the authorities there have called the catalyst for a wave of deadly xenophobic violence. "We need to make sure no more foreigners are attacked," the king, Goodwill Zwelithini, said in a speech at a stadium in Durban carried by South African news media. "We must stop these vile acts." South Africa's neighbors have condemned the violence, calling it a stain on the country's image as the tolerant "rainbow nation" that emerged from apartheid. The king's previous comments, made last month in Durban, a coastal city in the Zulu heartland, were part of what he has described as a broad criticism of lawlessness in South Africa. He accused the news media of focusing on a part of his remarks that appeared to blame poor immigrants from neighboring countries, whom South African citizens have periodically accused of stealing their jobs. "We ask foreign nationals to pack their belongings and go back to their countries," the king said then.

After that, increasingly violent mobs targeted shops and other businesses largely run by people from Zimbabwe, Mozambique, Malawi and other sub-Saharan countries. The violence started in Durban and spread to Johannesburg, the country's largest city. At least seven people were killed and more than 300 were arrested in what has been described as the worst outbreak of xenophobic violence in South Africa in years. Under pressure from the government to join in condemning the violence, the king later announced the imbizo, or mass meeting, in Durban. Several thousand people attended the rally, where the king said his remarks had been misinterpreted. "This violence directed at our brothers and sisters is shameful," he said. Denying that he had advocated attacks on foreigners, the king said "had I said that, this country would be in ashes." Nonetheless, hundreds of immigrants have since left, fearful for their safety.

Zulu King Goodwill Zwelithini welcomes the investigation by the SAHRC, says the media must also be probed for its role in the violence

<http://mg.co.za/article/2015-04-21-king-zwelithini-blames-third-force-for-violence>

Washington Post: New migration crisis overwhelms European refugee system April 21st, 2015

http://www.washingtonpost.com/world/europe/new-migration-crisis-overwhelms-european-refugee-system/2015/04/21/3ab83470-e45c-11e4-ae0f-f8c46aa8c3a4_story.html?postshare=5611429687320419

Globally, the world is witnessing a momentous period of instability and conflict that has produced what the United Nations describes as the largest pool of refugees, asylum-seekers and internally displaced persons since WWII. South Sudan context.

Katie Hopkins & The Sun editor reported to police for incitement to racial hatred

<http://www.independent.co.uk/news/people/katie-hopkins-and-the-sun-editor-reported-to-police-for-incitement-to-racial-hatred-following-migrant-boat-column-10190549.html?cmpid=facebook-post>

I was a Lampedusa refugee. Here's my story of fleeing Libya – and surviving by Hakim Bello

<http://www.theguardian.com/commentisfree/2015/apr/20/lampedusa-refugee-fleeing-libya-boats-italy>

SECTION THREE

Examples of Alternatives for Peace And Social Change

The Boda Boda Talk Talk project by Internews

<https://bodabodataalktalktest.wordpress.com/>

Technology for Women Countering Violent Extremism

Sawa Shabab, South Sudan, March 12, 2015

<http://www.usip.org/olivebranch/2015/03/12/technology-women-countering-violent-extremism>

Have you ever wondered how using a cell phone could counter hateful words or actions? Consider the example of Sisi Ni Amani in Kenya, dedicated to both traditional and new ways of communicating about preventing violence in Kenya, and established by a forward thinking woman who was trying to affect change through easily accessible technology. Peacebuilders use media channels in conflict situations to address critical issues – such as gender equality, personal responsibility, peaceful coexistence and others – that contribute to violent extremism.

One example is Sawa Shabab, a dramatic radio series airing weekly in South Sudan based on an educational, peacebuilding curriculum designed and produced with local partners. Sawa Shabab follows the daily lives of different young South Sudanese as they face unique challenges while learning how to become peacebuilders in their communities. The underlying curriculum includes a strong focus on countering stereotypes, respecting diversity and promoting gender equality. Each episode ends with a question for listeners to consider and respond to via phone and text. On average, 150 listeners respond from across South Sudan after each episode. Over 60% of listeners in a survey said the appeal of the program is its focus on peacebuilding, and 99% of current listeners surveyed said they are interested in hearing the next season of the show. Based on focus group discussions, gender equality outcomes continue to resonate. After listening to the show, young female participants indicated that "being educated" is an important quality for young women. And awareness among male participants about gender equality had notably increased. Even in low-bandwidth, low-power environments, peacebuilders are harnessing every day technology platforms to address seemingly intractable problems.

"Sawa Shabab" peace radio drama produced with FreeVoice in Juba for youth in South Sudan.

<http://www.usip.org/programs/projects/sawa-shabab-peacebuilding-radio-drama-youth-in-south-sudan>

About the Peacebuilding Curriculum

The dramatic series is based on an educational, peacebuilding curriculum designed with local partners. The curriculum seeks to increase knowledge and change the attitudes and behaviors of youth listeners regarding their roles in building peace in South Sudan. The curriculum focuses on three main goals, identified by local experts as critical to building peace in South Sudan.

Co-Existence and National Identity

Youth Empowerment and Personal Responsibility

Gender equality.

Young South Sudanese inside and outside of the country are encouraged to engage with the Sawa Shabab program. Youth can share their thoughts and experiences online: Sawa Shabab Facebook fan page & on Twitter (@SawaShabab)

Mobilising for Peace in Kenya

by Rachel Brown

<http://www.sgiquarterly.org/feature2014oct-11.html>

Sisi ni Amani Kenya (SNA-K) has pioneered new strategies to build local capacity for peacebuilding and civic engagement. New technology is changing the way we communicate with each other, increasing the speed and geographical spread over which people can easily share information. This opens up important opportunities for innovative models and approaches to violence prevention. However, these technologies pose their own risks and challenges: they can be and have been used effectively by violent actors to incite and organize violence. Preceding and throughout Kenya's 2007-8 post-election violence, mobile phones were used effectively by violent actors for the spread of rumors, hate speech, fear-mongering, calls for revenge attacks and the organization of weapons distribution. Traditional peace actors struggled to counter these information flows.

In 2010, I began the process of founding Sisi ni Amani Kenya [We Are Peace Kenya in Swahili]. Recognizing the important role of communication and perceptions in triggering violence, SNA-K pioneered an approach that sought to build a similar capacity for local peace actors in terms of reach, speed and impact of the text messaging medium. This work embodied the principles of resilience defined by SGI President Daisaku Ikeda in his 2014 peace proposal as «realizing a hopeful future, rooted in people's natural desire to work together toward common goals» by aiming to improve resistance to the tensions and triggers of violence and supporting the creation of a foundation for cooperation toward a better future.

Tailored Messages

To create high-impact messaging content, SNA-K's team conducted focus groups with target demographic populations in which participants cocreated messages to intervene and prevent specific behaviors such as spreading rumors. The SNA-K team analyzed these messages, reframed them, vetted them for risk and created situation- and target audience-based message templates, as well as overall message guidelines. During the election cycle, these templates and guidelines formed the basis of the more than 680,000 messages SNA-K sent in the weeks surrounding the elections. Each message was prompted by specific information about on-the-ground events, monitored by SNA-K's team and local partners.

A Step Together: Shared Journeys of Listening and Dialogue in South Sudan

<https://youtu.be/r9NtCsb0iK0>

In October 2014, South Sudan's Committee for National Healing, Peace and Reconciliation hosted a 4 week training on peace and reconciliation with over 70 representatives from across the country. Led by the South African Institute for Justice and Reconciliation, the training sought to prepare community leaders to begin the nationwide reconciliation consultation process, as ambassadors of the Committee.

Voice for Change - Rona James Elia, Executive Director

<http://www.theniles.org/helper/articleprint.php?id=197>

Rona is using her organisation to mobilise women from both inside and outside Sudan on behalf of peace and unity, lobbying for funds that carry out civic education for women at the grass roots. Her organisation has been responsible for the election training of over 300 women across the southern states.

NSRP: Peace And Stability Project by Hajiya Bilkisu (mni)

<http://www.citad4peace.org.ng/index.php/articles/55-nsrp-peace-and-stability-project-by-hajiya-bilkisu-mni>

As the slaughter of innocent citizens continue in the North Eastern States of Borno, Yobe and Adamawa, Nigerians are mourning and wondering how we got to this stage. Women are taking action on various platforms. I spent the previous week at a workshop facilitating the process of developing a work plan for a nongovernmental organisation the Women's Peace and Security Network. The two day workshop which held March 25 and 26 2014 at Hotel 17 in Kaduna was supported by the Nigeria Stability and Reconciliation Programme NSRP. One of the strategies adopted is to build capacity of peace advocates on the National Action Plan NAP for Peace developed by Nigeria to implement the United Nations Security Council Resolution UNSCR1325 on promoting women's involvement in peace and security. The five pillars of NAP are Prevention, Protection, Participation, Promotion, Prosecution. The prevention pillar would reinforce preventive performance by strengthening women's roles/contribution in conflict resolution and promote the culture of peace. Protection is about strengthening women and girls capacity to resist sexual and gender based violence during and after conflicts. It will ensure socio-economic empowerment of women and girls in post conflict reconstruction and integration. Participation focuses on training women and girls as mediators, negotiators and conciliators in conflicts and post conflict situations and taking special measures to ensure the participation of women at all levels of peace process.

Centre for Information Technology and Development (CITAD «promotes peace through ICT's»)

<https://storify.com/danlami2015/highlights-of-citad-s-meeting-on-dangerous-speech>

«As part of its contribution towards a peaceful 2015 General Elections, the Centre for Information Technology and Development (CITAD, which «promotes peace through ICT's») with a support from the MacArthur Foundation and the Nigeria Stability and Reconciliation Program (NSRP), hosted a 2-day international meeting on dangerous speech in Abuja.»

<http://www.citad4peace.org.ng/>

Search for Common Ground

<https://www.sfcg.org/what-we-do/>

Conflict and differences are inevitable. Violence is not.

We partner with people around the world to ignite shared solutions to destructive conflicts.

We work at all levels of society to build sustainable peace through three main avenues:

Dialogue+, Media+, and Community+.

SECTION FOUR

Open Technology, Peace, Education & Social Change

Citizen Desk (Sourcefabric)

We have a longtime relationship with the FOSS dev company Sourcefabric (Berlin + Prag) and they have offered to support us in using their new Citizen Desk platform, which may be ideal as a technical framework for #DefyHateNow.

Citizen Desk is the Sourcefabric platform for managing the workflow of UGC (User Generated Content) verification. There are two primary reasons for doing this:

- first, to prevent the duplication of verification efforts, which can be time and resource-consuming
- second, to keep track of the verification work that is underway and has been completed.

This tracking enables the display of overviews, essentially «this is what we know, this is what we're working on, and this is what has come in.» It also provides records of which verifier approved which piece of content - which is important when determining responsibility for untrue or unverified items being published.

Editors can send responses to the citizen reporters directly from the web interface, which saves time and effort, and also enables the conversation to be viewed by others in the newsroom, as opposed to being captured on only one phone. The system allows verifiers to review previous reports by the person, to help the verifier can make judgments about whether the reporter can be trusted. In addition, it lets news organizations create verification checklists which either can be mandatory or optional to complete.

Citizen Desk wiki: <https://wiki.sourcefabric.org/display/NR/Citizen+Desk>

Github: <https://github.com/sourcefabric-innovation>

Sourcefabric have a working demo (although the frontend is being redesigned now):

<http://sourcefabric-innovation.github.io/citizendesk-frontend/dist/#/assigned-to-me>

PeaceTXT

Rachel Brown, Sisi ni Amani

<http://irevolution.net/tag/peacetxt/>

Today, in Kenya, PeaceTXT is building the defenses of peace out of text messages (SMS). As The New York Times explains, PeaceTXT is developing a "text messaging service that sends out blasts of pro-peace messages to specific areas when trouble is brewing." Launched by PopTech in partnership with the Kenyan NGO Sisi ni Amani (We are Peace), the Kenyan implementation of PeaceTXT uses mobile advertising to market peace and change men's behaviors.

<http://irevolution.net/2012/06/11/peacetxt-marketing-peace/>

Mobile Africa

<http://mashable.com/2010/07/19/mobile-africa/>

Facebook, Twitter, and Foursquare could learn social responsibility from South Africa's social Network:

MXit spends enormous resources encouraging its users to become more educated, healthier, and better citizens. Gregory Ferenstein MXit, a popular mobile messaging client that reaches an astounding 40% of south africans, has an aggressive corporate social responsibility program that U.S. based social networks could learn from. In addition to live educational, drug, and suicide-prevention counselors, MXit added a civic responsibility app, SmrtCitizen, that facilitates civic and community involvement and incentivizes innovative community programs with their virtual currency, Moola. SmrtCitizen packages dry political news into a youth-friendly format, translating abstract political debates into a personally relevant message. Users can join community groups, learn more about their rights, and engage peers in debate. MXit rewards the most innovative uses of community involvement with their popular virtual cash. «The response was overwhelming and it is very clear that South African youth can, and want to be part of shaping our future,» says Katherine van Wyk, a program director a Every1Mobile, which helped developed the civic platform. «Many were already taking part in debates and helping to upgrade their communities, and we're just facilitating the sharing and acknowledgement of these inspiring young people's lives.»

<http://www.techcentral.co.za/mxit-encourages-youngsters-to-vote/21073/>

In education, MXit partners with school districts to provide established curriculum for resource-deprived schools, real-life mathematics tutors for students, and mobile-friendly books for teens.

<http://www.fastcompany.com/1727950/facebook-twitter-and-foursquare-could-learn-social-responsibility-south-africas-social-netwo>

Missing Maps Project

<http://www.theguardian.com/cities/2014/oct/06/missing-maps-human-genome-project-unmapped-cities>

a surprisingly large number of the world's cities remain unmapped. Cities of more than a million people in the developing world get by every day without an accurate map. Development staff in those cities trade photocopies of photocopies, scrawl the names of landmarks on post-it notes, use satellite images that lack street names, or just ask locals. If humanitarian agencies had good digital maps now of places that are particularly prone to natural disasters, conflict or epidemic diseases, they'd be ahead of the curve, and could respond properly as soon as a crisis occurs. But how? The ingenious solution is the Missing Maps project, an unprecedented collaboration by MSF, the American and British Red Cross, the Humanitarian OpenStreetMap Team and others to create free, digital maps for every single settlement on Earth. The method, developed by the Humanitarian OpenStreetMap Team allows volunteers to take part remotely. The first test case was Lubumbashi in the Democratic Republic of Congo whose 1.5 million residents lacked an online street map – until now. Missing Maps aims to map the rest of the world's poorest and most vulnerable urban areas within two years. And because the first and last mapping phases can be done by anyone with a laptop, anywhere, the whole thing can be crowdsourced. “The point of the project is that the maps will all be open source,” says Missing Maps coordinator Pete Masters. “It will be illegal for anyone to charge anyone to use them – meaning local people will have total access to them, not just to look at, but to edit and develop.” That idea has fired the imaginations of the people in unmapped places, says Gayton. “It's legally impossible for someone to steal it, to close off and own the data. It's created by genuine volunteer labour, and belongs to everyone.

iHub Nairobi

<http://www.ihub.co.ke>

iHub- Nairobi's Innovation Hub for the technology community is an open space for the technologists, investors, tech companies and hackers in the area. This space is a tech community facility with a focus on young entrepreneurs, web and mobile phone programmers, designers and researchers. It is part open community workspace (co-working), part vector for investors and VCs and part incubator. We also have a number of initiatives designed to build an ecosystem around the Kenyan tech entrepreneur: iHub Research, iHub Consulting, iHub Supercomputing Cluster, and the iHub User Experience (UX) Lab. We're trying to create the place where seeds are planted and are easily found by the people with money to help them grow. It is a paradigm shift towards the areas where technology approaches a barrier, and new technologies emerge to cross it. This is achieved through the idea of Open Innovation, which is the process of combining internal and external ideas as well as internal and external paths to market to advance the development of new technologies.

REFUGEES IN NORTHERN IRAQ - RADIO STATION FOR PEACE April 6, 2015

http://www.yourmiddleeast.com/culture/refugees-in-northern-iraq-get-their-own-radio-station-for-peace_31194

SECTION FIVE

Guidelines For Responsible Use Of Social Media (FACEBOOK & Twitter)

Facebook community standards guidelines

<https://www.facebook.com/communitystandards/?letter>

Keeping you safe. We have zero tolerance for any behavior that puts people in danger, whether someone is organizing or advocating real-world violence or bullying other people. Requiring people to use their authentic identity on Facebook helps motivate all of us to act responsibly, since our names and reputations are visibly linked to our words and actions. We have policies that prohibit sexually explicit, hateful, and violent content.

Dangerous Organizations: What types of organizations we prohibit on Facebook.

<https://www.facebook.com/communitystandards>

We don't allow any organizations that are engaged in the following to have a presence on Facebook:

Terrorist activity, or Organized criminal activity. We also remove content that expresses support for groups that are involved in the violent or criminal behavior mentioned above. Supporting or praising leaders of those same organizations, or condoning their violent activities, is not allowed.

Twitter Harassment Reporting

«Twitter automates the creation of harassment reports. Twitter has added a new feature that allows victims of harassment to create a full report of a harassing Tweet with just a mouse click.»

<http://www.cnet.com/news/twitter-automates-the-creation-of-harassment-reports/>

Twitter app against hatespeech

<https://amp.twimg.com/v/161c3dc4-2ef2-4e9d-8bae-2e8e35fefb4e>

(If I flag a tweet as 'harassment' and block the person, I won't see him/her anymore, but what happens to him? We need to engage in totally different dynamics that does NOT rely on the service platform's good will to act.)

SECTION SIX

Global Initiatives To Monitor And Mitigate Hate Speech

«Don't hate» mobile app from Macedonia

http://www.nohatespeech.it/notizie-dalleuropa/2015/02/flashnew_3feb2015/

France PHAROS: a signaling system implemented by the Ministry of Interior

<https://www.internet-signalement.gouv.fr/>

Online content that's illegal can be flagged. Includes hate speech, racism, homophobia and incitement to commit hate crimes.

User Guidelines for Preventing Media Incitement to Violence in Iraq - Elections Edition

<http://www.usip.org/publications/user-guidelines-preventing-media-incitement-violence-in-iraq-elections-edition>

Focused on professional media, but could offer some ideas on an evidence based approach to hate speech:

Maybrit Illner

<http://www.zdf.de/maybrit-illner/fremdenfeindlichkeit-fluechtlingspolitik-angst-wut-hass-ist-troeglit-ueberall-38029778.html>

Maybrit Illner took the attack on the planned asylum center in Tröglitz as an opportunity to examine the degree of xenophobia in Germany. "fear, anger, hatred, Is Tröglitz everywhere?" A burning refugee camp, death threats against politicians... Tröglitz has become the new epitome of xenophobia. Is Tröglitz an isolated case? What mistakes were made by federal, state and local authorities in the recording? How are we xenophobic Germans?

Guests include Sascha Lobo, blogger and journalist

<http://www.fr-online.de/tv-kritik/maybrit-illner-troeglitz-die-differenzierende-brandstifterin,1473344,30453312.html>

The hostess asked the network experts Sascha Lobo, whether because the anonymity of the Internet increase in the verbal violence and death threats. Lobo showed two entries that openly condone the burning of refugees. as forms of cyber-bullying and cyber-hate. The campaign is based upon human rights education, youth participation and media literacy. It aims at reducing hate speech and at combating racism and discrimination in their online expression.»

Using Social Media for hate speech is not freedom of expression – Turkey

http://www.academia.edu/1370379/using_social_media_for_hate_speech_is_not_freedom_of_speech

Mutlu Binark Başkent University, Faculty of Communication, Tuğrul Çomu, Ankara University, Institute of Social Sciences
As the members of the Foundation of Alternative Informatics, we have been working on hate speech circulated, vulgarised and then finally popularised on the Internet since 2009. In our study Yeni Medyada Nefret Söylemi(2010, Kalkedon Yayınlar ı), we drew attention to hate speech increasing in new media and stated that hate speech lays the foundations of hate crimes.

No Hate Speech Movement

<http://www.nohatespeechmovement.org/survey>

«The campaign is against the expressions of hate speech online in all its forms, including those that most affect young people, such

Freedom of expression and the international legacy about hate speech.

<http://www.article19.org/pages/en/hate-speech-more.html>

ARTICLE 19 is the main international NGO that works on free speech.
Refers to Article 19 of the UN Charter which poses that anyone has the right to free speech.

Global Citizen Org

<http://www.globalcitizen.org/Content/Content.aspx?id=fd5a1286-3d0e-4f09-a98d-6d1378bbc0d4>

«The Internet is more than a tool, it is a platform where we, global citizens, conduct our social lives, education, political action, and commerce. While it is easy to overlook the consequences of our actions online, it is important to realize that the power of language can still be deeply felt on the web. It is all too common that the Internet's anonymity offers a platform to post comments that would not be voiced in the physical realm. Hate-speech is not acceptable, period. Gender-based violence and disdain towards women is still an issue that needs to be addressed and worked against. It is our responsibility as Global Citizens to push-back against, critique, and question intolerance. Take action on this issue by signing the petition calling on world leaders to promote gender equality and protect women and girls from violence.»

Social media hate-speech against disabled people.

<http://www.disabled-world.com/disability/discrimination/hate-speech.php>

«'Hate-speech,' threatens, offends, or insults groups based upon color, race, national origin, disability, sexual orientation, or other traits. When a conflict arises concerning which is more important, protecting community interests or guarding the rights of individuals, a balance must be found that protects the civil rights of everyone without placing limitations on the civil liberties of the person speaking.»

France launches major anti-racism and hate speech campaign

<http://www.theguardian.com/world/2015/apr/17/france-launches-major-anti-racism-and-hate-speech-campaign>

The French government has launched a major campaign to contain the country's steep rise in racism and hate speech, using the aftermath of the Paris terrorist attacks to tighten the law on hate crime and crack down on racism online, including the setting up of a new unit to monitor and fight "hatred online". Teacher training will be reinforced, headteachers will be encouraged to report incidents and pupils will be taken to visit memorial sites. Tougher penalties for crimes deemed to have been fueled by racism and antisemitism. Hate speech, already a criminal offence, will be moved to France's general penal code. It will no longer be part of a separate specialist criminal code dating back to the 19th century that deals with freedom of expression issues and offences such as incitement to racial hatred and libel.

Australia's Hate Speech Laws in Practice – The Conversation, 2014

<http://theconversation.com/explainer-how-do-australias-laws-on-hate-speech-work-in-practice-26105>

SECTION SEVEN

Art For Social Change

UGANDA NATIONAL CULTURAL CENTRE, KAMPALA

AUDIO RECORDING: Burney MC- Why Hate...?

<http://aporee.org/maps/?loc=27493>

...we are sitting with Burney in front of the Uganda National Cultural Centre. Burney MC has his sketch-book of lyrics with him and recites some of his verses. Burney grew up in the Bavubuka All Stars Foundation and belongs to a group of artists called Abatuuze.

Burney MC <http://bavubukacommunity.blogspot.de/p/abatuuze-movement-people.html>

39 clips from Kampala, "Emboozy ya Kampala": http://www.archive.org/details/Emboozy_ya_Kampala

and remixed in a "road movie" at : <http://youtu.be/7DGNPNNcvGM>

THE MATTER OF CRITIQUE. KW Institute for Contemporary Art, Berlin 02/05/15 - 07/06/15

http://www.kw-berlin.de/en/exhibitions/the_matter_of_critique_469

Renzo Martens founded the Institute for Human Activities (IHA) in 2010 to run a GENTRIFICATION PROGRAM on a former Unilever plantation in the Congo. The IHA focuses on the usually unwanted byproducts of gentrification, and uses them to make an alternative income opportunity available to the cocoa plantation workers: art. A project of the Institute for Human Activities in collaboration with KW Institute for Contemporary Art.

Institute for Human Activities

<http://www.humanactivities.org/>

In 2012, the Institute for Human Activities (IHA), a foundation established in the Netherlands, Belgium and the Democratic Republic of Congo, began 'A Gentrification Program' on a former Unilever plantation, 800 kilometers from Kinshasa, on a tributary of the Congo River. The Institute organized its opening seminar on a clearing next to this plantation. For two days, art historians, activists, and artists gathered to map out the terms for the IHA's five year program. The keynote speaker was urban theorist Richard Florida, who elaborated on his much contested thesis of art as a vector for economic growth.

Critical Curriculum

In collaboration with the Congolese Plantation Workers Art League (CPWAL) the Institute for Human Activities organizes its Critical Curriculum. The League asserts that the Congolese plantation workers, who have been implicated in the global economy for over a century, have gained a kind of knowledge – e.g. of inequality, migration, dispossession, – that is highly relevant in today's shifting global realities- and the global art discourse. Critical artistic engagement with Congolese living conditions has started to improve those very conditions.

SECTION EIGHT

Global Context For Social Innovation & Peacebuilding

UNHCR – JORDAN REFUGEE CAMPS SUPPORT CAMPAIGN

<http://donate.unhcr.org/neilandgeorgina>

Neil Gaiman Video: UN Refugee Agency (UNHCR) Zaatari and Azraq refugee camps

<http://donate.unhcr.org/international/neilgaiman>

«I've been plunged into despair but been healed by seeing what we do for each other...»

In May when I travelled to Jordan with the UN Refugee Agency (UNHCR) and visited Zaatari and Azraq refugee camps, the scale of the refugee situation was extraordinary to us. Conflict was forcing innocent people in love with their country to abandon their homes and bleed, in their thousands, across its borders. How are they able to cope with losing everything? How are the neighbouring countries expected to cope with the flood of human beings overwhelming their infrastructure and their already scarce resources? But somehow, still, in amongst the horror and the nightmares, there are many small and glorious stories of survival and hope, resilience and dignity. If you could have the conversations that we had, if only you could sit and speak to the refugees, face to face, you would see that we really are the same, that we really are part of one family. And, at its best, a family does all it can to support each other.

IKEA UPGRADE 10,000 REFUGEE FAMILY'S TENTS TO MODULAR SOLAR SHELTERS

<http://www.goodnewsnetwork.org/ikea-to-upgrade-10k-refugee-tents/>

Millions of families seeking shelter from war and other turmoil have had to live in refugee tents made of little more than tarps thrown over wooden or metal frames. IKEA Foundation has teamed up with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to design the "Better Shelter." Safer, sturdier, easy to transport and assemble, it can house five people at a time. Built-in solar panels charge batteries and power four hours of LED lighting. Better Shelters and IKEA will produce 10,000.

Flüchtlinge Willkommen / Refugees Welcome

<http://www.thechanger.org/blog/celebrating-refugee-cause-chance-make-refugees-voices-heard/>

MakeSense Refugee Month: we caught up with some of the social projects that are working to come up with creative solutions for improving the livelihoods of refugees and asylum seekers in Germany. <http://www.refugees-welcome.net/>

Flüchtlinge -Willkommen platform

<http://berlin.thechanger.org/blog/interview-mareike-geiling-fluchtlinge->

A platform that pairs up refugees and people who have a spare room to rent. Housing refugees in private accommodation brings advantages for both sides: refugees are able to live in adequate accommodation, learn the language better, and adjust to the new environment more easily, while flatmates get to know a different culture and help a person in a difficult situation. We don't like the practice of mass accommodation for refugees in Germany and look for alternative housing options that let refugees live in shared flats or normal housing situations. The goal was to open up our homes, and offer refugees a warm welcome.