

NURTURING FREEDOM OF THE PRESS WITH OBJECTIVITY



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NURTURING FREEDOM OF THE PRESS WITH OBJECTIVITY

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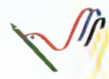
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World Press
Freedom Day



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FOREWORD

CHAIRMAN OF THE INDONESIAN PRESS COUNCIL YOSEP ADI PRASETYO

I welcome the 2017 World Press Freedom Day (WPFDD) event held in Jakarta this time. The selection of Jakarta as the venue of the event is a right decision. Jakarta is part of Indonesia. Jakarta is an ideal place to talk about press freedom and discuss the emerging new trends of media today. This place is a symbol of the capital of one of the largest democracies in the world that has successfully sailed through the process of democratic transition. The people of this country use technology and social media to promote social and political participation.

The world is getting smaller. The boundaries of a country have now become increasingly blurred. Individuals and groups in different countries interact with each other in easier ways. There are interrelationship and interdependence between nations and individuals around the world

through trade, investment, travel, popular culture, and other forms of interaction. The problem of a group of people in an area will be a common problem. This is increasingly becoming a world problem when it comes to environment and democracy. It is not impossible that it would trigger a multinational crisis, regional inflation, and others.

The role of the press today is so important and has an impact on all areas of human life, especially in encouraging the emergence of a good government, taking care of world peace and human civilization. Therefore, there should be no ruler who may impede freedom of the press and freedom of expression.

Freedom of the press should address two points, namely, first, the structure (freedom from) where there is no censorship, the journalist is free from pressure, the media can be independent amid the influence of the economic environment including ownership, no legal rules that curb freedom of the press, free from social and political pressure. Second, performance (freedom to), in which freedom of the press is also measured by how the press uses the independence. For example, whether media coverage has been honest and fair, revealing the true facts, defending the public interest, and so on.

WPFDF was proclaimed following a decision of the General Assembly of the United Nations in 1993 which declared 3 May as World Press Freedom Day. The purpose of WPFDF is to celebrate the basic principles of freedom of the press, to evaluate the implementation of freedom of the press around the world, and to pay tribute to journalists who have lost their lives or are punished for practicing their profession. WPFDF is also intended to raise awareness of the importance of freedom of the press and to remind the governments of their obligation to respect and enforce the right of freedom of expression pursuant to Article 19 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) 1948.

During every WPFDF, UNESCO awards the Guillermo Cano World Press Freedom Prize to individuals, organizations or institutions deemed to have contributed tremendously to the defense and / or promotion of freedom of the press. The award is named in honor of Guillermo Cano Isaza, a Colombian journalist who was murdered in front of his newspaper office El Espectador in Bogotá on 17 December 1986.

The 2017 WPFDF is a unique event as it is the first time for the President and Vice President of Indonesia to attend the same event on the same day. Vice President Jusuf Kalla officially opened the event in the morning, President Joko Widodo delivered his address at the gala dinner after Director General of UNESCO Irina Bokova announced the winner of the Guillermo Cano World Press Freedom Prize 2017, Dawit Isaak.

More importantly, without the cooperation and support of all ministries and institutions and the seven constituents of the Indonesian Press Council, it is unlikely that this WPFDF 2017 would have achieved its objective, or even ended very successfully. Nearly 600 international participants attended the event to represent 93 countries, while the national participants comprised nearly 900 people from 34 provinces. There were 33 sessions arranged during the event that took place on 1-4 May 2017 with the presence of 100 international speakers and 50 national speakers sharing their views.

The Indonesian Press Council hopes that the World Press Freedom Day 2017 with the theme of “Critical Minds for Critical Times: Media’s Role in Advancing Peaceful, Just, and Inclusive Societies” is not only useful for the future of journalism and the media, but also contributes significantly to the development of peace and the realization of an inclusive society and the understanding of the principles of diversity.

Hopefully this year’s WPFDF is not just about sharing experiences and evaluating the implementation of freedom of the press in various

countries, but also our place to exchange journalistic experience in facing technological advancement with its challenges and obstacles.

For that purpose, on behalf of the Indonesian Press Council I would like to thank all those who have assisted for the organization of WPFDD 2017 from preparation to implementation. Especially we are thankful to the Minister of Communication and Informatics and his staff members, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and its staff members (especially the Indonesian Embassy in Paris), the Ministry of Education and Culture and its staff members.

I am also grateful to the Indonesian Journalists Association (PWI), the Alliance of Independent Journalists (AJI), the Indonesian Television Journalists Association (IJTI), the Indonesian News Publisher's Association (SPS), the Indonesian Private Radio Association (PRSSNI), the Indonesian Private Television Association (ATVSI) , the Indonesian Local Television Association (ATVLI), Dr. Soetomo Press Institute (LPDS), Multimedia Nusantara University (UMN), and Hong Kong Baptist University.

Hopefully the Jakarta Declaration formulated by WPFDD 2017 and this book can serve as learning materials for all parties who may be interested in doing literature review or organizing similar events in the future.



Jakarta Declaration

World Press Freedom Day 2017

“Critical Minds for Critical Times: Media’s role in advancing peaceful, just and inclusive societies”

We, the participants at the UNESCO World Press Freedom Day International Conference, held in Jakarta, Indonesia, 1-4 May 2017,

1. **Considering** freedom of expression and press freedom as cornerstones of well-functioning democracies and guardians of the protection and promotion of all human rights and fundamental freedoms;
2. **Recalling** Article 19 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which states: “Everyone has the right to freedom of opinion and expression; this includes freedom to hold opinions without interference and to seek, receive and impart information and ideas through any media and regardless of frontiers”;
3. **Recalling** further Resolution 38 C/53 adopted by the UNESCO General Conference in 2015 on options for the concept of Internet Universality which points to four fundamental principles that need to be embodied in the broad norms of evolution of the universal dimensions of the internet. These principles are: (i) that the internet is human rights-based (ii) open, (iii) accessible to all, and (iv) nurtured by Multi-stakeholder participation;
4. **Recalling** also Article 23 of the ASEAN Human Rights Declaration, which protects the right of every person to freedom of opinion and expression and the right to seek information.

5. **Emphasising** the connection between free media and development, as expressed in the 1991 Windhoek Declaration, a cornerstone of the World Press Freedom Day (WPFDD) international celebration;
6. **Emphasising also** the mutually reinforcing relationships between freedom of expression and all other rights and freedoms, including freedom of thought, freedom of conscience, as well as religious, academic and artistic freedom;
7. **Welcoming** the United Nations (UN) 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and its recognition of the contribution of information and fundamental freedoms to good governance and development;
8. **Recognising** that the media, both online and offline, can be enablers of all of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs);
9. **Noting** in particular SDG 16 that aims to promote just, peaceful and inclusive societies, and **evoking** SDG target 16.10, which aims to “ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements”;
10. **Welcoming** actions to highlight these issues further on 28 September, the International Day for Universal Access to Information; on 3 May, World Press Freedom Day, and on 2 November, International Day to End Impunity for Crimes against Journalists;
11. **Highlighting** the importance of free and independent journalism for the achievement of SDG 16 as well as media’s potential as a catalyst of peace, dialogue and mutual understanding;
12. **Recognising** the mutually reinforcing role of the rule of law with an independent judiciary, along with strong participatory mechanisms and free and independent media as fundamental underpinnings of democracy;
13. **Acknowledging** that strides are still needed to achieve gender equality in and through media;
14. **Underlining** the continued relevance for freedom of expression, intercultural dialogue, mutual understanding and social inclusion of

- the Rabat Plan of Action on the prohibition of advocacy of national, racial or religious hatred that constitutes incitement to discrimination, hostility or violence (“Rabat Plan”);
15. **Noting** the growing role of citizens as communicators of news given the use of mobile technologies and emphasising the importance of the right to assemble and exchange freely online to crowdsource and exchange information;
 16. **Observing** how the proliferation of falsified information and the phenomenon of “social-media bubbles” can polarise public debate, mislead whole segments of society and undermine professional journalism;
 17. **Noting** with concern the increasing tendency to effect internet shutdowns that undermine citizen trust, the right to freedom of expression, including press freedom, and the right to access information;
 18. **Observing** with concern the global trend to disproportionately limit freedom of expression in the name of national security and the fight against terrorism, as well as through disproportionate use of legislation and state security apparatus;
 19. **Emphasising** the importance, for democratic civic and political life, of high-quality public-interest journalism, including investigative journalism, respecting professional and ethical standards and enjoying protection of confidentiality of sources, and **recognising** that such journalism represents a public good for all members of society;
 20. **Appreciating** the importance of respect for the confidentiality of communications as a pre-requisite for independent journalism, and the protection of journalists and their sources;
 21. **Stressing** the importance of media and information literacy, including digital and privacy literacy, in the development of critical thinking regarding media use and production;
 22. **Honouring** the journalists and media workers who contribute to press freedom through their work and commitment, often at the risk of their safety and personal security;

23. **Condemning** all forms of violence, aggression and intimidation against journalists and recognising in particular the specific threats faced by women journalists, including sexual harassment;
24. **Recognising** the need for a multi-stakeholder international approach in order to achieve success in ending violence against journalists and addressing the issue of impunity for crimes committed against journalists;
25. **Welcoming** the multi-stakeholder efforts made by the international community to enhance the protection of journalists and address the issue of impunity through the implementation of the UN Plan of Action on the Safety of Journalists and the Issue of Impunity (“UN Plan”); and
26. **Recognising** that the internet is a powerful medium for self-expression which facilitates the ability of its users to speak freely and in the public interest.

We therefore:

Call on each UNESCO Member State to:

27. **Recognise**, in terms of their commitments to international human rights standards, the relevance of a free, independent and pluralistic media in the advancement of the sustainable development goal of peaceful, just and inclusive societies;
28. **Create** an enabling legal, political and institutional environment where fundamental human rights and freedoms, including freedom of expression, freedom of thought and freedom of conscience, are promoted and protected;
29. **Recognise** the importance of a decent work agenda, as set out in SDG 8, in creating an environment in which journalists are able to operate free from corruption, poverty and fear, and to develop professional solidarity and their social and professional rights;
30. **Consider** making it a criminal offence wilfully to interfere with the legitimate exercise of media freedom;

31. **Support** the development of quality journalism, investigative journalism and a free media as public goods which are able to deliver quality information and create spaces for healthy public debate, for good governance and for public participation in decision-making;
32. **Enhance** the capacity and accountability of police, prosecutors and judges to fulfil the state's duty to ensure the effective and independent investigation, prosecution and punishment of crimes committed against journalists in the course of their work;
33. **Implement** the UN Plan and ensure that national efforts in this regard include the protection of journalists, the prevention of violence against the media and the prosecution of those who perpetrate these crimes;
34. **Recognise** the legitimacy of the use of encryption and anonymisation technologies;
35. **Promote** media pluralism, including by preventing excessive concentration of media ownership, ensuring the diversity of public debate and inclusiveness in the media landscape, and promoting fair representation of marginalised groups;
36. **Align** with the Rabat Plan when considering any regulatory measures to deal with hate speech, especially in relation to national, racial and religious issues
37. **Enhance** media and information literacy initiatives in order to enhance access to information and encourage critical thinking;
38. **Ratify and implement** the 2005 Convention on the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions, thus committing to the creation, distribution and enjoyment of diverse cultural expressions;
39. **Encourage** an inclusive internet and promote universal access to the internet, based on the four key principles of Internet Universality: Human Rights, Openness, Accessibility and Multi-stakeholder participation;
40. **Refrain** from internet shutdowns and other measures that unduly limit freedom of expression and access to information online, such as disproportionate filtering or blocking techniques;

41. **Bring** their laws, regulations and policies into line with international standards on freedom of expression and promote awareness of and respect for those standards among public officials;
42. **Fully** implement resolutions and decisions on the safety of journalists and respect for freedom of expression adopted by the UN General Assembly, the Human Rights Council, the Security Council and UNESCO, and by regional human rights organisations;
43. **Take** cognisance of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and of the opportunities it provides for the future of human development and take steps to enable the free flow of government information to the public by engaging with interested stakeholders to develop, adopt and implement an access to information law.

Call on UNESCO to:

44. **Promote** the further strengthening of an international legal, institutional and social framework that addresses violence against journalists and impunity for such crimes, and promote the full implementation of existing provisions and structures that address these issues;
45. **Support** the creation of national and regional mechanisms promoting the safety of journalists and tackling impunity;
46. **Promote** the uptake of the UN Plan by local stakeholders and work towards its reinforcement, building upon the conclusions of the Multi-Stakeholder Consultation on Strengthening the UN Plan of Action on the Safety of Journalists and the Issue of Impunity that will take place on 29 June 2017 in Geneva, Switzerland (“Multi-Stakeholder Consultation”);
47. **Strengthen** its collaboration with academic and other similar institutions to enhance research in and understanding of freedom of expression and media development issues, including by making use of the Journalism Safety Research Network to reach a wider range of relevant institutions and researchers;

48. **Support** the capacity of the media to practise professional journalism which can promote public education, dialogue and mutual understanding;
49. **Promote** public discussion to find alternatives to counter the proliferation of falsified content and the phenomenon of “social media bubbles”;
50. **Further** reinforce its Media and Information Literacy programme initiatives;
51. **Promote** skills and techniques to enable journalists to ensure the confidentiality of their work, including through encryption;
52. **Strengthen** inclusiveness and gender-equality efforts in the media through the dissemination and promotion of the Gender-Sensitive Indicators for Media;
53. **Promote** artistic freedom as a pillar of freedom of expression and as a cornerstone of participatory democracy, and support artistic creation and ensure access to cultural life for all members of society;
54. **Continue** to highlight the importance of freedom of expression and public access to information;
55. **Strengthen** its capacities to monitor indicators on the safety of journalists and access to information in the context of the SDGs;
56. **Promote** the adoption of internet-related policies that are guided by the principles of Internet Universality for the achievement of an inclusive Knowledge Society for all.

Call on journalists, media outlets, social media practitioners and internet intermediaries to:

57. **Provide** reliable public-interest journalism, both online and offline, which in turn can serve as a shared currency of information that allows for mutual understanding and intercultural dialogue;
58. **Encourage** conflict-sensitive journalism, in particular when reporting from armed conflict zones, including by providing professional and inclusive reporting that can support dialogue and reconciliation;

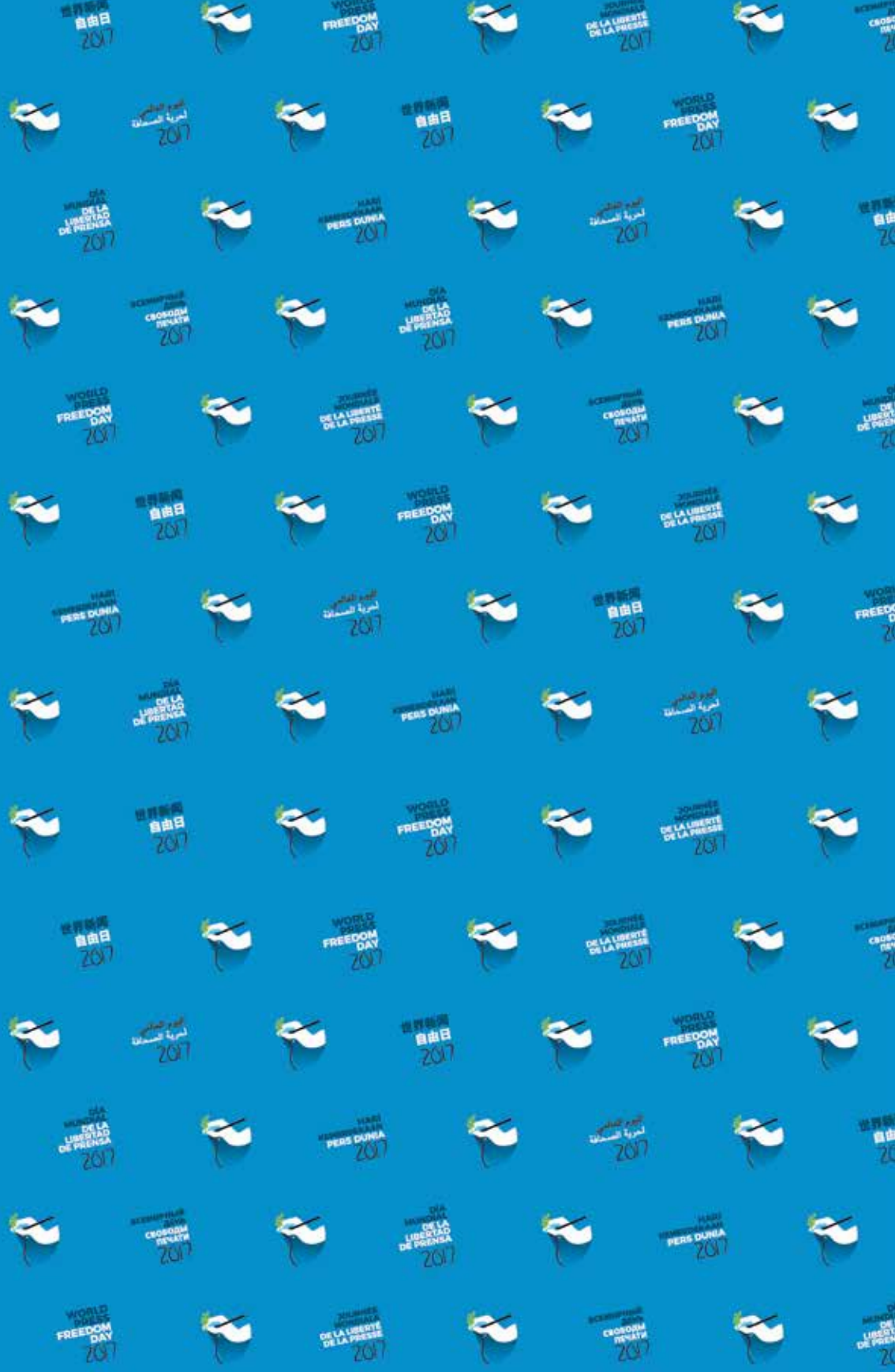
59. **Enhance** media inclusion by giving voice to under-represented and vulnerable groups in society, and avoiding over-representing elite or dominant segments of the population, as well as reporting based on prejudice and discrimination;
60. **Address** persistent inequalities based on gender in both media content and media operations;
61. **Ensure** that reporting is based on verifiable information, and by promoting media and information literacy initiatives, to counter the proliferation of falsified news;
62. **Refer** to the guidance of the Rabat Plan and Article 20(2) of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR) which set out principles for protecting freedom of expression while addressing the issue of hate speech;
63. **Raise** awareness about the International Day to End Impunity for Crimes Against Journalists on 2 November, and **participate** in the UN Plan with complementary or joint actions in accordance with its shared, multi-stakeholder approach;
64. **Implement** preventative physical and psychological safety measures, paying attention to gender and digital security issues, as well as implement effective crisis response mechanisms to ensure the welfare of journalists and media workers exposed to threats;
65. **Take** cognisance of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and of the opportunities it provides for the future of human development.

Call on civil society, academia and the technical community to:

66. **Advocate** in favour of joint efforts and the engagement of all stakeholders in supporting the achievement of the SDGs and promote recognition of the contribution to this process by free, pluralistic and independent media;
67. **Support** efforts to promote freedom of expression, press freedom and the right to access information, including through support for initiatives at the national, regional and international levels;

68. **Collaborate** with relevant international efforts to strengthen the safety of journalists, such as the UN Plan and the upcoming Multi-Stakeholder Consultation;
69. **Highlight** the importance of the protection of confidentiality of journalists' sources in the digital age;
70. **Advocate** for internet policies to be based on human rights, openness, accessibility and multi-stakeholder participation;
71. **Undertake** activities to advance media and information literacy policies, programmes and research;
72. **Monitor** the behaviour, proposals and actions of public authorities, internet intermediaries and multilateral bodies which affect freedom of expression, where relevant denouncing risks and suggesting alternatives which advance freedom of expression and access to information;
73. **Strengthen** debate about and activities to implement SDG target 16.10, which aims to “ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements”; and
74. **Support** engagement with legal professionals in order to strengthen legal frameworks for the protection of freedom of expression and media freedom.

Adopted on 4 May 2017 in Jakarta, Indonesia





WPFD 2017 SPEECHES

THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA JOKO WIDODO

Assalamu'alaikum warahmatullahi wabarakatuh,

Your Excellency Mr. Ramos Horta, former President of Timor Leste

Your Excellency Director General of UNESCO Mrs. Irene Bokova.

Honorable Ministers, Senior Officials and Delegates.

And most important of all Honorable Members of the Press from around the world.

Ketua Dewan Pers dan seluruh rekan-rekan wartawan yang saya hormati.

Ladies and Gentlemen good evening and welcome to Indonesia, home of the most free and most high energy journalism in the world. When the ASEAN financial crisis of 1997 hit Indonesia, the situation was very very serious. Our economy decline by (-15%) minus fifteen percent in one single year. Our society became confused, our future became uncertain, but born from that crisis were all the thing which today make Indonesia a strong and dynamic society. Democracy, a market oriented economy, and

most importantly political freedom including the freedom of expression and freedom of the press.

Since the ASEAN financial crisis on 1997, the Indonesian economic has grown by more than 300% (three hundred percent). We have had no less than for, peaceful transfer of power in the last 20 years. Global service regulary show that Indonesian are among the most optimistic societies in the world. I want to say to you members of our national press and to you members of the international press, we could not have done this without you. Once again, we could not have done this without you. Since the era of reformasi in the late 1990s, a free and energic, energetic press, has played a critical important role in holding government accountable in exposing and therefore fighting corruption and in keeping all of us entertained. Democracy is dynamic and you, our friends in the media had make democracy even more dynamic.

Ladies and Gentleman, today world jurnalism faces perhaps the greatest challenge in a generation. Hoax, fakes news, hates speech, we are seeing. The rise of population still too many jurnalist and writers face persecution in many part of the world. Everytime we confront such challenges, many comptator say the world is coming to an end. To them I say: "You are just too young to remember. We will overcome. we have done it before and we shall do it again."

Lastly, I would like to congratulate tonight's winner of the Guillermo Cano Prize, Mrs. Bethel, and to all of you and to all of us a very happy world press freedom day. Terima kasih, thank you very much.

Wasalamu'alaikum warahmatullahi wabarakatuh.



SAMBUTAN WPF D 2017

THE VICE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA M. JUSUF KALLA

Bismillahirrahmanirrahim,

Assalamu'alaikum warrahmatullahi wabarakaatuh,

In the name of Allah, Most Gracious, Most Merciful,

May the peace, mercy, and blessings of Allah be upon you,

Good morning,

Prosperous greetings to all.

Her Excellency, Madam Irina Bukova, Director-General of UNESCO,
Honourable Ministers, Chairman and Deputy Chairman of House of
Representatives (DPR)

Distinguished Representatives of the Indonesian Press Council and
Members of the Press,

International Dignitaries and Guests, Ladies and Gentlemen.

First of all, I would like to congratulate all of us for this event, and I am grateful that Indonesia has been selected to host the commemoration of World Press Freedom Day today, which means strengthening the Indonesian position and views about the importance of a country to maintain a good

and responsible press freedom for the benefit of and for supporting the progress of the nation. We are aware of the reform efforts around the world, especially in Indonesia. Twenty years ago, the media in Indonesia were closely supervised and monitored and heavily regulated, which hampered journalists from providing critical checks and balances for governments.

Since the reform era of 1998, Indonesia has been drastically reformed by three fundamental changes, namely democracy, -- freedom of speech, a democratic national system -- autonomy system and press freedom as one of the requirements for democracy and autonomy. Consequently, because of the 3 major changes in the country 20 years ago, Indonesia becomes a nation where press freedom truly respected and protected by the constitution based on Human Rights issue in connection with the rights to express opinion. That is why the press freedom in Indonesia and those other important things is very fundamental, very important to us all to maintain. The government has provided a regulatory framework to support a responsible press freedom that supports the progress of the nation.

Many have questioned how Indonesia, as a predominantly Muslim country, can simultaneously implement democracy and press freedom. Many countries in the world cannot implement these three things: democracy, autonomy, and press freedom, simultaneously, but Indonesia can. We would like to thank the media for that. This leads to other major changes. If in the past a variety of licences such as printing presses and publishing licenses and so forth are required by the media, now such licence is no longer required to publish a media. Therefore, Indonesia currently has 2000 print media.

Also, because of ease of obtaining radio frequency allocation and licensing, Indonesia has 1100 radio stations. The 394 or almost 400 national and regional television stations and 43,000 online media at your finger tips, signifying a growing freedom of expression in this country. It is an expression of effective press freedom as a result of the three significant

changes, democratic transition, and then development of different views and media industries in the country protected by the constitution and applicable law.

Freedom is a necessity for us in order to progress as a nation. Nevertheless, the press freedom has responsibility, not a responsibility toward punishment or censorship, but responsibility toward ethics and internal rules of media respectively. We hope that press freedom takes into account important justice and peace matters above freedom of opinion. Press freedom without peace will instead create conflict and media would be responsible for that. When injustices and conflicts occur, media should play a better role to take sides and clarify the matters to ensure that justice, peace and progress of the nation continue. Moreover, information technologies have transformed cross-border information flow and exchange of information process so far beyond state borders.

Where there is progress in every democracy, there is technological advancements within the country. People thought information was obtained from the outside. In China it was by fax, but what happens in the Middle East is all a result of Facebook. It means the technology in the media has both positive and negative effects on the nation's life. The media contributes to politics, economics, and sustainable development. The media provides information so that we can overcome poverty. The media provides information so that we can see where the gap is. The free and open media will be beneficial and contribute to the progress of a country. That's what we all hope for.

Freedom of the press is needed for the common good, namely for advancing the life of the nation. Indonesia launched the Anti-Hoax Journalists Network (Jawahar) last week for combating the negatives arising from freedom of expression in highly open hi-tech media by engaging in self-censorship. In Indonesia, there is no censorship, but we expect media to conduct

self-censorship for the nation's unity, democracy and justice. Therefore, public trust and confidence in the media will decline if self-censor is not executed because good media even more mainstream media need public trust. The trust can be obtained from objectivity or precision of press coverage as the outcome of that press freedom. Thus, we can describe it as multifaceted. We talk a lot about freedom, from what? Is it about freedom from censorships, permits, dependency? Why do we need to talk about freedom, for what? Freedom of the press is needed for the common good, namely for conflict prevention and resolution and creating justice and peace. We, all of us and the media, need to contemplate that very important point together. Therefore, I hope once again that the media will be able to maximize the benefits of freedom and technology available for the good of us all. Government everywhere needs criticisms and critical views. Critiques and criticism, the two things are guarding the direction of the country. Without criticism from the media that represents the public's views, the freedom of the media is of no great benefit.

A state, without a critical view, cannot carry out its mission to run a good and just state. Therefore, our hope today is how we can do everything well. To keep everything running well, the government ensures safety, ensures no intervention to the media, but the media must be objective in assessing the course of government.

This means mutual respect, the people maintain their freedom, the media also maintain its objectivity in order to maintain the unity of the people. That's what we all hope for. We are hopeful that the World Press Freedom Day, which is commemorated globally today, be part of our determination to make the press useful to all of us, with its ethical and responsible freedom.

Thank you.

And may the peace, mercy, and blessings of Allah be upon you.

Wassalamu'alaikum warrahmatullahi wabarakaatuh.



WPDF 2017 SPEECHES

DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF UNESCO IRINA BOKOVA

Critical Minds for Critical Times -- this is the theme of the 2017 World Press Freedom Day.

“Only the independence, the character, the objectivity and the good judgment of the journalist and the media can overcome the terrible storms of the new world that threaten freedom of information everywhere.”

Guillermo Cano Isaza, a Colombian journalist assassinated in 1986, wrote these words two years prior to his death and they continue to resonate today, 33 years later, as we celebrate *World Press Freedom Day* and the 20th anniversary of the *UNESCO/Guillermo Cano World Press Freedom Prize*.

Facing a crisis of audience identity, journalism stands before a horizon where old challenges are merging with new threats. The media business is being shaken to the core with the rise of digital networks and social media. Citizen journalists are redrawing the boundaries of journalism.

Media accountability and credibility is falling under question. Online, the lines are blurring between advertising and editorial material, and we are see private actors rising as key intermediaries, accompanied by new forms of ‘private censorship.’ These challenges merge with deeper transformations affecting societies. The Oxford Dictionaries Word of the Year for 2016 is “post-truth.” Combined with the concept of “fake news,” questions are rising that go the heart of free, independent and professional journalism.

All this comes at a time when free, independent and pluralistic media has never been so important to empower individual women and men, strengthen good governance and the rule of law, and take forward the *2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development* -- specifically, Sustainable Development Goal 16, to build just, peaceful and inclusive societies. The media must not only be a source of reliable information -- it should provide a platform for a multitude of voices and mobilise new forces for tolerance and dialogue.

The stakes are clear. We need original, critical and well-researched journalism, guided by high professional, ethical standards and a quality media education -- combined with audiences that have the right media and information literacy skills.

UNESCO is leading this work across the world, starting by standing up for the safety of journalists. Far too often, murder remains the most tragic form of censorship -- 102 journalists paid the ultimate price in 2016. This is unacceptable and weakens societies as a whole. This is why UNESCO is spearheading the *UN Plan of Action on the Safety of Journalists and the Issue of Impunity* with partners around the globe.

Critical times call for critical minds. Today, I call on everyone to sharpen their minds to defend the freedoms that are essential for justice and peace -- this is UNESCO’s message for the 2017 *World Press Freedom Day*.



WPDF 2017 SPEECHES

MINISTER OF COMMUNICATION AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA RUDIANTARA

Today is the last day of the 2017 World Press Freedom Day celebration. On behalf of the Government of Indonesia and the Press Council, we would like to thank you all for coming to Jakarta and participating in this event.

This celebration holds a special meaning for Indonesia, considering the democratization process that has begun since 1998. Through series of heavy political and economic disturbances, regional armed violence, natural disasters, and interracial and interreligious tension, Indonesia has firmly embarked on a path to become a democratic nation.

We have experienced, firsthandly, that press freedom plays a crucial role in the development of the nation. In the last 17 years, Indonesia has gained many positive things from press freedom – in particular on how press can deliver criticisms and provide rooms for various opinions, that can be useful for both the government and the people.

Those are the reasons of why we are very enthusiastic to host 2017 World Press Freedom Day.

We are eager to share and learn from you, about our own experience in cultivating press freedom and to solve plethora of challenges for press and its responsibility in developing the nation.

The Guillermo Cano Award, an annual tradition of the WPF, will continue to remind us of the need for a free press, one that is without fear to report information that is truthful and meaningful for the people.

We have engaged into several discussions on significant and contemporary themes. From how information technology changed the media industry landscape to how we can close the literacy gap in this digital world.

In the other hand we also share the same concern that information technology also carries its dark side; that it can be used to spread hate speech and fake news, resulting in a chaos in our society.

In this 2017 WPF we are able to focus in addressing the issue of SDG's, particularly in achieving SDG number 16, promoting peaceful and inclusive society, as well as on how are we going to counter social media bubbles both major issues as reflected in our Jakarta Declaration.

We are also aware that we need to bring back healthy public communication, and to support quality journalism in order to shed lights in this midst of turbulent information wave.

In the face of those challenges, I am delighted to note that this year WPF has continued to nurture the future of journalism. Youth News Room, which is managed by Universitas Multimedia Nusantara, is a showcase

of how young people play an increasingly instrumental role in generating and disseminating news.

The Youth News Room, in my view, is not only successful to further the news about our event, but also to reassure the future of journalism, as well as the future of democracy.

I would like now to thank UNESCO for cooperating with Indonesia to host this year's WPF. My gratitude also goes to the Indonesian Press Council.

To all institutions and people that have involved in this event, all speakers and moderators, rapporteurs and all of you who have participated in this event: thank you.

To conclude my remarks, let me tell you something about last night entertainment, following the opening ceremony.

As you remember, last night we were given 'angklung', a traditional musical instrument made of bamboo, courtesy of Mang-Udjo, a world-renowned angklung maestro. Angklung is also on UNESCO's representative list of intangible cultural heritage of humanity.

Other than to entertain you, angklung was meant to invite all of you to embrace the angklung music philosophy: that everyone plays a vital role in building a graceful and harmonic orchestra. I hope that the angklung orchestra that we performed last night can evoke the same spirit in all of us to be together in creating a better world.

With that, excellencies and distinguished guests, I bid you all fare well, and see you in another time in Indonesia. Thank you.



INTRODUCTION

In May 2014, the Indonesian Press Council that was then led by Bagir Manan as the Chairman and Margiono as the Vice Chairman assigned Members of the Indonesian Press Council: Nezar Patria, Jimmy Silalahi, Yosef Adi Prasetyo, Imam Wahyudi, and Bambang Harymurti (former Vice Chairman of the Indonesian Press Council) to attend the World Press Freedom Day (WPFDD) anniversary in Paris, France on 3 May 2014. During the assignment, the representatives of the Indonesian Press Council had an opportunity to hold a bilateral meeting with UNESCO's Director of Freedom of Expression and Media Development, Guy Berger.

During the meeting, the representatives of the Indonesian Press Council conveyed to UNESCO the interest of all constituents of the Indonesian press for Indonesia to host the WPFDD event in the following year. The Indonesian Press Council encouraged UNESCO to consider offering partnership for the WPFDD host to the Indonesian government. Partnership with the Indonesian government was encouraged due to the nature of the cooperation with UNESCO that is under the government to government (G to G) scheme.

However, UNESCO then replied that Latvia was appointed to host the WPFDD 2015 event and in the following year Finland was ready to host

the WPF 2016 event. Therefore, UNESCO made an offer to Indonesia to host the event in 2017. Upon arrival in Indonesia, the representatives reported about the offer to the Chairman of the Indonesian Press Council and later discussed it with the constituents and the Indonesian National Commission for UNESCO (KNIU) led by notable educational practitioner Arief Rachman as the Executive Chairman. KNIU then delivered the results of the Paris talks to then Chairman of KNIU Anies Baswedan, then the Minister of Education and Culture of Indonesia. The Chairman of KNIU responded positively to Indonesia's plan to host the WPF event as reported by KNIU in a joint meeting held in December 2014.

Furthermore, UNESCO offered cooperation to the Indonesian government, represented by the Ministry of Communication and Informatics, to co-host the WPF 2017 event in Indonesia. Formally, Deputy Director-General of UNESCO, Getachaw Engida sent letter number: CI/FEM/FOE/5/2015/1332 dated 25 February 2015 to the Minister of Communication and Informatics on the offer to Indonesia to host the World Press Freedom Day 2017 event. Responding to the letter, on behalf of the Indonesian government, Minister of Communication and Informatics, Rudiantara, replied that Indonesia accepted the UNESCO proposition. Formally, the willingness of the Indonesian government was set forth in the Minister of Communication and Informatics letter number 264/M.KOMINFO/KS.02.05/03/2015 dated 25 March 2015 on the Acceptance as the Co-Host of World Press Freedom Day 2017.

To support it, Acting Director General of Information and Public Communication followed up by informing the Chairman of the Indonesian Press Council through letter number 37/KOMINFO/DJIKP/KS.02.05/01/2016 dated 26 January 2016 on the Arrangement of World Press Freedom Day 2017. The Indonesian Press Council was required to prepare, plan, and calculate the costs for the WPF 2017 activities.

The Indonesian Ministry of Communications and Informatics then agreed with UNESCO to jointly sign the Host Country Agreement on the arrangement of the WPF 2017 event on 1-4 May in Jakarta. A Host Country Agreement is the main legal instrument for the use of Indonesia's State Budget by the the Indonesian Press Council and the Indonesian Ministry of Communication and Informatics.

The Indonesian Press Council also involved all components of the Indonesian media to participate. From time to time, the Indonesian Press Council had conducted several consultations with journalists associations and media companies association, such as the Indonesian Journalist Association (PWI), the Alliance of Independent Journalists (AJI), the Indonesian Television Journalist Association (IJTI), the Indonesian News Publisher's Association (SPS), the Indonesian Private Television Association (ATSI), the Indonesian Local Television Association (ATLI), and the Dr. Soetomo Press Institute (LPDS) to think over the format of participation activities or the contribution of Indonesian press stakeholders in the WPF 2017 event.

Finally, it was agreed, together with UNESCO, that Indonesian press constituents could celebrate WPF 2017 in the form of joint morning walks, discussions of the Indonesian media studies, and photo exhibition in conjunction with the WPF 2017 international conference. Thus, all national press constituents were provided time and space in the 2017 WPF event to convey actual information about the condition of the press in Indonesia, not only about freedom of the press, but also freedom of expression.

In addition, the Indonesian Press Council also encouraged UNESCO to allocate time and space for national press leaders to become resource persons in the WPF 2017 international conference. It is really no coincidence that Indonesia has well-qualified press leaders with broad

knowledge in various topics covered in the WPF 2017 international conference. Thus, they could be proposed to be speakers or moderators alongside other international speakers.

The Indonesian Press Council had also recommended the Multimedia Nusantara University as the host of the Youth Newsroom during the WPF 2017 event. The preparation for this plan to materialize took 2 years. It is noted that national universities have not had the opportunity, in terms of time and funds, to be able to host the Academic Conference event during WPF 2017, thus the opportunity was secured by universities in other countries. Meanwhile, the Media Center activity management was handled by the Ministry of Communication and Informatics and Antara new agency.

Democratic Dimension

The development of democracy in a country can be judged from the development of the press and the media in the country. A democratic country provides a guarantee of freedom of expression for its citizens, including the media. Following the passage of Law No. 40/1999 concerning the Press, the press in Indonesia grows and develops well. The press as the fourth pillar of democracy becomes a means of control and balancing the development of democracy in addition to the formal institutions: the executive branch, the legislative branch, and the judicial branch. The organization of World Press Freedom Day 2017 has proved that the world, represented by UNESCO, puts its trust in Indonesia as a promoter of democracy in Asia and the world.

For the Indonesian people, press, government, private entities, and public, the organization of World Press Freedom Day 2017 in Indonesia is considered as a means of evaluation and literacy of the importance of the existence of credible media in order to achieve general welfare and social justice for all Indonesian people.

Social Dimension

As part of countries with improved democratic development, the organization of World Press Freedom Day 2017 in Indonesia can be seen as a momentum to improve the credibility and mental development of all elements of the Indonesian nation both at the national level and international level.

Regarding of the development of the press in Indonesia, the organization of this activity is expected to be a driver for the improvement of the press performance in the social life of Indonesian people. One of the functions of the press as an educational institution in accordance with the ninth program in the Nawacita concept is to reinforce the spirit of unity in diversity and strengthening Indonesia's social restoration through a policy of strengthening education of diversity and creating dialogue spaces among citizens. A credible press becomes a means of dialogue and intellectual exchange of the various social dynamics flourishing in the society.

Economic Dimension

The organization of World Press Freedom Day 2017 involved approximately 100 UNESCO member countries, consisting of journalists, ambassadors, and international donors. At the national level, this activity involved a large number of Indonesia's media houses, related ministries and agencies, as well as other press stakeholders. With the gathering of invitees of various backgrounds, World Press Freedom Day 2017 is expected to create opportunities for Indonesia to promote its potential to foreign countries and the national private sector as prospective investors. Those opportunities are available, among others, in the tourism sector. Indonesia has the opportunity to campaign its tourism industry in accordance with the national program that is to support the achievement of the target of 20 million foreign tourist arrivals in 2019.

Several fora designed in a series of activities at World Press Freedom Day 2017 could be used a medium of direct meetings with the international community to talk about the potential of domestic investments, covering the potential of natural resources, human resources, creative industries, and so on with international media in an effort to support the strengthening of the national position in the international forum. This includes in the framework to welcome the ASEAN Economic Community effectively established at the end of 2015

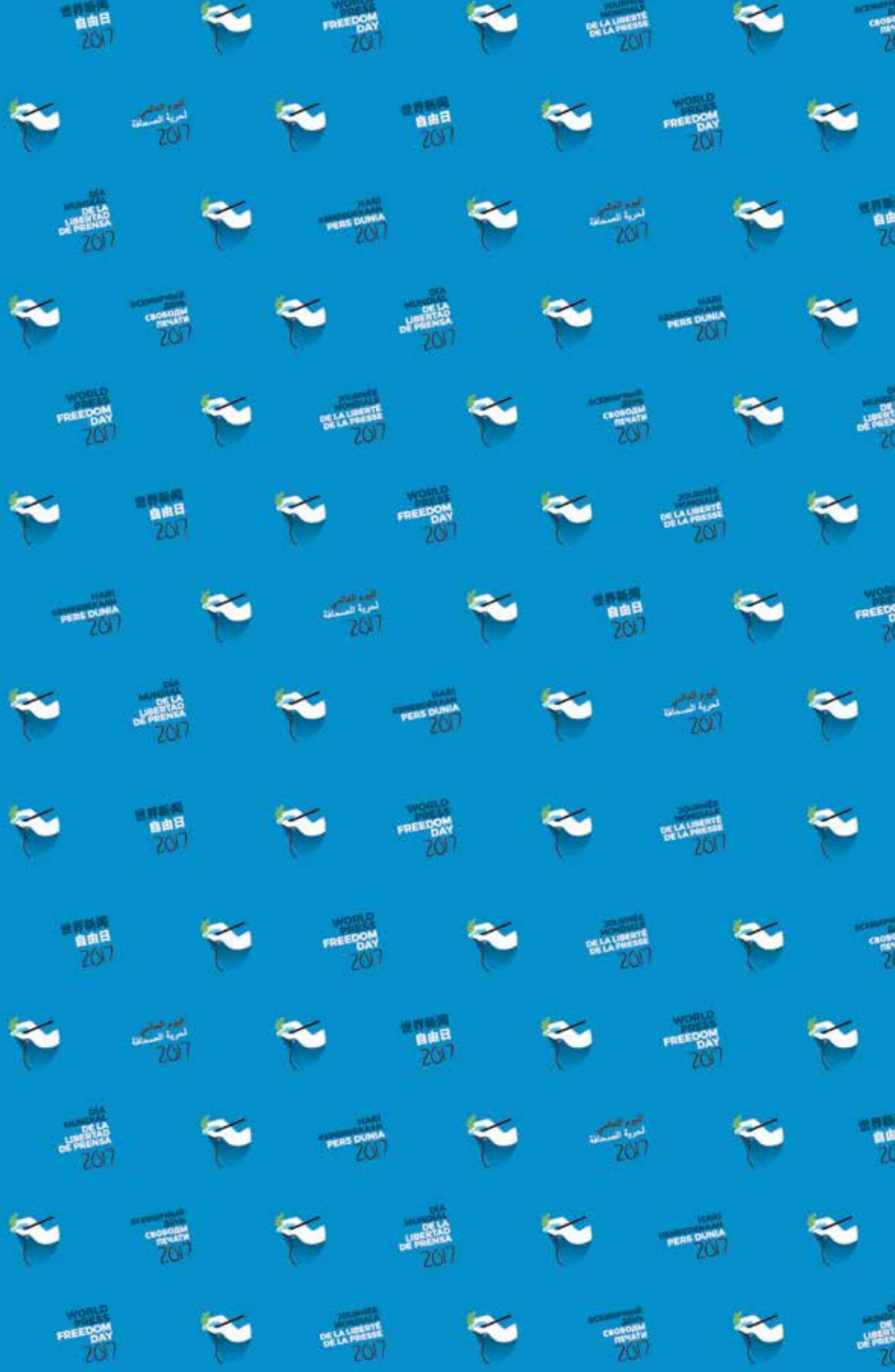
Political Dimension

As a country with a high level of diversity, large population, and wide geographical location, Indonesia has become a strategic political actor in Southeast Asia, Asia, and the world. The presence of international journalists in Indonesia would create a good opportunity to campaign for Indonesia's political potential and strategy in the world. World Press Freedom Day 2017 becomes a window of Indonesian democratic political development monitored through mass media.

Security Dimension

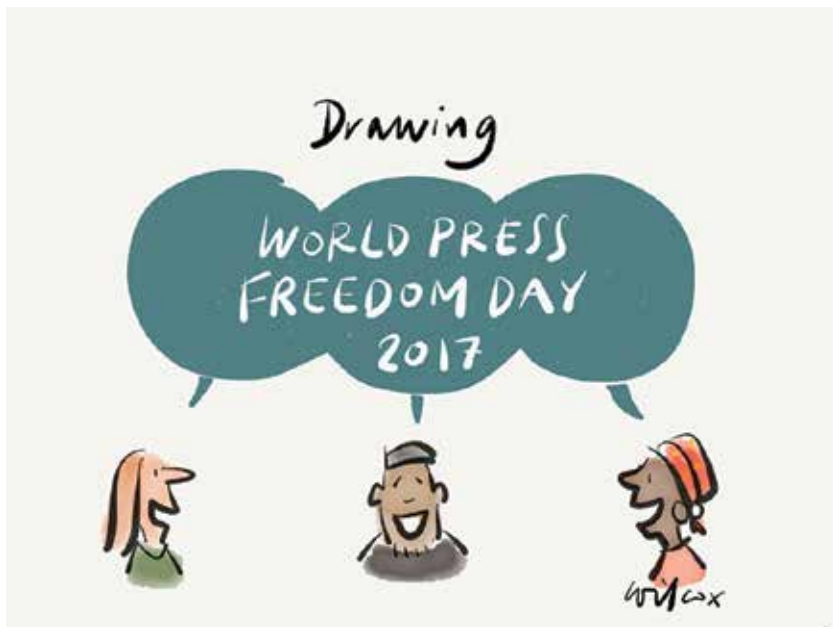
Indonesia is a country with a high level of pluralism. Therefore, the security dimension is an important part of the protection of citizens and relations with other countries. As a country concerned with the stability of security, Indonesia already has adequate state apparatus and infrastructure. However, it not enough. The campaign to maintain stable security is also important in Indonesia's efforts to achieve the world-class security standard.

Therefore, the presence of foreign journalists during World Press Freedom Day 2017 is expected to provide an overview to the international community that Indonesia is a safe country for investments and tourism.



CHAPTER I

QUALITY JOURNALISM: CREATING A JUST, PEACEFUL, AND INCLUSIVE SOCIETY



Cathy Wilcox/Dewan Pers/UNESCO/WPFD 2017

Journalism is currently facing tremendous challenges, especially following the spreading of fake news in the world, fueled by the increasingly active use of the internet and social media throughout the world. The internet even portrayed by *Financial Times* reporter John Lloyd has dwarfed print media or newspapers and has become a vehicle for the massive flow of information, fantasies, leaks, conspiracy theories, and hate.

In fact fact, this has generated more agony to see that the media are also hit by other intense pressures, such as the decline of enthusiasts, the decline in profits, and the high level of public distrust in the media.

However, according to the proverb, with every difficulty, there is relief. Behind the challenge, there is an opportunity. No less than Jim Rutenberg, a former *New York Times* correspondent, is optimistic that the true value of the news can actually escalate with a lie explosion, so the real and critical journalism as well as deeper study are more necessary today than ever before.

Quality journalism, that is the key word. It is stipulated in the United Nations, the 16th global goal in the Sustainable Development Goals is toward a just, peaceful and inclusive society, with fundamental freedoms guaranteed by effective state institutions. This is possible only with the existence of a free, independent, and pluralistic media sector. In this context, quality journalism becomes a standard because it supplies reliable information for good governance and decision-making.

However, high-quality journalism costs quite a bit and social benefits are not immediately visible, especially by media owners whose political motives and businesses are very strong. The financial challenges caused by the crisis of traditional business models usually hinder the media to achieve the highest standards of their work.

Therefore, from the public side, there must be advocacy to the community to re-emerge significantly the need for quality journalism and writings are done with in-depth research. Only then, quality journalism can grow and contribute to a just, peaceful, and inclusive society.

Freedom of Expression and Google

Based on his childhood experience, Richard Gingras, A director of Google News Division, recounted that he understood, lived, and enjoyed freedom of the press in America since he was a child as his father was the one who run a small media house in Rhode Island. In fact, when Gingras was 16 years old, he himself had made a sport story favored by readers and worked on picking up the newspaper once it was printed so that this early life experience is invaluable for his career in printing, print, TV, and internet.

However, from his family also, Gingras learned about prudence in expression. In the 1950s, his father-in-law, Dalton Trumbo, a scriptwriter for Hollywood and has produced numerous film scripts such as Roman Holiday, Exodus, Spartacus, and several other films, had to deal with the political world.

In 1946, Trumbo was asked to go to the Congress and asked if he had ever been a member of the communist party. He did not want to answer that question because there was the First Amendment stating that the American government has no right to question the political beliefs of its citizens, whatever it is. However, the consequences are fatal, Trumbo is considered against the Congress and then he had to go to jail for a year and then blacklisted. During his 15 years of life, he had to live by a pseudonym and can only make little money.

For Gingras, it is a warning that freedom of expression can sometimes produce something as bad as it is, despite relating to democracy.

The birth of the internet and then Google, 19 years ago, provides an incredible freedom for information around the world to upload and download contents. According to Gingras, Google's mission is to organize information in the world and then people can access and use it. The internet has become an incredible source of information that human beings had not previously imagined. This can only happen with freedom of expression. In fact, the internet can be seen as also the most successful manifestation of freedom of expression.

Google expanded enormously from 25,000 websites in 1995 to now reaching 1 billion. Users reach 3 billion, 39% of the total world population. That is, 61% of the world's population cannot be served yet. Indonesia itself has represented the third largest number of internet users in Asia after China and India and the percentage of its use has reached 50%, or 133 million from 266 million people.

Not to mention access to the internet by smartphone users that is growing from 2.5 billion today and is expected to jump to 6 billion in three years.

Consumption of information and news certainly becomes unimaginable with the internet. However, the internet not only increases the volume of the media, but also changes the relationship with the media. Everyone is not only a consumer, but also a producer. Everyone has the ability to be a journalist and publisher at the same time. Media is not only a part of life, but it is the foundation of a very important life. Almost everyone lives in the media today with all the consequences of freedom of expression in it.

Fake news or false news then became one that spread easily and quickly on the internet. Yet always, fake news is used by those who want to undermine democracy or destroy quality journalism. The meaning of fake news may vary for everyone, so this should be examined more deeply. For example, top universities such as Harvard and MIT do research and see what happens around the presidential election in the United States.

They said that fake news is not something that affects the most, but they see that there are other elements, such as partiality, that there is partially incorrect news. This is worse because the reader sees that there are parts that are true and can be confirmed. This is what information is facing now.

At Google, Gingras said, the goal has not changed, that is to organize the information in the world so it can be used. Users can use authoritative and relevant information to answer their curiosity. Google does this with information that can change every second, and 15% of searches each day is looking for things that never existed before. It shows how everything is changing very quickly.

From the beginning, Google tried to build the system, refining the search engine so that later nothing is deceptive. However, the solution is not easy, Google should always work continuously, and always have to deal with bad people and good people.

At Google, there are searches for important pages of web pages that provide inaccurate and offensive information. Although the number is still very small, 0.25%, but this is disappointing, both for Google and Google users themselves. The value of trust is at stake and nothing is more important than trust.

Some time ago Google announced a change in the search engine by reinforcing the understanding of low quality content and also looking back at the algorithm that has been run. The mechanism to provide expanded feedback, information on Google's policies and how to use search engines is also published even more, Gringas said.

Google is constantly experiencing updates and finding content that is not good is Google's ongoing challenge to handle, as it finds quality content. However, Gingras stated that Google is well aware that nobody wants

only Google to define the truth. Because basically everything is freedom of expression. Therefore, Google collaborates with the journalist community so that it can build a better ecosystem and architecture.

The world has changed, people use information differently and they express opinions differently. They are faced with institutions such as government and the press, but their trust in institutions is getting less. So someone should see how to give space to the media to answer all these things. There are so many definitions of journalism. One of them is journalism must provide instruments and information to the community so that people can become the right citizens, good citizens.

Fading Trust in the Media

Gingras then suggested to give a role to the community so that it can be seen what steps can be done differently. For example, how journalistic writings can be developed, so that it can meet new consumption patterns in smartphones and similar equipment as well as in the media world that has seen solid and very fast change.

Or how to build a better framework of trust, so that people can better understand the work of journalists. Journalists should be able to take advantage of new tools and capabilities that exist today. For example, the journalistic data available today is overwhelming and has tremendous potential for the press to benefit from it. Like using it as a new or interactive storytelling, provider of further explanation, or as an infographic-making material like Pictoline did in Mexico. That way, the press can evolve the current journalistic models.

One of the newly developed models is the fact check community. Last year Google launched a fact check in Google News as a result of a two-year collaboration with the fact-check community. Some time ago Google

has also launched fact check in many countries with different languages. Google displays fact check results obtained by community checks. In it there is a summary of information about certain claims, claim sources, and fact-check results by the fact-check community.

With the development of fact check facility ini, Google wants to see the future fact check can be done at the time people seek certain information. Currently there are a lot of well-known publishers, for example in South Korea that have provided this fact check facility. Then there is a new policy that Google will make to deal with issues related to deviant information and that can be done now, to ensure that information is properly understood so that there will be confidence later on, Gingras asserted.

Gingras underscores the importance of the trust framework. According to him, actually the principle of journalism based on facts can be based on the internet. In doing so, the press can face the diminishing public trust in journalism.

Two years ago, Gingras revealed, he collaborated with journalist Sally Lehrman. They undertook a joint project on how to rebuild public trust. Now more than 80 media organizations around the world are also exploring the current architecture of journalism to see if there are new approaches so that later fact-based coverage can

The trust-building project posed many questions, including with regard to the skills of journalists. The public needs to see firsthand how deep the journalist's knowledge of the issues they cover, so that later they understand the whole work of journalists, understand the editorial process behind the news so they can put more trust in the media. Another question is whether media can provide better instruction or information for readers in making decisions than sites like Academia or Wikipedia? Can the media help search engines on the internet gain a better understanding

and make search results in search engines better? This is where the organic solutions are needed.

But Gingras reminds everyone that we cannot dictate the solution. The journalism architecture project that is being done does not produce quickly. It needs an acceptance from the community as well as the collaboration so that later there will be some kind of solution that can be used together and the project is trusted more appropriate as a movement than a project.

Sally Lehrman has involved many world-renowned editors such as Mario Calabresi from *La Repubblica*, Rome, Italy to David Wamsley from *the Toronto Star* and Marty Baron of *the Washington Post* to join the movement. This kind of movement should be supported.

Furthermore, when managing journalistic data, Gingras posed various questions. How can one benefit from journalistic data? Can this data be used to address the huge gap between how society sees the world around it and the realities that society faces. It is not hard to see why this gap appears. Every day there are terrorism attacks, kidnappings, and other crimes. It all appears in the modern world. The news comes up and sometimes the proportion is done more by social media and the audience translates it from their perspective and communicates it to their community.

How does the press handle the problem? Can it build large databases that can be used by the public to get the information they need? Can the press close the gap between rational and irrational fears? Does the press go so far as to provide information gained by journalists so that people can have a broad context? These questions should be answered together.

According to Gingras, there are still many other questions that need to be answered. Will visualization of data, charts, interactive graphics become

the mainstream media objects that are easy to get and share in the video format? Can the press build a kind of dashboard for a society in which there are key matrices that contain the most important things to society? For example about school performance, cost of living index, air quality index, and crime data. Then, can an organization like Google together with the world of journalism produce all of this information?

The internet world is now filled with the production of content, articles, messages and videos, but also has a lot of public data that can be converted into knowledge, government data, forbidden data, data leaks, and other things that may not have been unthinkable as data. In addition, in the next few years, there will be 15 billion technological devices connected to the internet so that we can supply further data for analysis and use. This should be used by journalists to help the public understand how the environment of society and organizations is running.

We now live in a different world. The digital revolution has transformed us in communicating, engaging, and learning from the world around us, including how we shape our opinions and beliefs. The digital revolution has brought great values and great challenges.

Google is also aware of the magnitude of the challenge. We take it intrinsically as our mission. Billions of people use Google to search every day. They seek answers to their questions, but many questions do not have one answer. In such cases, we try to get them on the right track to gain a better understanding. Helping Google users develop their own critical thinking so that they can use the information they have to make a critical conclusion for themselves.

Gingras is optimistic about the future of media coverage. There is a lot of digital work done with impressive results, exploring the tools and capabilities of journalism that exist without any question that we are now in the early

days of the world renaissance journalism and media creativity. This early period of renaissance is a critical time, new news experiences need to be created, new business models need to be developed, new media types need to be defined, new journalism frameworks need to be explored. All that is needed to encourage people to become better citizens.

Gingras said that Google wants to develop collaboration with the world of journalists, work together and encourage experiments and progress. Including leveraging existing Google Lab facilities around the world that have trained over 100,000 journalists worldwide by 2016 by providing the latest tools and journalistic techniques.

In Asia Pacific alone, Google has developed media training classes, including conducting workshops with 100 journalists and then will train 250 Indonesian journalists and fact checkers from around the world.

Gingras greatly appreciates the determination of journalists around the world who continue to provide fact-based knowledge so that people can better understand the issues of everyday life that arise.

Press in the Social Media Era

According to José Ramos-Horta, the former President of East Timor and the 1996 Nobel Laureates, it is a very good thing now citizens everywhere around the world have known social media and digital media for 20 years.

Personally, Ramos-Horta continued that he prefers irresponsible journalism to non-free media. In the past, he or anyone in the community disagreed with an article written by a journalist who had just come to his country for 2-3 days, then suddenly became an instant expert, published unbalanced news, containing unfounded allegations, then we had to plead by writing a letter of reply to the media editor who did not necessarily publish it.

However, this time he does not care about it because he immediately publishes on his Facebook page to counter the news and may be more accessible to Facebook by the public than the newspaper that contains the bizarre story. He acknowledged that for him and for the entire society of the world - irresponsible and uncontrolled social media may be better than relying on established commercial media controlled by large industries.

According to Ramos-Horta, before the existence of low-quality journalism in the era of modern social media, low-quality journalism in the mainstream media also existed. In the UK there is a quality newspaper that is *The Guardian*, but in the UK too there are many low-quality print media. In America there is also a well-known *New York Times*, but throughout the United States there are also bad newspapers.

Thus, Ramos-Horta asserted there is no difference between poor quality print media that exist in world with digital media that gave birth to journalists and instant commentators. The worst examples of crime occurred in modern times, such as in the Balkans, Bosnia, and Kosovo partly because of the non-independent media collaborating with Milosevic to spread the anti-Muslim, anti-Bosnia, and anti- Kosovo propaganda through news reports. In Rwanda, a similar thing happened through community-owned radio, which contributed to the genocide in Rwanda and this all happened in the age of social media.

Traditional media, he said, like a newspaper that must be bought in a store, is clearly outdone by social media that has been in sight since people are holding a smartphone. In social media, everyone talks with friends in their social circles, and each friend has a different social circle, so the information quickly spreads in social media. This is what is called viral, he said.

However, for Peter Greste, a senior freelance journalist who is also awardee of many awards, this digital revolution has a bigger meaning, crisis. Its presence has changed the way people work, destroy business models, and when news is so easy to publish, at the same time, it is so difficult for the press in business and the erosion of public trust in the press.

This is coupled with the government's increasingly fond of using the National Security Act, which further narrows the space for journalism and press freedom. This worsens the crisis situation, though it does not mean there is no chance behind it, Greste said, adding that discussions should be arranged so that the situation would not get worse.

On several issues related to press freedom in the era of social media, Yosep Adi Prasetyo, Chairman of the Indonesian Press Council, offered a solution. He argued that freedom of the press concerns two things, namely the structure of freedom and the form of freedom. Indonesian journalists need to use that freedom and independence by not taking any information from social media. Journalists should check and verify before they can use existing materials in social media for news materials.

He continued, journalists can use or get information from social media, but when they want to make it news, then they have to verify. They should check and recheck for the information. The Indonesian Press Council wants to cut out a vicious cycle that separates the sources that publish hoaxes so that they cannot be used in social media or television, news, radio or mainstream media, he said.

Meanwhile, Farhana Haque Rahman, Director General of Inter Press Service, said that she disagreed with Ramos-Horta that it is getting easier to publish news now. Now all have published the news, but it is still difficult for him to sell information to the mainstream media.

She continued that the media is now more visible as an entertainment, even reporting can be seen as entertainment. In this context, although an organization in the field can bring journalists to see or watch for themselves, so they can report, but it is still difficult to report to the media.

Another media issue in the era of social media is that when publishing the news is easy, money is not always easily generated for journalists. Elif Akgul agrees with that, while mentioning that in Turkey, the media and journalists must take sides whether pro-government or anti-government, which affects the ownership of capital and the quality of journalism.

If the media chooses to side with the government, the media can have licenses, strong relationships with the authority and life of a media and journalism become more secure. But if they choose anti-government, then what happens is to be a journalist is like a volunteer, it is difficult to earn money. This media ownership is a very important issue related to the provision of information and also the issue of information monopoly. Even the information provided can sometimes be fake news.

Greste is trying to see how the media can produce quality journalism and money from the existing digital environment, and use technology to earn money, to survive. The question is what exactly people want from the media, then technology and rule of law are built. If not, if just relying on technology to organize information, what happens is chaos.

The Role of Press in Quality Journalism

According to Greste, the role of the media is to have at least some control in public debates. They can do debates with politicians or community leaders. By saying that people want credible news, journalists can do a public debate so that later there are discussions that are not sensational, but can provide information.

If the government and politicians want that, and along with journalists, Greste said he would ask how the three parties create a media environment that can isolate the media from commercial pressures, political pressure, and use existing technology for the media. According to him, if the talk is not done now, then what is imagined is chaos.

Unlike Greste, Ramos-Horta took another viewpoint. The media must bring society closer to the reality that is far out there, a reality that is not publicly known. The tragedy in Syria, Yemen, South Sudan, the public knows, feels what is going on there and it is all because of the courage of the journalists.

In addition, Ramos-Horta proposed more interesting stories that the media should take on the stories of figures who do good things in the world, but do not appear in the news, because it is not a tragedy. Actually the stories must be told because these stories are inspirational and can build public expectations, he said.

He took the example that when he became chairman of the UN Panel, called as the UN Independent Panel, for the peace operation and he had to report to the Security Council as well as the General Assembly, there was one very interesting story.

Ramos-Horta placed the story in his first page report. There is a 3 year old kid in South Sudan. The story was published by the *Huffington Post*, which gave Horta space to write. The kid of this South Sudan led her ill-tempered father for 4 hours, through the forest, through the battle area, to reach the shelter provided by UNICEF. So get food. It is an interesting story. There was a UNICEF staff who saw this girl and she interviewed this kid. This kid talked on his behalf of her father.

He went on to say that usually such a report is usually considered normal, but the report he said should not be called Ramos-Horta's report but Nyakhat Pal's report, the 3-year-old's name.

So there are two stories the kid told Ramos-Horta. It was the UN's failure to keep peace in South Sudan. But even if it is a story of failure, the UN in the end rescued Nyakhat Pal. Because in the absence of UNICEF there, then there are more people who would die there. But this is a humanitarian story that gets its place in the *Huffington Post*, but not in the African media.

Ramos-Horta pointed out that he picked up the news from the *Huffington Post* and posted on his Facebook for months. The public can view this as the main picture and read by more people than Donald Trump's Facebook. In this regard, he told journalists that there were many inspiring stories in Indonesia, in East Timor, in Thailand, in Brazil, anywhere. These stories can provide education and information to the public.

Yosep Adi Prasetyo or commonly called Stanley added that active public participation in this social media era has increased the news, but the main task of journalism is to tell the truth.

The truth in journalism is not an absolute truth, but a functional one. Trust is trustworthy and open to be corrected. The main commitment of journalism is the public interest, while the self-interest and owners of the media must be under the public interest. So, it is important to be able to commit again with the code of ethics, or always refer to the code of ethics of journalism.

Agreed with Stanley, Elif Akgul argued that for quality journalism, journalists must always meet what is needed by readers and viewers. Thus the public in this case participate in all information gathering and also establish its information.

Journalists basically just say the truth or at least claim that he is telling the truth, but in the present era many call journalists a liar.

Media has an audience that otherwise requires quality journalism. Akgul explained that he got into the issue of post-truth, or just truth, a fair truth. When checking the Oxford dictionary, personal belief is more influential than the truth itself. So journalists should look to the audience if they want to get information, and they want to see the truth, they have to learn how to be able to confirm.

Akful regretted that there are many opinions that say not to believe in the media. That is very ironic. The confirmation process also requires the involvement of people who want to get information and want to know what is happening around the world.

Journalists must make an agreement that the quality of journalism and journalism ethics are indispensable. Journalists need to agree on that at certain levels that they are not liars, they must be trustworthy and harmless.

So it is not just that bad news is good news, he said. But also the public has heard of Syrian refugees who won the Olympics. So at that time when the public heard the news, the public read it in a positive way. Instead the public hears a very bad story, for example, a kind of bad news that creates a certain opinion in the media. As part of the entertainment as well.

There is another important point about journalists expressed by Farhana Haque Rahman, occurring in developing countries, South countries, or for journalists reporting in Southern countries, they do not cover, report not with the same values.

Rahman takes the example of the preaching of the Nobel laureate Muhammad Yunus. There are many attacks of journalists not because they

know there is something fundamentally wrong, but because most of them create names locally in controversial ways. By preaching controversial news, there will be involvement from civil society.

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know there is something fundamentally wrong, but because most of them create names locally in controversial ways. By preaching controversial news, there will be involvement from civil society.

She continued that while working at the UN she trained journalists to understand that microcredit is not just about borrowing money. There is microfinance, microinsurance, savings, and others.

After the training, reporting changed slightly. People are more concerned to represent facts and to be able to benefit from the community. Empowering journalists to understand them should be done, she said.

Greste added that speaking of quality, there is something important based on his experience in Egypt that mainstream media journalists join together for a single purpose. He took the example that the journalists who joined together could fight for hundreds or thousands of journalists who were jailed around the world and bridged the gap that exists between the media and various stakeholders.

He said that many local freelancers and strangers are experiencing inequality, but do not get the same level of support because they do not accept the same justice with us. This one voice must be developed. For example, journalists should encourage a movement for journalism in Turkey, then make hashtag #keepsavepeople on Twitter so there are a lot of impression coming out, could reach 3 billion. This 3 billion figure can bring change. So if journalists can use social media, new technologies are available, journalists can achieve something.

In addition to the inequality of support, Yosep Adi Prasetyo or Stanley said that independent journalism should continue to be campaigned. Media must be independent as well as journalists. Journalists are independent and independence is journalists. This principle should be echoed and

held by journalists. The existence of independence here means that their thoughts are independent of personal interests, race, gender, and others. Thus, newsroom or editor must be more independent from the owner of the media houses.

Nevertheless, Akgul emphasized the need to address this independent journalism critically. According to him, objective journalism is the reason why the media lose trust from the public because the media owner is motivated by certain political or business reasons. So, that is one reason the media lose the trust of the audience.

For example, journalism in Turkey, the Middle East. The mainstream media there has quality in terms of journalism, but the media owners are economically or politically well connected to the government or political parties. In the Kurdish area, 1986 was classed as the bloodiest period there because it was reported that there were so many murders on a continuous basis. This is a heated debate, but the Kurdish people themselves cannot reflect on themselves because they do not sell their stories to the media.

Journalists only talk about 'oh, we are objective', but in reality, journalists are more often seen as opponents. Because they do not believe in mainstream media, so they start creating their own media and spreading their own news. They do not believe in the media because they are considered not to tell the right things or others.

Thus, according to Elif Akgul, he does not believe in objectivity because journalists cannot be objective despite having seen the angle 180 degrees. If a journalist tells a story, he should see the natural thing from it. He chooses the words, the frames he will shoot. It also sometimes leaves an important part of the story.

Greste agreed that objectivity does cause problems. So there is no such thing as objectivity. According to him, what is there is to make people believe whether they read the objective truth. According to him, what journalists should do is argue to create balance, accuracy. As long as journalists adhere to these principles then journalism work has been done. Based on his experience in Egypt, Greste convinced that he and his friends had a lot of support because people recognized that the work they were doing was full of integrity.

When people start hesitating, they will see if the journalist works with integrity. Once it is gone, then everything will be gone. This is about why public trust or public confidence is so important.

So if a journalist pretends to be objective when not, if the journalist claims that he is more than he is doing, he will lose public trust, he said. People cannot be in this media industry without public trust. That is a question of objectivity, a very important question.

In addition to the values mentioned above, Akgul added one point about the solidarity of journalists. Sometimes, he argued, journalists do not have much solidarity with colleagues, and this can have a negative impact on the profession.

According to him, now the issue of a country is a world issue, not just the property alone. Journalists are imprisoned in Turkey, not just an issue in the country, but a global issue, so journalists must have solidarity.

Looking from a different perspective, Ramos-Horta invited journalists to see from his experience.

Ramos-Horta said there are a lot of changes going on in his life, it all happens because of the courage of many people working in mainstream

media, whether it is *The Guardian*, *Independent*, *Observer*, *Sydney Morning Herald*, or *New York Times*. That is all mainstream media. But, due to economic factors, he said, many journalists do not want to come to East Timor because they say they do not have the budget. Because it will be very expensive to do news coverage in a distant country. So they will be forced to cover Syria or Yemen alone because of budget constraints.

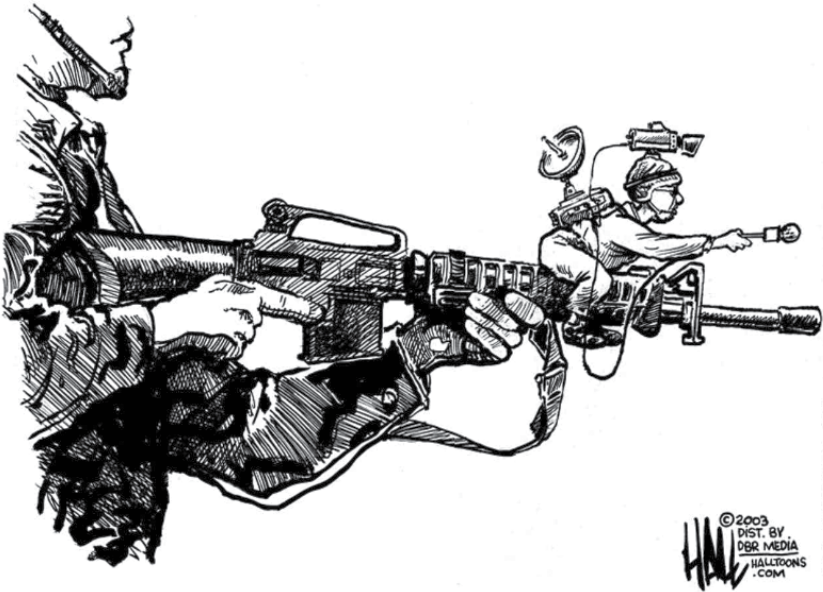
According to Ramos-Horta, he was not talking about bias or partisanship, or lack of professionalism, but he talked about mainstream media coverage. In the midst of the emergence of social media, lay people are unaware of the existence of mainstream media because they switch to Google, Facebook, there are also very good materials that are raised by social media like this. He asserted that this situation is actually a positive evolution.

On solidarity, Ramos-Horta said that international solidarity is needed to provide some sort of greater opportunity for journalists in developing countries to gain journalism training that increases journalist competence. In his country, there are so many poor journalists, but they are very dedicated. They criticize the government.

While Yosep Adi Prasetyo confirmed that international journalists have solidarity with journalists in Indonesia. So, there are incidents also killing journalists in Indonesia. For example, UNESCO has asked the Indonesian government to provide answers to the Heriyanto murder case. This is a journalist working in East Java. This is a form of international solidarity for the journalism community in Indonesia.

CHAPTER II

JOURNALISTS SAFETY AND TACKLING IMPUNITY



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The number of journalists killed every year around the world is still high, while threats to journalists' lives in the region are at an alarming level. In 2016, 14 journalists lost their lives in a conflict zone like Syria. The attacks on media and journalists are spreading to other countries.

The situation is getting worse due to the increasing number of perpetrators of crime against journalists who enjoy the impunity as indicated in the annual report of member states submitted to the Director General of UNESCO. Director General of UNESCO, Irina Bokova, said the killings of journalists are the tragedy—102 journalists were murdered in 2016 and it is unacceptable, weakening the society as a whole.

The issue of impunity, escaping punishment, common practice of self-censorship on the part of journalists and news sources are very disadvantageous to public interest the society as they hamper people's right to obtain information. Global efforts in addressing serious issues relating to the safety of journalists such as UN Security Council Resolution 1738 of 2006 and General Assembly Resolution 68/163 of 2013 may have prevented the situation from getting worse, but those resolutions have not produced sufficient results, citing the the number of journalists that is not reducing and the level of impunity enjoyed by those responsible for such attacks.

It is clear that a more coordinated approach is needed to oversee an effective struggle for the safety of journalists as outlined in the UN action plan on the Safety of Journalists and the Issue of Impunity. An international framework is needed but not enough to effectively address these deeply-rooted issues. It is also essential for the global mechanisms to work together with the national safety mechanisms.

Protection for journalists in danger and the prevention of violence against their media should go hand in hand with the prosecution of those who

perpetrate crimes against journalists in the country. It is only when the three dimensions are dealt with through a coordinated approach by media stakeholders, the safety of journalists can become more secure.

Progress in Sri Lanka

As a representative of the newly elected government in Sri Lanka, Sri Lankan Deputy Minister, the Ministry of Parliamentary Reforms and Mass Media, Karunarathna Paranawithana, said that Sri Lanka is upholding efforts against impunity for media workers as the country already has some positive points. To cope with this crisis of impunity, the society must have a democratic government.

In 2015 Sri Lankan people defeated the authoritarian regime that had ruled the country for many years. Sri Lanka was very well known for media suppression with kidnapping, murder, and other crimes. The ruling government now prioritizes justice for those who became the victims in the previous regime. Paranawithana said the current government promises not to repeat the same mistake. He gladly announced that the culprit in the case of the kidnapping and murder of English newspaper editor Lasantha Wickrematunge has been detained and investigation is in progress. Later the case will go to the court. There is still one thing that must be done within the country's legal framework; that is how to deal with the delay in legal proceeding. The government has promised to raise this issue.

Secondly, there are many media reporting on reform. According to Paranawithana, Sri Lanka has adopted the freedom of information act and became the last country in South Asia to promote this legislation. It is getting into effect and has been implemented. The country has also introduced other media reform programs such as for news standards, proportion of journalists, and the implementation of media reform. To get there there are a lot of obstacles ahead such as the the high number of

suspended media, and even prominent media still need to improve from time to time. The competition among the media is also weakening and this will create another culture of violence.

The government should closely monitor commercial media and unfair competition. Competitors will see the political pattern to raise the issue of competition as this also leads to another culture of violence, so the government is very concerned about this matter. Sri Lanka also has a strong civil society that can partly be seen from media freedom it enjoys. They are able to raise this issue to political parties and other political frameworks. And this happens in Sri Lanka. Slowly the country is constantly moving forward to achieve media freedom. The government is really cooperating with civil society organizations.

Violence Against Journalists in Russia, the Netherlands, and Concerns about press freedom in Russia are still considerable. Based on the facts, the government still imprisons journalists. Director of the Russian Human Rights Watch, Tanya Lokshina, explained that a journalist was sentenced to two years in prison for reporting violence conducted by police. The military has also dismissed several events and some local correspondents reported the incident. It is a irony that press freedom is unseen in Russia when the world celebrates the World Press Freedom Day.

Going back to 10.5 years ago, famous Russian journalist Anna Politkovskaya, who worked for Novaya Gazeta, the most trusted independent newspaper in Russia, was shot dead in her apartment. Lokshina attended her funeral ceremony with Chechen human rights activist and independent journalist in Southern Russia, Natasha Estemirova. Two and a half years later in July 2009, Estemirova was kidnapped from her apartment in Grozny, the capital of Chechnya, and was found dead a few hours later. The murder of Politkovskaya was not effectively investigated even though her shooter was found and imprisoned. The society is still waiting for justice to prevail.

No effective investigation has been conducted and it is clear that local authorities in Chechnya seem to have forgotten it.

According to Lokshina, authorities were also involved in attacks and impunity. Every attack against impunity was always followed by counter attacks. Statistics shows there are four journalists killed due to violent attacks or killings in Russia from 2016 until now. Until last June, at least 42 individuals had suffered from physical attacks. The media landscape in Russia is claimed to be really depressive.

Broadcasters are under the state control and regarding of the number of media, there is concern that the new act released in the country will limit foreign ownership of media in Russia. The new cap is 20% from 50%. This restrictive policy is projected to affect media independence in Russia.

The state literally has some independent media such as radio and television stations, they are not functioning properly. There are challenges in Russia. Novaya Gazeta is one of handful independent newspapers publishing important stories. They publicize the issue of anti-gay movements organized in Russia against Chechnya. During this time, many people are detained for homosexuality or for beating victims in unauthorized detention centers.

When Novaya Gazeta reported the story, local authorities denied it, labelling it as fake news and claiming that there is no homosexuality in Chechnya. If proven otherwise and found by local government, their families will be affected or killed. Local authorities in Chechnya are involved in torture, kidnapping, and violence. According to Lokshina, local authorities have been pressurized by the Kremlin to protect the victims.

Journalists do not have the freedom to write about conflicts because of threats from community groups and local governments in the absence of

method of protection under the law. Many Novaya Gazete journalists who had received a number of threats left their country.

Lokshina acknowledged that it is not easy to advocate for problems in press freedom, safety of journalists, and the environment like this. This is very challenging due to limited domestic potential. But she and her team try to discuss this with the Ombudsman and the Human Rights Council that report to the President of the Russian Federation.

She said that there were difficulties in providing local advocacy and arranging a summit for this. At the same time in Russia they also talked with the UN, the OECD and the international organizations operating at the local level. According to her, although Russia is considered authoritarian, but in the case of Novaya Gazeta she is very confident with the role of international actors that the Russian government will not be able to specifically identify that they will not tolerate violence against journalists.

According to her, if all of the main actors and related organizations speak stand together then there will be progress in the investigation of the murder of Politkovskaya or Estemirova. The international agencies and key government actors could open an investigation and ask the authorities in Russia to push forward for the progress of this investigation.

Novaya Gazeta and Eco Moscow are independent media in Russia, but they are not the only ones. There are many others. There are also many media outlets but under control. They publish on the internet and the Russian law only blocks sites that promote extremism and terrorism. Violence against journalists also occurs in southern Ukraine and has not been investigated. The Russian government does not like any violence against Novaya Gazeta and it even condemns it, and this is also seen in Moldova and Ukraine. There are many laws restricting the movement of Russian journalists in Chechnya.

Lokshina explained about Russia's media outlets that can be regarded as independent or not as the number of government-officially controlled media is very small. But the government has all forms of control and it has power to influence the dissemination of information in the country. Some government agencies become shareholders of media outlets in Russia. So the media can be controlled by the government. Related to the internet, there are many internet users in Russia. Russia is one of the developing countries in terms of the internet and the government is already controlling traditional media for defense or logical reasons.

The government restricts the spread of online news. Some parliamentary legislative initiatives restrict contents from the internet, for example the bloggers act. It requires all popular bloggers, whose blogs recording up to 3,000 hits, to have their blogs registered at a designated government commission and a media outlet. They remain bloggers but have the same responsibilities as media outlets, including the responsibility for verifying information they have published. At the same time, they do not enjoy the same protection as conventional media. Thus, many say that the independence of the media in Russia is not encouraging.

On the violence against journalists in Chechnya, perpetrators of crime kidnapped people who criticized, embarrassed them, and so on. There have been many interventions, which is already documented in the report in addition to other issues addressing persecution of journalists and violence against a group of local and international journalists.

Lokshina's statement was criticized by a journalist from Azerbaijan who said that in a discussion it is unfair to accuse Russia without giving an opportunity to the country to clarify. The journalist claimed that she did not represent or defend any government, including the government of her country. Both parties should be given a chance to answer the questions.

Related to the violence and the freedom of press issue in Azerbaijan, blogger Bulga Muhmaniseno has been jailed for a humiliation case. Local press community is trying to get him out of the jail as quickly as possible. The blogger was some time already reminded not to insult others. He has no experience of abusive journalism, and has no proper education. Lokshina was judged to be speaking from one side only and asked to listen to other parties, including the government as well, for fairness.

Lokshina said that she have been working as a researcher for 9 years and her job is related to human rights monitoring, which is much the same with what journalists do. They conduct interviews with victims, witnesses, and search for the truth if possible. They also take the risk because all the work is risky.

All jobs are risky, not just looking at anyone willing to take professional risks or not, but these risks must also be managed. Nobody can prevent human rights activists and journalists from fighting for the truth. There are cases of journalists being beaten, tortured to stop them from seeking the truth in a story. Journalists could be tortured and even killed because of it and all international actors should take action on this and talk about the progress of investigation with related government agencies. Otherwise, nothing will change.

Journalist Protection by UNESCO

Human rights ambassador in the Netherlands, Kees van Baar, said as an actor in the international system, his country is close to the UN on journalist safety issues. UNESCO has contracted people on certain issues. There are many action plans that have been formulated and this is good enough for the start.

Now there is good news. Follow-up of reports on things has increased by 65%. This is important and it should be done. Concerned parties have also

improving what is being done and this contains true and serious reports such as the number of cases, the nature of cases, the legal framework, and everyone can see what has been done in a particular country.

UNESCO is not a human rights organization but when it comes to journalists, journalist protection is a human rights issue. If looked from the perspective of UNESCO, then there must be cooperation. For example, the UN has UNESCO, OECHR, and the Human Rights Council jointly addressing the issue of human rights. As journalists, they are not human rights fighters but they frequently and inevitably participate in doing it due to conscience. When journalists do their job well in a country, they become human rights fighters. Journalists do not choose to be like that but they do their job well and unwittingly then they become human rights fighters. This is a special issue.

Van Vaar has chosen to work for human rights institutions. As an ambassador he can start with the question what to do. Freedom of expression should be a priority, this is directly related to the protection of journalists.

To get protection or avoid violence, for example, his organization provides journalists in conflict zones with training. Journalists also know how to deal with violence and digitally see how to use data. So the data from his agency does not fall into wrong hands, for example using that data to pursue resource persons, intimidate, and abuse them. These are the preventive measures from the journalist side.

Meanwhile, from the protection side, he said, his organization has a kind of supporting organizations such as free press limited and temporary relocation for journalists who have to get out of a city or a country. In the Netherlands, there is a place called the shelter city. Everyone can come to this country for only a few months because of having written very a controversial article.

During its trips to a number of countries such as Mexico, Pakistan, and Bangladesh, van Baar's organization tried to seek attention and discussed with local authorities. For example, it talked to the Minister of Justice or the Minister of Human Rights, asking them to report to UNESCO, discussing individual cases or creating mechanisms that can protect journalists. In Mexico, there is a mechanism that protects.

UNESCO's other activities include efforts to ensure that cooperation with the governments works well. In Iraq, for example, the UN agency asked Iraqi government, authorities in Kurdistan and colleagues from the European Union to set up a focal point to report on violence and intimidation against journalists. In Mexico, efforts to protect journalists and human rights activists should be improved. There should be a follow-up to see the threat as part of the prevention to deal with. Otherwise, this threat will continue to prevail, let alone no action is taken against the perpetrators.

For UNESCO, it is not only the killings that are important but efforts to oppress the press through for instance intimidation should also be addressed. This includes effective response to bullying and sexual harassment suffered by female journalists. This will affect freedom of the press and how the state functions as cases of threats, intimidation, and sexual harassment harm democracy.

People get information through free press. The information society needs demands state accountability on what to do. When journalists cannot or do not make the mechanisms, people will be unable to report freely. This inhibits the democratic process. It takes a healthy process of interaction of the public with authority or government.

The situation in Turkey, according to Erol Onderoglu, a journalist and representative of Reporters without Borders, is not encouraging. The

country negotiated for 15 years to be accepted as a member of the European Union. This process was actually considered effective last year. But then the Turkish government ended the democratic process and declared the country in an emergency. A number of steps must be taken and have been running for almost 9 months. The most affected parties by this government's move are civil society organizations and human rights movement. The government is targeting those who are responsible for what it does not like. Besides silencing the Kurdish movement and secular parties, the Turkish government is also putting pressure on some newspapers and critical media.

The Turkish Human Rights Movement is said to have been losing energy to advocate on the ground as it has done this sort of thing for decades. Much of the suffering in Turkey was caused by the military coup. Onderoglu, who once was held captive for 3 years, pointed out that they are trying to keep advocating of the basics of human rights. The 15-year reform process of the EU has contributed to the creation of legal measures in order to reduce or eliminate impunity in the face of humanitarian crime or certain laws and legal basis. Turkey has never managed to improve itself to produce something meaningful for freedom of expression to prevail and the government can be stopped for making mistakes.

In the last five years the Turkish government has sought to dismantle secular human rights organizations and movement and the state of emergency is one of the most remarkable instruments used by the government. Reporters Without Borders needs to ensure protection to 20% of the media in Turkey as 80% of them are ideologically and financially influenced and controlled directly or indirectly by the government.

Media pluralism faces many problems and the struggle in Turkey is also hard, as there is a blow in the judicial sector. Reporters Without Border

has criticized many laws or the adaptation to conform to the EU's legal system. But with the current state of emergency, Turkish journalists must comply with government-imposed laws, while many laws do not offer proper remedies. For example, journalists are detained. There has been no respect for human rights in the last 2 months as the Turkish court is unreliable and its constitution does not provide protection.

There are so many activities seen, including the call or appeal by the human rights movement to intellectuals and police to protect and guarantee the safety of journalists. The European Council Website, for example, is an instrument that can be used to file freedom of expression-related complaints, or the internet safety training which is a favorite topic for Turkish journalists. Reporters Without Borders has been training journalists for 2 years to protect content and at the same time advocating to stop political polarization substantially affecting the media landscape.

Before the country declared emergency, Reporters Without Borders had already provided contribution and it is also expected to arrange dialogue sessions although this is deemed too late. The government has intervened in media ownership and structure, affecting the existing mainstream media. There can be no dialogue for journalists who are close to the government. This institution can arrange dialogues with the others. They can release the arrested journalists. Reporters Without Borders also takes care of an important thing now, that is the campaign by a representative for the safety of journalists.

According him, this is not merely a human rights issue but it also needs the involvement of UN Peacekeeping, as there are dimensions directly related to the situation in the field. A special representative with a strong mandate to protect journalists should be selected to represent UN agencies and so far more than 200 NGOs and international agencies have supported

this initiative. Alami expected that other organizations will also provide Reporters Without Frontiers with the same support.

Lessons from Afghanistan

The issue of the safety of journalists in Afghanistan as widely known is a very important issue. Alami explained the safety mechanism for journalists in his country. The organization was established with the implementation of the safety mechanism since 2009.

At that time the idea to create a mechanism for the safety of journalists appeared in Afghanistan. At the same time, many civil society organizations worked together on media advocacy or media literacy issues in general. But they did not have consolidation, they wanted to work alone with their respective jobs.

Alami and his colleagues thought that there was no consolidation or platform to work together. Then they tried to point out that there is never a solid foundation if people do not work together. They saw no strong advocacy while their goal was the same. Therefore, the rights of journalists were easily violated.

It is the starting point for Alami and his agency to try to get everyone to work together, bringing all advocacy organizations into a common platform and trying to make advocacy efforts outside the Afghan capital of Kabul. They have been disseminating the idea to provinces where many journalists have problems that are worse compared to those working in Kabul. There are strong media bases in Kabul with the ability to fight for their rights, something that small media outlets or freelance journalists do not have. They have to confront a very difficult situation.

The idea can only be materialized in the presence of complete stakeholders such as government, journalist associations, and groups

potentially threatening the safety of journalists. Then the AJSC was set up and this organization eventually established a kind of volunteer site and recruited representatives from each province.

With these representatives ready to work, they have a focal point in each province to help record violence experienced by journalists in the field. They record forms of violence, threats or other issues, sources of violence, and the perpetrators whether they are connected to government, security forces, the Taliban, and so on. After that they try to get into the society where the problem arises. First at the provincial level, it turns out that many of the biggest issues and challenges are actually there. They find it difficult to collect all of the data, but they keep trying.

They have also seen light at the end of the tunnel and mechanisms for the safety of journalists even though it is quite difficult to change the situation drastically. As mentioned, there was violence committed by the government against journalists in an eastern province. Upon discovering the case, members of the organization in Kabul made it public and kept pushing it from Kabul.

At the government level, if any officials in Kabul make a phone call, they would ask the coordinator to answer it. Another mechanism is to boycott the publication of news about the government. The journalists were not wrong, they just did their duty and asked for information. Then the agency issued a press statement stating that they boycotted government-related news.

Hours later the government contacted all journalists and apologized to all journalists and media communities. According to Alami, this event nurtures hope at the provincial level, paving the way for further steps on the case. This is what the AJSC does at the provincial level.

Alami said that the case will be reviewed in community organizations. But this is not for cases like verbal abuse. There are so many factors

should be taken into account. The government sees the organization's report accusing it as the most notable perpetrator of threats or violence. However, there are also threats or violence perpetrated by the hardliners.

Due to the incident, the Taliban then became fiercer in its approach to the media. They attacked a media establishment in Kabul and it was the beginning of violence against journalists coming from militant groups, mainly the Taliban. No less than 13 journalists were killed last year and the year was very bloody as many media establishments were attacked directly by militant groups.

Of course this has incited fear among media and journalists. This incident indeed happened only last year, but this institution previously gave advocacy to the government. If the government does not have concrete laws, then they will not be able to deal with the problems of violence and to continuously implement a systematic approach to the.

Together with the government and advocacy organizations, the AJSC began initiating the creation of Federation of Afghan Media Organisations and Journalists in 2015. There are 13 media and a number of journalists joining this advocacy federation. They work at a high level in terms of legislation within the framework of the Afghan government.

The federation is established based on a collective effort of all parties to guarantee the safety of journalists. The voice of the press community is more easily heard if it is delivered collectively. Now they get access to senior government officials.

At that time there was a lot of support and commitment from the central government, including the president and executive leaders. They took side with the media and journalists. But they were not immediately able to show their happiness after securing much support from the central

government. They still faced difficulties in cooperating with the government at lower levels, especially provincial level. Changes do happen instantly, but at least they can start it from higher levels.

Press Freedom in Indonesia

Manager of iNews TV and Program Manager of the Indonesian Legal Aid Center for Press, Insany Syahbarwathy stated that Indonesia has seen no progress in press freedom. Currently, there are eight major unresolved media-related cases. Since the 1998 reform, Indonesia has still been trying to improve situation for the media to thrive well, with a lot of growing media. According to her, many think Indonesia has freedom of press but the fact not at all as military and police officers often prevent journalists from doing their duties based on journalistic standard operating procedure.

She added that it is difficult to claim any progress in the last 10 years as there have been eight cases of journalist murder but not all of them have ever moved through the court system. It is true that Indonesia's rating of press freedom rises from 134 to 126. But there are also many indicators showing that press freedom in Indonesia is still hampered. With these eight cases of murder, the state is considered to have failed to provide full protection to journalists carrying out their journalistic duties. In addition, media companies do not provide journalists with training or certain guarantee for safety, including giving them safety equipment and gear when covering and reporting in dangerous areas.

Indonesia has a number of conflict zones and disaster-prone areas—where tsunami, earthquake, volcanic eruption often hit and this condition serves as hindrance for journalists to perform their duties. In addition, Indonesia also has anti-diversity problems.

There is also another problem in Indonesia, where Muslims make up a majority of the population and religious fanaticism then becomes a troubling issue. The presence of partisan media is also the most fundamental issue in the safety of journalists as the media is not independent. This could result in violence against journalists during performing their duties. Syahbarwathy pointed out that journalists are often beaten or obstructed when covering mass protests as they are considered part of partisan media.

According to her, if the media is independent, then the journalists are expected to be safe. Experiences show that partisan media usually show up especially before elections. This affects public trust in what journalists and media are doing. Of course, the issue of trust is a real problem.

Indonesia's press freedom is also tainted with another negative issue. Journalists working professionally have serious problems with some persons claiming to be journalists but having no media and those who are journalists but working with certain interests such as blackmailing for money. Indonesia has the press council and the press act. But in reality it is rather difficult to serve all regions of Indonesia.

The Indonesian Press Council received 600 cases from the public and individuals for defamation. Defamation allegation is often used to imprison journalists. They often directly report the alleged defamation case to police officers, not the press council. Journalists work for the public interests but they are easily taken to the court, to the prison. The press community calls for the journalists not to be taken to the jail because of alleged defamation, and not to be criminalized simply for working for the public interests.

Syahbarwathy comes from Maluku, a small province in the eastern part of Indonesia. In 2010 two journalists were murdered, one was killed for investigation and the other was killed in the conflict. Both cases have not

been resolved yet. Indonesia is often praised as a democratic country with a good level of security. But there are still shortcomings. Journalists are often stuck in a situation of neglected protection.

In Papua, for example, to this day foreign journalists cannot enter the region easily. Papua has always been Indonesia's main problem in assessing press freedom in Indonesia. If the access to Papua is open, foreign journalists are welcome, then Indonesia can be claimed as one of the safest countries for journalists. But the reality is not like that.

Indonesia has still been in the process of celebrating press freedom. Ironically, two Papuan journalists were beaten as the world celebrated the press freedom day in Jakarta in 2017. The victims had reported this case of violence against journalists to the police. While representatives of 190 countries came to Indonesia to talk about press freedom, there were still journalists being beaten in the eastern part of Indonesia.

Based on her experience, to solve this problem—which is not only experienced in Indonesia but also throughout the world—the most important thing to do is to provide understanding to all parties, all stakeholders, especially to government officials, military, and police to keep journalists safe while doing their journalistic duties.

The Indonesian Press Act stipulates that if a journalist performs journalistic duties because of profession, s/he cannot be hurt or reported to the police because s/he works for the public interests. Unfortunately, the act is often violated, treated just like a display and neglected. Journalists should also be able to protect themselves. This is based on her experiences covering nearly 15 years of conflict in the region.

According to Syahbarwathy, several statements regarding of these issues are intentionally delivered in a diplomatic way. A journalist should be

honest, not representing a country or a religion but for sure sticking to journalistic code of ethics. The truth is what is seen here and they need to campaign to themselves as journalists for their safety in the conflict zones. She once covered the bloody conflict between Muslims and Christians in Ambon, Maluku.

As a Muslim, she is trying to be a good and professional journalist too. The Islamic and Christian communities were separated at the time. She and her colleagues learn that they are journalists and should be professionals. They have to create peace for their own society. The problem is that the government has made some sort of rule, but its commitment is questionable such as in the aforementioned eight cases that are left unresolved. She believes that the government has yet to do the right thing for press freedom in a democratic country like Indonesia.

Relating to journalistic coverage in conflict areas, she is not afraid to talk about what happened in Indonesia because it is all based on facts. Female journalists also still have to cover. They must be mentally and psychologically strong. Otherwise, they will not have the ability to protect themselves in conflict zones. A television journalist she must be at the forefront, protect herself, trying not to make people angry with her presence. She does her job as a professional not because of her religious background as a Muslim or her area of origin.

Responding to Syahbarwathy's complaints, official at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ade Safira, questioned those eight unresolved cases. According to her, Indonesia has made much progress in terms of human rights protection during the reform era. Now Indonesia has the human rights commission, ombudsman, press council, and press act.

She dismissed the notion that the government is not doing anything for press freedom and protection of journalists. According to her, although

the rules have not worked as expected yet, they are the basic legal instrument for protection. The rule can be used to claim whether journalists require protection or not with the existing mechanism in Indonesia. The government cannot prevent journalists from finding information.

The government should be aware that it has to protect journalists based on existing rules. The Press Council has received many reports as it also realizes of its limited resources. Safira denied the allegation of no press freedom in Papua. According to her, Indonesia already has the provisions and mechanisms for foreign journalists coming to the country.

4 Elements for Journalist Protection

Paranawithana argued that there should be professionalism in the freedom of speech. He raised the issue related to efforts to establish a commission for news media standard, which is not from government institutions but from the process of embracing or inviting various stakeholders.

Turkish Onderoglu informed about several perceptions of the Turkish government on international organizations. He saw that several laws are related to the commitment for human rights protection in Turkey. However, President Recep Tayyip Erdogan, who was afraid that his party could lose seats in the parliament, kickstarted his campaign, discrediting international organizations such as the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe (PACE), and the EU Parliament. Everyone was surprised to hear that Turkey that had worked hard for 15 years to get the EU membership, discredited them in just a single day.

He thought countries wanting to question the Turkish situation in the UN and the European Union would show willingness to accept the new Turkey that has nothing to do with human rights issues, despite the fact that the government had clearly neglected what appears to be fundamental

rights, freedom of expression, and so on. According to him, it is difficult to ask for input from civil society organizations because they themselves are accused of dealing with foreign interests. They are accused of being a spy for the West.

It is not easy for journalists to criticize the government's role in Syria, to report on the Panama Papers issue, in which a number of investor names are found there. Today, criticizing corruption is considered a taboo in Turkey and journalists themselves are regarded as a very criminal profession. This is the current developments in Turkey.

Assistant Director General of Communication and Information at UNESCO, Frank La Rue, added that all parties should highlight this topic because of the greatest concern about violence against journalists. Immediate solutions to this problem should be found. That is an effective policy for taking into account the rise trend, torture, and harassment associated with journalists at work. There must be a solution for example from the UN on how to protect journalists, and some policies have been produced by the UN Security Council, the UN Human Rights Council in Geneva, and UNESCO.

All parties have done their respective work related to human rights and it is important to see that there is a concern agreed upon by all UN members. The question now is how they come up with an effective plan. There are four important components needed to ensure that journalists are safe in their job. Everyone has different views in constructing their own mechanism. But some of the components in the mechanism must be the same, at least it allows multi-stakeholders involvement. He said that the best mechanism for journalist protection was seen in Afghanistan since it was proposed by Afghan journalists.

Colombia follows suit. The country's journalists associations, civil society, different levels of government apparatus, executives, and judiciary have

been trying to invite judges and security organizations to get involved in building this mechanism.

The four components are expected to ensure the safety of journalists and there should be multi-stakeholders dialogue, consensus that safety is important, and a desire to build democracy and promote the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. This is already included in the development priority lists. Good development will only be possible if everyone participates in its planning. This is something important in building democracy, achieve national goals, development goals.

The first component of the four is the legal framework. This should exist first, protecting the press in general and journalists in particular with the constitution, laws, and regulations. There should be a policy of prevention. This prevention should start with the commitment of government leaders and this is a challenge as it is related to trust-building.

Sometimes many state leaders say that everything in the news is incorrect. Journalism cannot be judged only from the polarization of good and bad journalists, despite the fact that some journalists are better than their colleagues. But, it is not a matter of the quality of journalists supposed to determine their safety. All journalists, whether good or bad, must be protected.

The second component is the policy issue, implying that there must be capacity building for journalists and others. The third is the mechanism of response that must be done quickly, particularly in an emergency situation. The fourth and also important is the elimination of impunity from all cases. All cases should be investigated. But here is also another problem. No investigation is conducted. La Rue found a prosecutor to have said that he could not prove a violent act because in fact they were journalists or related to journalistic work. This is obviously bad, a big mistake.

Investigation should be done first and the stakeholders will get informed of the results of the investigation later. Thus, it is important to have a thorough investigation for every case of violence to disclose the real actors behind the case. They should be prosecuted. Finally, the abolition of impunity is probably the most important element for the safety of journalists.

CHAPTER III

MEDIA AND INFORMATION LITERACY: THE FIGHT AGAINST HATE SPEECH, MISINFORMATION, AND NETWORK POLARIZATION



Cristina/Dewan Pers/UNESCO/WPFD 2017

The digital age has made a massive transformation of communication and information. This digital era provides a tool for the public to become a content producer of messages. One can share their opinions and creativity with global audiences with ease. Thanks to this condition, digital media has democratized the fundamental freedom, namely freedom of information and expression.

But this positive development brings with it a series of challenges. Digital media has facilitated the spread of hate speech, false news, and propaganda. The situation even leads to the distortion of truth, and harms the media and society.

Media and information literacy is an effective way to deal with hate speech, misinformation, and polarization in the network. Empowering media consumers with the right knowledge and tools is helpful for them in using internet wisely and interpreting information critically.

Media literacy and information help citizens obtain knowledge and create understanding independently, rather than receiving information passively. This helps the public in identifying efforts to manipulate emotion that are in favor of hate and intolerance.

With the ability to interpret information critically and be able to listen to the agenda behind news, users of digital media can recognize ideological orientation in the content of media messages in any way.

Media literacy and information will encourage internet users to search for contradicting news or information so that they gain a comprehensive view and avoid polarization.

Hate Speech, Fake News, and Misinformation

Head of Facebook Security and Society Asia Pacific, Claire Deevy, explained that Facebook does not provide space for hate speech. The company has a community standard on what is allowed and what is not allowed distributed through Facebook.

Words uploaded to Facebook can be reported when someone feels they violate the community standard. It is about hate speech against race, ethnicity, gender, religion, disability or any particular form of illness. It then immediately close the account for whatever reason, including financial incentives.

It is that one that has driven Deevy to serve in the Asia Pacific region. She plays a role to build partnerships with governments and communities to understand the issues lingering in a country.

Facebook deploys technology to stop the spread of fake news in partnership with various parties. Because it believes efforts to eradicate hate speech or misinformation cannot be done alone.

Deevy further said the role of community becomes important to improve their products (Facebook). Not that it throws the responsibility of Facebook to the government and the local community.

Because there are 1.8 billion active Facebook users every month around the world. Cultural values in Northern Europe are certainly different from those in Indonesia. Some people think that offends but it is common in other places. For example, for someone displaying baby photos on the Facebook page is fun, but elsewhere it is considered unpleasant. So Facebook develops its products by trying to accommodate differences of opinion from many people. Each user is granted access to choose what they want to see and what they do not. It tries to spread the message as much as possible.

In terms of hate speech, Facebook has partnered with Demos Research. They have conducted two rounds of research at the academic level to see which counter hate speech types are most effective. Does Facebook needs counters by using words, videos, pictures, or photos. Which one is more effective and meaningful because the impact is different in each country.

And there is a fund of US\$14 million dollars that can be utilized by many parties. Facebook uses it for academic research about the spreading of hate speech, and misinformation, and fake news.

It seeks to involve as many parties as possible to get the most accurate assessment. In Indonesia, Facebook runs the program of “Different but One” –relating to hate speech. This is a hackathon program, for 3 days. People from various places in Indonesia gather in the laboratory. They come up with ideas and winners of the program will run an anti-hoax program. They overcome or eradicate hate speech with humor. While in the lab they are supported by mentors and get funds from Facebook.

Media Censorship Against Hoax

Indonesian Vice President Jusuf Kalla in his speech at the Independence Day of the Press in Jakarta said that he inaugurated JAWARAH, the Journalists’ Anti Hoax Network, a week before the celebration. According to him, freedom of speech with the open and sophisticated media technology can generate negative things if journalists do not implement internal censorship. Kalla expects the media to censor himself for the sake of unity, for the sake of democracy, and for national justice. Because if it does not work, then the confidence in the media itself will fade.

An object of trust can arise from the connectivity and outcome of freedom itself. Director General of Information and Public Communication at the Ministry

of Communication and Information Technology of Indonesia, Rosarita Niken Widiastuti, said the Indonesian government does not intervene in media contents. But Indonesia has an Information and Electronic Transactions Act, which seeks to establish a forum for the information to be disseminated in a healthy and professional manner, and safeguarded by law.

The Government is obliged to stop or block negative contents if it is deemed that they do not comply with existing laws. Suppose that when someone creates negative information to counter or degrade others; creating contents that are discriminatory, racist, intolerant, blasphemous, things that can trigger conflict in society or create divisions in the country.

Rosarita said that the hoaxes in the community can divide the nation. Because the negative information or hate speech is attacking each other. According to her, the purpose of spreading the hoax is not only for economic reasons, but sometimes also political and ideological reasons, just like black campaign in the elections of the Governor of DKI Jakarta.

At that time, as the Government Public Relations, her office always tried to make a lot of positive contents disseminated in order to reconcile and also to calm the community because the community was attacking each other. Racism as well as intolerance appeared any time.

Because there are many slanders found in social media every day, the Ministry of Communication and Information Technology has also cooperated with 80 universities to create positive contents and deploy positive thinking generation to deal with existing hoaxes and also bridge the widening gaps.

In addition, the ministry has invited key leaders and important figures in the community to provide testimonials to calm down in the situation in the real world and in the cyberspace.

Hate Speech and Social Media

Trainer for Information Media and Digital Prowess, Abdallah Alkafaween said that there are two levels of hate speech. First, hate speech by individuals in social media. Second, hate speech by the media itself. There are about 200 news sites in Jordan.

Jordan is a small country in the Middle East with a population of about 9 million with Facebook users of 5 million. This means that more than half of the population use this social media.

Hate speech in Jordan, Alkafaween said, has something to do with Syrian refugees amounting to about 1.5 million people there, delivered through news sites and information uploaded on Facebook. He also mentioned about misinformation by journalists who mentioned that Syrian refugees can work in Jordan. In fact, Al-Kafaween said that 1.5 million refugees cannot work because many jobs were not available in Jordan anymore.

Founder and Executive Director of Cambodia Independent Media Center Pa Nguon Teang that said hate speech has become a problem in Cambodia, lately. Although the outsiders judge the Cambodians are very friendly and polite. They say “hello” when they meet strangers.

According to him, the number of social media users has increased in recent years. Along with that, there are fears due to lies, hate speech, and polarization in it.

Based on a study conducted by the Asia Foundation, he continued, there are three channels that Cambodians use to get information. They are Facebook, television, and radio. The study indicates that Facebook ranks first in terms of social media, followed by television and radio. This is because television and radio are controlled by the government, while through Facebook, users are more free to express themselves in terms of seeking information.

Hate speech and also fake news can also discredit Facebook users. And to counter this, there is an organization called the Cambodia United Network that conducts online surveys related to it. The results show that as many as 70% of them are very worried about fake news on Facebook. And therefore, media and information literacy is a concept that can serve as the best approach to maintain balance or to get good reputation from Facebook users.

Regarding of misinformation, there is a need to provide training through online programs, among others are training on how to identify correct and wrong information through verification of news sources and credibility of the author. The other thing is to train people or journalists on credibility when they upload the news.

On the one hand, Dennis Reineck said, fake news is something that is very difficult to eradicate because there is a problem of verification. The journalists have to take the trouble to verify a fake story and there are various sites to check the truth of the news. But the question is whether ordinary people can do that?

Responding to that issue, Deevy said Facebook has been working on it for quite a long time, after realizing that there are three reasons for fake news to appear in social media. First, fake news is designed for economic reason. So it is used to achieve many clicks. Someone does this intentionally to get audience's attention. To overcome this, Facebook should interrupt. Then question is how Facebook stops culprits' financial incentives? It is by doing quality testing of people who advertise on Facebook.

Second, related to efforts to create new products, it corresponds to the first reason, but the point here is to work with algorithm and think how Facebook can identify fake information. And one of the things Facebook sees is if for example people are spreading it before clicking on the article. So they actually have not seen the article, just the headline title, but they spread it.

Then, third, what Deevy is focusing on now is to help people make informed decisions. So there is a difference between expecting people to be a journalist or working with people who understand what they read in social media.

So what to do now is to immediately cooperate with the schools, where the internet is not new to children, introducing the dangers of fake news to them, thinking critically and not directly spreading it.

Media and Information Literacy

At the beginning of this chapter, Deevy explained that one of the roles of Facebook in Asia Pacific is to build partnership with governments and society in neighborhood, including NGO to overcome the problem of hate speech, fake news, and misinformation.

Facebook has been cooperating with several organizations, providing them with to formulate information integrity programs. Facebook does this online and offline. In terms of users in Indonesia, the figure has reached 90 million. Facebook has arranged a series of visits to seven cities in Indonesia, including Yogyakarta, Medan, Malang, Denpasar, dan Surabaya, in 12 months.

Th social media representatives met with young people at schools and universities to discuss various issues they are facing in cyberspace, and then formulate a common idea to resolve the problem, that is to “think before acting.”

And through the media literacy program, Facebook has also produced a public service advertisement on how to identify fake information. There was also a journalistic program during a week of the Press Freedom Day 2017 in Jakarta.

Facebook works with journalists, asking for feedback from them on what Facebook can improve and needs to change. In the Philippines, Facebook is working with schools there, to mention some, to teach critical media thinking as part of primary education in schools.

Without changing the curriculum, Facebook looks at how the role of teachers and equips them with media literacy and information so that they can respond to each problem quickly.

Facebook further tries to be creative in supporting local authorities. For countries like Japan and Korea, Deevy said, her company is now looking to see opportunities to work with older people due to the aging population.

Director General of Information and Public Communication at the Ministry of Communication and Information Technology of Indonesia, Rosarita Niken Widiastuti said it has designed educational programs for media literacy, by including them in the curriculum at school to help them counter hoaxes and other negative contents.

The Directorate General has also cooperated with 80 universities throughout Indonesia in an effort to promote key values for community activities in social media. Abbreviated in the word “READY”. R stands for responsible. This means that it is responsible for the uploaded contents.

While the E means we must have empathy, that is to show empathy over the contents uploaded online, to see what other people feel. The A refers to authenticity to ensure that the information and contents we are displaying are original. And the D means discernment, referring to critical, able to evaluate the disseminated information or contents. And then the Y for Integrity which means that one must do the right things to say the right things. This is to counter negative behavior online.

Those key values, according to Niken, serve as the main part of the workshop. And she supports the students as well as other stakeholders to be able to apply these key values in their social media activities.

Another thing, the Information Technology team of the Ministry of Communication and Information Technology of Indonesia introduces positive a content program to students. It organizes competition for bloggers to encourage them to create more positive contents.

And to enforce the law, the Ministry also raises public awareness of the existing law. In accordance with the Electronic Information and Transaction Law, it is not only those who are responsible for creating contents that can be prosecuted. Those who disseminate and make the negative news become viral can also be punished.

Gambia

Youth Representative, Communications Coordination Committee for the United Nations, Adama Lee Bah, said she has been involved in many social media platforms. As a Gambian citizen, she said that one of the most complex issues facing young people is culture and religion.

Based on her country's culture, parents always say that when a child is brave, it actually means s/he is rude. Conversely, if a child is obedient, it actually means he is a good person. Lee Bah organized a conference for girls in Gambia.

Her organization invited 600 girls from across the country to discuss issues on early marriage, and the importance of education for girls. In this project, Lee Bah, who in her youth also studied Islamic education, also invited Islamic scientists, Islamic studies scholars to discuss those issues, including female circumcision (female genital mutilation).

Muslim scholars say: “Oh, that is the teachings of Islam, This is part of the culture, we have to do it. “Every woman must be submissive and her voice should not be loud.”

Then they will tell their daughters about the rules and women must obey it all because of the culture.

At one time, Lee Bah said that she once argued with an Imam from Gambia. Lee Bah said that God created humans as the best creature. Then why do people say women should be circumcised, to be mutilated in order to become a better creature?

Then she discussed with the Imam, seeing the justification of some of the things that are not right. So a way to address such things is to expose them, among other things via Facebook. Because whatever someone uploads or writes on Facebook, say in 2001, then in the present, it is still stored on the Facebook page. So the writing is the proof, including when there is a threat or pressure from the outsiders to a person.

She said that media and information literacy shows that everyone can do something through the media, smart phones, and various other technological tools to educate the younger generation. It is also useful for voting purpose in general elections, or when someone delivers hate speech, it can be recorded with smart phones and uploaded to social media.

Because, according to her, when someone uploads something to social media, that means he has a positive objective. Technology is created for something positive. Even today parents’ mobile phones can connect to their children. Thus throughout the day, parents can monitor their children wherever and whenever thanks to the navigation tools installed in the mobile phones. If an earthquake strikes and you are found in the ruins because of the navigation tool, it means the technology helps.

There are pros and cons in technology. So is in media literacy, but media literacy has more pros than the cons. She disclosed that in 2014-2015, her organization got funding from the US embassy and from the British High Commission to train 40 journalists on media literacy in Gambia. Not only traditionally, they were also taught to use smart phones, for example to record information, interview people in the field. It was to create authentic news that can then be distributed to many audiences.

Apparently the training was useful when the opposition party won the Presidential Election. And President Yahya Abdul-Azis (1996-2017) accepted the results, but five days later he withdrew his statement, "Oh, I don't agree, I don't agree, I never say that, I don't accept the election results." Then he prevent everyone from talking on the national television station in Gambia. It was the only news channel in Gambia. Anyone who had a program to clarify the electoral issues faced censorship imposed by President Yahya.

Then the journalists use their smart phones to interview many people, and the results are uploaded on Facebook Live-as an alternative media. Facebook Live is very useful in Gambia, whose population is only about 2.5 million. Many of them know each other. And once the information is disseminated it will be taken seriously by many people.

Jordan

Jordanian Alkafaween said that a journalist will think 100 times before writing something either as an article or on social media. That was what he and his colleagues taught to the students. He told them that journalists and social media users are the ones who are in charge of the writing / information they have uploaded.

According to him, there are five million Facebook users in Jordan but none of them knows how to use social media in the right way. And many

also do not know how to safely use Facebook, for example how to secure family pictures or photos.

Another thing is to teach children at school clubs (extracurricular) about accessing and responding to information critically, including public issues, and how to create contents. Alkafaween also taught them how to use smartphones to take photos, make videos, create messages, and also share those messages on social media. So far he has trained at eight school clubs with 26 teachers are involved. Originally a club consisted of 15 children but later developed into 20-25 children. Alkawafeen and his organization teach theory and techniques, including judging which photos are eligible for upload, verify if the information they receive is accurate or not.

He said that after being taught, they can actually overcome the hate speech by looking at what is going on. Because they have studied the messages appearing on social media and in news reports. They know that the messages are created by someone, so they can make them polarized or follow.

Another thing is to raise public awareness and provide tips to them about using Facebook, managing email, so as to protect their personal information. It is important to invite them to do their own assessment and determine the information obtained, considered true, which is appropriate and not.

Cambodia

Pa Nguon Teang from Cambodia's Independent Media Center said his agency provides access to information and maintains freedom of information. They nominate a multimedia program entitled 'Voice for Democracy' and train young people for citizen journalism. As a person actively involved in media and information literacy, he has collaborated with Deutsche Welle (DW) Akademie, Germany. DW Akademie provides it with funding for a 2 year project.

They trained 20 young female students about media and information literacy. The 20 young female were included in the training of trainers program. Later on they provided their friends in the community and schools with training.

So far, the project has trained 500 students. Then his team conducted a survey and found that there were conspicuous changes to the children or students who have been trained or have attended the training. They have changed a lot, especially about their perception. Now they already know the purpose of using Facebook.

They also understand that it is important to be careful in uploading anything on Facebook, because it is not just entertainment, but it can be a social media for change. Facebook is in the public sphere.

They also understand that not all information can be shared through Facebook. And the other impact of this training, not only the children have changed their perception but their parents too.

Another impact is that they said that they can voice their opinions about the community through Facebook. A message was sent to the Cambodian Ministry of Education about the importance of media literacy training. After months of discussions and meetings, the Cambodian Ministry of Education finally decided to integrate media and information literacy into Cambodian curriculum. And since this academic year, about 100,000 12th graders have been trained in media and information literacy and information (MMI).

Meanwhile, he also provides training through an online program to identify misinformation by verifying news sources and also considering the credibility of the authors.

He thinks that the best way to train people to avoid believing in fake and misinformed news is by training them or the journalists, while also reminding them that their credibility is at stake when uploading news to a particular site or social media.

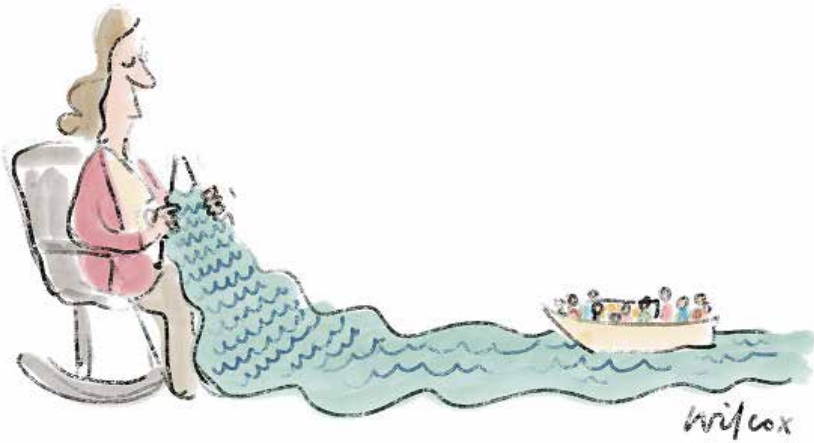
Furthermore, he said that it is hard to stop people from making and spreading fake news. It cannot be prevented. But the best way is to conduct educational programs for the community.

In Cambodia, the government admitted that there is a lot of online fake news right now. So it would be more effective with the adoption an anti-cyber crime law so that people producing fake news can be convicted. But it is dangerous for freedom of expression, a danger to freedom of speech.

Thus, it is much better for us to educate the public, the viewers, listeners, users of information, so one day they will make a firm commitment, with an entailing deterrent effect and dwindling public interest in spreading fake news.

CHAPTER IV

FOSTERING GENDER EQUALITY AND INCLUSIVENESS THROUGH MEDIA INNOVATION



Cathy Wilcox/Dewan Pers/UNESCO/WPFD 2017

Mass media has undergone rapid changes in the last two decades. It has renovated itself through new media tools, platforms, and news services. Mass media has also seen the shift of its audience's behaviour from passive interaction to active interaction with the media.

All these forms of mass media innovation can be applied to build social understanding, human solidarity, and social innovation. This is also related to efforts to foster inclusiveness and gender equality by individual journalists and media houses.

Director General of UNESCO, Irina Bokova, in her speech entitled Critical Minds for Critical Times on the occasion of the World Press Freedom Day in Jakarta said critical minds grasp the importance of press freedom for inclusion, for gender equality, and to protect the planet.

It is also important to take forward the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development—specifically the Sustainable Development Goal 16, to build just, peaceful and inclusive societies. The media must not only be a source of reliable information but it should also provide a platform for a multitude of voices and mobilise new forces for tolerance and dialogue.

Gender and Media

Executive Chairperson of Namibia Media Trust, Gwen Lister, said that innovation can be used to ensure balance in media coverage for women and other marginalized groups as opposed to the current lopsidedness in which mostly male and elite voices are heard?

According to Lister, both new media and the conventional ones should promote inclusiveness and provide marginalized groups and minorities

with opportunity to deliver their voice. Otherwise, they would see their credibility degrade. Facts show that women and marginalized groups have been facing a lot of challenges.

Program & Development Director of the International Federation of Journalists (IFJ) Asia Pacific, Jane Worthington said more and more women applying for editorial jobs at media houses and they are often more qualified than their male colleagues. However, they are still few in number, constituting three out of 10 newsroom staff.

When it gets to management and senior decision-making roles, the ratio is 1:10. They actually show their presence in media, but it is hard for them to win competition for higher positions for many factors, including social and cultural pressures (male dominance).

Other factor is that contracts are not flexible for women dan this could affect their family life. This includes late night shifts that could be uncomfortable for them. All of these things create a problem for women working at media houses.

There is also the issue of sexual harassment. An IFJ's survey involving women, men, and transgender people working at media houses found that one third of respondents had suffered from sexual harassment in the workplace, and 18% of female respondents had experienced it personally.

This is becoming one of the biggest issues in IFJ's advocacy. And, in fact the IFJ just did a campaign across the region following the International Women's Day. This sexual harassment issue is not isolated to Asia. It is a global phenomenon.

And in the Internet era, sexual harassment occurs online, conducted by groups of people to restrict jobs for women and even force them to stay

idle. In India, for instance, women face a quite distinct challenge in terms of online harassment.

English columnist and feminist, Laurie Penny, has discussed this matter in her article entitled *A woman's opinion is the mini-skirt of the internet* published by the Independent on 4 November 2011. Here, the women are depicted wearing miniskirts on the internet when expressing their opinions.

Women are threatened to be raped and even killed if they dare to give their opinions. This happens in India, where women suffer as if they are attacked ferociously by a swarm of bees. It takes a particular strategy to try and overcome it.

Women, according to Worthington, need to be tough or just ignore these threats, but when they become real, the IFJ should arrange discussions on how media organisations should act so that journalists are convenient in their life and work. Policy is needed to deal with such matter.

The IFJ is an international body representing journalist unions around the world. It has 33 affiliates in 23 countries. A total of 52,000 journalists, 7,500 of which are women, join this organisation.

Another thing related to gender equality is about the salary gap between male journalists and female journalist. Male journalists are paid about 16% more on average than female journalists. This is slightly less than the global average of around 20% when we talk about pay gap in terms of workplaces.

The IFJ found that most workplaces in some countries such as Pakistan, India, Nepal, Malaysia, Vanuatu, and Cambodia did not have gender and gender equality policies. Some 75% did not have such policies. And, these sort of things could make a difference in society as the media represents society.

Thus the question is how the media can actually bring about changes if the media itself is quite pigeon-holed to the demographic trend of men in their 30s or whatever it may be depending on the country. When the media provides something reflecting the real situation in society, then this is seen something good.

Coordinator of the IFJ in the Middle East and Arab World, Monir Zaarour, emphasizes the importance of talking about gender equality and efforts to raise female living standard such as in Tunisia. According to Zaarour, in Tunisia female journalists outnumbered male journalists in 2015. However, their salaries were lower than what male journalists earned. Equal payment should be taken into account here.

Executive Director of Media Diversity Institute, Milica Pesic, said that it is very difficult to talk to journalists and make improvement possible in the absence of policy, strategy, and programme because the whole culture has to change. Pesic saw solidarity as an important factor in dealing with the situation in Tunisia and other countries, when women started to dominate the newsrooms but they are hindered by several issues such as ethnicity, religious background, and others.

Director of Courseline Media International Services of the Philippines, Elizabeth Sonto-Mendoza disclosed a different story. According to Sonto-Mendoza, women dominate her team. They can do many things. Thus, she has not found gender-related issues at her organization.

In addition, she reiterated the importance of the enactment of law stipulating the same rate for journalists working in local areas and those working in cities. So, it is nothing to do with whether a person is a man or a woman. As long as they meet all the requirements, they have the right to receive equal salaries in accordance with the national standard.

Companies are often reluctant to open their books. Worthington called for audit if relevant parties are really serious in implementing gender equality and diversity. She declared that BuzzFeed could be a company with better transparency. Gender equality in the US digital media company has surpassed 50%. More women work for the company and its senior managers globally are women. What they do not have is the diversity. But at least this is showing the way to change.

Positive Stories of Gender Equality

Worthington said the IFJ has also seen inspiring stories. For example in Cambodia, where women have been struggling to be able to work at media houses. But they have carved out a space in online as bloggers or they call themselves cloggers.

In Indonesia, the IFJ cooperates with the Indonesian Alliance of Independence Journalists (AJI) in monitoring media coverage on gender and marginalized communities. The aim is to give greater access and voice to women and others including LGBT experience.

In many countries, radio stations provide female journalists with huge space. In Nepal there are seven female AM radio stations. In Afghanistan there are also female radio stations to educate women about domestic violence and awareness of their rights.

And another good example of innovation is the mentoring program. In Sri Lanka, Sunday Observer and Salon Today actively run their mentoring program through newsrooms to help empower women. It is also important to change the mindset that women should not be entitled to have decision-making roles and ironically some women still stick to the mindset.

This means that the IFJ still needs to try to get gender equality implemented. It should not be something ideal in an ideal world. It should not be something that needs to be trained on. In fact, the IFJ should do this continuously to open up their minds and to learn what they have experienced.

Those activities are actually a separate challenge for the IFJ. And when men are involved and the voices of both men and women are taken into account, they are expected to produce better results regarding of equality between them.

Founder and Head of New Men Alliance in Indonesia, Nur Hasyim, agreed that men should be engaged in fostering gender equality. This is based on a view that inequality in a gender relation is partly due to the patriarchal concept, values, and norms of masculinity. Here men with masculine characteristics are recognized as physically strong, superior, dominant and to some extent violent and media houses participate in sustaining and even strengthening the image of men in the society.

Transforming men is crucial, a complementary to the grid work already done by a feminist group or a woman's group in Indonesia. They empower women through improving women's access and control of resources, including media. Besides empowering women, this work is also expected to help end violence against them.

And what Hasyim has done is to create a space for men, where they can discuss and criticize the traditional concept of men and masculinity, and at the same time also introducing and promoting the diversity of men's life and practices.

Sometimes men have to suppress their feelings to show that they are strong emotionally and there is also the tendency of men to get involved in risky and unhealthy behaviors such as too much consumption of alcohol and drug abuse.

And also at the same time, Hasyim's organization tells them about the benefit of being more equitable persons, for instance the engagement of men in looking after the children. This will change their relationship with the children at home. This engagement or responsibility-sharing with women whether in domestic or public space will reduce social, cultural and economic burden for men.

Another important point in this issue is to train men to manage or control their emotion. They are expected to be able to communicate better and need to show non-violent attitude and behavior.

Men actively involved in the anti-violent movement are expected to keep their violent behavior at bay, to stop excessive consumption of alcohol. Young men are expected to follow suit by respecting gender equality.

However, the media did not always show positive response to New Men Alliance's efforts. Some of them came up with negative response, such as an East Java-based tabloid that has accused New Man Alliance as an enemy of Islam for promoting gender equality. This is one of the challenges for introducing gender and gender equality in the public sphere.

Marginalized Group, Indigenous Society, and Woman

Sonto-Mendoza delivered her view on gender that is related to inclusiveness, based on her interaction and experience living together with indigenous people in the Philippines in cooperation with the indigenous society commission and other stakeholders such as the Asia Pacific Broadcasting Union (ABU).

Courseline Media International Services is a member of the ABU, a broadcasters' organization in the Asia Pacific region established 54 years ago. Courseline Media International Services provides services through

training, forum, symposium, and workshop to the media practitioners and network services, and to the non-media practitioners, particularly the marginalized groups.

Sonto-Mendoza voluntarily participated to live at a local house and followed the host's way of life for a certain period of time. She said that her team has produced a documentary on the Mangyan women living in Mindoro, the Philippines.

Women in Mindoro always followed the men. You can imagine, a man should walk in front with a woman following him. This is somewhat like slavery.

However, before producing the documentary, the Sonto-Mendoza team went up to the mountainous terrains where the local tribes live. They had conversations with local women and men who eventually voiced their opinions and told their stories. This has attracted human rights activists' attention.

Courseline Media International Services interacts and trains them, engaging with indigenous societies (their elders and tribal chiefs) there. The documentary was recorded by the Mangyan women after being trained on how to express their opinions and to tell their stories in their mother tongue.

Broadcasters write stories or features, so do indigenous societies. They are the ones, telling their own stories in their areas. It is really the people from the community telling their own stories. No fabrication, but there might be some parts that are edited, but not changing the real story of their lives.

There are more than 100 local languages with 23 dominant mother tongues in the Philippines. In the morning, radio stations usually broadcast in English, which is later translated into the dominant mother tongues.

Thus, it is difficult to imagine that the voice of the marginalized groups can be understood when no one understands their languages or media does not show up to cover their stories.

Marginalized groups do not only consist of indigenous societies, women, girls, and persons with disabilities, but also fishermen, farmers, LGBT, and persons in detention facility as well. And imagine that the Philippines has 7,100 islands and these people will be talking about different things somebody cannot relate unless that s/he goes there.

When we talk about women living in the mountainous areas, they carry piles of the rocks to broken down into pieces. They work from one mountain to another. And should the media go over this? Can we help them?

In June, July, and August, floods and landslides often hit the areas. All of people living there: men, women, and children have to move to higher terrains when disasters strike.

The sad story does not end there. The Philippines is one of the disaster prone countries because of typhoons and CourseLine International Media Services does not want the media to continuously talk about those disasters. It is better to talk about how people living in the disaster prone areas survive and how to empower them.

Male empowerment is also seen there. A male can stay at home to care of his baby while his wife works for their family life.

Every community has leaders. If there are three communities and their locations are separated by mountains, then the CourseLine International Media Services team has to climb the mountains in an effort to meet all of the elders/tribal chiefs and listen to their stories.

The team records the details. If the team visits 18 sites, then there should be 18 documented archives to be produced. This is done in cooperation with the national and local networks as well as other stakeholders such as the ABU.

The ABU and the UNESCO through their technology divisions have developed a portable and economical radio system as a tool to conduct discussions with marginalized groups in the Philippines. This system was once used in the city of Tuguegarao that was later hit by Typhoon Lawin. Besides, Courseline International Media Services has also cooperated with the Ministry of Education to train teachers for 7 years. Some 15 groups, consisting of 157 teachers (with only 10 male teachers among them), have been trained. Trainers spend about 2-3 months living together with local people. English is included in the training agenda.

Other issue here is related to the media industry in the Philippines. Perhaps the Philippines is the only country in the Southeast Asian region that has enacted the so-called Republic Act. This law stipulates that children as early as 9 years have to be taught journalism and broadcasting.

The law encourages all people, including children, to express their opinions more freely, despite the fact that some reasonable restrictions are still in place.

Language is needed to express opinions and it represents the identity. In some countries mistakes often prevail as the voice of minority could not be heard due to the failure to receive the message delivered in local languages.

Besides, solidarity is also important and this involves marginalized or minority groups. Local communities, including certain religious groups living in a region where a certain tribe or religion is dominant, should also be involved. Pesic cited a report on ethnic diversity in Hungary, where the Gypsy community is involved in projects.

In the meantime, Australia, according to Worthington, has a policy to employ the Aborigin people and their stories are reported by the media as part of diversity campaign in the country. The aboriginal people living in Australia is about 3% of the country's total population.

Part of the problem in Australia for many years is that, for so long, the stories of indigenous Australians were being told by the white people, and it was a very negative story and very one-sided.

The ABC news agency once saw its workforce share at 2.6% for indigenous people and perhaps the figure is higher now. And Australians are also getting accustomed to seeing aboriginal humor, cooking shows, and just the diversity of experience on screen. There is so much more that the Australians is learning through that policy that started from within.

In addition, at the BBC some of the senior program managers' wages is said to be docked if they do not their diversity targets in terms of employment. So things like these could be helpful in changing the mentality inside a media organizer.

Pesic elaborated on how a media in the European Union, the very democratically- developed part of the world, reported on religion and ethnicity. It was found that there were no strikingly different conclusions from what was seen in North Africa.

Media talks about a particular group of society without interviewing anyone of the group. And that is quite common. Even some editors in the European Union countries still believe that Europe is white and Christian, which is not the case. It has to start from the national level to change this paradigm.

There has to be an understanding that inclusion is one of the basic principles of democracy. And without inclusion of all voices, you cannot

have an inclusive public debate for all citizens, which exists in that society. So it has to start from here, it has to be worked by multiple stakeholders, media industry, civil society, NGO, and so on.

Pesic, who has worked in 70 countries, said inclusiveness is closely related to diversity. A certain group of people or individual is different with other group of people or individual. Differences can be found in gender, faith, belief, sexual orientation, and others. Whatever makes a group of people different from each other, it does not mean better than each other. It definitely shows that people carry on different identities.

Persons living in a society do not have the same background, the same religion, and the same faith. The society is heterogenous in nature. For example, when Barack Obama was campaigning for US presidency, many people attacked him for having a Muslim father and spending his childhood years in Indonesia. But when Obama eventually beat all of his contenders, they were stunned realizing the fact that a person with a non-majority background could win.

Journalists should use their writing techniques, including in reporting diversity issues. Editors and/or publishers are supposed to understand that press freedom is something fundamental. But, practically it is not always like that. Thus, it is important for the editors to cooperate with the stakeholders around the world and learn something from them. In brief, media reports should reflect diversity.

Organizations representing societies are increasing in number. They deliver the voice of communities but most of them have been disqualified due to perhaps the fact that they come from developing countries, leaving them underestimated. Those organizations cooperate with NGOs and CSOs.

Non-profit public media is considered as the right tool in delivering messages of diversity amid rampant distribution of unreliable and fake news, and the like. The future is on youth. However, they are not many of them reacting and responding to what has been happening in the world. They should stand in the front row for revolutionary changes for which previous generations probably have failed to do.

Today's generation is lucky enough to have digital media which previous generations did not have. There is all sort of platforms they can use in order to communicate with various parties and for that purpose they do not need to collaborate with mainstream media.

LGBT

In terms of LGBT, Worthington still think there is a long way to go for the media to change the narrative and to get those stories out. Change in media representation has to happen within media organizations first, and later they can begin telling their story on this issue. Transgender is not a thorny issue in Philippines and in some part of South Asia.

Sonto-Mendoza reiterated that everyone should welcome and respect LGBT. Media should accept them as they are accepted in the Philippines. In contrast, in Indonesia, where religious fundamentalism is flourishing, LGBT as the minority group finds a lot of challenges, including homophobia. Some Indonesian people could not accept the minority group living beside them. They even use the issue of homosexuality to stigmatize the anti-sexual violence movement.

According to Pesic, compared to the journalists, minorities know much more about themselves and what they are going. That is what the journalists keep forgetting. So do not go to the members of minority groups only when someone wants to talk about that particular issue

because, like everyone else, they are also interested in tax and policies, education, and other matters.

So that is the real inclusion when we talk about media content. Diversifying newsroom is a must, but it does not mean that a blind journalist should be reporting on the issues of blind people or LGBT person. Just having in your newsroom someone coming from a different group from yours makes you more sensitive.

Journalists should see how contacts among groups in a society take place. Now there is a new term in social media, namely homophily. This term refers to a group of people with the same interest gather on social networks. So this is about people who have similar opinions, views, prejudice, etc. It is a new form of ghettoization.

So, yes, there is a fantastic place on internet/social platform/social media, but there is a danger of homophily so be aware of that when you are building the community. Do not forget that everyone has a prejudice with different angles. Once someone becomes aware of prejudice, s/he can manage it to minimize the impact.

Pesic did not say straightly that diversity is something better because it is also a bit more complex issue depending on the society too. If the media reports LGBT community's experience in a country, where LGBT is not acceptable, the media would see its audience, supporters, and readers go away.

So, it is a bit more complex. It can be the case in some media which bring for instance members of the communities which are actually commercially doing well. For example, British newspaper Leicester Mercury which was at one point the third biggest regional newspaper. The day at the media came with a whole program on how to embrace

the diversity issue in Leicester as white citizens are projected to become the minority by 2030.

So, they introduced the program and started talking to leaders of local communities and advertising their businesses. Leaders of local communities recommended, introduced topics which people were not aware of.

The 2030 Development Agenda aims towards “responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels”, which can be attained once there is universal access to information. (SDG Target 16.7: Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels.)

Only a well-informed and inclusive society can take its destiny in hand, participate in the democratic functioning of its institutions, and work towards enduring peace and a better future.

By enabling the empowerment of citizens, freedom of information is a cornerstone of participatory democracy. It also plays an essential role in promoting accountable and effective institutions which support the rule of law.

It ensures that citizens can hold public institutions accountable through public scrutiny. Better information flows can also enhance those institutions’ efficiency and responsiveness, while strengthening citizens’ trust in those who govern them.

Ensuring inclusiveness also entails empowering those who have traditionally been marginalized or excluded from participating in shaping public discourse. Progress towards the achievement of the SDGs will only be complete when equal opportunities are available to all people,

regardless of their age, gender, race, ethnicity, sexual orientation, disabilities, culture, language, or economic or social background.

Everyone should be given the means to fully participate in all aspects of life. Media are important actors in promoting social inclusion. Their potential to promote dialogue, reflect the diversity of opinions and perspectives in society, and challenge stereotypes and misrepresentations, should be supported.

Supporting pluralism and gender equality in the media is central to this process. Women continue to be significantly under- or misrepresented in the media in many countries, both concerning their presence within media outlets and their representation in media content. Greater opportunities should also be provided for the participation of young people, ethnic and linguistic minorities, persons with disabilities, and vulnerable groups.

The increase in citizens' access to information has sometimes been met with efforts to encroach and curb the public's right for free expression. Journalists and bloggers around the world continuously face a multitude of challenges when uncovering a story, and have often paid with their lives to bring information to the public. (UNESCO Director-General 2016 Report on the Safety of Journalists and the Danger of Impunity: en.unesco.org/dg-report)

Freedom of expression and freedom of information serve as conditions for a well-functioning democracy and are conducive to sustainable development. Communication and information are the drivers of positive change and journalists are the living embodiment of these freedoms.

CHAPTER V

MEDIA INDEPENDENCE AND COUNTERING VIOLENT EXTREMISM



Iwan Mangopang/Dewan Pers/UNESCO/WPFD 2017

Free and independent media can act as a lighthouse in the storm of aggressive and chaotic debate, by providing a solid and reliable benchmark for news and discussions, both offline and online. Different approaches exist throughout the media landscape to counter violent extremism, which are dependent of the medium itself as well as its core audience.

Current UNESCO research on social media and youth radicalization finds that social media can provide a facilitating environment for radicalization: however, there is no clear evidence of a direct causality between online propaganda and radicalization.

Professional and critical media can provide a sense of reason and calm in the face of fear mongering by various sides. These issues are covered in the new UNESCO publications *Terrorism and the Media: A Handbook for Journalists and Social Media and Radicalization of Youth in the Digital Age*, launched at the World Press Freedom Day in Jakarta, 2017.

The World Press Freedom Day's concept paper entitled *Critical Minds for Critical Times: Media's Role in Advancing Peaceful, Just, and Inclusive Societies*, says that that alongside wars, the spread of violent extremism catalyzed by terrorist and extremist groups such as ISIL, Al-Qaeda, and Boko Haram poses a serious threat to peace and security, human rights, and justice. These groups have used social media as a tool to send messages of intolerance, whether religious, cultural or social globally and real time.

Countering hate speech and violent extremism online requires more than just repressive measures such as banning or blocking content; it calls for a holistic approach that addresses the root causes of tension and division within societies. In line with the Rabat Plan of Action on the prohibition of advocacy of national, racial or religious hatred that constitutes

incitement to discrimination, hostility or violence, the media have a key role to play in this respect. (The Rabat Plan of Action on the prohibition of advocacy of national, racial or religious hatred that constitutes incitement to discrimination, hostility or violence was adopted in October 2012 by the UN Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) and provides recommendations for States in terms of legislation, jurisprudence, and policy to achieve a free and open environment which promotes inclusion and respects diversity).

The media can provide a platform for a multitude of voices and perspectives that can help strengthen tolerance, dialogue, and critical thinking. They can also offer counter narratives to challenge the ideas promoted in violent extremism narratives.

Any strategy aimed at countering violent extremism must also tackle directly the problem of gender-based online attacks and harassment, frequently directed against women journalists, politicians and personalities. Finally, countering extremist narratives comes hand in hand with empowering media users with the skills needed to navigate the Internet, and interpret, reject and react to hateful and inciting messages. Strengthening Media and Information Literacy (MIL) in society should therefore be a key objective of all states in their efforts to achieve the 2030 Development Agenda.

Director of Policy and Learning, BBC Media Action, James Deane, said that there has been the success or apparent success of narrative of extremism, principally Islamic, but others as well including white extremist, both offline and online. That success, or apparent success, has led to significant investment of counter narrative and counter messages, sometimes counter propaganda to combat extremist narrative both online and offline.

Islam and Religion–based Websites in Indonesia

Savic Ali, the Chief Operating Officer of NUTIZEN digital Indonesia, the official web portal of Nahdhlatul Ulama, the largest Muslim group Indonesia, said that Indonesia is the world's most populous Muslim country facing the big challenge in the Islamic history as the country experiences growing tendency of religious conservatism.

Since 1998 reform, many new groups, new communities have been growing in Indonesia: in campuses, cities, villages, with conservative tendency of Islam or maybe ultra conservative such as shown by groups like Front Pembela Islam (Islamic Defenders Front), Hizbut Tahrir Indonesia, also Majelis Mujahidin.

Although considered small compared to other religious organizations such as NU and Muhammadiyah, the three groups are getting stronger from year to year. In the latest Jakarta gubernatorial election, hundreds of thousands of people stuck to the narrow perspective of Islam. They saw that what Basuki Tjahaja Purnama or Ahok, one of the candidates, said in one occasion was blasphemous.

This specifically happens in a big city like Jakarta, where extremist groups have a lot of members. The more peaceful situation is seen in villages and cities of East Java, Central Java, or Sumatera, where they are small in number.

According to Savic, extremist groups target the middle class at campuses as their diehard supporters. They are very strong online. The Islamic ultraconservative and radical groups promote violence and glorify terrorists like Osama bin Laden, Abu Bakar al-Baghdadi, etc. While as for the Islamic conservative groups, despite restraining from promoting violence or terrorism, they are quite narrow-minded in interpreting Islam and this has been impacting on intolerance.

The ultraconservative and radical groups are quite successful in their missions as have many readers of Muslims living in big cities. They are very active and have well-organized teams, recruiting no less than 100 contributors. Radicals always update their websites with about 20 articles published in a day. Thus, they can get more members and followers on their website and social media.

In contrast, websites run by NU, NUTIZEN Digital Indonesia, are only supported by small teams, consisting of 7 people. Every contributor write 2-3 articles a month. However, its performance is getting better in the last 5 years, as its readers are always increasing in number.

There is no single factor influencing the rise of the new phenomenon of Islam in Indonesia. Some of the factors are probably the conflict in Middle East, the growing number of newly-established organizations, and the emergence of the Prosperous Justice Party (PKS).

Members of NU mostly live in the villages, while those of Muhammadiyah, the second biggest Muslim organization, are commonly based at state universities like the University of Indonesia, ITB, and IPB.

Actually, moderate Muslims outnumber those of radical groups in Indonesia, but in terms of access to internet, radical websites are more proactive in approaching audience. Perhaps, more and more people start to imagine how Indonesia will look like if those radical groups win burgeoning support in the country.

One of the challenges to keep radical websites at bay is how to create attractive contents. Compared to the radical or conservative website concept, This is one of the challenges. If you see the Islamic radical or conservative group websites, you can see and find simple practices of Islamic teaching such as how to do ablutions and prayer. For most NU

members, it is a common knowledge, so it is not needed for them to write about it again. This is new knowledge for those who were not fully exposed to Islam.

The second challenge is that the radical websites always create provoking articles, some of which are not based on the facts. They do not follow the journalistic rules. This is a problem. And people like controversial articles. In contrast NU-run websites have to follow the rules and should be based on Islamic values. Fact-checking is a must here.

Extremism in Colombia

Executive Director of Colombia's Gabriel Garcia Marquez Foundation, Ricardo Corredor disclosed an extremism format that is different to what Indonesian has been facing in the last few years.

After 52 years of very severe internal armed conflicts, the Colombian government and the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC), a rebel group, have finally signed a peace agreement. The negotiation process for peace took 5 years, a process dividin g the country between those who favor and those who against it.

Basically, FARC is not really popular in Colombia, mainly because of its notorious practices of kidnapping people and narco-traffic as a way to sustain themselves financially. This was not well perceived by the general population of the country.

Some estimate said that FARC had popularity of about 4-5% only. So this was not a guerrilla group that was perceived as representing a big deal of the country. Of course this is a very long lasting conflict. The effect we had in the country was really significant. According to a source, more than 200,000 people were killed and 20,000-30,000 disappeared due to the bloody conflict.

The number of victims may vary according to which data source is cited. Officially people who have registered as victims of conflict now reach about eight million people. This is threatening and affecting the whole country.

Thus, when President Santos embarked on this idea of negotiation with FARC, it directly incited controversy from the start, particularly because former President Alvaro Uribe, who ruled for 2 terms before Santos (2002 to 2010), was completely against it. He used all his political power to fight against this idea of negotiation process with the guerillas.

Something that should be considered as positive news to put the conflict to an end was not perceived very positively. Many people openly declared against it. When the negotiation was almost finished, there was a referendum in which most voters voted against it. The NO camp actually won for a very thin margin. The government lost it.

It is undeniable that the media played a very important role in this process. Colombia has two main private networks and one of which was very much against the peace process. The other station was a little bit more neutral. Javeriana University, a top private university in Colombia, in its content analysis of the country's TV networks said that TV coverage was very emotional, without enough context at stake and very personalized based on the political feud between Santos and Uribe.

The university also conducted research on Bogota-based newspapers El-Tiempo and El-Espectador. It found a shocking fact that 41% of the 11,000 newspapers' reports published during the four-year negotiation were related to the peace process.

This was about coverage that is very opinionated, roughly 40% of opinion and 60% of information. Thus, "this is interesting because of course when

you talk about opinion, in that case in particular is very radical. Usually against or in favor and nothing in between,” Corredor said.

Then there was other study on social media focussed on Twitter conducted by Colombian researcher Clemencia Rodriguez and her colleagues at the University of Oklahoma. In this study they observed analyzed tweets in accounts belonging to Urive and Santos.

The researchers found that Urive’s account overwhelmingly intensified polarization and incited strong reaction to the peace process. Of all tweets, 31.5% depicted the peace process in a very negative way, in terms of exaggerated narrative, hyperbole, win or lose, these kinds of things.

Urive is a very active Twitter user. Researchers noted that he tweeted about 200 times a week or about 28 tweets a day. Today he has 4.7 million followers. Santos has roughly the same amount, but Urive really went in this very radical position against the peace process and with him all his followers.

We are talking about the process, we did really study this in depth, not much analysis on this, which is really strange. It’s not that complicated to do content analysis. We do not have much information besides the ones offered by the opinions.

Corredor sees Urive go for it very radical way. In contrast, Santos uses his twitter account too but he expresses more moderately, defending the peace process. Urive has no control at all, despite the fact that he was a very popular president.

This is not about fully independent private networks. The two main networks belong to two big business groups. It is more political in the sense of a very long lasting conflict that affected for many years and lot of people really revolted that there was an idea of negotiating with this group.

The Gabriel Garcia Marquez Foundation was set up by Gabriel Garcia Marquez, a journalist and a novelist who founded several media houses throughout his life and always had a dream of having a newspaper company.

He believes that journalist's role is important in democracy. Journalists should write stories in a good way and always refer to ethical standard. He was involved in lots of journalistic trainings. During the first year of negotiation process, Colombian journalists attended a series of workshops to improve their skills in covering the process in a more controlled manner.

It is possible that a journalist comes to a media house and gets involved in radical editorial policies, which are actually his or her personal positions. Observers may be a bit skeptical of the idea of more balance coverage with more context, with more analysis.

This skepticism rises as the researchers tried the best they could, working with journalists all over the country, but soon they realized that the political polarization was so strong, that even when a journalist trying to do coverage was more difficult for them because they were really in the base of political feud, and it was very difficult for them to stay away from it.

Extremism in West Africa

Extremism has also been seen in West Africa. Director General of the Panos Institute West Africa, Diana Senghor, said that countries in West Africa, especially the Saharan countries, which are the north part of Africa, are the countries, the most affected by terrorist groups during these last years. There were 257 terrorist attacks recorded in the region last year.

This phenomenon is expanding geographically, started with Boko Haram in Nigeria in 2003, with three neighboring countries being affected 10 years later. Actually, there are five countries under terrorist attacks and eight countries are facing the risk of attacks.

In the last quarter of 2017 a group of terrorists was arrested in Senegal. Some terrorists join the northern group of AQIM, which is related to Al Qaeda, and other group Mujiaou. Both parties formed an alliance to establish an Islamic state in the Great Sahara region.

Both groups are predicted to form a north-south connection before establishing an alliance with Boko Haram. This is only the visible part of iceberg because what is growing now is not mainly the violent extremism, but the religious extremism with its violent effect. The religious extremism is growing in the private space, but it is mainly growing fast in institutions with stronger religious lobby.

For instance, some years ago, the government of Mali tried to pass a bill in the country's parliament so that a woman could obtain the right in her family. This attempt incited strong reaction from Islamist groups and lawmakers, who decided not to pass the bill.

Some years later in Niger, the country's hardliners rejected the idea to prevent girls under 18 years old from marrying and in April 2017 the Malian Minister of Justice was committed himself to adopting a law against female circumcision by the end of the year. As usual, the religious hardliners reacted as if the world was about to come to an end soon.

Studies about opinions on religious extremism are not many in number, but there was one published by Senegal's Timbuktu Institute in October 2016. Its respondents were aged in the range of 18-35 years, consisting of 300 people living in the suburbs of Dakar.

The study found that eight respondents declared that they would prepare to join a group defending radical Islam. If we compare this to the total youth population of 500,000 in the suburbs, then those eight respondents could represent 5,000 potential candidates who would get involved in radical religious movement. This was only in the suburbs of Dakar.

Asked about what they were thinking about the terrorist attack in Paris, 90% said the attack in Paris was legitimate because the prophet has taught that. The question now is which we need to combat first, violent extremism or religious extremism that leads to violence?

The next question is what kind of role media has played in the midst of growing extremism, and which media is involved? Perhaps, the situation will not answer the question of how it is put in the global debate in the absence of evidence for instance that social media is the prime culprit in concerting the opinion or inciting jihadists to act.

It does not make sense as majority of the jihadist candidates in the study come from marginalized territories or regions such as North Mali, North Alger, North Niger, North Cameroon, Southeast Niger, and these regions are very poorly connected and most of the young people there are illiterate.

Other jihadist candidates lived in the suburbs. Some 90% of them were well educated and the internet connection in Dakar was good during the study. However, only 3% of them declared that they would join and had joined the 'jihad' through the internet. It seems that the traditional media is getting more influential than the new one a.k.a. social media.

This finding corresponds to what Senghor has seen that traditional media is much more reaching the people than social media. So traditional media should be considered as the main vehicle for any discourse, any pro jihad or against jihad. Some observers think that traditional media is not playing their role at all.

Let's see the media outlets. There are numerous media outlets, which legally represent themselves as religious one. In some countries like Mali, religious media are permitted to operate. In other countries like Niger, Alger, and even Nigeria, the operation of this kind of media is not allowed. In fact those media are generally funded by religious associations from Turkey and Gulf countries.

The media outlets, particularly the religious ones, are invading. Mali has five religious media some time ago. But there are other 43 illegal media operating without securing authority's permit. Most of them have been created by religious leaders and some of them are very influential. One of them has membership of 1 million people.

One time, when the Malian regulatory body was about to close down those illegal media, religious leaders challenged it by saying: "Come, come, come, we will see." More and more religious programs aired by TV and radio stations, particularly for night slots and during the Ramadan month when more time is allocated for Quran recitation and sermon. How the sermon are produced will be interesting to see.

The role of journalist in general seems to have deserted this battlefield. The editors may have connection with religious leaders. There were some journalists claiming that they were Taliban members before working for media companies. To make things worse, the media regulatory body often has not been at front in this battle. In Mali, for instance, the radio broadcasters association supported religious leaders on the fate of regional TVs.

Some countries have rather courageous regulatory bodies. In Niger, the country's regulatory body closed down an Islamic TV station for criticizing and calling for the closure of a secular TV station airing Christmas celebrations. This courage is also seen in Niger, but the country's media regulatory body is at stake as it does not have support of general opinion and strong support from the government.

In 1990s the media were liberalized. So religious discourse was strictly regulated. But in terms of quantity, the media started to monopolize with journalist intervening in the religious public debates. Strong demand appeared just after the establishment of community radio stations, private TV stations, and private radio stations. They began competing to create the space for religious discourse in their media. So it is an effect, an effect of liberalization. Then it is not not regulated anymore.

Extremism and Media Policy in Ukraine

Executive Director of the Independent Association of Broadcasters Ukraine, Kateryna Miasnikova, began her story on extremism and media policy in Ukraine with information that the country's anti-terrorist campaign has been conducted since 2014.

Ukraine is facing an armed group called People Republic which supports Russian federation in the eastern part of the country. Ukraine associates this group with extremism. The group has controlled the region for more than 2 years and refuses refuses to hand over the territory to Ukraine, and even recruits people in Ukraine and Russia to become a part of it.

Members of the group kidnap people and so far more than 10,000 people, including civilians, have been killed during the conflict. This armed group mainly consists of less educated young people. They have very a specific view on the post-Soviet future. They are heavily obsessed with the myth that if the Soviet time will come back, their life will be better and happier and they are ready to fight for this.

Looking at this situation, it is fair to say that to a certain extent Ukraine is poor in quality education and good communication skills. People in the conflict zone do not trust traditional media and they only watch few

channels. They watch both Russian and Ukrainian TVs but the level of trust in these channels is very low.

Ukraine has 32 national channels, most of which are owned by big businessmen or oligarchs and each channel provides different narrative. As a result, viewers are not able to see the very complete picture of Ukraine.

These channels are controlled by their groups and Russian channels do their best to provide as negative picture of Ukraine as possible. So people get confused. In the beginning, the level of trust in Russian channels was relatively high, while the level of trust in Ukrainian channels was low. But now all traditional media have a very low level of trust. Now they are working through social networks.

Ukraine faces lots of challenges in providing information especially to those living in the occupied territory. This is mainly about internet freedom. The Ukrainian government has formulated a regulation on internet sites which is considered very dangerous and could lead to censorship. In January 2016 the regulation on internet freedom in armed conflict was introduced, inciting concern that it could lead to blocking of content, pressure to internet providers, and legal initiatives.

The Ukrainian government seems to have tried to prevent a certain kind of information from reaching the population since 2014. But in March 2017, the Minister of Information Policy announced that it will make a list of websites that “undermine Ukrainian sovereignty”. This list will be checked and approved by the Ukrainian security service and it is something that really now is in the focus of media developers and freedom of speech protectors.

Google and Effort to Combat Extremism on the Internet

Head of Online Safety, Content, and Social Impact of Google Asia-Pacific, Jake Lucchi, said the world is in the situation where attention is focused on radicalism, extremism, and terrorism on the internet. This can serve as the justification for greater cause such as censorship and efforts not to encourage freedom of speech.

Google supports freedom of speech. But there is also another core value, that is what kind of freedom that make people feel safe when they have their stories published there. Thus, the two core values can sometimes be confrontational on one to another.

Google wants them to have space to express themselves, but not in a way that makes people feel they are becoming victims of violence, discrimination, etc. But at the same time, most of the research found that people are not radicalized online, it starts mainly offline, particularly with the fact that most of the factors start in the offline world and then they start online.

To deal with the matter, counter narratives are needed to link online and offline world, and this feeling of not belonging, not having a community, not having a voice, this is what Google has been working on, thinking on how to link online counter narrative with groups that are working on the ground to help people who are at risk to find that sense of community both in online and offline.

About counter narrative, the voice is filtered through. Google has a program named YouTube Creator for Change. It is operating in nine countries around the world. It has 11 ambassadors, who are YouTube creators with wide audiences and many of them come from community that is at risk of being radicalized. They try to address this issue of the insiders and the outsiders, and also some issues like how to make things fun and engaging.

In Indonesia Google has one ambassador, called Cameo Project that produces fun and humorous contents on social issues. It partners with Ma'arif institute, a local think tank that fights against extremism. So Cameo went into schools, working with Ma'arif Institute to remind students of Indonesian best values of pluralism and diversity in a country where Muslims become the majority.

Through that then, it helps spur conversations with students and give ideas of video contents that Cameo can make or the students can make themselves. And then it is pushed out to the community. So the students engage with themselves to reach out wider audiences. So this is one way of linkage.

Another dimension to be emphasized here is to ensure YouTube not to be used as a platform to promote hate, terrorism, and violence. Contents that incite violence or terrorism are not allowed. No extremism. The assigned community of users will flag those contents and then reviewers working 24/7 will address the contents. Those contents should be taken down quickly regardless of general presumption of freedom of speech.

What is more important here is that Google has certain guidelines to make sure that it has a safe and secure environment for users. Thus, there are two different approaches here, the first is the safe space and also then promoting more positive counter narratives to get underline the concerned core issue.

CHAPTER VI

FREEDOM OF THE PRESS IN SOUTHEAST ASIA: THE WAY FORWARD



Agustina Kadiani/Dewan Pers/UNESCO/WPFD 2017

The right to freedom of expression is universal in nature and includes the right to disseminate public information (freedom of the press) and the right to seek and receive information (the right to obtain information). In some Southeast Asian countries debates sometimes reflect these rights as individual rights subordinated to the public interest. At the same time, others argue that this distinction can be exploited by active, private interest actors in the massive restrictions of individual rights in the name of culture or majority groups.

Further debate at the global level involves the delimitation of rights included in the application of those rights online. These issues are analyzed in the publication of the UNESCO on the ‘privacy’ of freedom of expression and transparency. The redefinition of new boundaries in the digital age was finally launched.

The mechanism for the promotion of human rights, including the right to privacy and diversity of cultural expressions, has been globally accepted through the appointment of Special Rapporteur on the Human Rights Council and in the UN Convention on the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expression 2005. Regional mechanisms for the Special Rapporteur and human rights courts are already present in some regions, so is the National Commission on Human Rights.

In some parts of Southeast Asia, this initiative has not yet been embedded. The monitoring and reporting activities on the violation of press freedom are taking place through existing community organizations and media activists. It is important to look at how press freedom is implemented in Southeast Asia, explore the process of formulating regional and Southeast Asia initiatives, and continue talks at a high level round table meeting on special mechanism for media independence in Southeast Asia. Rapporteurs and international representatives, who have provided ideas for the enforcement of press freedom in the region, are expected to be present at the forum.

In Southeast Asia press freedom still faces considerable challenges and it is not easy to fully actualize it. Some factors such as policy, political situation, and law enforcement for violence against the press—in this case media and journalists—are still unfavorable for the long-awaited freedom to be seen in this region. The following is the media situation in some countries.

Press Freedom Challenges in Thailand

In Southeast Asian region, freedom of expression as a prerequisite for journalists to do their job has not been fully achieved. Online Editor of Thai Voice TV, Pinpaka Ngamson, disclosed in a discussion panel entitled Press Freedom in Southeast Asia: the Way Forward in 2017 that press freedom in Thailand still faces a numbers of challenges. These include political turmoil, as well as related laws and regulations affecting press freedom.

The Thai authorities and the public have massively used the Computer Crime Act, especially Chapter 14, Chapter 15, and Section 112 under the name of Lese-Majeste Law in the last few years. The latest case is when a man was imprisoned for insulting the queen who died thousands of years ago. Section 112 is elaborated in Chapter 116 and Chapter 127. This issue may not be encountered by the reader because of the censorship. According to Ngamsom, the editors in the editorial room should be careful to report the cases filed and being processed by Thai courts.

In addition to the aforementioned law, there are also the National Broadcasting and Telecommunications Commission (NBTC) bill and the National Council for Peace and Order (NCPO) that control the media and provide media with warnings in case of violating them. There is also a media bill, if passed by the parliament, requiring persons working for media to register with the government. Without the permission of the government,

they cannot work as journalists of the media. Other challenges also arise from the governmental body and governmental support body. For the governmental body, there is a very active military media monitoring unit. There are also monitoring units run by the police and the governmental support body. The latter consists of volunteers who are provided with training by the government to monitor those who use online platform or social media.

Critical media such as Voice TV has often received a number of warnings, broadcast delays and the threat of temporary closure and even shutdown. This of course not only affects the press freedom but also the media business as a whole. Before the coup, there were 3,000 community radio stations operating in Thailand. Unfortunately, after the coup, thousands of them were closed. These community radio stations have been supported by the country's media organizations and NGOs that recognize the importance of their role as a communication platform among members of the community and became an active channel that members of the rural community can use. This community radio also bridges communication with local language that is more easily understood by the community.

Philippine Press: Severely Hit by Impunity

Like in other countries, press freedom in the Philippines has also been facing serious challenges. One of them is the problem of impunity for perpetrators of violence against journalists. Chairman of the National Union of Journalists of the Philippines, Ryan Rosauro, said that in the last 30 years, since 1987, there have been 153 journalists killed in the country. Of the number, 151 were the targeted killings. Only 15 cases or 10% of the total cases have been successfully prosecuted. The perpetrators have been generally indicted and sentenced. One of the convicts is a mayor. Two more masterminds are fighting out in the court and become whistleblowers.

There are 26 unresolved cases in the Philippines the last 23 years. Only three have been successfully processed in the court. This is very significant because under the Philippine criminal law, a criminal case should be filed in the court before it becomes null and void. Thus, there is potential for handling 23 pending filed cases or justice will be lost. In the last 10 years there have been 127 cases of violence against journalists and an average of 30 journalists have been killed.

Excluding the 32 Maguindanao cases that took place in 2009, there were at least 9-10 journalists killed in the Philippines during the period. Generally they were journalists based in the province or in the region and working for broadcast media. They were killed while pursuing stories related to local corruption. In addition to the problem of corruption, they were also killed because of dealing with law enforcement officials related to illegal gambling and drugs.

Another challenge of impunity and punishment for perpetrators is the parole and bail that the court can provide to defendants. For example is a case that has been running for 7 years involving one of Andal Ampatuan Senior's descendants. He was charged with involvement in a journalist massacre in 2009. But the Court of Appeals affirmed the judge's decision to grant him conditional freedoms, signaling that the case against the perpetrators has weaknesses.

The President of the Philippines has also set up a special task force to handle media security, not only journalist killings. However, there has been no work plan to deal with the existing murder cases seven months after its establishment. In the last few months the president even attacked the media for reporting drugs, health-related policies, and wealth. If journalists or the media asks about it, they will get insulted by the president and his millions of followers in social media.

Press Condition in Indonesia

In Indonesia, the Press Council also faces challenges regarding impunity. Indonesia has obtained press freedom from the momentum of the Political Reform in 1998 and the adoption of Press Act No. 40 of 1999 which protect the media from intervention, censorship, and closure.

Indonesia's Press Council member, Ratna Komala, said that the issue of impunity against journalists has remained a threat in the last 20 years. Based on data provided by the Indonesian police, since 1996 until now there has been eight cases of journalist killings. Crime and violence against journalists have also increased in number. In 2015 there were 47 cases, increasing to 83 cases in 2016.

If a case is connected to the military as perpetrators and openly informed to public, quite often the victims are offered compromise and compensation. The victims also received threats or intimidation to drop their demand for lawsuit. Law enforcement officials also often find a dead end due to political pressure or difficulty in obtaining evidence in court.

In order to deal with such impunity cases, the Press Council and the police have signed an MoU stating that public complaints will be handled by the Press Council, whereas criminal cases will handled by the police. A similar MoU has also been signed with the Commander of the Indonesian National Armed Forces for violence committed by military officers.

But some points remain unresolved as journalists cannot access restricted areas within military bases. For example, there are military accidents and journalists are prohibited from covering the area. But now with the MoU, journalists can access the areas and it is expected that the Press Council can handle cases of violence better and can proceed with the prosecution in the court.

The MoU with the police has been well implemented but there are still problems with the military as they have their own tribunals and in some cases the military is not open to reporting the results of investigation to the public. This is a challenge to make it more transparent.

Research conducted by the Press Council in Papua found that the Press Freedom Index in the province is also still not encouraging. This region has not enjoyed press freedom yet like other regions in Indonesia. Some cases of violence against journalists have been taking place and no access for foreign journalists is granted in this province.

The Press Council has not been able to do much with the government's policy on the press in Papua. Nevertheless the Press Council assists journalists with protection, advocates for the release of media workers and journalists from the police custody. Based on the Press Freedom Index, there are plans to be drawn up, including for the provinces with low index scores.

The efforts made by the Press Council were awarded by SEAPA representatives. What is happening in Papua, according to her, is a discrimination against local and foreign journalists. More efforts are needed to ensure the independence of the press in Papua. It is also important to see the change in the military attitude in Papua and West Papua for the sake of press freedom. Indonesia has no press freedom if the two provinces do not enjoy it.

The Indonesian Press Council and media may take some examples based on what happened in the Philippines. As Rosauro said, the media in the Philippines has also experienced something similar to Indonesia when the Philippine military had to fight against the Moro insurgents in the southern Philippines. The Philippine military also made restrictions. But the media organizations organized coverage together with local and national news agencies.

No less than 60 journalists covered a checkpoint opened by the Philippine military in 2009 and they also made sudden visits to other checkpoints without neglecting protection and security. The prevailing protocol requires the military to provide the on duty journalists with protection for their safety. With more journalists around they feel more secure and due to such cooperation the journalists can go to battlegrounds and provide humanitarian assistance if necessary.

Law Number 40 of 1999 does not have supporting government regulations, thus self-regulation is the only available option as implied in the Indonesian legal system. For six years the Press Council has facilitated and compiled regulations designed by the Indonesian press community. They include the code of ethics in journalism, the complaint procedures, the rebuttal writing guideline, the journalist protection standard, the journalist organization standard, the competency test standard, as well as the distribution guideline for media, and the terrorism coverage guideline. Self-organizing efforts are created actively without government intervention.

Challenges and Efforts: Securing Press Freedom in Southeast Asia

The challenge of impunity and crime in Southeast Asia is still considerable in magnitude. Executive Director of SEAPA, Edgardo Legaspi, said that the restriction in various countries in Southeast Asia is like shackling this region. With the exception of Timor Leste (not a member of ASEAN), Southeast Asia is ranked the bottom three for the press freedom index reported by Reporters Sans Frontieres.

According to Legaspi, there is no guarantee for press freedom to exist for a certain period of time. Press freedom can suddenly disappear in the presence of changing political conditions as seen in Thailand during the coup. The military attempts to restrict or eliminate press freedom

permanently or oppress the media. The pressure will provide a huge level of stress among the media workers.

Some discussions arranged to establish a press freedom mechanism in Southeast Asia concluded that it is not easy and even quite hard to do it. There is an institution in Southeast Asia called the ASEAN Intergovernmental Commission on Human Rights (AICHR). This is an intergovernmental agency which until now has not run optimally as it has no function to accommodate objections or complaints.

There was hope during the establishment of this institution that it could follow up the report of the case of the Maguindanao massacre filed in the court. Unfortunately, this institution cannot do anything because it has no mandate to follow up the report. It then becomes an institution where its members try to get community involved in certain activities. This institution is not yet perfect and must be encouraged to be better.

Participants of the discussions talked about freedom of expression stipulated in a chapter of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. AICHR in the ASEAN Human Rights Declaration has actually abolished the phrase of “across the frontier.”

It is very difficult to build an institution that may not be able to receive reports and then they are handed over to special rapporteur. For a while it may be done but as an institution AICHR probably cannot do in the next 5 to 10 years. There are three general areas of ideas arising in the discussions. There is work for civil society groups, including in the media and human rights organizations. There is work for media groups, and there is work for official or semi-official bodies like the press council.

The first thing to do in creating the mechanism is to prepare the conditions, to ensure that AICHR realizes that freedom of expression is important and

has become a big problem in the region. And this should be proven by its argument if it is to ask and submit a report. It is also necessary to consolidate documentation in each country by building strong database with strong evidence, thus it is not just about counting cases but also looking at their contexts. So this could be a direction for AICHR to get started. The second area of work is about collaboration. Collaboration of groups need to happen at the national level.

No country can claim to represent a region and bring its own agenda to the regional discussion if there are competing messages from other countries. Collaboration is about regional cooperation. There is a need to develop a regional project that can support this goal, for example by using the universal periodic review (UPR), not only from human rights groups of each country but as a region for mutual understanding.

Other efforts to pursue press freedom are, among others, through cooperation among press councils. ASEAN has five countries with press councils, of which three are state-mandated: Indonesia, Myanmar, Timor Leste. The last two countries have relatively new press councils. Myanmar established it 2 years ago, while Timor Leste will establish its press council soon.

In the Philippines, a press council was established voluntarily, consisting mostly of publisher associations. Press councils should cooperate to address the weaknesses in the existing systems while also comparing them at the same time. Perhaps they have not been able to accept or handle complaints but at least they can find an effective mechanism to address complaints in a way that does not violate ASEAN's non-interference policy.

Of course it is also not easy, as in Thailand, this country—according to Ngamson—has several institutions and media organizations that

provide media workers with enough training and capacity building. But to provide protection for press freedom, these media organizations are stuck in the middle of the current political polarization. The Thai press council has not been able to carry out its mandate and seems to have lost people's trust.

If a person makes a complaint, the press council should investigate it, but member media involved in the case would withdraw its membership. The country's press council and journalist association also have not been able to protect on duty journalists, regardless of their status whether as a member or not of the association, against threats and violence.

Before passing as a law, the Thai press bill was formulated by inviting local media associations and organizations to give suggestions to create a legal framework that could provide mandate to control or supervise the media. But when this bill went to the government for review, many things had changed. For example, the structure of the supposed commission that would later oversee the media was conditioned to be led by military officials or political figures. Thus, the media had become a political victim. Media organizations are still trying to find the best way to deal each other when the superior-inferior relationship between them still prevails.

Given the situation in Southeast Asia that has not fully gained press freedom, it is better for the stakeholders to devise an action plan to raise public awareness of the importance of press freedom. It is also important to have a legal system with democratic laws. As long as authoritarian laws that allow the closure of media or broadcast programs exist, then not much can be done.

Komala proposed for the activities of press organizations in this region to be directed to raise community awareness through media literacy programs, training, so that press organizations can communicate to the

community about what they can do together, what society and media can do together to support the independence of the press.

While Rosauro came up with some ideas to be emphasized in an effort to help promote press freedom in the Philippines, that is through the external mechanism of ASEAN and UPR process considering political situation in the Philippines that is still not conducive. The position of President Rodrigo Duterte, who is very sensitive to international opinion, is uncertain about press freedom.

It is also important to strengthen the existing mechanism to empower the National Commission on Human Rights as it is currently having no authority to prosecute but able to investigate a case and submit its report to the Ministry of Justice. The commission is asking for more mandate for prosecution.

Besides having no mandate to prosecute, the commission is not in a strong position as the Ministry of Justice still bows to political pressure. He pointed out this political pressure especially in the Maguindanao case prosecution. Thus, it is necessary to strengthen the mandate of this commission to demand for the accountability of state institutions allegedly harming press freedom.

The prosecution is also linked to witness protection. Given the unresolved cases, many witnesses are reluctant to stand in the court, forced to relocate somewhere, getting out of the safe house. If they get out of the protection program it is possible that they become the target of violence. For example is a case in General Santos City, boxing champ Manny Pacquiao's hometown, where seven to eight journalists have been killed in the last 10 years.

Equally important is reform of the legal system, especially those governing the trial process. There have been many demands for reform, especially to resolve human rights violation cases.

It is crucial to underline the need to build a new mechanism while at the same time also strengthening the existing one with its various challenges. Related parties should be invited to create a synergy. A concrete idea is needed for the future direction of press freedom in the region.

Regional cooperation is also critical here for mandate in three areas namely, the first is dialogue. This can be in a series of consultations to find the way to strengthen the existing mechanism. Then it is necessary to look at the context of cooperation and find out what can be done to protect press freedom.

Second, there is a need to kickstart a fact-finding mission to see which countries have problems in press freedom. This fact-finding mission is expected to reflect the solidarity of the countries in the region. Third is about empowerment, capacity building for journalists in order to be professional, ethical, and independent through training, fellowship or exchange programs. Then monitoring, research, and advocacy should be conducted.

It is better to build a regional news portal that can inform the situation of press freedom, prevailing legislations in the region, and rules that can restrict or affect the independence of the press. Reports for the news portal can be outsourced and used as research materials to construct the press freedom index in the region as already pursued by Reporters Without Borders or Freedom House with regional analyses to get a detailed picture of the situation. Evidence-based advocacy can serve as a tool for lobbying at the regional, national, and international levels.

One more thing that is possible to be implemented is the need for solidarity among journalists. Corruption and ethical violations still prevail out there and they are often used to pit journalists against each other. It is important to achieve some kind of unity to work on common principle and set aside

different political views. As the saying goes, if you are a corrupt journalist, you deserve to die. Journalists find difficulties as no one else can be relied on. Therefore, it is necessary to cooperate with the same principle to fight. Journalists also have to overcome their weaknesses to prevent the government from stepping in to further regulate the media and setting the restrictions permanently.

CHAPTER VII

MEDIA COVERAGE AND PUBLIC PERCEPTION OF REFUGEES AND MIGRANTS



Cathy Wilcox/Dewan Pers/UNESCO/WPFD 2017

As one of the instruments supporting democracy, the press should act as a catalyst for the creation of peace and mutual understanding in the society. This is in line with the UN-formulated Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), on, among others, significantly reducing all forms of violence and involving governments and communities in finding sustainable solutions to conflicts and threats to security.

Peace, stability, respect for human rights, as well as effective and transparent governance based on law enforcement, are an important tool for sustainable development. Armed conflicts, violence, and security disruptions seriously undermine the efforts of many countries to achieve their development goals in the poverty, health, and educational issues.

It is difficult to lay a peaceful foundation for peace and economic growth in conflict zones. The maintenance of international peace and security was precisely the reason for the creation of the United Nations in 1945, following the massive destruction triggered by the Second World War. In line with that, UNESCO, according to its Constitution, was set up to contribute to peace and security by promoting collaboration among countries through educational, scientific, and cultural reforms in order to increase universal respect for justice, rule of law, and human rights, along with fundamental freedom proclaimed in the UN Charter.

According to the World Bank, two million people now live in countries where development outcomes are affected by vulnerability, conflict, and violence (<http://www.worldbank.org/en/topic/fragilityconflictviolence/overview>). The consequences of the war are worse than the number of lives lost in the battles. As a result of conflicts and torture, over 60 million people have left their homes as refugees (19.5 million), internally displaced (38.2 million), and asylum seekers (www.worldbank.org/en/topic/fragilityconflictviolence/brief/forceddisplacement).

An armed conflict leads to the destruction of infrastructure, the disruption of economic activity, problems in the distribution of food and other resources, the weakening of social, political and economic institutions, and uncertainty. The media often play a central role in conflicts and crises. Independent, objective, and neutral media can help tame the tension sources, promote dialogue, and prevent conflicts from materializing. Conversely, unequal and improper coverage can generate violence. When misused for propaganda purposes, the media can fan hatred and spread rumors.

This points to the importance of promoting ethical and professional standards in journalism, especially in conflict situations. UNESCO has long advocated conflict-sensitive coverage, which requires details and analytical skills to identify the roots of a conflict, dismantle the myths that might trigger it, eliminate misperception of opposite parties, explain the legitimate concerns of each party, and promote mutual understanding that can help create reconciliation.

Furthermore, in conflicts and crises, journalists face significant risks. Some journalists are caught in the firefight, the others are deliberately targeted. The Director-General of UNESCO has condemned the killing of 827 journalists over the past decade. Nearly 60% of journalists killed during the 2014-2015 period died in armed-conflict areas.

Addressing the risks faced by journalists in conflict situations is one of the objectives stipulated in the UN Plan of Action on the Safety of Journalists and Impunity Issues which was approved in 2012. This is important to protect both journalists and the access they provide to the community as a whole, access to reliable information, and becomes a lifesaver during crises and conflicts.

Besides war, widespread extremism with violence developed by terrorists and extremist groups such as the Islamic State in Iraq and Lebanon (ISIL),

Al-Qaeda, and Boko Haram poses a serious threat to peace and security, human rights, and justice. These groups have made use of social media as a tool for real time global communication of religious, cultural or social matters containing messages of intolerance.

The digital age has increased the opportunities for information access, creation and sharing of knowledge, facilitation of exchanges as well as intercultural dialogues. But the overflow of hate speech in the online network shows that digital technology also poses a number of challenges. One of them is how to balance precisely the freedom of expression online and the respect for human equality and dignity.

This means paying attention to the specific features of speech in the network, including some dynamics such as digitally permanent nature, itinerancy, anonymity, and cross-border communication across different jurisdictions.

Fighting hate speech and violent extremism in online networking requires more than just repressive measures such as banning or blocking contents; it requires a holistic approach that responds to the root causes of tension and division within the society. This is in line with the Rabat Plan of Action on the prohibition of advocating hate based on nationality, race, and religion that incite discrimination, hostility or violence. The media has a key role to play here.

The media can provide a medium for different voices and perspectives to help solidify tolerance, dialogue, and critical thinking. They can also offer counter narratives to challenge ideas proposed in violent extremism. Any strategy directed against violent extremism should also deal directly with the issue of gender-based online attacks and harassment frequently addressed by journalists, politicians, and female leaders.

Media coverage

The discussion on the Media Coverage and Public Perception of Refugees and Migrants during the World Press Freedom Day 2017 began with the same standpoint that the coverage of refugees and migrants by the press is far from perfect. All panelists scored 4-5 on a scale of 1-10. This is not something to be proud of.

One of the speakers Sawssan Abou-Zahr, an independent journalist and expert from Peace Direct, pointed out that in the Lebanese context, where she lives, the value for coverage of refugees and migrants ranges from 4.4 to 5.

Meanwhile Margie Mason, the Pulitzer winning journalist, said that she sees excellent coverage but on the other side there is also very poor quality coverage. Thus it is difficult to judge. But she agreed with the value of around 5. Andi Muhyiddin from Indonesia also agreed to give a score of 5 for the average quality coverage of refugees and migrants.

In general, those in the world of the press agreed that the quality of media coverage of refugee and migrant issues is currently of an average quality, not too good but not too bad either. One of the main criticisms of media coverage is that most media tend to stereotype. In fact, the story relating to refugees and migrants is very complex.

During the discussion, Abou-Zahr did not forget to also illustrate the fact that Lebanon is one of the countries with the most populations of refugees. In this Middle East country there is a population of 1.5 million Syrian refugees. There are also 450,000 refugees from Palestine, 40,000 refugees from Iraq, and many more refugees from Sudan and elsewhere. The total number of refugees in Lebanon is two million. Meanwhile, the population of Lebanon alone is about four million. She described this condition as the whole population of Poland and Germany moving to the United States.

Under such conditions the level of negative prejudice against Syrian refugees among the population and media in Lebanon can be understood. However, it can not be justified. The prejudice in society generates some sort of slogan “us versus them”. Both Syrian refugees and Lebanese are always blamed for the negative environment.

Generally they are blamed by the public, as reflected in the media coverage. And coincidentally, the media in Lebanon are owned by entrepreneurs with certain political affiliations or associated with political parties.

Moreover, the Lebanese society has also experienced segregation between Christian and Muslim communities. Of course, this affects the quality of news coverage. For example, Syrian refugees are often blamed for anything that happens in Lebanon, whether it is related to a waste crisis or air pollution. They are blamed only because they are in Lebanon. They are also blamed for the high unemployment rate.

This is not to mention the term used by large media. For example when a number of Army soldiers were kidnapped by ISIS in the Bekaa Valley on the Syrian border some time ago, the term “army killer” is eventually used extensively to refer to all of the refugees, not just to refer to the Syrian fundamentalist extremists who abducted those soldiers. It appears that independent journalists in Lebanon are finding it difficult to obtain an independent base. Moreover, it can be imagined how difficult the Syrian refugees are trying to make their voices heard.

Abou-Zahr acknowledged that she was struggling to become a truly independent journalist while working in a large media. However, now she works as a freelancer and she feels she can be more independent. She feels she can freely write down what she sees and watches in the field.

Lebanon is not the only country in which media coverage of refugees and migrants faces complex problems. Indonesia, a country that is relatively more secure than Lebanon, faces similar obstacles. In this case, the arrival of the Rohingya people who are expelled from Myanmar.

According to Muhyiddin, an Indonesian journalist, the main problem of the Rohingya people is related to their status. Initially they arrived in Aceh, the western tip of Indonesia. They had all been relocated to Medan, North Sumatra by December 2016. During that time their status was not yet clear, either as refugees or asylum seekers. They are still waiting for their status from the UN agency that handles refugees (UNHCR). Due to the absence of clear status from the UN, Rohingya entrants have been viewed negatively and labeled “illegal immigrants”. Surely this is a big problem.

According to Muhyiddin, the problem is more on the legality of the 14,000 Rohingya immigrants. The good news is that President Joko Widodo has issued a Presidential Decree intended to help Rohingya entrants as much as possible.

By the Presidential Decree, Rohingyas are considered refugees and are no longer seen as illegal immigrants. However, according to Muhyiddin, the media in Indonesia have not made Rohingya a major issue. Some have even begun to forget about the issue.

Mason, an Associate Press journalist who has made several reports about refugees, agreed with that report. According to her, there is a tendency that international media will cover Rohingya refugees stranded in Indonesia and Malaysia, especially during crises. A crisis appears when ships carrying the Rohingya people are still in the middle of the sea and these countries refuse to accept them. Everyone writes about the crisis. But, as the situation is calming down, the media do not see the Rohingya people as they see them during the crisis. The media tend to have only a concern for a case in the

short term. The media will search for other cases or stories. Often the media do not write about what happens next.

In addition to the lack of media coverage, there are several other problems experienced by Rohingya immigrants, for example education, health, and employment. Rohingya's children have difficulty in accessing education. Even if their children are allowed to attend public school, they will not get a certificate. Thus, there will be no evidence that they have attended educational institutions in Indonesia. Other problem is related to health issues. If there are Rohingya women who want to give birth, they cannot be freely moved from one clinic or hospital to another because the permission issue.

Besides, the employment issue also arises. Because of their status as refugees, they are not allowed to work in Indonesia. As a result, they have no income.

In Lebanon, Syrian refugees must pay US\$200 a year to obtain the legal resident status. Keep in mind, they are not allowed to work, except in the agriculture and construction sectors that offer low pay. The Lebanese would not take such jobs.

Then those refugees are required to pay US\$50 dollars a month for tent rental at unofficial shelters. In fact they only earn US\$150. Such stories are not available in the mass media because journalists do not provide a place for refugees and do not voice the interests of refugees.

In this case the media voice the interests of politicians who control newspapers and television stations. Perhaps even the media also voice readers' opinions that show racist sentiment towards Syrian refugees and refugees in general in Lebanon. Meanwhile, refugees have no instruments to express their interests.

Research conducted by Ethical Journalism Network, a UK-based journalism organization, on how media covered migration issues in the past 2 years found the result similar to what has been raised by the panelists at of the World Press Freedom Day 2017 gathering in Jakarta.

The findings of the study show that the media sometimes either intentionally or not use the wrong term. They haphazardly use the terms refugees, asylum seekers, and migrants. It is important to do something to ensure that journalists understand the different meanings of these terms and then communicate to the public what they mean.

The media also need to make sure that they do not use the term to stigmatize a particular group. The study also suggests that migrants should be involved in producing news. Migration is a big issue, therefore it needs to be frequently covered and reported or there should be a special desk in the editorial department to deal with the issue.

Editorial department or newsroom need some kind of special code of conduct on migration. It includes the provision of glossaries or migration-related terms. The glossary here is not a list of words to use or avoid. However, the list of words needs more attention before using it. Journalists must understand the meaning of a word properly before using it.

Campaign and Communications Director of Ethical Journalism Network, Tom Law, cited examples of the use of words that need careful consideration. Journalists are advised not to mention a group of people as “illegal”. Their status may be illegal or they may indeed enter a country’s territory illegally. However, it is still not wise to refer to a group of people as illegal.

Another example is the use of photos or videos. In Italy, Operation Mare Nostrum, in which the Navy rescued refugees as their ship ran aground

in the Mediterranean Sea, showed a dramatic situation of great value to the media for publication. However, the situation also presented individuals as victims and humanitarian stories. This obscures the root causes about their reasons to move to other countries and also about the strategy of the European countries in terms of border security.

The distribution of photos of young boy Alan Kurdi and how they have been used are another example. The photos were used at the US Senate to show how President Obama's policies had failed to be implemented properly. The photos were featured on an activity attended by his father and became less than deserved. Being present in an activity showing his child's photos on the wall is a traumatic experience.

Another thing to note is how the media make choices over several photos available. There are three choices of Alan Kurdi's photos: lying on the beach, himself with a police officer or a recorder, and the policeman carrying his body. Each photo has its own story.

The media, depending on narratives, will choose a different photo.

If the media choose the photo of the official taking notes, it is certainly a very official thing. It shows how a law enforcer interacts with the story of migration. If the media select the photo of the body of Alan Kurdi carried by the policeman it describes Europe as the host that receives the arrival of those who flee from conflict areas.

It is important to think about this. There are several initiatives to treat refugees, asylum seekers, victims of trafficking, and migrants such as the Charter of Rome in Italy and the Charter of Idomini in Greece. The media agree on the existence of code of conduct and ethics in covering migration and have the same opinion on how to use the term to educate the public. Such activities should also be held elsewhere because even though there

is the Charter of Rome, some media are not present there, thus it becomes meaningless to them.

Therefore, media, media unions, editors, and civil society should work together to improve the quality of migration reporting. There are many good examples of that. There is a project in London called the Refugee Journalism Project aimed at helping asylum seekers and refugees find jobs in media houses in London. It is very difficult to work in the media in a new country.

However, many good journalists from Syria and elsewhere can find employment in media houses through the scheme. It is important for the media houses to recruit refugees who are forced to cross the border because they have information and knowledge about the country. Meanwhile, reporters in London do not understand the language and have no knowledge and experience of what it is like to get away from where they live.

It is also recommended that media workers, especially during a difficult time like this, talk to colleagues in other countries for cross-border collaboration, collaborative coverage, and project collaboration. The Ethical Journalism Network is currently working with the ILO and the South Asia panel for a project, fellowship for journalists in the Middle East and South Asia. Journalists are given the opportunity to visit the Gulf region, where the issue of migrant workers becomes a major problem and is rarely covered completely. Such collaboration should be encouraged to produce comprehensive journalism.

The problem lies in the availability of funds for journalistic trainings. Or, is there a trend to spend money for the improvement of the quality of journalists? In fact, funds for training are available. The materials are available, it is evident that an institution such as the Ethical Journalism Network has produced two reports on migration coverage.

The organization has also published another report on how photos and videos of refugees are used. This includes some guidelines developed in collaboration with journalists and the International Organization for Migration (IOM).

Thus, the resources to improve the quality of journalists and news are there. If tutors of journalism schools, editors and the Ombudsman need upgrade of journalistic knowledge and skills the Ethical Journalism Network is available to help. The problem is there is a will or not. If for other things the media want to do a lot of efforts, of course for this purpose they are also expected to have the same will.

Of course, the resources for this kind of activity do not have to be in the form of money, but rather the will and collaboration with a group of people who have the same concern and ethical values of journalism in their hearts. Much can be done if the collaboration prevails.

Training to improve the understanding and the quality of journalists is very important. Even in developed countries like the United States, journalistic training is still needed to produce good news. Paul Dillon, a media officer at an IOM organization, presented a real example of how newspapers in the United States are still presenting unimpressive news. Dillon recounted he once accompanied two teenage refugees to the United States for relocation in Plains, a small town and home to some 120,000 residents and nearly 98% of them are white. A very monolithic place. These two 16-year-old teenagers, who want to be doctors, lawyers or engineers, have these hopes and dreams. This is very inspiring.

The two stepped out of the plane and they were handed over to the agency that will take care of their relocation and take care of them for the next few years.

The next day Dillon went to the street and saw a newspaper box. Instantly, he opened the box and picked up the newspaper. The main photo of the newspaper was a picture of a storm, a cloud, and lightning. At the bottom right there was a picture of a face with the nose cut off. What a terrible picture. The headline was about the first arrival of a refugee family from Syria in North Dakota. Dillon could not taste his coffee. He kept thinking about the impact of such photo on persons in a small town in North Dakota.

Paul continued to think of languages and how such things were presented. He questioned how the process took place in the editorial room for the decision to be finally taken. He believes the decision was made through the process in the editorial room. Of course, the editor also had thought about the language used. They did not mention gangs, criminals, rapists, jihadists, or the like.

The use of language is the responsibility of editors, journalists, and media organizations. They need to find a way to write the story the other way. And that is very difficult. Market power is crucial here. Another important thing is the accuracy in the choice of language to describe people. Refugees, asylum seekers, and migrants are technical terms. So working with people like Tom Law and his organization will help journalists understand the nuances of those terms.

The process of coverage with careful preparation will result in an investigative report that has a positive impact. One example is Associated Press' coverage of slavery on board of a Thai fishing boat. The investigative report involved several Associated Press journalists, including Margie Mason and Martha Mendoza. Mason disclosed how the coverage was done. A good story does not always go as planned. A good story can be actualized from the developments of coverage.

At that time she worked with her colleague Robin McDowell who worked in Myanmar. Both focussed on the story of the Rohingya people, including

the children who fled from Rakhine State alone. It included the journey of a 10 year old Rohingya girl who ended up in Indonesia. Then they found out the information about Rohingya from IOM. Then, when Mason met with IOM sources, she was asked if she wanted to see migrant fishermen from several parts of Southeast Asia who ended up stranded in Indonesia.

Since Mason has long been in coverage in Southeast Asia, she knows or has heard about human trafficking, how people are trafficked from Myanmar, Cambodia, Thailand, and Laos to be employed in fishing vessels.

They never come back home.

She declared her agreement and delivered two very ambitious wishes. First, she wanted to do something that other journalists had not done yet and she wanted to try to meet people who were still detained beyond their will. Second, if she found these people, she wanted to track the fish and seafood industry up to Europe and the US and identify the companies involved because only this way could effectively put pressure on the industry.

So in 2014, Mason and her colleague spent a year digging for information and interviewing everyone. They did so while carrying out daily duties as journalists covering plane crashes, earthquakes, and other events.

In the end, they heard of an island in a remote location in the eastern part of Indonesia called Benjina. They also heard of the people there. Then they went there. They found people locked up. They also uncovered graves filled with corpses and given signs that were not their names.

Even when they died, they were not rewarded. They also found a ship with several people crying and begging to be helped back home. Several men ran towards McDowell and Tucson when they visited Benjina.

The men gave a picture of themselves and a torn piece of paper while begging McDowell to tell their parents that they were still alive but could not return home. These people were forced to work 22 hours a day and sometimes 24 hours. They were beaten with iron bars or stingray tails.

They were locked up just because they asked for the chance to go home. They were also not paid. These people were from poor areas of Southeast Asia who were trying to change their lives. They were poor and told there were jobs in Thailand. Some of them were deceived or fed with drugs. They woke up already on the ship and could not get out of the floating prison.

In the end they got the news. They could publish it after finding the island. It was all dramatic and everyone at AP involved in the production of this news. But they decided to track the distribution of seafood, where the seafood was sent. McDowell and Tucson had seen seafood being transported into the ship.

They used satellites to track the ship. While in Thailand they stayed 4 days to make sure where the seafood would be sent. It turned out that the seafood was sent to almost all retail stores such as Walmart, Whole Foods, Albertsons, Kroger, and even pet shops like Fancy Feast and Ames. In conclusion, the seafood was distributed anywhere. When the story was published, AP publicly mentioned the identity of the companies involved.

The news triggered tremendous impacts. In less than a week Indonesia's Minister of Marine Affairs and Fisheries Susi Pujastuti, who was very sad to get informed about the fact, formed a Task Force and checked the location to see if the AP report was factual or not. In the end, the Task Force evacuated more than 2,000 people from a number of islands there, thanks to, among other things, the AP coverage.

The lesson that can be drawn from this story is that media and journalists have an impact. Therefore, it is important to have an ambitious plan and take it seriously. The question then is whether there is follow-up after there is news about human trafficking and slavery. Have these companies conducted audit or made correction?

According to Mason, some companies have tried to suppress suppliers and the Thai government. This does not mean that all of the problems have been resolved. This kind of practice continues to prevail. This has been going on for generations. At the very least, now people cannot say they do not know anything about problems in the US\$7 billion industry. The most important thing for journalists is to help unveil a case and pave the way for other journalists to continue the coverage.

Meanwhile, Dillon criticized the fact that the media often spend much time and effort to produce a particular article. Often the effort does not work. If successful, a few months later the coverage will be forgotten. Regarding of that fact, the question then is how the media can contribute to make changes.

In the case of Benjina slavery, the impact of the coverage is not only about large companies which then conducting stricter supervision of suppliers, but also the establishment of the Task Force 115 by the Indonesian government, an appropriate step to deal with the huge fishing industry.

Another development seen due to the investigation of the case in addition to the release of 2.000 enslaved fishermen was the government's effort to require every ship operating in the Indonesian waters to meet human rights audits. Those rights include the assurance that ship workers are properly recorded, live with proper facilities, paid and allowed to communicate with their families. These are positive steps as a consequence of the AP publication.

Public Perception

Related to the use of language, media and society in France called Calais, a region in the north of the country, as the Calais Jungle or the jungle. This region was a kind of transit point for refugees before crossing over to England. Media in the United Kingdom began to call the area as the Calais Jungle. What was the cause? The presence of refugees was considered a threat. They were equated like dangerous beasts ready to pounce. This is an example of how language is used.

Generally speaking, language can be used for genocide. Hitler also used the language. He called the Jews a serpent. In Rwanda, the Hutu called the Tutsi as a cockroach and so on. Language can be used as a tool for genocide. It is expected that this does not happen in Europe or anywhere else in the world.

Related to the choice of this language, Al Jazeera has different experiences. As the wave of refugees arrived from Syria, Iraq, Afghanistan, and Iran, the Qatar-based television station consciously called them refugees, not migrants. Even Al Jazeera mentioned it in the opinion section. It keeps calling them refugees. This mention has obvious consequences.

Refugees are the ones who survive the war and the hosts are obliged to provide them with humanitarian aid because that is what they must do in a war situation. Meanwhile, migrants tend to be seen by certain countries and societies as an economic burden and a threat to the social life of the community. There is a clear distinction between refugees and migrants. Al Jazeera has taken a stand and chosen to call them refugees. The use of the word migrants seems inhuman.

The second example involves the variety of television shows, talk shows, historical documentaries, and investigative documentaries. Beyond that there is a documentary addressing the experiences of the general public.

It is entitled “Witness” with a duration of half an hour and aired every week. The show is without presenter and without reporter. The person who becomes the focus of discussion in this documentary appears to share his own experience. The show focuses on the person’s character.

Every week this documentary presents a different story. However, many are focused on refugee situations. This means that Al Jazeera presents a story in which the character is central to the story. They share their experiences instantly without any host. This kind of event makes the refugees, who are the victims, get proper and more humane treatments.

Even Al Jazeera also features “Refugees Got Talent”, a kind of “Asia’s Got Talent”. This show is about Syrian refugees stranded in Greece. It holds its own version of the competition. It invites refugees to compete in singing, dancing, poetry, and joking.

Some refugees requested for the show to be stopped. However, after voting, the majority of refugees supported it. This kind of activity shows that in the midst of the disaster and suffering they experience there is still the humanity side that should never be forgotten. Through this activity, some people can voice on behalf of those who cannot.

For Lebanese Abou-Zahr, the most important thing here is to help voice the wishes of the refugees. Many examples of activities are meant to help the refugees, among other things is by providing the refugees with cameras so that they could document their activity in evacuation and at school made of containers. Those photos were then exhibited and printed in books and the proceeds are used to help refugees.

In principle, Syrian and Palestinian refugees should be referred to as refugees. They are not internally displaced people or people who are expelled from their homes but remain in the same country. Meanwhile,

the experience in Cairo, Egypt, is somewhat different. The Ethical Journalism Network in collaboration with American University in Cairo compiled a glossary on hate speech in the Egyptian media. Hate speech is much aimed at migrants and refugees. Surely this finding is quite interesting.

Coverage on the issue of migration, as well as coverage of other issues, will take place as long as the journalists involved work in a good environment. This is not only related to their employment contracts or their relationship with the management in their respective offices. It is also the pressure of government and society that often reduce the spirit of journalists to work well and thoroughly. One example, a report by the International Center for Migration Policy Development disclosed that in North Africa journalists are beginning to shift coverage of refugees to reveal the humanitarian side of the tragedy, not merely on the security side. There is awareness that these refugees will stay temporarily in their country. They stop there not just for a transit before heading to Europe but they will stay for some time.

But the journalists' awareness is exposed to pressure from the government. They are forced to do self-censorship. This kind of action should not be done. Journalists should be given space to do their job well. This should be a common awareness in society and among state officials. Migration-related censorship is a major problem in many countries.

By 2005 not many people had thought about making the issue of migration be handled by a special desk in the editorial room. Nowadays, no information on migration-related issues is available if news agencies do not dedicate its resources to cover them. The number of journalists with knowledge and expertise on the issue of migration is growing. This is the turning point for the rise of awareness.

To extensively explore the issue of migration and its impact.

Hopefully, this change also happens in Indonesia. There are about 2.5 million Indonesians working in Malaysia. Out of this number, only half of them are officially registered. Thousands of Indonesians are working in other regions of the country. Some of them are legally registered. They generate a large amount of remittance.

Some media using the term illegal immigrants get the spotlight. The use of the term will instantly make the reader look at the immigrants negatively. It is a good idea to stop using the term.

Protection of journalists is often campaigned. No less important is the protection of information and interesting stories. Often the media do not want to follow up an interesting story, although readers are very interested in it. It is good that if something like this happens, the related editor will inform it to the investigative journalists community for a follow-up. Investigative journalists are not always of the West ones. Often reliable journalists come from local journalist communities.

Here the role of the Press Council becomes very important. The Press Council is open to discussing what role it can play to help improve the quality of coverage of refugee and migrant issues. Another noteworthy issue is the spread of fake news, especially about refugees, which is intended to spark hostility or designed to disrupt government stability. The fake news related-issues are indeed a bit a dilemma. If more and more media are discussing this, then more and more attention will be paid to fake news. This is a complex issue.

A way to deal with fake news has been done by BuzzFeed. This site has created a page dedicated to truthful news. The facts presented there have been through the verification process and are checked for the truth. The site also presents a page that contains news in doubt. Readers can access

the fake news so they are also vigilant. This is one way to prevent fake news from spreading.

Fake news spread online will be easily shared through social media and the impact is huge. The important thing to deal with this phenomenon is the need to increase the media literacy among the community. The smartphone users community needs to be given an understanding of the need for them to think twice before disseminating information through social media. They also need to be encouraged to think about why people have sent such information.

No matter how many fake news is made, as long as people want to think and then do not share such news, it will only be stored in the smartphone and does not cause widespread impact. Therefore, people are encouraged to think about what they share online. People should also be directed to be more self-critical about what they see and how quickly they share information they get online.

Social media users also need to be told the legal consequences if they spread fake news. In the United States, if someone posts a tweet that contains defamation and s/he re-posts (retweets) it, based on the First Amendment, s/he can be sued for defamation. Therefore, think first before reposting.

There are several definitions of fake news. One definition that is quite pithy is the definition provided by the activists of the Ethical Journalism Center. Fake news is information that is intentionally manipulated and distributed with the intent to deceive and get people to believe in falsehood or to doubt the facts.

According to Acting Managing Director and Director of Programmes, Al Jazeera English, Giles Trendle, one way to deal with fake news is through the editorial integrity and editorial quality. The media editor must be viewed optimistically. Changes in the media industry must also be seen

optimistically. Digital revolution has also spawned fake news. However, there must be confidence that the quality of the editorial team will be able to overcome it. Maybe it will take time.

In the end accuracy, objectivity, balance, and fairness are the valuable resources to determine the quality of the media. Related to the spread of this fake news, Facebook and social media users in Indonesia easily find Rohingya-related fake news. Almost everyone shares Rohingya related-fake news through WhatsApp groups. This is very ironic. This is very dangerous for the Rohingya people. One important thing here is that the mainstream media should have a team to check the truth of the photos and videos before they share it.

Vice President of Google News, Richard Gingras, also mentioned the need to discuss the issue of fake news more seriously. Fake news does not only spread in developing countries, but has also become a problem in developed countries.

The United States also has the same experience. Renowned universities like Harvard and MIT have conducted research to see what was happening in the presidential elections in the United States. They found that fake news was not something that affected the most, but they saw that there were other elements such as partiality and there was news that only part of it was wrong.

This is worse because the reader sees that there are correct parts that can be confirmed. There is a lot of information like this now. Google sees there are ways in which news is quickly sent and this goes into certain boxes, certain sentiments.

Sometimes, affirmations are regarded as information and this is considered very dangerous. Democracy works because it creates consensus from

different people with different minds. How democracy can flourish, how it can be a bridge between different realities. This is the challenge. Google has the same goal, namely to organize information in the world so it can be used. So users can use authoritative and relevant information to respond to their curiosity. They do this with information that can change every second and 15% of people searching for information on a daily basis actually search for new things. It shows how everything is changing very quickly.

From the beginning, Google has tried to build the system, perfecting its search engine so that later nothing is deceptive. But the solution is not easy, everyone must always work, and Google always has to deal with bad people and good people.

Google sees that there are requests, for example, for sources that actually provide inaccurate information, things that really annoy the reader and of course this is something very worrying.

Some time ago, Google announced a change, trying to look to define content that is not very good. Google has created a mechanism to provide feedback and information about its policies and the way to use its search engine.

This search engine has undergone an update, but it still finds content that is not good. Distinguishing which one is good and which one is bad is a challenge that must be addressed. Google is aware that no one wants it to define the truth or only one organization is claimed eligible to determine which source of data is acceptable, and which one is not. This also applies to video or anything else as this is all about free expression.

Therefore, Google collaborates with journalist communities so that it can build a better ecosystem and architecture. The world has changed, people use information differently and they express opinions differently. They are

faced with institutions such as government and the media but with little trust. There is a need to give space to the media so that it can answer all of these things.

There are so many definitions of journalism. Journalism must provide the public with instruments so that they can become the right citizens. Good citizens. Give them roles so that later one can see if they can do something different. It is not an approach adopted in the past, but now it is adopted due to different cultures and behaviors in the usage of information, so someone has to see how s/he can do his/her jobs better.

Gingras put the platform in this discussion. For example, the stories can be developed, so that it can fit the existing consumption patterns. It is also crucial to build a better framework of trust, so that people can understand for example the work of journalists without having specially trained on journalism.

For example, journalism data has huge potential and it is expected that the community can reap the benefit from it. Media practitioners can improve journalistic models gradually. One of the models is related to the establishment of the fact-check community.

Some time ago Google launched this fact-check model in many countries with different languages. After getting the results, the internet search giant looks at the existing fact-check and displays them. There are summaries of certain claims, results or origins, as well as other information in it. And with the development of this fact-check mechanism, Google wants to see that there should be fact check activities when people seek certain information.

There are many notable publishers, for example in Korea, that provide this fact-check facility. Then there should be a new policy formulated to deal with misleading information, and this idea can be kickstarted now.

To ensure that information is properly understood so that there will be trust in the future, Gingras came up with the idea of the framework of trust to respond to the question of how the fact-based journalism principle can actually be based on the internet and how to deal with the declining public trust in the media.

A few years ago Gingras worked with a Yemen-based journalist and they then undertook a joint project to build trust, citing the growing number of organizations around the world. They looked at the architecture of journalism to see if there were certain approaches for the media to regain trust in the future. This is about to help people see which one is a fact and which one is not.

Then there is also a need to answer the question related to the development of expertise within an organization, how journalists dig for information and how they work in general. Thus, it is expected that readers can understand the whole editorial process to produce a story. Hopefully, their trust in the media improves and Wikipedia can be used as a reference.

People can see, for example, how journalists work. Does more information actually help readers make certain decisions by using a reliable search engine so they can understand the algorithm used and their need for the information is eventually met.

But Google cannot dictate a solution. The architecture project has not showed the expected results. Google wants the society to accept its ideas and collaboration so that later there will be some kind of solution for common purposes. And this project of trust is more than just an initiative to include people as it has also involved many editors in the world, including those of The Washington Post.

How Google can reap benefits from journalistic data. Can Google use it to deal with the huge gap between the way people see the world and the reality they are facing. It is not difficult to see why this gap exists.

Every day the world is shocked by terrorist attacks, kidnappings, and other crimes. These all arise and exist in the modern world. People judge the news that sometimes produced more by social media and the audience translate it based on their perspectives before passing it to their communities.

How Google handles this problem? Should it develop a large database so that it can be used by the community to obtain information they need? Can Google and journalists in general close the gap of the rational fear and the irrational one? Are they able to provide shareable information gained by journalists so that people can have a broad context.

Interaction, for example, can become an object that can be found and shared in video. Here there should be seen if the media can meet society's needs by building a kind of dashboard that contains information about school, crime rate, pollution, and other important matters. Google can work together with the media to deliver this information. Contents in the form of articles and videos are abundant in the world now, not to mention the large quantity of public data out there. Government data, censorship, any data can be used and transformed into information.

There will be a lot of software to be installed on the internet to help analyze the information in the next few years. Journalists will use it to understand how people and institutions work in a different world. Revolution has occurred. How people communicate, how to shape opinion and trust, digital revolution has brought immense values. This is also a big challenge for Google.

Google recognizes that there are inevitable challenges in carrying out its mission. Lots of people use Google to search every day, but many questions do not have only one answer. There is just such an effort to get users to develop their critical thinking so that they can use existing information to make critical conclusions for themselves.

Gingras is quite optimistic about the future of this matter. There is a great deal of excellent digital works whose nature are to explore all available capabilities. Media companies can say that now is a renaissance of journalism and this is an important and critical period. The media must create new models, new business models, new media models, new frameworks to explore so as to make sure that people can get every instrument so that they can become good people.

Google wants to develop collaboration and conduct experiment for advancements and therefore the company trains many journalists around the world and develops other training programs. Google has also arranged a workshop for 100 journalists and will also provide journalists and fact checkers with another trainings in the near future.

There are also other projects. An open source project for rearchitecture of existing models, for example accelerated mobil pages (AMP) as a very important project to maintain open web when certain platforms such as social media get more attention from the public. It is very important for the publishing industry to ensure sustainable and healthy business climate. Google also has to face this challenge in the future. Nothing is more important than ensuring that in the future there must be a stronger medium to support democracy and community.

Azer Hasret of the Central Asian and Southern Caucasian Freedom of Expression Network (CASCFEN), who comes from Azerbaijan, has witnessed huge flows of refugees from both inside and outside the country.

He questioned how a Hungarian journalist kicked a refugee from Syria and how the media in Germany published fake news about refugees harassing women in Germany. None of the media has apologized for spreading the fake news.

Commenting on that, Trendle also thought that such acts are worth criticizing. How could a press worker did such a thing. It serves as a proof that the quality of the media is still poor. Such events are very regrettable.

The story had a happy ending as the refugees could meet with Portuguese soccer star Cristiano Ronaldo. However, the incident of journalists kicking the refugees is definitely very worrying.

Abou-Zahr provided another example of improper behavior shown by a journalist when performing duties in the field. There was a dispute between a man and a street vendor selling coffee. The man ordered coffee there and the street vendor asked if there was a special request for the coffee. Due to this trivial matter, they were involved in a row which ended with the shooting of the street vendor by the man who ordered the coffee. It was really a terrible crime.

Then there was a TV reporter who did not like Syrian refugees. This female reporter went to the scene of the shooting at the Syrian border. She seemed to have no problem to say on air that the victim had a certain accent referring to a neighboring country. The reporter appeared to have allowed the killing following the dispute over coffee just because she dislike the victim's status. Even after a series of protests, the management of the TV station where she works did not feel the need to impose sanction on the reporter. There was not even an apology from the TV station over the language that the reporter used.

BAB VIII

INVESTIGATIVE JOURNALISM: THE SOUTHEAST ASIAN PERSPECTIVE



Agustina Kadiani/Dewan Pers/UNESCO/WPFD 2017

Investigative Journalism is considered as a manifestation of quality journalism. It digs for deeper information and unravels the truth that makes many people uncomfortable. Although common in other countries, the tradition of investigative journalism is still new in Southeast Asia.

The rise of social media or digital media revolution makes it difficult to cover up information publicly. Institutions or other entities in both the private and public sectors can be examined easily with the increasing availability of public records and disclosure of facts by resource persons. It is relevant for journalist to always pay attention to the protection of the confidentiality of resource persons and the use of encryption in communication.

Interesting topics in investigative journalism in the region range from corruption, food and product security, labor injustice, and environmental destruction. In general, however, challenges remain both in Southeast Asia and the whole continent. These include restrictive law, the concentration of media ownership, lack of training and comprehensive reporting resources and physical assault on journalists who lead to death.

These hurdles do not necessarily dampen the spirit of investigative journalism in Southeast Asia. There has been a promising start and this is expected to continue to gain momentum. This kind of journalism is costly and requires the courage of practitioners and media owners.

Investigative Journalism in Mexico

Oscar A Cantú Murguía, the then advocate and publisher of Norte, a newspaper in the Mexican border city of Juarez, Mexico, about 30 years ago, recounted the tragic murder of journalist Miroslava Breach in the Mexican state of Chihuahua due to the stories she wrote about organized crime and corruption.

For him, Norte had witnessed corruption in different situations, not only in the public sphere but also in the political sphere. This has led to human rights abuses such as threats, kidnappings, and even worse killings.

The murder of Breach is part of the long history of journalism in which she became a victim of organized crime as a result of her publication. A professional journalist, Breach was also a mother in a family with very closely related kinship.

Cantú recalled that on one night he and Breach spoke on the phone, but unexpectedly the next morning, Breach was killed, shot eight times in front of her house. Murder is a risk to those who try to publish a story that has a tremendous impact.

For Cantú, this shooting embarrasses him because media owners—he himself included—have not asked for justice for the journalists murdered in the past few years past.

It should be the responsibility of media owners to keep journalists safe. He thought that there is something wrong as the synergy of corruption, drugs and immunity continues to prevail since the establishment of Norte up to the present. Finally, he closed Norte as part of the protest and public cries due to the lack of respect for journalism.

Today journalism faces a very bad situation in Mexico. The absence of rule of law and leadership could place the journalistic job in jeopardy. Journalistic associations and Reporters Without Borders declared Mexico as one of the countries with the highest risk for journalists in Latin America. In addition, over the past 15 years the dangers and risks for journalists in Mexico have doubled.

There are many cases of journalists killed that have never been resolved. During Enrique Peña Nieto's 15 year tenure as president, there were

more than 2,000 deaths reported in the country. And Mexico has actually become a safe haven for impunity and there is no sufficient protection against journalists.

Cantú continued that the Mexican government is unable to cope with drug trafficking organizations. Mexico is not in a war situation but considered as a failed state. There is a lot of corruption, and this practice can control impunity. In some states, journalists have become fugitives or imprisoned. The closure of Norte is a kind of invitation for the public to participate in supporting journalistic profession and ensuring a democratic system of government to prevail. Free press is a pillar of development in any country, as freedom of expression is the norm and right of citizens. A new strategy is needed to ensure that information and journalism practiced around the world will pave the way for the free press to help create stronger and more democratic governments.

Cantú said that based on the Programme for International Student Assessment (PISA), Mexican level of education is the same as the second year of junior high school. How to expect people with such education can stand up for democracy and justice.

He emphasized the need for international public policy to introduce the rule of law to be provided in the basic education level. A funding mechanism is also required for investigative journalism, critical journalism that is free from the manipulation and control of the government. Local independent media in Mexico are powerless, and critical journalism is also threatened with extinction due to crime and government.

Breach deserves justice, so do all of the killed journalists. The call of journalists to the Mexicans is not to let journalists stand alone, but also to maintain peace, freedom, and democracy, he said.

Investigative Journalistic Experience in Other Countries

Tempo editor, Wahyu Dhyatmika, shared his experience and knowledge about Indonesia's investigative journalism that has been changing in the last three years thanks to young journalists' growing interest in investigative journalism.

After Tempo has launched a report on the Panama Paper, there were a lot of questions and offers to collaborate, and many projects are underway now where Tempo and many other media are trying to establish a common platform for investigative journalism.

According to him, this is a promising development, although in reality, when referring to the current business model with advertising and traffic, the journey of investigative journalism is far from perfect because it is not a landscape that can accommodate the progress of investigative journalism.

He suggested a new business model to address it and he was informed that in the last few years some media startups have been trying to find new ways to provide funding for investigative journalism.

Dhyatmika was quite optimistic with investigative journalism, where the crucial period in the next few years will determine the journey of investigative journalism. These new startups should be able to prove that the business model they use works well and the quality of the news they produce is in line with the standards, he said.

Rappler's Executive Editor, Maria Ressa, put investigative journalism in the context of the Philippines. According to her, there are some points to be taken into account, including the election of popular authoritarian leader due to popular anger against democracy that cannot bring welfare of the people. The president gave the promise of combating drugs with an

anti-drug war. From July 2016 to the end of January 2017, at least 7,000 people had been killed in 3,000 operations that did not have legal bases. Based on Rappler's investigation, there was a large propaganda machine producing fake news, citing from everywhere to justify certain agenda, and publishing reports with questionable contents.

Journalists conduct not only investigative reporting and asking for accountability of public officials, but also convincing readers that they are reporting correctly, she said.

Anas Aremeyaw Anas, an Ghanaian investigative journalist, was as optimistic as Dhyatmika about the development of investigative journalism. And what is needed here is persistence and determination to keep fighting for it. According to him, investigative journalism, especially in Africa, should be seen from the context that it fosters democracy. It should also be realized that the 50 year democracy in Africa and the 200 year democracy in the West have many differences.

He also highlighted the patronizing behavior seen when people come to an African region for 2 to 3 days, then explain about the situation of the region as if they knew everything. This should not be the way because it is journalism of the past that should not be practiced anymore as people in the region can tell their own stories. According to him, the local people have the capacity to tell their own stories better than visitors. They know that there are problems around them and there must be some kind of platform to tell their stories from Africa. The media may have to change their policy in terms of sending people to tell local stories.

Executive Director of Arab Reporters for Investigative Journalism (ARJI), Rana Sabbagh, disclosed the journalistic perspective of the Middle East, one of the most dangerous regions in the world. She said that there is a duty to promote good journalism, to ensure public accountability

and freedom of the press, not to mention if citing the 2017 World Press Freedom Index that provides a picture of poor treatment of the press.

Egypt, for example, is one of the largest prisons in the world. Sabbagh said her team in collaboration with the BBC Arabic investigated the deaths of a soldier of the Egyptian Central Security Forces. The result of this investigation was that her team members were accused as the spies working for the CIA who looked for something to demean Egypt.

The BBC was accused of spying on Egypt and its journalists had been fired. In Tunisia, one of the countries with better freedom of the press, but its latest freedom of the press index fell by 1 point. For the reason, ARIJ journalists conducted an investigation with Aljazeera English about violence or torture in the country. However, many Tunisians did not like Al-Jazeera due to alleged bias in its news coverage on the revolution. However, a year later the journalists won an award and people began to appreciate them. Tunisia has also formed a kind of commission for education related to this matter.

Sabbagh continued that the situation in her country, Jordan, is not better than the aforementioned countries. There have been no journalists missing in Jordan but its freedom of the press index also fell. Journalists are under pressure not only from the government but also from ISIS groups from Iran, Iraq, Syria, and Yemen. But the organization Sabbagh has led for 11 years has been working for few years in the Arabian Peninsula to open a new chapter of journalistic history in the region. Sabbagh will continue to push the boundaries, while also working with several organizations, including the International Consortium of Investigative Journalists (ICIJ) and the Institute for Cultural Relations Policy (ICRP).

US investigative journalist, Scilla Alecci, welcomed Dhyatmika's positive opinion but, based on her note, there have been numerous attacks on

the media, as well as rampantly distributed hoax over the past few years. Alecci claimed that many media houses in the United States have been recruiting investigative journalists, and since leaving Asia in 2014 she has seen a large number of investigative activities in the region.

Situation in each country is different and it is very difficult to generalize everything. In Italy, for example, the number of investigative journalists is flourishing. The younger generation as well as the older generation responded very positively to the establishment of new investigative journalism centers there.

Investigative Journalism: Challenges & Risks

Ressa said that investigative journalism has enormous challenges and risks. She said that her reporter, Alicia, and one photographer went to ground zero in Delpan, the site of the first killing in the drug war commencing in July 2016. The point is when this case was investigated by collecting data from the internet, Facebook, Ardia, some comments, and also tags, it was found that a small group of criminals had 26 fake accounts. The 26 fake accounts has the ability to influence 3 million accounts, including—for example—the campaign page at the time and the campaign page of the then vice presidential candidate Bongbong Marcos, son of the late dictator Ferdinand Marcos. Thus according to her, the question is how could this small group grow and influence society with its propaganda? And how could it affect the audience of old media houses in the Philippines?

In addition, Ressa pointed out that threats are also lurking investigative journalists. For example, she and several other journalists who followed President Rodrigo Duterte were aggressively attacked on social media in the form of fake news that could affect people with sexist sentences or sexual objectification of women.

Things like that appeared and have become part of her life since October 2016. According to Ressa, when those risks and challenges started to appear, no sufficient data was coming in, one should think about carefulness when verify the data. This fake account can repost a single post thousands of times in a matter of minutes, so it can be concluded that posting spread thousands of times in one minute is not real.

Here it is necessary to have dialogue with Facebook and Google to ask for their help, because in fact they are gate keeper in this world. The panelists in the 2017 World Press Freedom Day conference failed to raise this issue. The Philippines and Indonesia are very much influenced by Facebook and Google, so their help is badly needed.

In the meantime, Anas was even more provocative in looking at the challenges and risks faced by investigative journalism. He wore a mask in the plenary session as an affirmation of how dangerous the risks for journalists are. But any story is not worth the life of a person, he said.

In 2016 Anas produced a justice-themed film and covered high-level corruption, in which 34 judges and 146 employees were arrested for committing the practice or receiving kickbacks. In fact, they were the final decision makers for the community and if there was bribery there would certainly be unfair treatment in front of the judge. Suppose, for example, that the judge who presided the trial of the Tutsi and other rival tribes in Rwanda was fair, perhaps the war would have stopped, he said.

Anas also argued that it is better for investigative journalism work and evidence to be brought to court, and he himself is always ready to testify before the court to present the evidence he has. If journalists' coverage does not synchronized with law enforcement and the judicial system then the good coverage will easily be forgotten. It was very troublesome, time and energy consuming, but it was an effort with great results.

He said that giving benefit to the public does not simply mean publishing the news and then the journalists sleep and smile, but there must be a convergence between journalism and law enforcement. Thus journalism can have an impact on society.

Sabbagh came up with a viewpoint that in doing their job, several investigative journalists expect to be popular or eventually become politicians. This expectation will insult many people or make them offended, so journalists must know what to do.

Several years ago, some journalists in Syria experienced bad days when the Sabbagh team investigated the curriculum that ISIS had promoted. They worked together with a freelance photographer who went into a printing facility and shot the spot with a hidden camera. He finally got arrested and after a week ISIS cut off his throat straightaway. The two surviving journalists had to go out of Syria and now they live in Europe and Turkey for their own safety.

On the other hand, Sabbagh disclosed that a journalist in Yemen also had to flee after receiving threats, and there were five Syrian journalists forced to leave for not being welcomed in their country anymore. And the documentation must be collected and presented in court because it is the duty of journalists to do it. There should be data and facts available to counter opposing arguments.

Sabbagh recalled that there were many people laughing at her and her friends, but in retrospect, there have been 410 investigations conducted by Sabbagh and her team in 10 years, and 1,300 journalists have been imprisoned. She is committed to keeping on encouraging her team to use certain principles such as follow the money and using digital scanners. And 10 years from now if anyone wants to develop investigative journalism, "I think we will be rewarded for the system we have been developing," she said.

Quality journalism must survive to overcome fake information, which is now growing in numbers. She agreed that Google and Facebook has moral responsibility to withdraw content with negative news and this is part of good journalistic practice.

Access for Investigative Journalism

Related to access, Alecci said she usually works with local parties in a consortium. She often relied on local journalists with knowledge of their countries to access documents and other information. She said that she always encourages them not to violate the law. For example, for a particular investigation sometimes TV stations want to do some sort of undercover coverage. The general question: Is undercover coverage really needed, otherwise information cannot be obtained? The question can also be: Can journalists get the information in any other way without having to work undercover?. Journalists can ask a particular informant or someone from another country to do something for them. It is possible for people from a certain country get access more easily to a certain location journalists want to go.

Alecci is well aware that she relies on the knowledge of local journalists and she is not typical journalist who gets information by violating the rules. In the end when journalists have investigative reporting, the impacts are always there. There is no problem at all, even if the coverage entails something different, except for the situation where the source is not legal, then it will be questioned.

Dhyatmika mentioned the situation Papua and West Papua that features a very specific case in terms of freedom of access. Compared to their foreign colleagues, Indonesian journalists have no problem to fly there and report cases in a particular position. Military-backed up security forces were everywhere when Tempo sent its reporter a year ago to cover the

transportation issue there. There were one to two police officers following the journalist to ensure that she did not find or did something deemed inappropriate.

These are the challenges faced by all journalists seeking to cover the big issues of public interest. At the moment the reality is like this and journalists should try to live in it and they should advocate about this matter, he said.

There is now more transparency in Papua, and the Alliance of Independent Journalists (AJI) is trying to encourage the government to make Papua more open to journalists. But now there seems to be an understanding gap. Sometimes, journalists in Jakarta do not know the current situation in Papua and what the Papuan people really want.

Besides, there is a need to improve the capability of local journalists in Papua. In fact, the number of media in Papua is sufficient in the last few years but they still need support. And if the region has well-financed, solid, and strong media then there can be a series of talks on the Papua issues.

Anas said that the scope is quite clear here. There are laws that must be obeyed. Ghana, for instance, adopts the English model of Common Law. The scope of the law is clear enough.

If there is a public interest issue there, the question is: How journalists obtain details of the issue. They can possibly get it from whistleblowers or from their observation in the field. If this is difficult to do, then they have to go undercover, but this is the last thing to do if other ways have not worked. The most important thing here is that journalists should not cover all the stories as they have to sort out relevant and irrelevant information. Sometimes, manipulation is inevitably done in undercover reporting to get information. But in the end, this is done for the sake of public interest.

Anas admitted that he once disguised himself as a patient at a mental hospital. He also once posed as a prisoner for which he has never felt guilty because what he did is for the public interest.

According to him, there are certain rules that must be respected, but the public interest is everything. And there are things that should also be seen in journalistic reports, for example a person has allegedly committed corruption. Actually the person has been involved in this practice for many times, therefore it must be reported to the law enforcers together with the submission of evidence. To get the evidence sometimes journalists have to do tricks, including a disguise.

Anas agreed if there is a journalist forced to disguise for the public interest then the action is justified, and indeed all must be considered carefully before deciding to disguise.

Ressa disagreed with Anas. Result is not always the most important thing that there is the justification for journalists to do everything to achieve the objective. Journalists need to look at the approach, because there must be a regulating law. If there is no legislation then there is nothing that can be defended. If journalists have accountability to the public interest then they must respect the law.

Anas responded to Ressa that sometimes there is something that cannot be done out there. There are stories that cannot be disclosed unless someone conceals his/her identity. Stories like these are numerous every part of the world and if the information is digged in a conventional way, nothing can be revealed.

Anas took an example, there is a man forcing his girlfriend for an abortion and at the same time he sleeps with so many girls. Thus, to get some sort of confession from this guy, someone needs to disguise. Law should

be respected, but there are certain cases that cannot be unveiled in the absence of different approaches. Sometimes from this point of view, anyone can challenge or break the law.

Regarding the anonymity of whistleblowers, Sabbagh explained that in fact laws adopted in many Arab countries actually protect resource persons, but sometimes the reality is different from expectations. Whistleblowers are protected by a particular law in Jordan, but there is no clear legal base to protect freedom to access information.

When training journalists, it is important to give understanding that should still be given some kind of understanding that they must be careful when talking to people who have many secrets.

Sabbagh encourages face-to-face meetings, the use of mobile technology, and she also asks journalists not to keep their names or their informant's name on the computer. If for example they have to use a hidden camera, Sabbagh asked journalist to follow the BBC guideline and recording is justifiable as the last effort as long as it is for the public interest.

This strategy can be applied, for instance, at the facility to care for children with mental problem. A 3-week undercover activity found that these children were sexually abused or harassed. It is concluded that this did not happen incidentally. Sabbagh and her team did the same thing in Tunisia.

Regarding the difficulty in getting access to information related to illegal drug trade, Ressa said that the situation in Indonesia and the Philippines is the same. Drugs have become a major problem in the Philippines. The problem is in coverage. This is not just a matter of how we talk to people but also to get data. So for example related authority says that there are 1.8 million drug users in the Philippines but the president says the figure

is 4 million. Who is right? And then it is even harder to break down the information.

There is indeed freedom of expression, but to get the actual information remains difficult. In the context of the Philippines, before campaign, the then presidential candidate Duterte declared fight against illegal use of drugs as his number eight issue, but after the campaign it became the number one issue.

Duterte promised to provide solutions. However, perhaps fear was growing in waging war on drugs. Thus this is not just about getting information from the government, but also the way to determine the accuracy of information following the change of leadership in the country. The snail-paced process of verification with the people in the field is also a problem. There are so many societal layers isolating and creating the same space, where a group of people try to influence other groups. For example the group on the right side says the sky is yellow, while some say it is orange, and the others say it is blue or red. Therefore, there will be cacophonous shouting there and journalists may be wrong in seeing the fact in such a situation.

In case the state does not guarantee the right to information, Dhyatmika said that that it would be very difficult for journalists to do their work. Whistleblowers or informers can be relied upon to obtain information.

Anas added that although the state does not guarantee the right to information as in Africa, there are many ways to get it. There are a lot of platforms that can be used to do this and cooperation with international organizations is also helpful. International media can help get the necessary information. The fact is that a law is not enough to stipulate that everyone has the freedom to obtain information. The information is there, but the government usually finds the way to hide it.

While those whose countries already have this law still cannot get access to the information. And just by looking at the law alone is not enough. Journalists must be smart and should always be reminded that no government official is willing to provide information in their hands to journalists, never.

Thus, journalists must be able to take various ways to dig for issues. Whether the law is there or not, journalists need to ensure that they have a good relationship with the world out there in order to be able to write high-value stories..

Regarding the use of technology in investigative journalism, Alecci said that her team has programmers and engineers to, for example, send secure information, use encryption to talk and communicate with colleagues, and protect resource persons.

Thus, technology is important as a development tool to generate investigation, but it is also vital to protect resource persons. In brief, technology can also be used to protect resource persons and colleagues. Related to trainings, Anas said that training has been done. One of the training programs is called Africa Investigates. Here Anas and his team go to some African countries to find talented reporters and train them to write good reports.

Anas admitted that he never asks them to produce reports only. They must also be able to identify issues that could have impacts on society. Anas said that after the training, all of the participants return to their respective countries and do coverage in different ways.

CHAPTER IX

THE IMPACT OF FAKE NEWS AND SOCIAL MEDIA ON JOURNALISM



Agustina Kadiani/Dewan Pers/UNESCO/WPFD 2017

Social media timelines have been rampantly inundated with fake news recently. Even the development of fake news has entered a serious stage as satire has no longer been presented individually but produced massively. The mainstream media began to be threatened by the rise of fake news.

Frane Maroevic, the Director of OSCE Representative on Freedom of the Media, stated at the World Press Freedom Day gathering in Jakarta in May 2017 that fake news is actually a new terminology. But the activity associated with it, for example using fake news in the media, is not new. In the past, fake news was called lies. It is now referred to as fake news or alternative fact. Even so, fake news is different from unpleasant propaganda though both are based on lies and misinformation.

The biggest challenge is how the government faces fake news. Some governments have introduced regulations or laws to pacify the fake news phenomenon. But there is a kind of agreed international standards related to legal standard, human rights, and the prohibition of propaganda.

The prohibition of propaganda is stipulated in Article 20 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, while the prohibition of abuse of rights is stipulated in Article 17 of the European Convention on Human Rights.

The Scope of Fake News

Maroevic said that fake news is a fairly broad term and can be misused because everyone can have their own understanding and definition. For example, if 10 people are asked about what fake news is, some 7.8 or even 10 will give different answers. This condition becomes a problems when a regulation limiting the possibility of fake news to appear is still in the formulation process.

Member of the Indonesian Press Council, Imam Wahyudi, said that in Indonesia fake news is interpreted as false information, whether it is fabricated information from the beginning or deliberately cited in a wrong way and then disseminated through information channels. Fake news also has a very wide scope, ranging from just satire to fabricated issues. In this context, Indonesia is in a very serious stage. By analyzing its developments, it appears that discussions about fake news occur not only in the media or public environment as the President has also mentioned about this fake news in many occasions.

Initially, fake news was seen as a matter of truth competition that was then presented on the social media platform against the mainstream media. So then, people still believe that to find the truth about whether it is fake news or not, they can find it in the mainstream media. But then, this fake news finds another dimension when dealing with political contestation.

As it is known, Indonesia that has a very large area consisting of 34 provinces and 514 regencies/ municipalities holds the presidential election, legislative elections, and local elections in phases. At the time of this election fake news finds a new dimension, that is the political dimension that makes it develop and grow very quickly, resulting in a serious threat to Indonesia.

In 2017 alone, Indonesia holds 101 local elections, seven of which are of the provincial level, and the remainder is of the regency/municipality level. In the following year, there will be 171 local elections and in 2019 there will be the presidential election as well as the parliamentary elections. Thus, Indonesia faces the issue of fake news from year to year. This condition has become a problem due to the fact that fake news is not only linked to political issues, but also other issues such as religious, race, and class sentiment, and so on.

This is where fake news gets not only its context in politics, but it has begun to threaten the media as the fourth pillar of democracy. It is not surprising to see that fake news originally developed in social media is accepted without a verification process before published in the mainstream media. This has driven the general public to assume that the media is no longer reliable.

The media is considered not to be alternative truth against fake news as it also participates to spread it. This is the phase of media deligitimation.

Fake News and Social Media

Fake news and social media have actually been studied by people from different backgrounds. For example, Manager of Journalism Partnerships at Facebook, Aine Kerr, has done a lot of verification about contents delivering the truth and fake news as well. The former managing editor of Storyful explained the various efforts she has made, including building a worldwide journalism partnership.

Kerr spent her time on reporting in the Irish parliament for a social media news agency for nearly 7 years. She herself has a background in traditional journalism. In her previous job, she tried to verify if the news contained the truth. Now on Facebook this issue is also her concern. Working for Facebook drives her to respond to this issue and she is responsible for every news published.

Mark Zuckerberg himself, according to Kerr, is very committed to addressing the issue of fake news. This is evidenced in the launching of the Journalism Project by Facebook. This project was launched because Facebook has a strong commitment to isolate fake news from its platform. This is because fake news is considered to be destructive, misleading, and causing distrust.

Kerr argued that Facebook really cares about the truth on its platform. This is to avoid the huge damage generated by fake news to public life. She claimed that Facebook feels responsible for it due to the fact that many people use its platform every day. Therefore, a long time ago the company started to formulate a plan on its main mission to cope with fake news by involving the wider community.

Facebook wants to develop this great world with its main mission to fight against fake news. By actively involving the public, the company expects that fake news will shrink significantly. However, she realized that fake news is also a symptom created by the wider community. Therefore, the solution requires collaboration with everyone, journalists, educators, academics, researchers, and others.

According to Kerr, fake news is basically related to trust. Therefore, Facebook has taken several steps in tackling the issue of fake news. First, it provides financial incentives to compensate for the motivation to spread fake news.

Second, it wants to ensure that the public can monetize contents on Facebook. Facebook facilitates this effort by developing products that pave the way for the reduction of fake news.

Third, Facebook helps people care more about which contents can be trusted and which ones cannot. In this case Facebook encourages the public to be able to choose the truth instead of fake news. It also works with the industry to find the best solution and takes the initiative to conduct journalistic integration through collaboration with publishers, universities, and third-party organizations around the world.

Even Facebook has trying to search for funding of about US\$40 million to deal with the fake news issue. This is what she calls a high-level solution by Facebook

Policy in Some Countries

With regard to public policy issues concerning fake news, Advocacy Advisor of Reporters Without Borders, Sophie Busson, said that it depends on the definition of fake news given by governments in each country. However, one very important issue is that fake news must be handled carefully and protective approach to freedom of the press and freedom of expression should be carried out.

According to Busson, in some countries there is a kind of predators threatening freedom of the press and freedom of expression. Therefore, this issue should be taken into account in the formulation of every policy.

Most of the predators come up with statements, for example trying to criticize US President Donald Trump who allegedly adopts repressive politics. Is this really intended to block contents from existing information?

Another example, the South African government is trying to develop online control of the media to counter fake news. But the effort to control information is actually very risky as the government can be accused of using it for certain interest. For example, to muffle the vote of one of the presidential candidates from Burundi. This is a problem.

In Egypt, journalists are also often accused of spreading fake news when the government is criticized, or when there are reports of sensitive issues. The concept of reducing fake news is also used by the government to be able to control the media. This has resulted in a lot of censorship in many media houses. Thus, there are so many journalists jailed in Egypt.

In Bahrain, a citizen journalist supporting Nazir Hajam campaign was accused of publishing a fake news about a government case. Hajam was eventually imprisoned for voicing human rights issues in Bahrain from

2015 to 2016. So there are a lot of predators threatening freedom of the press use this concept to silence the media and journalists.

Therefore, the Western countries wish to regulate it. In Germany, there is a bill to be passed to avoid fake news on social media. In Italy, the country's parliament is also drafting the same bill. France is also in the process of passing a bill on fake news. Legislators in those countries have been discussing the draft after realizing the enormous impact of fake news. They are doing it with the governments after civil society has been pushing them for an immediate action.

Freedom of Expression and Protection of Human Rights

Maroevic pointed out that the focus of the 2017 Joint Declaration by the UN Special Rapporteur on Freedom of Expression is to appeal to all governments, political leaders, media, and social media platforms, not to generalize fake news.

So rather than being a source of fake news, they must be a reliable source of good governance by showing an example of good behavior.

Everyone and especially the government, for example, can provide some sort of policy to ban fake news, as this has become a social problem. Every individual does not necessarily blame the use of information as fake news and freedom of expression. Instead they can positively promote freedom of the press as well as media diversity. In other words, people have a lot of resources to be able to see the origin of news, because the promotion of digital literacy is part of education and awareness that should be done together.

For all those living in a totalitarian regime, it is clear that what is heard from the media, whatever is seen on TV, or read in the newspapers, are information that contains propaganda.

Even so, this information cannot be called fake news. A cynical or skeptical approach in the search for alternative sources should not be done. In this case the government must provide a kind of environment for freedom of expression to grow, and no less important is to encourage the role of the media in providing public services.

In the European context, public service media must be an independent provider that gives examples of the good journalism standard. This can be achieved through the independence and freedom to publish news. In spite of this, another necessary element is that the government must ensure that there is a law to fight fake news.

The law must be strong enough to protect people's reputation damaged by fake news, for example by enacting of defamation law. This defamation law should be formulated and then implemented effectively. Preventive measures can also be done through the creation of algorithms to avoid fake news on the internet. This will be very positive if everyone takes account of the issue.

These efforts can be done by involving journalists. For example, who defines what to be uploaded, and what to be published or even removed from the platform regarding fake news. Thus, it must be defined first what is right and what is not. What is allowed in a country may become a problem in other countries. Thus, all policies should be implemented in such a way to strengthen the standard of freedom of the press and freedom of expression.

The role of the media itself is indeed very important in indicating the difference between fake news and journalism. This can be done by providing some sort of correction to fake news. In other words, if news can be corrected before it is published, then is it also possible for fake news to be corrected through a correction system? If it is possible, can it

be actualized more quickly or not. This should also be considered so that the public are also able to correct news facts, rather than promoting fake news, ideology, or propaganda.

The initiative to ensure the accuracy of news and provide the public with the rights to deliver responses is a very positive one. This initiative is much easier if compared to efforts to create laws and regulations. In that way everyone can take their respective important role to play as this self-regulation is made by the media itself and can be used to fight fake news.

Trustworthy Contents and Social Media

The Facebook platform has been used by around two billion users. This is phenomenal. This is where people upload videos and pictures, add text links, and deliver opinions.

There is an amazing fact of dynamics developing in it. What is shown every day in the newsfeeds is Facebook's system of value that has been formulated in a thoughtful way. Facebook is a place where people engage or connect with friends or followers. But as it is known there is also news freedom and its value there. Facebook users must know that they can get informed, accept conversations, and obtain information related to certain contents. This is the way a society is developed with sufficient information.

There is a strong information industry there. Credible journalism is believed to have been developed in it, and this is a process that happens every day. This is the society Facebook thinks about and builds from time to time. This is where Facebook needs to work with the news industry and create projects that can achieve the information target.

The question then is what a trustworthy content like? How to improve the quality of the contents? For Facebook itself, it is not enough to

use a holistic approach by simply saying that, for example: “OK, we’ll talk about third-party organizations.” Kerr emphasized here for a more comprehensive holistic approach.

Regarding products that can control fake news on the Facebook platform, the Menlo Park-based company has been thinking and taking some steps such as conducting tests. For example, as seen in newsfeed, a system is built to allow the public to engage directly by giving their opinions whether it is spam or fake news. The public can directly give their opinions to a team that works 24 hours a day.

In the United States, it can be done by the public by clicking a flag warning that the related contents is fake news. Then the warning signal will be processed by a filter system, in which researchers analyze whether or not the warning is correct.

According to Kerr, many people said that it is something that cannot be trusted. For example, does the warning come from a website that cannot be trusted or someone who does not really know that it is spread by people with certain intentions?

But everything will go through the fact-check system/organization. This is a strong and rigid protocol, that will determine whether certain suspected news is a hoax. If it is proved to be a hoax, then there will be a flag that marks it. This is usually determined or decided by the organization. Thus, there is a factual position to know the real situation. Finally, the contents in question can either be uploaded or removed. That is how Facebook conducts the verification process in the United States.

Another thing Facebook has been doing with the community is to inform shared post. Facebook has also conducted research, that is when people click on an article and do not share it.

Some people actually share what they read, but some do not share what they see on Facebook. Each time this happens, Facebook will interpret the signal if this is done because someone is just clicking on it or there is someone trying to see a particular line but there is a headline that does not match the contents? Facebook has been looking for signal of provocation. This is a complex issue that requires holistic thinking.

Facebook also does not hesitate to provide a broader story or perspective to the public, regarding matters related to a topic. Here Facebook also performs testing. For example, before the public click on an article, then there will be a suggestion to read another article. When someone is interested in reading election-related topic, for example, there will be alternative articles offered to be clicked too. Here Facebook works to support something holistic in nature and tries to stop spam while improving the quality of contents.

Indeed every platform has different ways to supply contents. But Facebook, according to Kerr, does not want to be an organization that dictates right or wrong contents. But together it wants to see an opportunity for the industry and the media to collaborate, do fact check, and strengthen the society and the demand side.

This is the concept Facebook has been developing. It shows presence in seven cities with various classifications of education. Regarding materials uploaded on Facebook, users need to think about several things, such as what is needed to conduct content verification. Facebook sees collaboration and cooperation can help the general public achieve progress in this matter.

Position of the Indonesian Press Council

Wahyudi explained that the Indonesian Press Council and press community are in a position not to support the formulation of any new regulations

concerning fake news. This is based on the premise that fake news can be dealt with the existing rules. The dignity of individuals who are harmed by fake news in Indonesia, for example, is already protected by the law on electronic information and transactions. The law is deemed sufficient to guarantee the protection of individual rights against fake news.

Then how the Press Council and press community address and face this fake news attack? The most important thing here is to identify the actors. What is required here is media literacy testing. This is what the Press Council has done together with the Indonesian press community. Furthermore, The Press Council expects that Facebook is able to participate in promoting the digital literacy campaign in Indonesia.

Facebook has a great concern about fake news, not to mention that Indonesia is ranked 5 in terms of the number of Facebook users. It would be very helpful if Facebook can also participate in the digital literacy program and help develop communication media in Indonesia.

In addition to the aforementioned information, the Press Council and press community have shown their roles in combating fake news. This is done through journalistic work and the anti-hoax network created by the media community. They work with civil society to set up networks to filter information suspected of being hoaxes.

In Indonesia there is a so-called turnbackhoax.id, a website to deal with the spread of fake news. Then there are also the “no hoax” campaign and a network of journalists who volunteer to inform if there is a hoax circulating in the community.

Indeed, it seems that freedom of the press in Indonesia is partially tainted with deviation arising from the awkwardness of some media houses in performing their functions and duties. Basically, they are not

able to earn sufficient income from their operations. What happens then is they.

Of the ads budget worth Rp120 billion, only 10% went to mainstream digital media. To survive some of the media pursue clicks and unconsciously also produce hoax to increase the number of visitors. This is one of media's the key problems in Indonesia.

Therefore, over the past few years, the Press Council has provided trainings aimed at encouraging the media to rethink the business model they are adopting. And Facebook may be part of this solution. The shrinking opportunity to secure sufficient ads is expected not to trigger massive abuse of journalism just to save media houses in the short term. This is another key issue in the Indonesian media industry right now.

The Indonesian Press Council and press community are very hopeful for the ideas and initiatives to appear, allowing the stakeholders to rethink about this business model and try to find new revenue stream beyond advertising and so on to save the media industry and journalism.

Threats and Danger

Busson reminded that all links to fake news are really harmful to society and journalism. Threats incited by this fake news are really important to take into account. For example, the news in which Donald Thrump seeks to attack the independence of journalism, things like this are worth looking for a way out.

The media already has an economic model of social platform, driven by algorithm, click, and the quality of content. Various initiatives have emerged, from re-checking information to counter fake news to interconnecting initiatives, there are so many to mention.

There are platforms, initiatives, and consortiums of professional journalists. The question now is how to handle this fake news project, how to indicate which is the truth and which one is more accurate than the other. This is the project to do now.

Busson did not mention the initiatives one by one because there are so many of them. And these initiatives have been around since 2008, when the United States held the presidential election and the project related to the initiatives was kickstarted. In Ukraine too, there is such a fact-checking platform to keep fake news propaganda at bay.

Also, there are also initiatives formulated by universities and a consortium of journalists initiated by NGOs to create a non-profit editorial space in which the public can check facts.

The European Union also plays its role to be able to finance several fake news-related projects. The regional organization and some universities have developed algorithms that automatically verify information. And all parties can see if it works. There is also an internet platform like Facebook and it has started to address the problem of fake news.

Therefore with such collaboration, cooperation of all elements will be needed by the editorial and fact checking organizations. Next it will be easy for them to find fake news. But there will be lots of platforms to clean up. In addition, the initiative of an international fact-checking network has also been undertaken. Even the founders of Wikipedia once said that to publish articles, it will undergo double checks done by professional journalists.

The media literacy campaign is also done through the publication of books for media consumers. A lot of effort has been made and should be welcomed as it is always easy to criticize than to act. All parties should be able to think about what should be done to combat fake news.

It also applies to fact checking activities. There are fact checking websites out there and there are also some websites providing other truths so that the public can access the fact checking facility and trust it.

This is called validation of information and this fact checking is an integral part of journalism. This should continue to be done although it has become a difficult issue.

In moments like this, everyone needs to be cautious in order not to be trapped in efforts to promote new regulations or even the privatization of censorship. This should not happen. But at the moment the most important thing is that all parties should encourage the promotion of media literacy. Besides, there is a need to acquire a reliable technology platform to resolve all of the problems here.

CHAPTER X

CONFLICT-SENSITIVE REPORTING



Agustina Kadiani/Dewan Pers/UNESCO/WPFD 2017

Violent conflicts have attracted widespread media attention, it can be a starting point for misinformation, manipulation, or oppression by vested interests to benefit from conflicts. Thus, what are conflict and conflict-sensitive journalism?

According to Michelle Betz, conflict is a common event that happens every day. It is a situation when two or more individuals or groups of people are trying to pursue different ambitions and goals. It happens every day between individuals and also between groups. Betz is a media development consultant who has been in the field for 15 years and has been to many conflict zones. She often collaborates with journalists from various countries such as Ukraine, Sudan, Rwanda, and Congo.

Meanwhile, conflict-sensitive journalism, according to Betz, is a good and responsible practice of journalism. What does it mean? It means to be accurate, impartial, transparent, professional, and independent.

In addition to conflict-sensitive journalism, there is also the so-called peace journalism. Peace journalism is more about what is called an advocacy journalism where journalists are consciously aware of and deliberately playing a role to promote or advocate for peace.

But Betz said that is not the job of journalists. The job of journalists is to tell the story of our society. Whether the situation is in conflict or not, journalists should do it accurately, transparently, professionally, actively, and independently. Thus, there is little difference between conflict-sensitive journalism and peace journalism.

Journalist Advocacy in Conflict

Then, should journalists provide advocacy in a conflict?

Veteran war correspondent, Rauli Virtanen, said that journalists should

not hurt anyone or harm the ongoing peace process. This is because there is advocacy journalism, which is part of journalism with a certain purpose. Advocacy journalism is something new. This is a new concept and very different when compared to the 1970s. Virtanen started his career as a journalist, so he has seen various parallel developments.

Virtanen recalled a colleague named Martin Bell from the BBC while working together in Syria in 1992. At that time Bell was calling the phrase journalism of attachment. It was quite interesting for Virtanen and it has been a continuous debate about. However, it does not mean that we cannot become objective. We must consider the situation of the victims and make it clear in our coverage about who is good and who is evil and keep trying objectively. But this is indeed a controversial term but often used.

Related to the situation in Syria, Virtanen recounted that covering stories, he sometimes felt close to the people who were captured by troops. He finally felt empathy with them, feeling like them.

Virtanen disagreed if anyone said as the BBC said that we only have a 2 minute segment, and then have to give 1 minute for the victim and 1 minute for Slobodan Milosevic, Radovan Karadzic, Ratko Mladic to give explanation why they shot at those people. Virtanen feels it is a waste of time, because it can go on and on.

In covering conflicts, it is the readers who decide which one is good and which one is evil. Let the readers make the decision. The journalists only try to provide description objectively. For example, there are people shooting at the civilians and so on. Journalists do not have to say that this is a good person because usually the reader will feel it by reading your story. But the problem is that there is already a system in which journalists follow only the military and sometimes the military looks good. Meanwhile,

journalists have no access to victims or to targets, bombing targets, and others. This happens in many countries, so journalists cover only from the military side alone in a conflict situation.

The most important thing for journalists to know and to do in covering the victims of conflicts is not to harm them. That is the message delivered by Wojciech Tochman, a journalist and a non-fiction writer. Tochman often writes about the trauma of conflict victims. He has seen various interesting locations in his work, including Bosnia-Herzegovina, Rwanda, and Syria.

While in Sarajevo, the capital of Bosnia-Herzegovina which at that time was a captivity. Tochman pointed out, if we are on one side and cannot contact or talk to the opposite side then it is usually difficult for us to be impartial because we are only on one side. And it is very clear what is evil and what is not evil. But when it comes to casualties, Tochman usually talks to them afterwards, after the conflict, after the war.

According to Tochman, what should be remembered about the coverage of sensitive conflicts is that the journalists must know the definition and theories of journalism. He agrees that conflict sensitive coverage is also considered as good and professional journalism.

He talks with the victims after a conflict comes to an end because what journalists need to remember is that war never ends even though the war is over. This is what journalists sometimes forget. So, the war is just a show. However, there may be a lot of things the media fail to see. Often journalists see survivors as well as perpetrators are still alive.

Tochman knows how to do post-war coverage well even though no one has taught him. He knows how to talk to the victims, with the survivors. Although he admitted that it was a very difficult interview. The tough questions are the questions for those who are victims of ethnic rape. So

for Tochman, a journalist should not immediately ask about the crime. It was only a request in the meeting he had with the victim.

First of all, the journalist may ask the victim to tell about herself as much as she can do. That is the effort Tochman often tries first. He only hears from the victim side. And this is very sensitive. This post-conflict period creates an opportunity for journalists to understand more deeply about the sense of the conflict or from the violence. In times of conflicts, journalists report on a daily basis about the conflict situation.

As the post-war tension is fading away but the conflict is still seen, journalists can continue to research and feel how those people get involved in the conflict.

Women and Children in the Conflict

In covering conflicts, journalists sometimes are not sensitive enough to the issue of how to engage in violence against women, even though women are often victimized in war and often forgotten.

Nicaraguan journalist Monique Blanco admitted that this often happens in a country with a system that is unfriendly to women. Not only to women but for all. She shared the information on the situation in Nicaragua. According to her, people in her country are not in wartime but the situation remains complicated.

Mereka juga mengontrol media sehingga situasinya sangat sulit bagi para jurnalis. Ada kekuasaan, ada buktinya, dan itu terjadi di sana.

The situation in Nicaragua is about living in dictatorship. It will be very hard to live with a dictator-led government. The regime controls not only women but also men, children, and youngsters. The Nicaraguan first lady

serves as the vice president. Their children also serve as the government officials. They control the media, making the situation more complicated for journalists. There is power with its fact and it happens there.

Journalists in a country where a dictator rules should understand about the situation, be informed about projects and changes in Nicaragua. According to her, changes are seen every year with those projects affecting women family and others. For instance the projects have canals. As a result, there are protests from those who lose their houses and residences due to those projects.

In a country like this, the media has a very important role because it cannot expect the ruler to help the people in Nicaragua because the media is controlled by the government. Only small and independent media that can deliver their voices in Nicaragua. There are few of them that can deliver their voices. The rest is controlled by the government.

It is very difficult for journalists to cover accurately in Nicaragua because journalists do not have access to political information. It is hard for the media as journalists cannot secure their income source if they do not have access to publicity. So it is very difficult for the media in Nicaragua to survive. Journalists try to use digital tools such as social media and web page. This is done to protect the identity of the victim.

In conflict-sensitive journalism, Betz said journalists also need to understand what a conflict is, what a conflict cycle is, and what processes involved in a conflict are. It is very important for a journalist and those who cover any conflict to understand these, as the war is not over yet.

Conflict is like a cycle. Things will often simmer under the surface and then things will escalate more. The conflict can be violent, and hopefully there will be de-escalation process and reconciliation in post-conflict zone.

It is important to know that post-conflict areas or zones are vulnerable to provocation, as it could trigger new conflicts that may escalate once again to become the violent ones. Therefore, journalists must be careful and pay attention to post-conflict situations. Journalists should focus on reconciliation, peace process, and elections as well, particularly in post-conflict or post-conflict areas which often become a flash point during elections.

In conflicts, conflict areas also become a bigger flash point. Often it can grow out of control and become dangerous. Regarding conflicts, not all of them are violent. According to Betz, perhaps the conflict in Nicaragua is not a violent one, although it may have been violent in the past. But the dictator, the post-conflict dictatorship may change. Thus, journalists should also understand that a conflict is not always violent.

It is important for journalists that will cover conflicts to understand the typology of conflicts, although the role of media in covering conflicts should also be taken into account. This is also part of conflict-sensitive reporting in the process of conflict coverage. There should be an understanding of the role of each party involved. The role of journalist is the gatekeeper of information, as a motivator. Sometimes the media is used as a communication channel between two conflicting parties. So journalists need to understand the different types of roles that can be played by the media. Are we going to be an analyst, as a conflict analyst, especially when we have the time and opportunity to do it. But now there may not be too much trouble for us to be a conflict analyst because of the nature of current news coverage. But the media can still serve as an educator that is almost identical to the role of an analyst. We have to be an educator, to educate.

Journalists to Serve Public

It is important for journalists to play the role of public servant, to serve community. And indeed they have to go back to that initial role. Given

the role of journalists in community is as a servant of the community then must know what the community is concerned about. How conflict affects society. What exactly the meaning behind this conflict is. So there are many roles that can be played by the media and it should be part of conflict-sensitive journalism.

Nowadays what commonly happens is that many journalists and the nature of news have a tendency to simplify everything. It is easy for journalists to say that this person is against this person, this group is against this. It is difficult for us to understand the whole complexity of the conflict.

Conflict is complex. Conflict is not something simple. Conflict is never simple. But if journalists do not try to understand the complexity of what in a conflict is, that means journalists fail to do their job.

The job of journalists is to understand, know the actors, who are involved. Not only A and B, but from A to Z. We must know who is good who is evil in this conflict. But not only that, we must understand all the complexities, the causes of conflict, for example. It is not usually just one thing.

Betz took the case of Lebanon. Back in the day during the civil war then, many people said the Lebanese war is because of various factions, parties in the Lebanese society. There are also other analysts saying this as a religious conflict. Other analysts say this is an economic conflict. But in fact, if journalists really delve into it, criticizing, analyzing, and understanding its complexities, there are actually many more causes other than the above-mentioned ones. So, journalists covering conflicts must analyze and understand the real causes of the conflicts. Usually the cause is more than one.

When doing reporting either in the wartime or conflicts, journalists sometimes cover from one side. Do journalists in this situation still have

time to conduct in-depth analysis and maintain the cover both side principle?

According to Virtanen, news agencies have a lot of resources and they usually they do not only assign one journalist. Usually they assign two journalists to report from two war-ringing factions, like in Syria. But you cannot do that all the time. It is difficult to do a neutral reporting from the opposing parties's point of views. So, the one side coverage is not good.

Virtanen recalled when journalists were embedded with the US troops. Some of them were Finnish journalists. They could not see and cover the real situation there, and there was only one-side reporting. There was no reporting from the opposing point of view. Similar situation was seen in the Balkans and in Lebanon. The worst thing that media has been guilty is going in demonizing the other side. In the Rwandan conflict, for instance, there was genocide and radio coverage there. The same condition was seen in Yugoslavia.

The complexity of conflicts stems from religious, economic, tribal conflicts, so there are many causes of conflicts, including religion and one side condemning the other. The people in Belgrade said, "if you go to Sarajevo, go and look the zoo, where you can see the Muslim community throw the Serbs into the lions' den". The news was very reliable in Serbia at the time.

That is why journalists should be able to pursue balanced reporting. But often we cannot do complete or comprehensive coverage. Because once the war is over, everyone is out of the area, so there will be no follow-up coverage. There is no coverage of how young people around the place there are still making efforts to rehabilitate the conditions. Often there is no reporting about the lost generation. For example in Syria, children cannot go to school. Often when we are in the field, we cannot understand such things simply because we are focusing our attention too much on just one thing, such as radicalism.

Tochman also recounted that the same thing has happened in his country Poland. Regarding of refugees, some Polish people still believe that there is a very serious refu-gee crisis in Europe, and they still do not know how it will eventually end. The refugee crisis is actually a conflict. Journalists are deeply involved in this issue. And some of the journalists serve the right wing in European countries, such as Bulgaria and/or Poland. Every day on government-run television stations, they broadcast bad news about how refugees commit crimes in various Western European countries and the countries cannot do anything about it.

So it is a big challenge for journalists to understand the real problem that is to educate, as every day on Facebook, in newspapers, in TVs, and radios we are not taken by govern-ment, still we have free journalism. Because every day, every time on Facebook, in news-papers and televisions, as well as radios, there is no balanced coverage as everything is government-run. Thus, there is no free journalism.

According to Tochman, the refugee crisis in Europe is already quite well covered by Polish journalists. To understand the scale of the problem, Polish journalists often stay in the Greek islands or in the hinterland of the Calais region of France. They are every-where. Because they are trying to convey to readers, viewers, that first and foremost journalists must help those people. Helping the refugees. Journalists should find the best way to help them.

Sometimes, there is a wall for separation. For example, a bad example when Tochman had a meeting with teachers in Poland. He asked the teachers there what they would do if they see people drowning in the sea. Are they going to help those people? What did the teachers answer? They replied “depends”. It depends. This is a big challenge for journalists. Meanwhile, according to Betz, the conflict is normal when there is a change. So what happens in Europe, with the current refugee crisis, is

due to several changes. And that means conflict. If the conflict is not managed in a good way, it will become violent. That is why the issue of why media can be an early warning system for the conflicts likely turning to be violent becomes very important. Journalists must pay attention to the conflict before it develops into violence.

In the case of a local journalists, Betz always tried to work with them when covering a country or covering post-conflict situation. She also sought to involve women in several countries in Latin America. Many of the women there had to leave their destroyed homes. They lived in refugee tents in big cities. Not only do journalists had to deal with it as reality, but they still had to do their job. So, they were facing not only the private environment, but also the socio-political environment, the conflict environment. Many factors can affect reporting or coverage by a journalist in these environments.

As a journalist, a local journalist covering conflicts in the country of their own, and if we were the journalist, we should be more aware of those factors. Reality. That they are in the reality they live in every moment. Cooperative international correspondents usually try to work with local journalists, like in Syria today.

We must think of the structural environment in which journalists work. Often local journalists do not have the resources foreign journalists do. Talking about security, usually they do not have security tools at all. No helmets, no bulletproof jackets, no equipment to protect them or guarantee their safety when they do coverage on the ground. They do not have access to the very basic things for information, lacking of information from the military, the authorities or the government, all of this must be addressed.

We must also recognize that there are many limitations both from the point of views of the rules, legislations, and who administers and runs the news offices where journalists work. Who is the gatekeeper, who

determines how conflict A and conflict B are covered. So there are many factors that affect.

Blanco agreed with what Betz said. Journalists have to clarify because there are many types of conflicts. Nicaragua does not experience violent conflicts but if the journalists do nothing, she believes that we will soon be in the midst of violent conflict. No one wants to live in violent conflict. So at the moment, there are many problems in the legal system, there is a lot of media oppression, and if we fail to protect the media in these conditions, it means we allow the government to keep oppressing the media like in Nicaragua. Then what will happen to the people there? Who is going to raise the voice of the people? We must also be able to do so in such a way that we do not promote violence.

Latin American countries have histories of violence and the way Latin Americans think is just by confrontation, this is the way of changing. The change can only materialize in the presence of violence. Problems can only be overcome by force. This is how many people there think. Thus, journalists should be able to change that way of thinking, empowering people by demonstrating alternative ways, other ways to bring about change, peaceful ways to bring about change.

Covering such stories in Nicaragua is not easy because sometimes journalists come up with a story. The government presents the same story but from a different angle. Journalists must protect victims and governments in our country have the media, so they bring different stories, the opposite ones. So there is a position that opposes other position. So we display certain statistics. The government displays counter statistics.

Regarding of reporting, digital media has a great opportunity to do it without using mainstream media outlets. It uses social media, website instead. The problem is that not everyone in Nicaragua has internet

access. Thus, the penetration of information has not been efficient as the readers are limited. In a country like Nicaragua we need to provide information to the public, but if there is little independent media and poor internet access it will be very difficult for journalists to deliver information on the real situation to everyone in Nicaragua. It is also because the government controls the media. So often journalists report a story, just a story, then the government comes up with a counter story. Thus, it is hard for journalists to disclose or report the reality in Nicaragua.

In the post-conflict or traumatic period, journalists often feel that victims, survivors, do not want to talk to them. Actually it is not true, especially after a certain period. Life goes on. Then people are ready to testify. According to Tochman, very often journalists are the first persons to whom the victims talk to after their post-traumatic period. For example in Rwanda, it happened 15 years after the genocide there. He talked to the victims of rape. Some of them talked to him, a woman first came and talked to him as they were not ready beforehand. But then after they began to feel ready then not just one person but there are some others around him supporting and feeling more ready to talk.

Journalists should conduct research, first analyze the background news so as not to continue repeating the same coverage. Coverage should be continued for justice, not only for journalists, but as part of the recovery process. Journalists are an important factor. It is important for journalists to be honest, to remember what has happened. If they forget what ever happened, that means that journalists agree on the goals or interests of perpetrators of violence, perpetrators of crime, perpetrators of genocide. Their goal of genocide is to eliminate the victims or remove the souls of the victims. If we forget it, who did it, the victims, it means that we are accepting the claim of genocide, justification of the genocide.

Kemudian sebagai jurnalis harus sangat waspada, bijaksana melihat informasi yang dapat membahayakan korban, dan cek kembali kepada korban apakah benar mereka ingin menyampaikan hal-hal seperti itu. Dalam diskusi mengenai pencari suaka dan imigran di Eropa. Negara-negara seperti Lebanon dan Turki, permasalahannya yang seringkali terlihat adalah media tidak menempatkan cukup banyak koresponden di tempat-tempat konflik, di Eropa dan Afrika.

Virtanen claimed that we are living in the era of amnesia. Almost all countries experience the same thing. The challenge for journalists now is how to protect people who are too passionate about telling stories and not realizing that by telling stories like that, they put themselves in danger. Then journalists must be very vigilant, be wise in collecting information that could endanger victims, and check back to the victim whether they really want to convey such things.

In the meantime, Tochman said journalists should not confuse the reconciliation with forgiveness. If a journalist talks with the victim or the survivors, never ask them directly about forgiveness. If you ask them if they have forgiven, when they are ready to forgive, that means that journalists fail to understand the essence of violence, the crimes that have occurred. Reconciliation is important but it is in the public domain.

CHAPTER XI

CAPTURING INJUSTICE THROUGH THE LENS



Agustina Kadiani/Dewan Pers/UNESCO/WPFD 2017

Images, including photos and videos, are an interesting discussion object, especially for photographers. In recent years, there has been a series of extensive discussions, particularly related to their spread through various platforms, including social media.

A lot of photos and visual storytelling become very crucial. The public have many platforms to publish photographs and other visual images. Photojournalism and documentary photography have long become public consumption.

However, along with the presence of smartphones the situation begins to change. When a person witnesses a particular event, injustice or situation in which they see law enforcers behaving improperly, they can immediately take photos or record it in a video format.

Therefore, we can see picture footage displaying injustice, violence that become evidence of violence and it is then shared through social media. Interpretation of injustice, treatment to the journalists get a response from the media.

In this news ecosystem many questions are raised over the displayed pictures, as well as how those pictures can help encourage people to be more critical. And now more fake news (hoax) is being produced and there is a call for the community to be sensitive about it. And they should know that it is important to be cautious. This is where it is important for journalists to be able to sort out what is right and what is not.

To respond to this new phenomenon in the field of photography, some professional photographic practitioners were invited to express their views. One of them is Kemal Jufri, a professional photographer who has been in the field of photography over the past 22 years.

According to him, there are always differences between photos taken by different photographers, especially if they come from different countries. They do not understand much about the cultural side, they also face language barriers, and there are also other challenges that they have to face. And there is also the limitation of information they have before coming to other countries.

In this case, local photographers have an advantage. They can better understand the cultural aspects of the region. Their point of view is also different. Thus when shooting a photo or a certain situation, they can capture a different side of the photo compared to a foreign photographer, despite the fact that some foreign photographers do better.

In terms of visual approach, according to Jufri, local and foreign photographers are more similar because they have the same standards when capturing an object. According to him, compared to their foreign counterparts, local photographers are deemed more sensitive when shooting objects. One of the reasons is the sensitivity to local culture.

The question is whether the quality of images is also influenced by the presence of an increasing number of audience? Based on data, there are about 150 million people in Indonesia who are actively using Facebook. Does this also affect the way local photographers capture the situation in their daily lives? Does this affect what photographers do?

For Jufri, this does not really affect him. However, he admitted that the phenomenon makes him understand more. It makes him more aware that photojournalism puts more emphasis on contents, not the aesthetic side.

Everyone can become a photographer with their smartphone. And they can use their mobile phone to get the latest information or news, and if relying on citizen journalism, then there are times when contents uploaded on the social media have not been filtered yet.

Of course, it is different from what professionals do. Professional photographers consider certain issues, but not in the sense of censorship. But they are more sensitive, for example in terms of ethics before displaying their works online.

They will check the facts first. This is what a professional photographer usually does. They need to look deeper, digging for more information, not just covering the story that appears on the surface.

Therefore, Jufri does not see citizen journalism as a threat. In fact, it can be complementary to the mainstream journalism. It can add value as well. It does not replace what professional photographers do due to the fact that they cannot be in all places at the same time. So if audiences want to look for comprehensive stories, then they need professional photographers to provide it.

Professional photographers are required to always maintain the quality of their works as well as verify the images or photos spreading on social media. To improve skills, they need training.

Ng Swan Ti, a photographer and trainer, said that training provided for local photographers is not just to improve the quality of their works but also to help them get jobs abroad.

Recently, there have been many foreign photographers coming to Indonesia to do reporting or coverage. Through photographic trainings, it is expected the number of local photographers who work abroad will increase.

Swan Ti said that there are a lot of journalists coverage abroad and they are professional in their jobs. Thus with the increasing number of foreign journalists entering Indonesia, she also saw the possibility for local journalists to work overseas.

Journalistic Training

Many journalists work in Afghanistan and Indonesia. The problem is not the foreign journalists here but when there are more individuals becoming journalists, they should be more sensitive. This is where the function of training lies, that is to educate them to reinforce the visual aspect. Besides, there needs to be an emphasis on the code of conduct.

The training also puts emphasis on critical thinking so that they are more sensitive to social phenomena around them. According to Swan Ti, many photographers are still not in their optimum effort when they want to dig for more in-depth stories or coverage. It is the function of education or training to make it optimum.

It does not matter if internet users and photographers show their work on the internet and anyone can download it. But what matters is how they can maintain credibility and display photos that uphold ethics.

Does that mean journalistic education is more focused on ethics? Is training emphasized for that? In fact, citizen journalism does not always prioritize this matter. And for visual journalists, how can they keep this in mind? And when displaying their works, it is highly recommended not to just display negative things. The positive ones should be showed as well.

Swan Ti said that when talking about visual photographers or visual journalists, she encouraged the participants to think about what they want to show before uploading or publishing their photos. And in citizen journalism they are often uploaded without thinking about these things.

An example is an event that occurred in Jakarta, when an investigator of the Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK) was attacked using acid substances. There was someone taking pictures of his face in the hospital and immediately uploading them on social media. Swan Ti said that she

saw the photos first on Facebook before the mainstream media published them.

There was a series of debates about ethics, whether such a thing is justified or not. Because it does not take into account the feelings of family members of the KPK investigator. And looking at how ethics has been upheld in the past, there are things to consider. According to Swan Ti, it is unethical to show photos like this on Facebook. However, online media also displays more or less the same photos. The question is: Does the community of photography need to define ethics? Which rules should journalists obey? It is not just about black and white, it is not that easy. Perhaps journalists should promote more dialogues to find more appropriate solutions.

When media employees talk about freedom of the press, they should really consider all aspects before publishing their work. How can this be done so that journalists can consider this? And what about those in citizen journalism, are they aware of it?

According to Swan Ti, what is happening now is that people indeed respond immediately. As Jufri disclosed, people are present at a certain moment when photojournalists are not there. Swan Ti has observed that when talking about the ethics for the works, people often forget about the substance of the displayed photos.

Indeed a professional person will look at the works, think from all sides before publishing them. But after that they have to think about concrete steps to be taken for the debate on social media not to end baseless and pointless.

Laura Boushnak, a photographer from Bosnia, emphasized the importance of providing appropriate knowledge or information about

photos. It was her stance when doing job. Bosnia is one area that may be the object of media coverage. In the Arab case, there may be misunderstanding, especially about Arab women.

Related to her job, Boushnak divides it into two. At the beginning of the moment to make an approach on a subject, she might realize that assignment in Saudi Arabia is different from the one in Gaza.

Boushnak first had to gain the trust of the people whose photos were to be taken and she would show them the photos for permission.

When Boushnak submitted the photos to a magazine, for example, she would discuss with them about the words used to explain or provide information about the subject in the photos. She did this not because of being afraid of the authorities. This was more because she was trying to appreciate the subject of her photos who had already believed in her.

For the jobs in Saudi Arabia, Boushnak and the editorial team held a joint discussion. They decided or agreed on what words to use. But she did not pay much attention to the title that was written as “The Women Against Patriarchy” and the women whose names were in the article totally disagreed with the title.

They claimed that they were not actually against the patriarchy. Such titles would spark controversy on social media. Then they tried to contact the editor to try to have the title of the article changed. So actually, the photographers also have a responsibility in this regard.

There had already been problems regarding the division of foreign and local parties. Photographers should be careful about the subjects that deal with them because what they do can harm those appear in the photo. This is why photographers are required to be more sensitive and also have to do research before visiting a country.

They must believe that there are many others who may know more about the matter than they do. Although they are from the same country, this still happens. This is the job of photographers and they have to do it in the right way.

It sounds like a long and slow process for a good and effective result. But many people out there can do it quickly and instantly. Is this a challenge or is it a journalist's job to learn more about it?

Boushnak admitted that a lot of information is available on the online media. However, it is still the journalist's job to explore the information. Photographers should dig more deeply for the issue. National Geographic finds that its Instagram is successful as the images it is posting are also accompanied with sufficient information. And it turns out people read the caption, the information, and interact.

There are a lot of beautiful pictures. It is good if there are viewers or followers who like it, but the photographer should also involve the audience. Do not just be influenced by pictures but they also have to react. Therefore, the photographer must provide correct information.

Related to freedom of the press, Boushnak stated that due to the condition of the country where she is covering, she has to do her own censorship because she does not want to be involved in propaganda. Often photographers want to convey a message, but it is undeniable that their work is political. So they should be careful about the message to be conveyed.

Thus in her work, Boushnak tries to focus on more positive stories. Therefore, she is wondering about the problem behind this story. This is the way women work against illiteracy in certain countries. She asks more: So what is going on, how is the story?

Photographers should be careful about something that may be taboo. For example in Gaza, women do not really care about what other people think. They speak directly. But in Saudi Arabia she needs to be careful of what she wants to talk about or how she raises certain issues.

Meanwhile, Nana Kofi Acquah, a Ghanaian freelance photographer, said that he does not oppose strangers coming and doing their job as photographers around his area or residence. He thought that sometimes he did not realize there is something newsworthy in his own home. Therefore, strangers are welcome because the people around are already familiar with an event and assume that it is something common there.

For Africa alone, especially with photographers from the Western countries traveling around, most of whom come here with the assumption that they are professionals or experts, they may spend 1-2 years there and later claim that they are experts for this region and they give themselves a certain title.

And they feel superior. So they have come up with a perspective on what is going on in Africa and they find evidence to prove their claims. But, sometimes they ignore the obvious things in sight. But if someone comes to Africa, and really comes with a curiosity, with a sense of appreciation of Africa, Africa can actually teach many things.

Acquah claimed that he is a native of Africa, but to assume that he, as an African, understands everything in Africa is not exactly right. That is actually very niggling.

He could have come to a place that might be close to his house. But Acquah may not understand the language these people use, even though they are Africans. When someone does not understand other persons' language, then s/he cannot understand their culture, their lives, their jobs, and the reason they choose it. Because this is part of the culture.

If someone does not understand a language, s/he is unlikely to understand the culture. In Ghana alone there are 60 languages. Acquah said that he can speak four languages fluently and cannot claim himself to be a Ghanaian expert. And where he understands his language, this sort of thing can be different. Because the way of communication can be different.

Indeed much communication is done by way of symbolism. There are also many proverbs. A person from other country can come here, and maybe s/he understands the words, but actually s/he does not understand the language of those people.

There are many places that actually become his residence, but Acquah has to keep asking and maintaining his curiosity and appreciation of others. Sometimes being humble and respectful of everything seen and never think or consider to be a judge or someone who knows better can provide an opportunity to learn more.

Thus Acquah is consciously trying to do photography in Africa. Acquah said that he was raised as the only child, but he was never lonely as he grew up in a community, where he lived in the same house as his cousins, some are older and some are younger, with his uncles and aunts too.

This is really a village that raises one child. So even though elsewhere the only child may be lonely, having no friends or whatever, Acquah has never experienced that although he was born as the only child.

In Africa suicide is very rare because everyone knows other persons very well. It is also a matter of social development. Visiting neighbors is not as difficult as, for example, in Europe where making an appointment is must. Everybody has much time to have conversation. Technological development is perhaps not as fast as in other continents, but if someone wants to live as a human being that is part of a larger world, s/he can actually learn a lot from Africa.

Therefore, Acquah loves the concept of Everyday Africa. Some time ago, there were American journalists sent to Africa by their New York office. They stayed in Ghana and was tasked to take photos of the post-war situation in the region. They were a bit frustrated because they understood what kind of pictures their editors expected. Frustrating, they took photos of ordinary daily activities. And that was when Everyday Africa began.

The concept of Everyday Africa is considered to have a major impact because it opens the eyes of the world about Africa. According to Acquah, this concept is also important as a reminder for the people of African descent who live in Europe and the United States. They might be born there, but their ancestors are Africans. And, their parents may be a bit embarrassed about their past as Africa is depicted as a violent, inferior, and very negative region.

Many people may be surprised to see that many Africans can speak English and their skill in this language is at the eloquent level. This is because what many people know about Africa is very limited. Acquah said that he was educated in Ghana, from pre-kindergarten to university. He never went to schools in Europe or anywhere. Many are surprised how Acquah can speak English and why his English is good and eloquent. The fact is that many people speak English very well in Ghana.

The challenge for journalists is how they can find interesting stories about Africa. According Acquah, first it is important to see how the history of journalism develops in Africa. Some foreign journalists visiting Africa are interested in lion, zebra, giraffe and all things related to the animals.

So they go to a place like that. Then they say Africa has a lot of sunshine. What does it mean? Yes they go there to see the mountains, nature. But actually there are a lot of things to see in Africa. There is a group of people like this. There are also groups that focus on other things. They are part of colonialism.

They believe that they are better than Africans and they try to convince Africans that they are better than the Africans. So to say that they must try to get Africans to believe that everything they have is inferiority, low quality. In contrast, theirs are superior or better. For generations many young Africans believe in these lies.

Perhaps this does not seem to be very important, but it is not just telling the youth or other people who feel they are superior. Actually they are not. But the journalist training activity also tells the African youth that they are not inferior or having low quality. This is all just the construction of colonialism.

How Hwee Young, a photographer working for the European Pressphoto Agency (EPA), said that a professional employee is subject to EPA's regulatory standard and one of the code of conduct listed there is that the photographer should work accurately and photos cannot be manipulated and must fit the context.

Photographers should avoid stereotyping individuals or groups and stay away from certain party's agendas. They must uphold human rights and should always respect the environment. Photographers should always communicate with their colleagues.

All EPA members are expected to understand and obey the rules. So when a photographer makes a caption, s/he must show respect and stick to the rules.

The rules are clear and journalists must obey them. But when photographers have to compete with citizen journalists, who are relatively free to publish photos, what to do? When a photographer covers a topic then it turns out that the story has many facets and there are many other individuals do the same. What to do?

Hwee Young admits everyone has smartphone and camera, and they represent their respective views. They are free to upload on their social media. The public name it citizen journalism, in which they can show their opinions, pictures, views.

In photojournalism, the photographer should provide views, objective photos, and appropriate context to convey a message that the photo represents what the situation is like.

Photographers do not compete with citizen journalism and say that citizen journalism is wrong. But as a journalist every photographer is required to do his/her work even harder in verification.

The question is when the photographer verifies the story, does s/he also use social media and the pictures out there? This is just to help ensure that samples of materials and works delivered to the EPA are correct or not.

According to Hwee Young, photographers also use social media to view photos displayed by citizen journalists. Indeed the reality is not much different. There are similarities there. Hwee Young agreed when it is said that citizen journalism can capture the subject and circumstances in the absence of professional photographers.

And, then when they show the photos on social media, professional photographers can also see them. So this can be beneficial for both parties as they can complement each other.

But as a professional employee, a photographer must be careful to ensure that photos are certainly authentic, not manipulated. And, if a photographer wants to use them as a reference, s/he should find out the sources, verify the work to image owners, and ask for their permission if s/he wants to display them.

Hwee Young admitted that it is not easy to do it because often the images received are from the uploaded ones and have forwarded to many different hands, therefore no one knows about the original source.

The EPA has used or displayed photos of event to support an article saying that the inauguration of President of the United States Donald Trump was attended by few people if compared to, for example, the inauguration of President Barack Obama. In this case, the photos or pictures shown are intended to support the published article as at that time there was doubt whether the number of people attending Trump's inauguration was low.

Social Media for Publication

Meanwhile, Indonesia is known as one of the countries with the highest number and the most active social media users. One of the most popular social media is Facebook. However, this does not mean that every photographer is also actively using social media.

Jufri admitted that he is one of the passive social media users. He said that there advantages and disadvantages for photojournalists when they use social media.

According to him, the advantages of using social media are seen in the presence of certain issues with photos posted on social media becoming viral rapidly. When a photographer has a very strong image and is displayed on social media and then the image becomes viral, it can raise popularity and has an amazing impact.

The image can also lead to positive changes by being featured on social media. This has happened before. There have been instances where photos become viral and have impacts.

However, posting photos on social media can also cause harm. There are times when the photos are out of context, and once they are displayed and proved to be out of context, the impacts can lead to misunderstanding and conflicts, as well as incite problems on the ethical side. This can be avoided if the photographer has opted to use a more conventional platform.

Photos uploaded on social media are delivered more quickly to the public. However, the public will always question whether the photo is true or not. Jufri think the same way. According to him, it is a good thing if someone wants to upload photos on social media. The problem is that the public will not trust and question about the authenticity of the uploaded photos. “Every time I see a photo, recording, or video, I have to wonder if it has been manipulated or edited. How can I verify it if I see it on social media,” Jufri said.

Instead, people should sort through and compare photos or recordings obtained from trusted sources only, from independent media that have good track records and high-integrity. Although this does not serve as a guarantee, at least the trusted sources are subject to the ethical standard. Lots of people use Instagram and indeed they find many advantages there. According to Jufri, who rarely views his Facebook or Instagram pages, this is all about the habit factor. He himself wondered why so many people can spend time for Facebook. Jufri plans to be more active in using social media in the future.

Like Jufri, as a photographer Swan Ti admitted that she was also a passive social media user. However, as a program manager in Panna, India, she has no choice but to be active on social media because it is easy to publish her activities, events, or concerns over an issue directly through social media to students and the community of photographers.

She can also connect with her mentor via Instagram or Twitter. However, Swan Ti is skeptical about the positive impact that can be gained from the use of social media.

However, Swan Ti is aware that social media also gives a good impact, as they can unite the various parties to become interactive each other. They can protest something they do not agree with and can gather strength there.

According to her, it is the duty of journalists as well to balance contents displayed on social media. They can be a balancer when people upload photos or recordings without considering the important things behind it.

In this case, it becomes the duty of journalists to educate. In conclusion, according to Swan Ti, social media does have an important function. But she assumed that she has not seen any supporting evidence yet. So often a debate involves certain beliefs, a debate that she thinks not very useful.

Referring to the confession of photographers like Jufri and Swan Ti claiming that they are not active social media users, does this show that journalists are too slow to follow the developments in social media?

During the Arab Spring, for example, journalists could keep up with the event and found out the masterminds of the anti-government protests through social media. However, the platform might be misused.

Acquah confirmed that he is an active journalist and has a press card. He actively uploads photos of his works through Instagram. Another commonly used platform is Everyday Africa, which employs 30 contributors.

This platform provides an extensive opportunity for contributors to display their works. But keep in mind that there is a gatekeeper who maintains the

quality of posted photos or recordings there. So, this platform is managed professionally.

Professional contributors and journalists will also always be cautious in choosing the images to display. Social media is present and will grow rapidly. The audience will get news and react to the it. That is where changes happen.

People can still listen to music by using cassette, recorder, or DVD. There will be some kind of race here. If we are too slow we will be left behind. But it is bad if we stop and give up. We are no longer participating in this race.

Everyday Africa has invested in many things, in devices, education, and understanding. Therefore, all contributors and journalists should use it as good as possible. Acquah emphasized the importance of social media in helping people to thrive. He criticized the opinion accusing social media as the driver of chaos in the society. Extremely, Acquah asked whether social media cause of World War I or World War II or play a role in the campaign to promote human rights?

So the public should not regard social media as a platform that triggers chaos or commotion. People can use them well. People may misbehave with social media or not.

Social media does give someone strength. It is him or her to decide, s/he can use that power for good or bad. S/he decides which platform to use. S/he can use it to spread benefits or to trigger anger, disagreement, and conflict. The choice is in his/her hands.

Some say someone is better off having a social media account. It is a good platform. Maybe, for a while the person is not using it. Someday,

if s/he needs, s/he can use it anytime. This is better than not having the platform at all.

In Africa, many people feel that if they have an Everyday Africa account they can access it anytime. Of course, such a thing does not matter if compared to someone who may have the app but never use it.

Photojournalists must be careful and this is understood by conventional photographers. After capturing photos, those photos seem to continue to follow them. Those photos continue to shadow them. Regarding social media, they know that it has certain threats. Therefore, they have to control the social media, not the other way around. It is also not good to let a bunch of amateurs control the social media.

Meanwhile, Boushnak noticed that social media in the Arab world indeed played a very important role in the Arab Spring process.

And, in fact the persons who triggered this process lived in Dubai, the United Arab Emirates. But they did not expect there would be such a great reaction from the demonstrators. So, for the part of the world where people are not free to voice their opinions, this is the different platform where they can get or give information as citizen journalists or activists.

Boushnak herself admitted that using social media is part of her job. She feels social media as a very crucial tool to share stories. As a photojournalist, she also follows other journalists and learns to use social media in a smarter way by keeping a distance a bit.

Boushnak has attended a class and a lecture on Post Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) and the person giving the lecture said that someone should pay attention to the violence s/he experiences everyday. Often,

when logging into Facebook or Instagram, people cannot control the images that appear. There could be violent images from Syria there.

It is important to notice it. However, it is also crucial to find appropriate time to see such photos and try to handle them in a more soothing or easier way. That also made Boushnak think about the public reaction.

These are important pictures to look at and see. But as a journalist, how can s/he draw people's attention to this event or story without making them giddy with such images? Often, someone thinks why there are people like Kim Kardashian who has many followers, but another platform discussing more important things has less followers.

In terms of the issue of violence, a professional journalist must keep a distance, learn how to use social media, and also look for more innovative ways for the audience to be able to interact well.

Boushnak thinks that not all social media can be trusted. Many of them also have negative impacts. What matters is how people learns to be always skeptical of all the information. Boushnak feels grateful that she grew up in an educational environment that teaches students to be always skeptical. Students are taught to always ask questions about the information presented. Society should be taught to ask where the news comes from and to discuss with colleagues.

The equally important question is whether journalists feel they are reporting or also feel responsible for bringing about change in society.

For Jufri, the job of a journalist does not simply end in the coverage. The job of journalists is also the manifestation of changes in society. Jufri also thinks that the existence of citizen journalism cannot be avoided. Even more important is how journalists, educators, governments, and

NGOs take a role in educating citizen journalists so that they can report responsibly by referring to the prevailing the ethics, as professional journalists do.

The issue here is not whether citizen journalists are competing against professional journalists. Actually, they are partners. Thus, they can work together to bring about changes. Journalists must also educate viewers and readers on how to treat or how they process what viewers and readers read. For Jufri, the key point lies in the education.

Meanwhile, EPA's Hwee Young feels that good journalistic activity is very important and it is also a proof that good journalism is crucial in changing the world.

In journalism, images or visuals have a great effect as they are often the first thing people notice. Images are seen by people and can create ideas and a flow of thought.

Hwee Young feels that the photojournalistic activity has an important role in changing the world in that way. It should also be admitted that the general public receive too many pictures. Journalists do have to find new ways to motivate people for changes.

According to Acquah, changes can be started by using a very simple photo. This may be analogous with food. Some food is healthy, some is not. If you want to eat healthy food, you go into a good restaurant with healthy food. If you are busy, of course you go to a fast food restaurant.

Boushnak also feels responsible for bringing about changes. That is why she does her job. She uses photography to convey her ideas, deliver messages from her background of life and environment. Journalists have

an important role here. Boushnak sees photography as a powerful tool to make a difference.

The public discuss Syrian refugees and migrant workers, and so on. Then there are NGOs criticizing that journalists are distributing images that have a negative impact on society. Then the question is how journalists can convince the public that they can show positive stories.

Regarding the journalistic ethical issue, Acquah reiterated that this issue is related to the original motive of the journalists. What is the motivation of a journalist to display a certain photo? The fact is that there are photographers taking and uploading certain photos to win an award. But if the motivation of a journalist is to have an impact on society, to develop the community, of course s/he will not be exposed to ethical problems.

Acquah suspected that the journalist may be doing something unethical, for example, taking a photo, and then making an apology. If the journalist asks for permission, the subjects may refuse it. Therefore the photographer takes photos first then makes an apology and hopes that this photo can be published.

The ethical problems actually arise when photographers try to compete and win awards. They should be interviewed and asked: "About the persons you are photographing, what happened to them? Where are they now? Do you have their phone numbers?"

So they can follow up on this photo, and when there is a process like this, then maybe the photographer will be more responsible. Acquah hopes that people will participate here, because they want to change people's lives, not just pursue the rewards. If negative photos are displayed, why the positive ones are not.

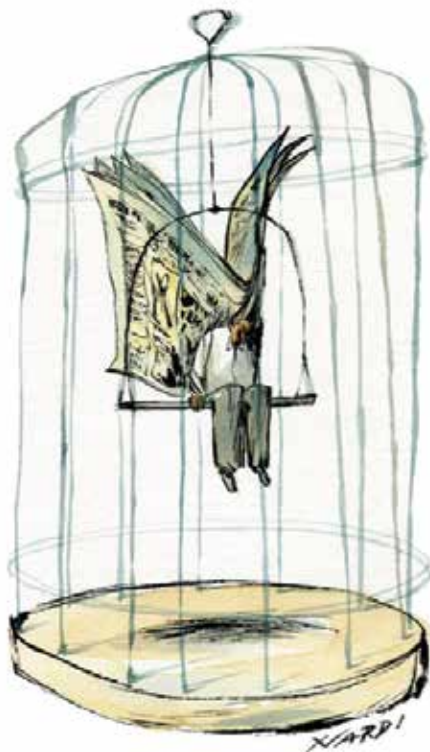
Meanwhile, Boushnak said that she understands the NGOs' viewpoint of negative photos and their unwillingness to see them. But there are certain images that at least need to be documented because they will be used as proof that this is actually the case.

And sometimes, these ugly and unpleasant images can change or shift public opinions. That is why, when the US military allows photographers to participate in a mission they are very careful, because if people can see what happens when the US armed forces are in the field and at work, the pictures may be seen horrible. There could be a woman who cries for her dead husband, because he has lost his life there.

This ends up making the war even more romantic, so the reactions are different from those of others that may be horrible. These horrible photos are from Syria. It is also important to publish them. Boushnak worked as a photo editor for a French news agency, and indeed there was a client from the United States who withdrew support, because there were so many terrifying photos offered. The client decided not to renew subscription.

BAB XII

A PUBLIC POLICY CHALLENGE: ENSURING ARTISTIC FREEDOM



Nardi/Dewan Pers/UNESCO/WPFD 2017

“Artistic creation is free,” proclaims the Article 1 of the French new legislation on artistic, architecture, and heritage freedom. Article 2 states that the distribution of the work is free. This law was adopted in July 2016. Artistic freedom is a participatory democratic tool. With this law the French government hopes to promote a dynamic ecosystem for artists and creativity, solidify the musical labeling framework and build an observatory for cultural diversity and creativity.

But even though the global support for artists has been improving, there are still many challenges prevailing in the past few years. The implementation of the 1980 Recommendation on the Status of the Artists and the 2005 Convention on the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions has generated impacts on recent key issues such as freedom of expression and access to cultural life, digital technology and the internet, as well the ease of traveling for artists and social protection

The continuation or enhancement of support is necessary regarding the aforementioned matters to ensure significant progress in the sustainable development of modern and democratic societies. This includes the adoption of regulations directed at improving the economic and social status of artists, developing comprehensive legislations to facilitate artists' mobility from the southern hemisphere, developing policies and measures that benefit the collaboration of artists and their associations. The involvement of relevant non-governmental organizations is also needed.

It is not only France that has ensured artistic freedom of artists, similar policy has also been pursued by New Zealand in order to try to remove the barriers to artistic freedom. The country's immigration authorities have come up with solutions for artists, performers, international musicians, and support crews. It guarantees that visa fee of this type of visitors is cheaper with less required documents.

These artists must be involved in a number of top art festivals or promoted by a music promoter. The Government of New Zealand, in this case the immigration office, has approved a list of approximately 41 music promoters and 40 festivals. In this way, the local government hopes to bring local artists the opportunity to acquire new skills and expertise through interaction with international artists that corresponds to the effort to improve access to the diversity of cultural expressions to local audiences. This is quoted from Quadrennial Periodic Report New Zealand, 2016.

Legal Certainty for Artistic Freedom

Farida Shaheed, a former UN Special Rapporteur on Cultural Rights, describes culture as an ever-changing process, not a static one. Hence, there is always a kind of important sense of contests. Previously, there were social scientists, economists, journalists, poets, painters, and musicians who besides creating something also challenging the accepted norms as they want to be creative.

One of some interesting points of artistic creativity is that it mobilizes society's emotional and intellectual side. Artistic creativity is sometimes seen as harmful from any perspective. After several years of report-writing activity, the understanding of art and artistic expression is essential and should be part of the human side expressing humanity.

Thus, when creativity is restrained, controlled, and curbed, we do not only kill creativity but also kill humanity itself. Humanity exists among us. It should be emphasized that cultural rights and artistic freedom are embedded in various human rights instruments.

This is not merely about problems faced by artists, but this is also about freedom of expression. Sometimes people think only about freedom of

expression. But there are other broader issues such as mobility issues related to, for example, work permit, visa, art education, and financing. If this is about human rights and artistic creativity, then there must be an opportunity to attend art educational schools. And this also means livelihood. Therefore, there must be some kind of Labor Act and others. But of course there is the issue of artists themselves.

Another related issue is the vulnerability of artists and they have to share information with the public like the media person. They are at the front, driving them to vulnerable positions. When looking at this issue in relation to other rights such as the right to associate, the right to express opinion, the right to have own beliefs, and so on. The protection of art workers should be reviewed, but we need to identify first who are the artists or the art workers, who are at risk.

The prevailing rules often focus only on the so-called artistic freedom, talking only about censorship with its political nuance. There are many things that have actually suppressed freedom of creation, this artistic freedom. We have yet to see that these artists are part of the political and social spectrum. And many artists talk about censorship for the market and something that is not supposed to be.

When we recognize art workers as vulnerable groups and we need to protect them, we must also look at the creative industry itself. And if for example there is monopoly or oligarchy, then there will be no publication art work and we will never know them. Independent authors, for example are those who should get attention. Laws governing public space should also be monitored.

Shaheed exemplifies a lot of controversy, for example, commercial advertising is allowed, but often there is a huge difference when certain artists are treated differently. There is also a country that can arrest and

Artistic Freedom in Africa

The conflict in the Middle East that resulted in the refugee crisis has also encouraged artists to become civil society activists. According to Art Director and Cultural Advisor of Art Moves Africa, Khadija El Bennaoui, they involve themselves to become activists.

The crisis is also affecting the artists and the situation in Syria and Afghanistan. There are examples of solidarity, especially from civil society, and its organizations. Responsive, creative, and investive creates a mechanism to respond to problems such as no funding or devices. Like the case of Syria, the it has no great access to creativity. There are artistic jobs from several cities in Europe such as Paris and Berlin for Syrians. Unfortunately, they cannot move and cannot get access to funding.

For example, there was a job in France searching for artists of the state of the art level. There was also a program from the Center Institute in New York that supposedly to develop programs in North Africa and the Middle East. Unfortunately there was a visa-related problem. There was also a training or workshop to be held in Berlin. But there should be continuous improvisation and creativity to be responded to by country's instruments and support. This still becomes a challenge.

The problems artists face are not only related to visa but also requirements for accessing funding. The issue of residence alone has become a problem for an artist, then also the organization's inadequate capability. The funding system prevailing in the Global North creates difficulty for the Global South artists. Other challenge are also related to English proficiency as many funding agencies are asking for proposals in the language of the donor country. The artistic freedom complexity includes several issues, from freedom to create to funding.

Artistic Freedom in Indonesia

To support artistic freedom, the role of legislation from the international, national, and local levels is definitely important. Authorities must have the tools to enforce legislation such as copyright that may be useful to artists or some kind of regulations that may support artistic freedom. Legislative efforts are also being undertaken by the Indonesian government, as disclosed by Director General of Culture at the Ministry of Education and Culture, Hilmar Farid.

Farid explained that there are two different dimensions existing in Indonesia in terms of artistic freedom. The case of poet Wiji Thukul who have been missing since 1997-1998 is the example here. The first is freedom from repression or pressure, fear. The second is what the Indonesian government does is better than the situation seen under authoritarian control or repression. It is a policy to pay attention to the welfare of art workers, their right to access financial aid that has been difficult to materialize.

To ensure that art workers have better access to funding and get their rights, the Indonesian government has just adopted a new law. It is concerned with the guarantee artistic freedom and the welfare of art workers. Indonesia also has Law No. 9/1998 on the Freedom to Express Public Opinion and Law No. 39/1999 on Human Rights. Farid admitted that there are still some problems and challenges when confronted with repression committed by actors outside the country. According to him, this is not only happening in Indonesia but has become the world trend. Such as the case of Jakarta that conducted regional head elections that eventually exacerbated the situation in the capital of Indonesia.

The Government of Indonesia, according to Farid, is still addressing this issue, documenting all the violations and challenges facing the community. The government is pleased to be working with the World Commission

of Human Rights and the organization of human rights movements in Indonesia.

This new legislation is called the Cultural Advancement Laws, a concept derived from the 1945 Constitution. It uses some ideas in the Constitution as the basis, some titles of the law governing the culture, to guarantee artistic freedom and guarantee the rights of art workers to deliver their aspirations better. This law stipulates four concepts, namely the protection of culture; the development of culture; the use of culture, and cultural coaching. One of the most important features here is archiving. And this is very much related to copyright. Not just for contemporary artists just because they have their own copyright law related to it, but the problem is not every art worker keeps all their records. Thus, the government also provides assistance for that matter.

Similarly, for traditional art, a sector that is still left behind. There are still shortcomings in documentation, for example some 90,000 from food or dance performed by traditional society. Not much has been done yet to ensure the exploitation of this artistic expression to be protected. For example about herbs, herbal medicines, this is a kind of traditional art and in society they see that all of this is very related to the way of life, values that live in society. Artistic expression is not independent but always associated with other lives. Archiving is needed to ensure copyright, one of the features stipulated in the recently-launched law.

There is also a section on the need for education and literacy that is essential to help people understand about the importance of artistic freedom. There are still problems and challenges from the bureaucratic side of government. The government understands that artistic freedom is a necessity so that together people know how to develop their lives in the future.

One of the crucial matters here is about funding and its initiative related to indexes made by several groups to discuss projects having no funding support from any source. This initiative that involves government, CSO, and donor is vital and should be developed more in the future.

Indonesia is now regarded as one of the greatest democracies but much remains to be done to ensure art workers to be able to express themselves in better conditions. It needs input or recommendations to nurture artistic freedom not only in the region but also to connect Indonesia with the global network.

Public Policy Dynamics

Anupama Sekhar, the Director of the Culture Department, Asia-Europe Foundation, assessed that the main challenge before policy review and monitoring is the lack of a good information system. Artists and cultural practitioners do not have a broad horizons. They are busy with their own lives, that is to run the organization. It is important and necessary to have information about law and the national information system that can help and support them. Examples have been around for years referring to the Asia-Europe Compendium of Cultural Policies and several UN initiatives.

The national information system is also used to help policymakers as community groups can use it and conduct monitoring. Importantly, this is a national mechanism because it is not usually a working group, so there is an opportunity to get input from surveys or questions.

According to Sekhar, civil society organizations is the structure platform that can generate dialogue between policy makers and civil society. The classic challenge that has been going on is the lack of trust between the two sides, the government and civil society have an antagonistic relationship to each other.

So before showing the ambition to gain trust with each other, the process can be started with the less important stage first, that is to develop a formal network or formal dialogue so that there is an open dialogue between the two sides. Therefore, society and government can share various information, realizing the dream in which civil society acts as a cultural watchdog. There is an opportunity to identify existing best practices in the region and share experiences of civil society in other regions and adopt them later.

There are various initiatives and different perspectives to show a great agenda related to freedom of movement, economic and social rights. Shaheed admitted that it is difficult to prioritize one of them especially if not getting past attention. Speaking of artistic freedom is often linked with civil society and government. There is also a concern between the Global South and the Global North. Artistic freedom should also be on the agenda for the north and south. By paying attention to the policies of other regions, a country can take the initiative to implement the system or policy and this is the progress.

This is not about the media and artists, but human expression. Shaheed sees the same situation in Pakistan. She is native Pakistani who has seen how her country is systematically ripped by the extremist agenda attacking artistic expression and cultural expression. This point should be taken into account for the people who reject extremism. The government should support the artistic diversity.

There are many problems facing artists and many of them have been marginalized. It is important to say that support for artistic rights is part of a human rights. By providing artists with space, if this is possible, a balance between public and private support must be pursued. Because one or both can be a problem for self-expression.

When it comes to expressions and censorship, it starts with the idea of creativity. There is a lot of self-censorship and this becomes more intensive when an artist is under threat. This is just like creating something but then comes the threat of state censor.

The violation of artistic freedom and creativity by the state has also been rampant in recent years. In Spain there was a musician who were brought to court and sentenced to 3.5 years after being accused of incitement to terrorism . Unfortunately, people outside of Spain are not well-informed about the case. There was also hefty fine paid for an alleged violation related to a photo. The problems in Europe, UK are the same but with different scales. Turkish artists have been suffering from enormous repression but they stand firm and face the repression. This is similar to the situation in the UK.

Shaheed added that if the changes to be made are expected to be sustainable, then the initiative should emerge locally. It is important to know that some concept like human rights does not only belong to the West. But it also involves an attempt to express oneself.

Art workers in North Africa who live under the authoritarian regime see the efficient impact of art work on society. This incites a mental change that can result from their work and then they express themselves and there is eventually a massive critical change so that the regime begins to influence the mechanism and attack the art workers. It is not attacking individuals only. This is the case in many North African countries such as Egypt, Morocco and all the financing entering the country gets attention from the local regime, especially those sent to civil society organizations.

Arts workers in these countries must have access to global instruments such as conventions. This is crucial for the need to translate the documents into local languages so that the local art workers can understand the

instruments and the need to have the skills and knowledge to use those instruments.

Freedom of Expression in Scandinavia

It has become widely known that Scandinavian countries are friendly to people, especially art workers to express themselves. Their support to what UNESCO campaigns is reflected in the policies of these countries, including Denmark.

As explained by the Danish ambassador to Indonesia that Denmark is also keen to support all efforts to uphold freedom of expression and artistic freedom. What they are doing right now is important to provide support to art workers and also support UNESCO's mechanism to receive complaints and this has been approved by Danish authorities.

He said that the Scandinavian system is somewhat different from other countries' system. The governments in the region provides a great deal of funding for art workers. However, they keep a distance with them. The governments provides funding but they do not want to intervene. This is the basis of support provided by Scandinavian governments to art workers.

It is also important to know that a country as small as Denmark has Nordic Noir which then becomes quite popular in the world. This country provides art workers with an opportunity to perform anything. This sort of thing is an example of effort to support art workers.

And this is a direct support provided for the media. Occasionally, Denmark also attempts to apply the Scandinavian approach to activities in Indonesia. Like a few years ago Denmark launched and performed a cultural program relevant to the theme.

The ambassador exemplified support with a basic idea is to help art workers from remote areas of Indonesia that have no access or difficulty in entering the market. The Danish Government also cooperates with the Indonesian Government in some activities.

They provide local artists with space to create something and this is done in certain areas. In Bali for example, it provides support to tourism in the province, and also supports farmers threatened by the tourism industry. They help bridge the gap, bringing local government and art workers to agreements. It has not been successful yet, but at least this can help both the agricultural sector and the tourism sector work together.

Other support is given to the Kelola Foundation by providing grants to young art workers especially from the conflict areas in Indonesia. This grant is expected to create an opportunity for them work more efficiently and effectively. This grant has been allocated for conflict-prone areas. This is a useful program and Denmark does not interfere with their job and work. It just feels that it is vital to provide them with some kind of funding support. This activity is expected to help secure freedom of expression in Indonesia.

Blasphemy Act

The Indonesian Blasphemy Act provides the non-state actors with an opportunity to conduct violations. Artistic expression can be a target of violence if any party instigates it by making used of conducive situation.

Whyatt sees this act complicated and problematic in nature. She pointed out how such act was introduced in England, where the violators were sentenced to death.

The military often supports a blasphemy act. Whyatt also exemplified the killing of a student for alleged blasphemy. Most violators are informed of the act but they think that the environment is conducive to do it in the presence of impunity.

One thing is also notable in some cases of violence or violation of freedom of expression or artistic freedom is when the artists are sued using the blasphemy act. On the one hand, they create their art work. On the other hand, it turns out injuring other people.

Whyatt assumed that artistic freedom can exist side by side with the blasphemy act. If religion is so influential in life and governed by the state, not regulated by a religious body alone, then artistic freedom can be governed in it.

The issue of the blasphemy act is something serious. Farid said in Indonesia, the act was issued in 1964. This is one of the problems for Indonesia. Freedom of expression is not a thorny issue in the presence of law guaranteeing or protecting it. The challenge arises when it comes to issuing a clause that says “Anyone who issues an insulting article will be punished by law”. This issue was then debated until finally just considered as a record.

The question now is how artistic freedom can be fitting not to create problems. It is quite difficult to imagine that once the country is free from repressive legislation, freedom is eventually guaranteed. Artistic freedom does not mean against the law but the government in this case the police cannot stop it. This is a very complicated situation. Farid, who has a background in civil society, believes in the strength of civil society organizations.

Indonesia respects artistic freedom as there are also some things prohibited by religious orthodoxies. The position of religious groups is

so strong but in some cases the supporters of artistic freedom win due to the support of civil society. According to him, community support is more essential than legislation that formulates effort to get support from the community. Amending the law is rather complicated and difficult. The government is trying to achieve the best at the same time.

Close to the issue of religious defamation, the issue of terrorism is also important. A kind of repression also happens to this case. People become involved because they want to be more involved. It is important to meet the government to discuss about the prevailing international mechanisms. There is still miscommunication in the process of a convention review, when the government says there must be cooperation with civil society organizations. But when they show up, the government questioned their existence. Related this, civil society representation is often a problem.

Incidents such as repression are increasing in number and become the government's response to the terrorism case. People become involved because they want to be more involved. The importance of being discussed again the communication between the government and CSO on the existing international mechanism. There is still miscommunication when there is a convention review process, when the government says there should be cooperation with civil society, but when they come the government questioned them. Related to this civil society representation is often a problem.

Regarding the terrorism act, there are more laws with broad and specific contexts. They have many problems that endanger many parties. Not only art workers, most people can be imprisoned. This act is the reason for imprisoning art workers. Quite often there is also the anti-terrorism act with too broad context then misused, thus art workers sometimes are not aware of having violated it when doing their jobs. So transparency is important here.

Artistic freedom in migrant communities is also a concern. When they express themselves with artistic freedom, they can be stopped by a country, ironically a democratic country. Representation of migrant communities received by the government is still a question mark. The government should also consider diversity in the society.

CHAPTER XIII

THE UN PLAN OF ACTION ON THE SAFETY OF JOURNALISTS: THE ISSUE OF IMPUNITY AND ITS IMPACT IN SOUTHEAST ASIA



Hani Abbas/Dewan Pers/UNESCO/WPFD 2017

The UN Plan of Action on the Safety of Journalists and the Issue of Impunity has provided a framework and roadmap to improve the safety of media and the fight against impunity in the last 5 years. The UN Plan of Action is introduced to unite us in addressing this special issue

Journalism is being attacked more aggressively in recent years. In the last decade, there are at least 823 cases of journalist murder. This is the numbers that UNESCO has dealt with in the report of its director-general, but it is assumed that the real numbers are much higher. And possibly that the number will be at least a 50% more of cases that are not necessarily de-nounced as harassment or attack on journalists.

There have been eight resolutions in the UN system, two of them in the Security Council, several in the General Assembly, and the Human Rights Council, and in Paris. The trend of violence against journalists is still there and there new elements mentioned in other panels in this conference.

According to Assistant Director General of Communication and Information of UNESCO, Frank La Rue, this is a phenomenon of online attacks against journalists and also sexual harassment faced by female journalists. This is all in an upward trend that is in accordance with the information obtained by UNESCO.

So clearly the idea of journalist safety protection is a crucial element. And this is what about five years ago motivated UNESCO with other agencies to make commitment for all the UN system especially with the UN office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights. There is obviously a particular coordination on these issues for freedom of expression and freedom of the press and safety of journalists, but also with the idea is that all agencies and whatever their mandate could also be part of this and participate.

So 5 years ago this was created as an interagency plan of action. And of course since the UN has the principle of civil society participation and co-ordination, it was designed as a multi-stakeholder plan with NGOs, especially human rights NGOs working on freedom of expression and information & communication technology (ICT), and other issues related to the topic. Press Associations and other organizations of journalists are also involved.

That is an interesting experience as we know that there would be an evaluation session of the stakeholders on June 29 in Geneva. This session is expected to be attended by representatives from the Geneva-based foreign embassies, the UN bodies, civil society, journalist associations, and NGOs. This is an important stage as the plan of action demonstrates that some agencies came up with good response, the coordination between UNESCO and the office of the High Commissioner was improved. But not all agencies responded in the same way.

This should be very important. There is a concern for the safety of journalists working in conflict zones. Cooperating with OCHA, the Security Council and UNESCO have raised this issue, including the humanitarian assistance issue. But UNESCO believes that there should be some role for the Security Council and the secretary general to play to prevent such cases from happening in conflict zones. But of course the safety of journalists is a concern all over the world, whether countries are in conflicts or not.

In many countries, the highest index of murdered journalist is not necessarily found in conflict-ridden countries. This is a very preoccupied phenomenon and it should be understood that working as journalists is intrinsically dangerous.

Efforts to Save Journalists

UNESCO believes that the safety of journalists are based on some points. First, It is important to look at the legal framework and whether the legal framework recognizes freedom of expression, access to information, transparency, privacy, protection of sources, and safety in general. Second, it is important to ensure that prevention policy is in place and this includes capacity-building trainings for journalists and security forces.

UNESCO begun to do it in Latin America. UNESCO has signed an agreement with the Ibero-American Summit of Supreme Courts (the Supreme Courts of Latin America), the Caribbean plus Spain and Portugal. This is very important as UNESCO has firstly developed online courses in Brazil and Mexico. Now it is going online for all Latin America with the support of the University of Texas. Some 2,200 people have been registered, most of them are judges and lawyers. This is a striking success and they will be able to follow up.

UNESCO has provided online presentation, supervision, and tutors as a follow-up. It is now planning the second stage in Africa to conduct the same massive open online course (MOOC). But this time it is delivered in two languages, English and French, depending on local languages spoken in Africa. UNESCO is also discussing with the Arab countries to provide similar courses with Arabic as the medium of instruction.

UNESCO is also interested in conducting trainings in Southeast Asia. The organization wants to have a mechanism of safety designed by the ASEAN countries or by the ASEAN human rights commission. UNESCO has suggested for many years the importance of having a rapporteur for freedom of expression and press freedom for journalists.

Alerts Officer of the Southeast Asia Press Alliance (SEAPA), Kathryn Raymundo, explained a little bit about the best practices concerning the

implementation of the UN plan in the region, especially those relating to protection, prevention, and procurement.

SEAPA is an organization with 12 members in seven countries in the region. These members have been involved in a number of interventions on how to assure safety for journalists and also media organizations. First, SEAPA has proposed to develop a systematic scan of comparison of the laws in Southeast Asia as well as documenting states' responses to different issues.

Second, SEAPA has worked on the completion of the violation case database.

Third, SEAPA makes use of the different existing mechanisms, such as the national human rights institutions, the Universal Periodic Review reports, and the efforts to involve the ASEAN Intergovernmental Commission on Human Rights (AICHR).

So these are not just country reports, but more as coordinated efforts to have the different reports sent to these institutions. SEAPA also wants to strengthen and provide a better legal defense program in the region, as it is known, there is an issue of attacks in the region that has to deal with laws and regulations.

Relating to media organizations, it is possible to continue the so-called safety training programs, different capacity building programs for journalists and media organizations. So the topics can be related to ethics, safety, and legal competency.

One of the last efforts is to have different press councils. This can pave the way for intervention in the presence of issues that the government does not need to deal with. Such issues can be discussed at the press

council if they have to do with journalists and media organizations. For instance, Southeast Asian countries having press councils include Myanmar, Timor Leste, Thailand, the Philippines, Indonesia, and others.

In accordance with the national mechanism for press council, International Media Support (IMS) has just conducted research on national mechanism in Southeast Asia countries, including the Philippines and Indonesia. Local researchers and writers have also carried out the same research in Afghanistan, Nepal, Pakistan, Iraq, and Colombia.

All of the findings are pooled all together to identify good practices and also to look at how the UN plan of action can be embedded into these programs and how is the impact of the UN plan of action. So the research looks at several safety programs. Some of them are official mechanisms, some are formal and informal multi-stakeholder coalitions, and some are endorsed by individual groups or partnership between two or three organizations.

So some practices identified by IMS coming out of this report are the best practice in each country. Programs implemented in each country have already provided benefits. Thus, access for people to support and information is another important factor. It can be accessed and monitored anywhere. This is also useful in collecting data, formulating better solutions, and producing credible information. It can be used in advocacy to develop safety programs. The implementation of this program is important.

Some of the examples cited in the report is Afghanistan. The Afghan Journalist Safety Committee has offices throughout the country that can collect data and implement response to emergencies. They also have female staff members to work with female journalists under threat.

The coalition in Afghanistan has established the joint committee for the safety and security of journalists, involving media, government, and NGO partnership to promote better safety practices. Pakistan is another example.

There are several factors that help the coalition succeed in accomplishing its mission. The first factor is partnership. Parties in the partnership here include existing press clubs network and organizations running funds. They can access data and verify cases and in turn give effective support.

The second factor is collaboration. Through collaboration, innovative partnership and capability of conducting joint advocacy are emphasized. Coordination falls under that as well as networking building. Through coordination, redundancies can be eliminated. What is important here is that when establishing a multi-stakeholder coalition, there has to be clear coordination at the national and international levels as some failing can come out of the reports.

The third factor is influence. By influence, a mechanism or a program should be better and effective in mobilizing powerful actors. In this context, being able to open access or have engagement with the government to actually implement the journalist protection and investigation programs is the key.

A good example is seen in Pakistan, where the Editors for Safety Network is developed to make coordination with editors doing reporting around possible. For instance, when journalists are attacked, there will be an increased pressure on the authorities to respond to the attack. Thus the attention and participation of international organizations and NGOs helps raise pressure for advocacy on safety issues and also brings much needed support.

The fourth factor is sustainability, implying that participants are committed. So if you are looking at the multi-stakeholder mechanism, you need the committed ones. But you also need someone to act as the driver, someone who is really in it for a long term, a kind of managing the pieces, keeping everything focused.

The UN plan has been implemented in Nepal. However, Chairperson of Media Action Nepal, Laxman Datt Pant, said a comprehensive investigation on the violation of media rights, particularly the killing of journalists. Since the beginning of the conflict that took place for 10 years, 35 journalists have been killed. There is no concrete information. There is no detailed information about journalists who were killed or missing.

Thus, the UN plan of action envisages to establish a national mechanism in which the stakeholders in Nepal can cooperate with state agencies. One of the goals here is to establish the Nepal international media partnership with 13 participating international organizations. There is an agenda to put forward. However, this issue has not been discussed with the government, related ministries, and lawmakers yet.

Thus, the National Human Rights Commission of Nepal wants to formulate the mechanism into its five-year long strategy. But no party takes the responsibility to do, to formulate it. There is no government body responsible for the plan of its creation, not to mention the lingering impunity issue. There are impunity cases resulting in self-censorship. It is also related to mass communication policy but it does not address the safety and security of journalists at all.

Thus, this is about their safety in the workplace. This includes physical attack or the issue of physical attack that is not quite understandable, but the UN action plan can raise awareness of particularly law enforcers to

see the importance of efforts to protect journalists. This is a conspicuous progress.

However, the Nepalese government still cannot produce reports as requested by UNESCO. Those reports are related to the information or status of journalists killed during the conflict in the past 10 years. A specific mechanism to deal with impunity is still absent today. Certain ways and measures should be taken into account to investigate those cases so that the perpetrators can be arrested.

This UN action plan is implemented with the support of UNESCO and the UN or the UN Peace Fund. There are some international partners supported by NGOs working in media development. They are all aware of this issue. But the Nepalese government is still unable to provide information or fails to take a bigger role as it cannot prepare the reports as requested.

Experience in Some Countries

The issue of journalist safety is also a concern in Sri Lanka. As told by former journalist at the largest Sri Lankan media, Ranga Kalansooriya. He currently works for the government and serves as the Director General of Information and Communication of Sri Lanka.

Ranga claimed that he has been fighting for this issue for 20 years in different platforms as a journalist before joining an organization and later the biggest platform for the country's media industry—the Sri Lanka Media Institute, again various platforms. Although he has been fighting personally for many years, the signs of progress in terms of journalist safety in Sri Lanka is not in sight yet.

When the change of government happened in Sri Lanka in January 2015, there was a national government led by two political parties for 5 years.

Ranga was offered to join with the new government to deal with the journalist safety issue. After considering the offer for quite a long time, he eventually decided to be in the government camp to seize the opportunity to actualize his plan. As stated above that the UN action plan contains several key points, including access to information and legal framework. Regarding of the action plan, Ranga once worked for international media support in Pakistan.

From the inception or the pilot phase, he had tried to bring together multi-stakeholders of various platforms such as media, civil society, academia, and government. But the most important one was the media and the government, which were also the most difficult customers. In Pakistan, he was able to unite those stakeholders from media, journalists, and editors to media activists, but not media owners. He is yet to convince the media owners for the same commitment on the platform.

This condition is also seen not only in Pakistan, but also in Sri Lanka, the Philippines, and other countries that are still unable to get the support of the media owners. They are still playing the game. Who are actually having the interest in the safety of journalists? The media owners are, but unfortunately they have no sense of responsibility.

The government too, its responsibility is questioned. First, it should create a good democratic environment. The government should be responsible for this, not only for the legal framework. Second, it is the legal framework. Third, impunity. These are the responsibilities of the government as stated in the UN action plan.

In the Sri Lanka context, the media is successful in creating a democratic environment although some points still need improvement. Then regarding of legal framework, the media has been achieving one

of its objectives in pushing forward for the introduction of freedom of information act, ranked third best in the world by the Center for Law and Democracy and is considered better than India. It has been implemented for six months but capable of accomplishing very tough tasks during the period.

Sri Lanka has introduced several new acts, including the Media Independence Act and it has also studied about a new act on the safety of journalists introduced by Pakistan. The UN action plan team helped Pakistan formulate the act and now it is studying the possibility to bring it to the Sri Lanka context. It has been trying to develop a legal framework in Sri Lanka as soon as possible as the current national government does not serve for an unlimited time. It is the right time to move forward.

Then, dealing with impunity is the most challenging task. Based on various reports, Sri Lanka has seen 40 media crew, including journalists, killed in the last 2-3 decades. This is the highest figure during the war in Sri Lanka. Then the government initiated to set up a cabinet sub-committee to evaluate attacks and killings of journalists, and Kalansooriya is appointed as the secretary of the committee. Later, there is a call for the submission of reports, proposals, and suggestions from anyone in the absence of official records. If someone asks for these reports to police or other law enforcers, they do not have them. Thus, Kalansooriya and his colleagues should start from scratch. The perpetrators are former state actors. They have to find a mechanism from the very beginning to fight against those officials who have committed the crime. Probing commissions should be set up to look into these cases of attacks and murder of journalists in Sri Lanka. That will at least give some end to impunity.

The killing of journalists has also been recorded in the Philippines. Director of the Philippine Center for Investigative Journalism (PCIJ), Malou Mangang, said that 150 journalists have been murdered in the Philippines

since 1986. According to her, the Philippines has experience of the overall breakdown of the rule of law and the weak justice system. Impunity in the Philippine context is no fear of punishment. In 150 cases, more than half of the murdered journalists were killed for the stories they wrote on local crime and corruption. Now just less than 10 cases have been submitted for trial in the court, but no mastermind had been prosecuted.

Police investigation is very weak, the courts are very slow, there is no political will demonstrated by the police, executive officials, and political leaders. Besides, the strong patronage and tribal culture practiced in the Philippines is proved to be a major hindrance. Media companies do not commit to protecting their journalists.

Although there has been some progress in providing journalists working at dangerous areas with insurance, that is not enough yet. What could be done after that? Perhaps there could be two actions, some tried with success, some failed. In these cases, it is important to do quick responsive missions, fact finding missions, and document every case. It is also urgent to highlight these cases to raise public and government awareness. Then, there should be some actions based on short-term, medium-term, and long-term objectives.

There are several efforts to be made for better results. First, it is important to train journalists to protect themselves, provide them with safety training, and promote the principles of good and professional journalism as the first line of defense. Thus, professional journalism serves as the foundation of safety for all journalists.

Second, media literacy is not just for citizens and audiences, but also for civil servants, local government officials. It means that the first impulse should be not to harass or kill journalists but to go to court. It must be understood that the media have an important role to play in society.

Third, public awareness campaigns through video documentaries is needed to tell the story of the murdered journalists, the specific nature of the cases, the handicaps to solving the cases, including for example, the fear that stops many witnesses. Then there should be advocacy for the witness protection act, and the fund raising act for the protection of journalists and their families. When a journalist is killed, his/her family is worth supporting so that his/her children can continue studying at schools, and so on.

The National Commission of Human Rights of the Philippines helps PCIJ to take actions. So far, there is no special program to discuss the safety of media employees in the Philippines, despite the fact that the UN action plan stipulates some provisions on this matter.

Indonesia as a democratic country has a long journey in its effort to have freedom of press. There was a long process from 1967 to 1998, when the New Order regime ended. During the New Order era, the media industry was strictly regulated that even for the business license, the government could revoke it at any time. The safety of journalists became very vulnerable during that time, especially in 1993 and 1997, as reported that it was common for journalists to go missing due to kidnapping. Life was hard at the time.

But when the reform era began in 1998, there has been a lot of changes in sight. Indonesia amended its constitution to ensure that freedom of expression and freedom of information are actually part of human rights protected by the constitution. Vice Chairperson of the Commission I of the Indonesian House of Representatives, Meutya Havid, explained the brief history of the Indonesian press. She was kidnapped and taken hostage in Iraq in 2005.

Many acts have been introduced and now the media is supervised by the Press Council, not the government anymore. How Indonesia gets the

media industry and media professional organizations involved to ensure that journalists are safe in their duties? Indonesia has no good news on this issue, at least for now. The post-New Order euphoria appearing after the press could enjoy more freedom in 1998 has encouraged the media to focus on freedom, neglecting the safety aspect for journalists.

Havid agreed with Mahangas who stated that media owners have an important role in the safety of journalists. Based on her experience in 2005 when covering conflict in Iraq, this issue is nothing to do with the unwillingness of the media companies to protect journalists but this is because of lack of understanding of the media companies and organizations about the importance of journalists to have protection while on duty.

Havid and her colleague were sent with a very limited preparation, equipment, with no protection, no bulletproof jackets. They were sent to Iraq and even she does not speak Arabic. It was no surprise that she and her colleague were abducted and taken hostage for 5 days. Fortunately, they came out alive of the hostage and returned to Indonesia safely. Since then, there has been a trend in Indonesia to provide journalists with trainings and education about safety on duty.

Iraq is a conflict zone. So it is easy to say that “it is really a dangerous place.” But in some other places, some other coverage may not seem hostile, but it is also dangerous. For example, in Indonesia there are journalists covering floods and they were drown or covering a fire accident and became the victims of the dangerous situation. Thus, when officers close a certain area, it is not baseless but could be for security reason. This is often forgotten.

The situation in Indonesia has improved a lot, but several issues still need to be addressed. Recently, there were journalists in North Sumatera

reporting on the land dispute between civilians and a military unit and they were beaten and harassed. The case is unsolved. There are many similar cases in Indonesia. That is why it is important for all parties to work hand in hand while also inviting international organizations to provide support. International support is very important to help state members to be able to comply with the law. The law is there but perhaps some points are quite difficult to comply.

In the meantime, the situation in Afghanistan is much the same with the situation in the aforementioned countries. The country has been in a war for 40 years. In a war situation, new news appears every minute. Managing Director of The Killid Group, Najiba Ayubi, argued that the war broke out in her country due to the geopolitical factor. According to her, the war is not the Afghan war, but the one waged by other people coming to Afghanistan and making the native people the victims of their war. According to her, a lot of foreign countries have agendas in Afghanistan, making Afghanistan a victim. She thought that she did not need to mention the countries, but clearly they have waged a war in the country, resulting in a dangerous situation for all Afghan people, particularly journalists.

An Ideal Journalistic Report

Journalists have to report what happened in a country. Sometimes, the government has expectations for the journalists to report only good news. But how can they report good news if there is a lot of bad news? A lot of people are losing their lives and the government expects or urges the media to report only good news. How come? It is not possible at all.

A journalist will report everything that they see and what happened. In the last 16 years, 57 journalists have lost their lives. They are foreigners and also Afghan journalists such as, to name some, Ajmal Naqashbandi, Sa-

mad Rohani, Javed Yazamy, Sultan Munad, Sanga Amaj, dan Zakia Zaki. It is just some names of the killed journalists, among the other names. Safety has a lot of definitions in many countries.

Journalists working in a country in war know well what safety means. Every time they are exposed to every minute of risks, they are going to the war and making reports. They are not safe, their lives are threatened. And in the last 3-4 years Afghan journalists have been facing more dangerous situations as in some provinces during a year there are three or four times of power transfer, from the Taliban to a legitimate government, then taken over by the Taliban before going back to other government. When the Taliban took over power in those provinces, they conducted house-to-house searches for journalists.

The Taliban asked at every street, every house, looking for journalists, Afghan journalists especially female journalists. Fortunately, most journalists had been out of the city or had gone to the villages or somewhere else for safety. Thus, the Taliban failed to capture some of them at the time.

The last 4 years is one of the dangerous periods for Afghan journalists. Today, corruption is the biggest and the greatest problem in Afghanistan, because this social phenomenon is rampant and practiced by almost every state apparatus. When a journalist reports or investigates a certain case of corruption, it poses a big problem even during the production of the report, not to mention after it has been published. However, those who allegedly commit corruption usually have some very good relationships with those who are in power. They will inform each other and create serious problems for journalists.

Drug dealers are another problem. They make problems for Afghan journalists. Then there are the Taliban and ISIS that will force all media

houses to broadcast everything they have sent to journalists. When journalists check with the government for a balanced report, they display their objection. They reject it and attack some regional government offices. They dislike the media reporting information provided by the government.

Journalist is one of the most danger-prone professions, especially in a country like Afghanistan. It is even more dangerous for women. There are 10,000 journalists, 2,000 of which are women, working in Afghanistan. The figure, particularly of the women, drops every day due to economic and safety reasons. Their families do not want them to continue to work as journalists as working for the media is considered very dangerous. They will not allow their female family members to work as journalists due to safety reason.

Many females journalists live in five big cities, while 14 Afghan provinces have no female journalists at all due to security reason. It is very dangerous for female journalists to work in local areas in Afghanistan. Afghan journalists are relentlessly trying to find the best way to protect themselves in the absence of government's protection. When a journalist produces reports on corruption, war, whatever, they must accept the consequences afterward.

Afghan journalists have found some ways to protect themselves. For instance, in 2012 journalists in The Killid Group established a consortium to promote cooperation in the dissemination of information among media houses. This consortium consists of 62 radio stations, one TV station, one news agency, and a prominent newspaper in Afghanistan. They are all united, publishing sensitive reports together in the same day.

Safety in numbers, they think that it will protect them. There are many more examples of this kind of cooperation. There is no free media

operating during the Taliban era. Now Afghanistan has more than 2,000 registered media, 260 radio stations, 150 TV stations, and some print media.

This is a very good sign of success for Afghanistan. Afghan media become very strong and no one can quiet them. But still Afghan journalists and media need strengthen their unity at the national and international level.

CHAPTER XIV

ASSESSING THE UNIVERSALITY OF INTERNET



Iwan Mangopang/Dewan Pers/UNESCO/WPFD 2017

The internet has generated the effect, facilitated and transformed almost every aspect of modern life. Consequently, there is a need for a descriptive and prescriptive concept to guard the development of the internet.

Today, billions of people are in touch with the internet without realizing how the aspects in it are interconnected with one another as a whole. In the meantime, the presence of “Internet of Things”, the sharing economy, disintermediation, and big data business models have made things more complicated.

The issues of privacy, surveillance, closure, screening, and digital safety have surfaced lately. Against this backdrop, “Internet Universality” is a macro concept supported by member states of UNESCO. Members propose to provide a comprehensive framework for the internet, through four universal norms based on human rights, openness, accessibility to everyone, and participatory management by multiple stakeholders (ROAM).

Internet Universality is aimed at capturing the long-term crucial matters of this medium and provide a comprehensible framework.

As a model, Internet Universality can help realize the historical potential of the internet that brings the world closer to peace and sustainable development. It interconnects closely with the goal of creating a knowledge society, where universal access to information is an effort to build peace, sustainable development, and intercultural dialogue.

For this reason, there is a great value in taking the next definitive step to develop a set of normative indicators that can assess the development of the internet. These Internet Universality Indicators can be a practical dimension to the principles of ROAM and enable actors at the national level to identify space for improvement in internet-related policies in their country.

They will build upon the experience of the UNESCO Media Development Indicators and the work of other indicators under the International Program for Communication Development (IPCD).

Freedom of the Press and Internet

Director of the Division of Freedom of Expression and Media Development at UNESCO, Guy Berger, said that the internet is becoming very important for journalism. The internet provides a broader picture of press freedom. Because previously, the media was separate ecosystem but now the media becomes part of the internet. And to help understand the change, UNESCO has consulted with various parties around the world. Among them is the Association for Progressive Communications (APC). UNESCO wants to hear what people say about it.

UNESCO calls it Internet Universality. This agreement was reached following the conference entitled 'Connecting the Dots', 2 years ago. Dots can mean dot.com or dot.org. There are so many issues about privacy surveillance, online trading, protection of journalism, etc.

It is a great idea, but then how to strengthen the idea to be implemented in the field. Basically, are the principles of universality appreciated or not? What are the things needed to meet the universality standard?

So, there are indicators needed to help everyone understand when mapping the internet. What are the important things that a person wants to know, not as knowledge but how that person can use that knowledge to discuss on Facebook with governments, educators, parliamentarians, journalists, and so on

And if in this process there are indicators approved by UNESCO members then these will become strong international standards. UNESCO is also

working with several international organizations to develop a comprehensive framework model for the internet through the aforementioned universal norms.

For example, when someone accesses the internet, how does s/he judge about freedom of the press on the internet? What indicators will s/he see? Is it the right to publish something, protect source person from certain news or reviews, privacy, rights to language and culture. What are the rights that need attention and how to measure the information disclosure?

For example Wikipedia, an open source of information for anyone, what about its openness and its benefits compared to a more closed system or process?

As for accessibilitas, how can be accessed multilingual. Related to various stakeholders, how to measure participation in internet-related policy making. Then for indicators that are cross-sectors, for example for children, adults or youth, men and women, which are certainly different from each other.

UNESCO wants to be always sensitive to gender and other things. Trials will be conducted in some countries by the end of 2017. It is followed by the selection process of specific groups. For example, for people who are interested in Indonesia, just see the Indonesian indicators, conduct research and see the results.

But the challenge is the universality of the indicators. Because they may not be applicable in other countries, such as Bhutan or the United States. But because UNESCO is an international organization then there is a desire for the internet to become universal in nature. So the indicators are the ROAM. In addition, UNESCO members worldwide consist of 195 countries.

Then, there are global and national dimensions. This means that the internet itself is not limited to the national level, but rather actualizing changes that affect things beyond the national scope.

Thus, although there are 1,000 indicators in the list, only the most important ones are shortlisted. The next step is that the results will be presented in a forum attended by UNESCO members.

Mogens Blicher, a member of the International Program for Development and Communication (IPDC) added that it needs as many ideas as possible for the Internet Universality indicators. The IPDC is a program that was initially aimed at promoting development in less developed countries, consisting of countries that are members of the UN and UNESCO.

But the IPDC too as an institution that focuses on the safety of journalists. Because the initial idea of the establishment of IPDC is to encourage the media to be plural and sustainable in the developing world. IPDC members consist media experts. One of them is Blicher who is also a freelance journalist and is often involved in organizations that promote press freedom. He is the Chairman of the European Federation of Journalists.

IPDC is committed to advancing programs launched by UNESCO. Media development is one of the activities to support. This includes the provision of assistance to media projects submitted to IPDC by any party.

Indicators in journalists' safety: if the IPDC receives news that a journalist is killed while carrying out his or her duties, then the Director-General shall record it and summon all members to take further action and report it to UNESCO.

Then, since 2008 the intergovernmental council of IPDC has also helped establish standards for the media and see how those standards are

being undertaken by the countries concerned. Another indicator is to map how the media in these countries can perform their activities professionally.

Then IPDC also serves as a catalyst for media in the safety of journalists as well as other issues such as women, children, and works with stakeholders in member countries. It is also looking for success stories of how these indicators work.

And the members agreed that media development is essential because it contributes to the achievements of UNESCO's goals. And IPDC also runs the Sustainable Development Goals program and this is socialized and listed in goal number 16.

In one program, IPDC also had time to compare traditional media. Children think the internet is a traditional medium. In contrast to adults, various media platforms have appeared earlier such as newspapers, television, radio, and finally the internet. But the policy on the new media does not yet exist and requires a lot of input on it.

The various inputs delivered in the panels of the World Press Freedom Day celebration in Jakarta on the Internet Universality indicators, research and so on will be a consideration for the upcoming IPDC meeting in November 2018.

Internet Universality Indicators

Joseph Cannataci, the UN Special Rapporteur on Privacy said his party has launched a document entitled "Privacy, Expression and Transparency." Besides, when talking about the indicators, then there are two words to think about; security and recovery. When discussing about freedom of expression, expressing opinions comes first before privacy.

So the first indicator is full freedom to access foreign websites. Does the state use official arguments to justify their oversight of internet users in their country? There are times when the state claims that the oversight function becomes its authority.

The second indicator is related to the internet police. As for Google, the company employs 4,500 people to monitor news on its platform.

The third indicator is the law on privacy. Is this also applied and implemented to the internet? There are 120 out of the 195 UNESCO-affiliated countries having laws similar to the privacy protection law. But whether the law is guaranteed, and whether there is any authority accepting complaints if any citizen feels his or her privacy is violated.

The fourth indicator is surveillance in cyberspace. According to Cannataci, targeted surveillance is better than mass surveillance. One of the examples is the case at the international trial of human rights in Europe between Roman Zakharov and the Russian government. It is widely known that if you want to do targeted surveillance it must be a strong reason for that.

But in general there are 20-25 of the 195 countries conducting mass surveillance. The rest may be the countries that do the monitoring as they please, but who knows if those countries have internet cops as well.

Apakah ada badan independen ini yang mandiri, terlepas dari pengaruh polisi atau intelijen sehingga badan tersebut sungguh-sungguh independen? Jadi jika mereka ingin melakukan kegiatan pengintaian, maka harus benar-benar mempertimbangkannya dan memberikan persetujuan.

The fifth indicator is whether apparatus in a country conducts surveillance and reconnaissance mission after securing permission in accordance with the prevailing regulations. Many countries can conduct surveillance and

reconnaissance without asking for permission from a government agency or a particular authority or they just do it first and ask for the approval later on.

And what if they have an authority to give permission for surveillance, is it merely a formality or really functional? For example, a judge needs to grant permission for surveillance. Is s/he competent enough? Or s/he is just a judge with one-year, two-year, or three-year work experience.

The sixth indicator, does the state have the authority to exercise independent surveillance? Thus, before conducting surveillance, do you have to go to a commission or an independent body? Is there an independent body without having been influenced by the police or intelligence agency so that the body is truly independent? Therefore, if they want to do surveillance activities, then it should really be considered before giving permission.

He also emphasized on the importance of indicators of feminism, sexuality. Some countries have seen religious issues brought into the two topics. Perhaps we also have not done enough to solve the problem of freedom of expression and how dignity and reputation should exist simultaneously. Article 12 of the International Declaration of Human Rights, and Article 157 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR) stipulate that everyone has the right to privacy. The second sentence is related to reputation, the right to reputation and also dignity.

According to research, a lot of people are actually caring, doing surveillance and privacy studies but also discussing how their privacy is ultimately violated by what others are saying about them on the internet. It is a matter of dignity and reputation too. Many feel that they have no choice.

Blicher added one other thing about the indicator that is related to freedom of the press. It is strikingly crucial to defend the rights of the writer. It is very

important for the community to be sure that when they read a story/review in different online media, one way that can be done is to ensure that the rights of authors are respected.

Gayatri Khandhadai of the Association for Progressive Communications also shared her view on one of the indicators that she refers to the right to information act. To what extent does this include the digital space and is the right information included in the digital space? There are also democratic processes such as elections. This is about the extent to which the internet is used to make these processes more open and accessible. And another indicator of whether the government/state has the right to take the internet from its citizens (closing their access to the internet)?

Marginal Group, Media, and Internet

Activist and former Executive Director of SEAPA, Gayathry Venkiteswaran, also got involved in the discussion by sharing her story. She said that in 2014, when the military junta in Thailand conducted a military coup, many radio stations were closed.

Yet since the last reform the number has reached 8,000, some of which are politically partisan stations.

One of the impacts of the military junta's action is the relocation of a radio station to the border area between Thailand and Myanmar and there are many residents of Myanmar who live there. They are also affected.

The station helps provide health information for Myanmarese refugees. It campaigns for the female issues but because of the situation in Thailand, immigrant workers and refugees are also affected by those living in the border areas of Thailand and Myanmar.

The radio station operates traditionally. They use not only radio frequency but also online network. They uploaded conversations with the community. The radio station also provides text-based news and it also relies on the internet.

Therefore, many people regard this as an informal community because the refugee status there is also questionable. And from this story, it can be seen how the situation of the country has affected the population and the way they survive. In the meantime, the government ignores this situation. Similar situation is also seen in Australia and Papua New Guinea. There are detention centers there to accommodate refugees, and among them there was an Iranian Kurds journalist who sought asylum, his name is Behrouz Boochani. And the condition in the place is not worth living. This condition was obtained from mainstream media reports.

And there were also prisoners who recorded their experience and sent it in videos, documentation, photographs to other media and the New York Times also got it.

The third story took place in West Papua. That there was a blocked site and this was done due to the national security reason. This also happened in India. The Indian government once blocked 22 applications on the pretext of national security.

This means that there is still a common practice to contain freedom of expression in some countries. This is where the need to look at aspects of Internet Universality. And how people from all layers of society use this access.

Because if people know about their rights then it will have an impact compared to those who do not know about these things. The media is undeniably beneficial to society.

They use this platform to share their stories from mobile phones, laptops, and here the freedom must be maintained. But on the one hand, they live by moving from a place to another place. They rarely live permanently in a certain area. So access to the internet is not stable and often they are supervised or stalked. Their security is threatened and the data they download is also limited. So, they often have to change their SIM cards. But they are also at risk of losing data sent because of frequent changes of SIM cards.

So, according to this journalist, the media are required to know the strategy of communicating and because of their safety status is also threatened. Often their nationality is not recognized and they are in a state of emergency and they must also experience discrimination from various parties. So this is indeed a very challenging situation.

So, they are the people who use the Internet to provide information. And one interesting thing is that governments rarely acknowledge their existence and provide protection.

Venkiteswaran suggested that journalists should be critical and wise to react. They operate in unique jurisdictions. The media must also know the media users.

And here, the media must also be open about how the community access the media. There is also the aspect of participation so that these communities should be identified when using the internet, the existing media. This is also necessary to know, identification. And the media must also be flexible so that they can meet the needs of these communities

Transparency and Multistakeholders Interests

Senior Director for Global Internet Policy of The Internet Society, Constance Bommelaer said his organization was established 25 years ago. It operates

under the Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF) that creates the ultimate standards for the internet.

He conveyed several issues on transparency as well as multi-stakeholder concepts in governance. He stated that the World Press Freedom Day celebration could be a milestone for developing a framework in terms of policy and also academic thinking about internet studies.

According to him, the key of the self-disclosure concept is to capture what impact it will have on various stakeholders who participate in the internet.

If we think of the technical field there are two groups that emerge: the engineers and technical engineering. They are the staff members who work for an organization in the technical environment of the internet. So logically, it means that this environment should be transparent to the technical point of view, for example any engineer participating in an industry in any country should be able to contribute to the internet.

Because the Internet is a network consisting of several networks. So, there is a certain methodology that there are technical standards and these are usually developed within the IETF, such as helping expand the internet with the emergence of new users and devices associated with the internet for these groups within the IETF as well as in other environments.

All of these groups need to be more open in order for us to get unlimited innovation and we also do not limit technical development. He also said that inclusive groups, men, women from different classes and countries want to be part of internet users and have meaningful access to it.

Communities should have open access to ideas and information. So there are some technical limitations to the flow of that information. Bommelaer

said that he has just written a paper about the termination or closing of the internet, it may be clear or not.

There could be a closure by the government, for example, or shutdown, there could also be a visible restriction on the access but some may be more clandestine, there could be a screening technique so one does not realize that the internet is restricted and the freedom to access it has been restricted.

He mentioned about the need for benchmarks to strengthen the principles under development, especially transparency and freedom. From the economic and business point of view, there should be equal access to the economic opportunities that come with the internet. There could be market restrictions or services offered to internet users.

And lastly, according to him, it needs multi-stakeholder governance. They are relevant stakeholders with equal and meaningful access, who participate in the internet related decision-making.

According to him there is also an internet ecosystem that began to open participation to the government. Along with the development of technical standards, it is also very important and legitimate to ensure that the government represents its citizens and can provide input in the discussion.

If the concept of transparency is set to be more effective and meaningful to all internet users then the success of Internet Universality depends on the ability of to understand the complexity of all these things for all stakeholders.

UNESCO's Berger added that if the indicator of Internet University is approved by the committee then member states can say we now have indicators. UNESCO can not dictate to countries that approve this law.

For example, Cameroon in Africa blocked internet access in English for more than 100 days as some residents there speak English and some speak French. As a result, in those days there were tens of thousands who could not access the English-speaking internet. It also affected people who did business, people with economic or learning activities, educational institutions and the media.

When the indicators of Internet Universality have been approved then they can tell the government that there are standards approved by UNESCO relating to access. It is the basis that anyone cannot block internet access. So these rules can be used by residents, citizens to remind their governments and say these rules are universal.

Venkiteswaran said in her home country there is an information and communication technology plan and broadband to ensure that every citizen is connected.

According to her, it is important for everyone to continue to monitor such discussions. ASEAN also has an ICT plan, although most Asean residents do not know its existence. So the broadband system connects region in ASEAN. But this has not included and takes into account all aspects of security. This means that the ICT plan and broadband should be seen thoroughly. Indonesia has also drafted bill on the security of interacting on the internet.

She also commented on the territorial sovereignty. And it is interesting to hear that a country says: "This is our territory". For example Laos, which relies on a Thai broadband. There is cooperation between countries and companies. This condition is contradictory when some countries deliberately limits the infrastructure facilities they have established for their own.

According to Cannataci, Internet Universality is concerned with sovereignty. And it can be linked with 20-25 years ago about phone access for anyone

in any country. And for countries in Africa or India, as already known, there is internet that is not based on LAN. Its development is extraordinary.

Mobile internet that can move around is growing rapidly. It is like obscuring the boundaries of a region's sovereignty.

So they use the VPN facility to conduct online activities outside the country to access and send, read, and receive information, any kind of information. So this is also in line with the principles of human rights.

Blicher said that no one should be able to shut down the internet like what Turkish President, Recep Tayyip Erdogan did in Turkey. He once turned off Twitter or Facebook in his country. China and Cameroon did too. If only the 155 countries incorporated in UNESCO said that it should not be done and make the indicators of Internet Universality very important.

Gender and Internet Universality

Khandhadai presented a number of issues related to gender and Internet Universality. The first point is the issue of internet use and technology for women's empowerment.

For example in Africa, Khandhadai said women and men have different experiences and rights. In general there is discrimination against women in both the real world and the virtual world. And sometimes the internet or the virtual world provides anonymity, which can weaken the power of women in the platform.

They should be able to use the internet to express themselves in general. In addition, women underwent disqualified supervision and this is related to big data. The use of big data to marginalize women and apply discrimination oversight of their physical bodies. And this is done not only

by the government alone, but more often the supervision is done by their families and the men associated with them.

There is also gender-based violence on the internet. Women face tremendous internet violence problems, and are usually associated with events where women politically voice opinions in the available spaces in cyberspace.

And the emergence of revenge porn which concerns the issue of privacy. Unfortunately, there is no gender-based data at both national and international levels. So with the absence of gender-based data, then gender analysis cannot be done.

Earlier in 2012-2014, it was found that women aged 18-30 years experienced the highest levels of violence and discrimination and usually this led to a setback for women, that they withdrew from the internet.

Khandhadai said the internet should be a platform or a means by which women can take back their freedom to voice opinions. But if the internet turns out to be a violent and other forum that does not help them, then it generates new pressure.

As a consequence, the women withdraw from the space. The gap that appears in the real world will be greater with the existence of cyberspace technology.

She again emphasized that when talking about Internet Universality, there must attention paid to the gender issue and efforts to integrate it. Not just with numbers because it is not a matter of how many women interact on the internet or how much content is directed at women, it should cover all issues.

Also related to the economy, women usually face gaps or economic challenges that men lack. And there are misogyny and cultural problems that ultimately make women isolated and this limits them in terms of accessing the internet freely.

Blicher also said that violence against female journalists needs to be addressed and tackled. An indicator is needed to look at the different forms of security and guidance available, like in Sweden. And of course there is also the need to see indicators about it in the media if there is any data and the way to measure it

Venkiteswaran added that women's access is undeniably limited by cultural barriers, for example in the field of infrastructure. This is not necessarily a part of the local culture but the practices that have been adopted for a long time. So this can be an aspiration as well for Internet Universality.

Accepting what Bommelaer has said, Venkiteswaran stated that culture does affect people in certain areas in terms of access to the internet. The internet allows someone to interact with people from other regions.

The internet can be used to communicate using the local language of a country. There is one concrete example that has occurred in recent years, and it is a means to promote a particular culture, called IDN, which stands for International Domain Names.

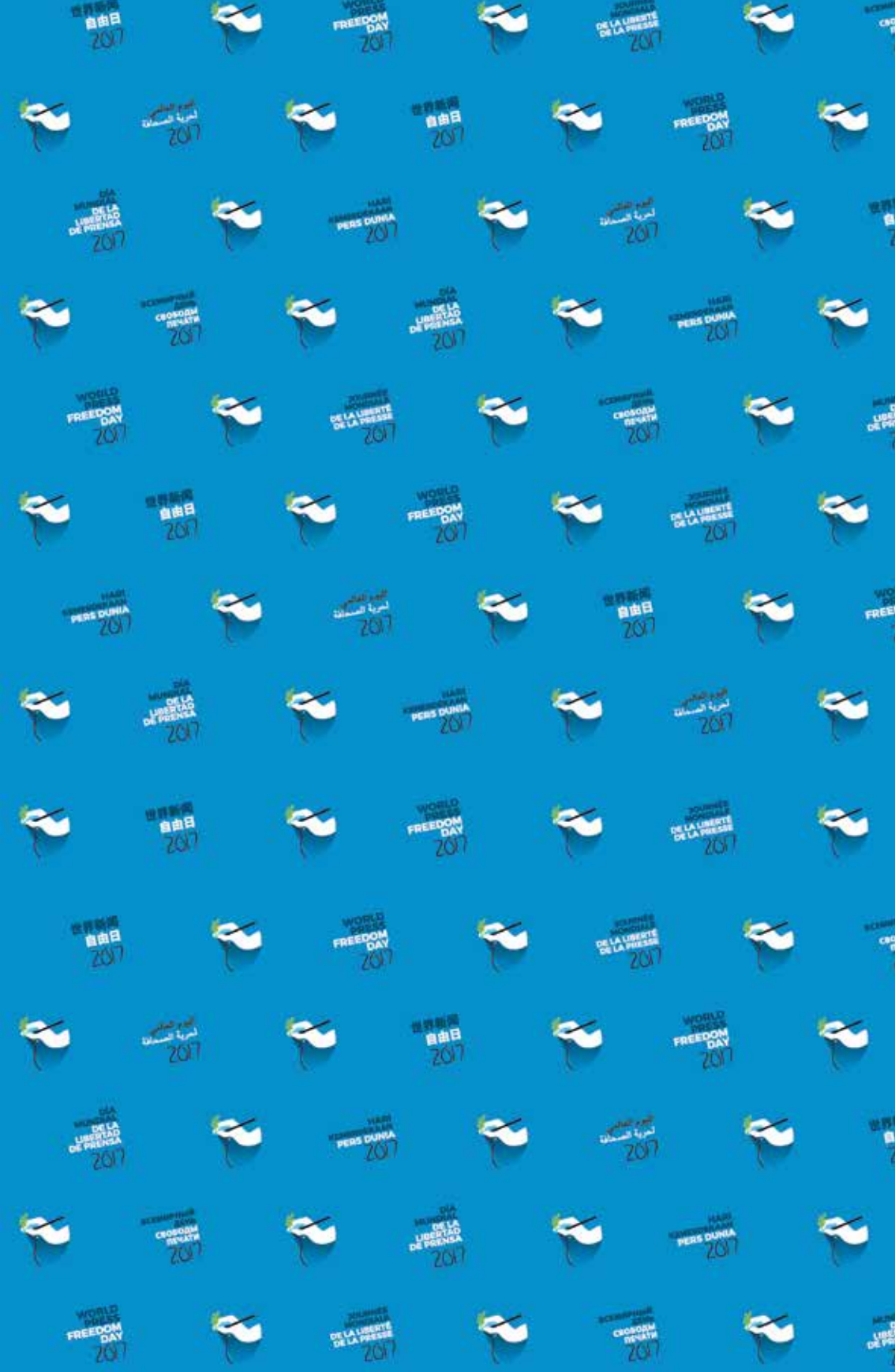
Thus, someone can type the name of the site using his or her language, whether it is Japanese or Chinese, to search the required data.

And based on OECD and UNESCO research, the more local content loaded then the cost of accessing the internet for the region could be cheaper. This is a way for more local content to be picked up, downloaded, and published on the internet.

Citing the Concept of World Press Freedom Day 2017 in Jakarta, under the theme of “Critical Minds for Critical Times: Media’s role advancing peaceful, just, and inclusive societies, it is mentioned that UNESCO’s concept of Internet Universality proposes four principles for the inclusive internet that can contribute to the development of community knowledge as the cornerstone of sustainable development.

As most of the life is in sync with the internet, it is increasingly important that internet governance should be guided by the principles of human rights, transparency, accessibility and the participation of various stakeholders.

The 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda proclaims the end of poverty, planetary protection, and ensuring prosperity for all. This is a universal, applicable and important agenda at the top level for everyone. Only an inclusive society, facilitated by an independent and pluralistic media and a secure media environment where free flow of information is maintained that can provide the conditions necessary to achieve a better future for all.



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WORLD PRESS FREEDOM DAY
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COMMEMORATION DU CROISSANT ROYALTI
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Tentang
PEDOMAN PENANGANAN KASUS KEKERASAN TERHADAP WARTAWAN

I. Pendahuluan

Perlindungan terhadap wartawan dalam menjalankan tugas jurnalistik telah menjadi kewajiban dunia internasional. Dewan Hak Asasi Manusia Perserikatan Bangsa-Bangsa (United Nations Human Rights Council) di Wina, Austria, dalam resolusi yang disepakati seluruh anggota tanggal 27 September 2012 untuk pertama kali menegaskan pentingnya keselamatan wartawan sebagai unsur fundamental kebebasan ekspresi.

Dalam resolusi itu, Dewan Hak Asasi Manusia menyerukan kepada negara-negara di dunia agar "mengembangkan lingkungan yang aman bagi para wartawan yang memungkinkan mereka dapat melaksanakan pekerjaan secara independen." Resolusi ini juga menyerukan pencegahan impunitas bagi pelaku kekerasan terhadap wartawan dengan melakukan investigasi yang tidak memihak, cepat, dan efektif.

II. Latar Belakang

Keselamatan wartawan masih menjadi masalah serius di Indonesia. Selama ini telah terjadi banyak kekerasan terhadap wartawan atau media. Aspek yang menonjol dalam penanganan kasus-kasus kekerasan terhadap wartawan adalah belum adanya pedoman tentang tahap-tahap dan mekanisme yang dapat menjadi rujukan bagi berbagai pihak terkait. Oleh karena itu, perlu disusun pedoman penanganan yang memadahi. Pedoman ini diharapkan dapat melengkapi ketentuan yang telah ada dalam rangka menyelesaikan kasus-kasus pers berdasarkan semangat dan isi UU Pers No. 40 Tahun 1999.

III. Definisi Kekerasan Terhadap Wartawan

Kekerasan terhadap wartawan yang dimaksud di dalam Pedoman ini adalah kekerasan terhadap wartawan yang sedang menjalankan pekerjaan jurnalistik atau kekerasan akibat karya jurnalistik.

IV. Bentuk Kekerasan Terhadap Wartawan

1. Kekerasan fisik, yang meliputi penganiayaan ringan, penganiayaan berat, penyiksaan, penyekapan, penculikan, dan pembunuhan.
2. Kekerasan nonfisik, yang meliputi ancaman verbal, penghinaan, penggunaan kata-kata yang merendahkan, dan pelecehan.
3. Perusakan peralatan liputan seperti kamera dan alat perekam.
4. Upaya menghalangi kerja wartawan mencari, memperoleh, memiliki, menyimpan, mengolah, dan menyampaikan informasi, seperti merampas peralatan kerja wartawan atau tindakan lain yang merintangangi wartawan sehingga tidak dapat memproses pekerjaan kewartawanannya.
5. Bentuk kekerasan lain terhadap wartawan yang belum disebut dalam pedoman ini merujuk pada definisi yang diatur KUHP dan UU HAM.

V. Prinsip Penanganan Kasus Kekerasan Terhadap Wartawan

1. Penanganan kasus kekerasan terhadap wartawan harus dilakukan atas persetujuan korban atau ahli waris.
2. Penanganan kasus kekerasan terhadap wartawan harus dilakukan secepatnya.
3. Penanganan kasus kekerasan yang berhubungan dengan kegiatan jurnalistik menjadi tanggung jawab bersama perusahaan pers, organisasi profesi wartawan, dan Dewan Pers.
4. Penanganan kasus kekerasan yang tidak berhubungan dengan kegiatan jurnalistik menjadi tanggung jawab langsung penegak hukum.
5. Organisasi profesi wartawan dan perusahaan pers harus bersikap adil dan memberikan sanksi tegas jika ditemukan bukti-bukti bahwa wartawan melanggar kode etik jurnalistik dan atau turut menyebabkan terjadinya kasus kekerasan.
6. Perusahaan pers, asosiasi perusahaan pers, dan organisasi profesi wartawan membentuk lumbung dana taktis untuk penanganan tindak kekerasan terhadap wartawan. Dewan Pers memfasilitasi pembentukan lumbung dana taktis tersebut.
7. Media massa perlu menghindari pemberitaan kasus kekerasan terhadap wartawan yang dapat menghambat penanganan masalah, termasuk mempersulit evakuasi dan perlindungan korban.

VI. Langkah Penanganan

Langkah-langkah penanganan kasus kekerasan terhadap wartawan sebagai berikut:

1. Pengumpulan informasi, yaitu membuat kronologi, menentukan pihak-pihak yang terlibat, baik korban dan pelaku maupun saksi mata, serta mengumpulkan bukti-bukti.
2. Verifikasi untuk menentukan:
 - a) Kasus kekerasan yang terjadi berhubungan dengan kegiatan jurnalistik atau tidak.

- b) Wartawan murni menjadi korban kekerasan atau turut berkontribusi pada terjadinya kekerasan.
- 3. Identifikasi keperluan korban, antara lain kondisi kesehatan, keselamatan, dan kemungkinan evakuasi korban atau keluarganya.
- 4. Pengambilan kesimpulan dan rekomendasi:
 - a) Langkah litigasi.
 - b) Langkah nonlitigasi.
- 5. Langkah koordinasi baik tingkat lokal maupun tingkat nasional yang melibatkan organisasi profesi, media tempat wartawan bekerja, Dewan Pers, kepolisian, LSM media, atau LSM HAM.
- 6. Pengumpulan dana untuk penanganan jika diperlukan. Proses evakuasi korban atau keluarganya harus didahulukan dalam penanganan kasus kekerasan terhadap wartawan jika kondisi mengharuskan demikian.

VII. Tanggung Jawab Perusahaan Pers

- 1. Menjadi pihak pertama yang segera memberikan perlindungan terhadap wartawan dan keluarga korban kekerasan, baik wartawan yang berstatus karyawan maupun nonkaryawan. Tanggung jawab perusahaan pers meliputi:
 - a) menanggung biaya pengobatan, evakuasi, dan pencarian fakta;
 - b) berkoordinasi dengan organisasi profesi wartawan, Dewan Pers, dan penegak hukum;
 - c) memberikan pendampingan hukum.
- 2. Tetap melakukan pendampingan, meskipun kasus kekerasan terhadap wartawan telah memasuki proses hukum di kepolisian atau pengadilan.
- 3. Memuat di dalam kontrak kerja, kewajiban memberikan perlindungan hukum dan jaminan keselamatan kepada wartawan baik wartawan yang berstatus karyawan maupun nonkaryawan.

4. Menghindari tindakan memaksa wartawan atau ahli warisnya untuk melakukan perdamaian dengan pelaku kekerasan ataupun untuk meneruskan kasus.
5. Menghindari perdamaian atau kesepakatan tertentu dengan pelaku kekerasan tanpa melibatkan wartawan korban kekerasan atau ahli warisnya.

VIII. Tanggung Jawab Organisasi Profesi Wartawan

1. Melakukan pendampingan terhadap wartawan dan keluarga yang menjadi korban kekerasan, termasuk ketika kasus kekerasan telah memasuki proses hukum. Pendampingan mengacu kepada langkah-langkah penanganan kasus kekerasan terhadap wartawan sebagaimana diatur dalam Bab V Pedoman ini.
2. Mengambil peran lebih besar dan bertindak proaktif untuk melakukan advokasi terhadap wartawan korban kekerasan atau keluarganya bagi pengurus organisasi di tingkat lokal.
3. Turut mengupayakan dana yang dibutuhkan untuk penanganan kasus kekerasan terhadap wartawan.
4. Tidak membuat pernyataan yang menyalahkan pihak tertentu atas terjadinya kekerasan terhadap wartawan, sebelum melakukan proses pengumpulan dan verifikasi data.

IX. Tanggung Jawab Dewan Pers

1. Mengoordinasikan pelaksanaan Pedoman Penanganan Kasus Kekerasan Terhadap Wartawan ini dengan perusahaan pers dan organisasi profesi wartawan.
2. Mengingatkan tanggung jawab perusahaan pers dan organisasi profesi wartawan sebagaimana diatur dalam Pedoman ini.
3. Turut mengupayakan dana yang dibutuhkan untuk menangani kasus kekerasan terhadap wartawan sampai proses hukum dinyatakan selesai.

4. Berkoordinasi dengan penegak hukum untuk melakukan langkah-langkah penanganan yang dibutuhkan untuk melindungi wartawan korban kekerasan atau keluarganya, serta memastikan penegak hukum memproses pelaku kekerasan dan bukti-bukti tindak kekerasan.
5. Bersama perusahaan pers dan organisasi profesi wartawan mengawal proses hukum kasus kekerasan terhadap wartawan dan mengambil langkah-langkah yang dibutuhkan untuk mempercepat prosesnya.

X. Ketentuan Penutup

1. Dewan Pers dan organisasi profesi wartawan membentuk satuan tugas untuk melaksanakan Pedoman Penanganan Kasus Kekerasan Terhadap Wartawan ini.
2. Setiap kasus kekerasan terhadap wartawan akan diselesaikan melalui litigasi. Kecekatan para penegak hukum amat penting untuk menghindari impunitas yang menyebabkan penyelesaian kasus kekerasan terhadap wartawan dan media pers terabaikan dalam waktu yang tidak menentu.
3. Penyelesaian nonlitigasi dapat dilaksanakan jika benar-benar dikehendaki oleh korban tanpa tekanan dari pihak mana pun. Penyelesaian nonlitigasi harus melibatkan perusahaan pers, organisasi profesi wartawan, dan Dewan Pers.

Jakarta, 6 Desember 2012



UN PLAN OF ACTION ON THE SAFETY OF JOURNALISTS AND THE ISSUE OF IMPUNITY

1. Introduction

“Every journalist killed or neutralized by terror is an observer less of the human condition. Every attack distorts reality by creating a climate of fear and self-censorship”¹

- 1.1. In recent years, there has been disquieting evidence of the scale and number of attacks against the physical safety of journalists and media workers as well as of incidents affecting their ability to exercise freedom of expression by threats of prosecution, arrest, imprisonment, denial of journalistic access, and failures to investigate and prosecute crimes against them. This evidence has been repeatedly brought to the attention of the international community by inter-governmental organizations, professional associations, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and other stakeholders.
- 1.2. Statistics gathered by UNESCO, as well as by other organizations such as the Committee to Protect Journalists (CPJ), Reporters Sans Frontières (RSF), the International News Safety Institute (INSI), the International Freedom of Expression Exchange (IFEX) and the Inter American Press Association (IAPA) all testify to the staggering number of journalists and media workers killed while performing their professional duties.
- 1.3. Furthermore, according to IFEX, in nine out of ten cases, the perpetrators of these crimes are never prosecuted. Impunity, which may be understood as the failure to bring perpetrators

¹Barry James in Press Freedom: Safety of Journalists and Impunity. UNESCO Publications: 2002

of human rights violations to justice, perpetuates the cycle of violence against journalists and must be addressed.

- 1.4. The safety of journalists and the struggle against impunity for their killers are essential to preserve the fundamental right to freedom of expression, guaranteed by Article 19 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. Freedom of expression is an individual right, for which no one should be killed, but it is also a collective right, which empowers populations through facilitating dialogue, participation and democracy, and thereby makes autonomous and sustainable development possible.
- 1.5. Without freedom of expression, and particularly freedom of the press, an informed, active and engaged citizenry is impossible. In a climate where journalists are safe, citizens find it easier to access quality information and many objectives become possible as a result: democratic governance and poverty reduction; conservation of the environment; gender equality and the empowerment of women; justice and a culture of human rights, to name a few. Hence, while the problem of impunity is not restricted to the failure to investigate the murders of journalists and media workers, the curtailment of their expression deprives society as a whole of their journalistic contribution and results in a wider impact on press freedom where a climate of intimidation and violence leads to self censorship. In such a climate societies suffer because they lack the information needed to fully realize their potential. Efforts to end impunity with respect to crimes against journalists must be associated with the defence and protection of human rights defenders, more generally. In addition, the protection of journalists should not be limited to those formally recognised as journalists, but should cover others, including community media workers and citizen journalists and others who may be using new media as a means of reaching their audiences.
- 1.6. Promoting the safety of journalists and fighting impunity must not be constrained to after-the- fact action. Instead, it requires

prevention mechanisms and actions to address some of the root causes of violence against journalists and of impunity. This implies the need to deal with issues such as corruption, organized crime and an effective framework for the rule of law in order to respond to negative elements. In addition, the existence of laws that curtail freedom of expression (e.g. overly restrictive defamation laws), must be addressed. The media industry also must deal with low wages and improving journalistic skills. To whatever extent possible, the public must be made aware of these challenges in the public and private spheres and the consequences from a failure to act. The protection of journalists should adapt to the local realities affecting journalists. Journalists reporting on corruption and organized crime, for example, are increasingly targeted by organized crime groups and parallel powers. Approaches that are tailored to local needs should be encouraged.

- 1.7. In light of the above, a number of measures have been adopted by the United Nations (UN) to strengthen legal frameworks and enforcement mechanisms designed to ensure the safety of journalists in both conflict and non-conflict areas. The UN's strengths and opportunities lie in the areas of building free, independent and pluralistic media as well as the legal frameworks and democratic institutions to support it.
- 1.8. At the international level, the UN Security Council adopted *Resolution S/RES/1738* in 2006, which established a coherent, action-oriented approach to the safety of journalists in armed conflicts. Since then, the UN Secretary-General has presented an annual report to the General Assembly on the implementation of this Resolution.
- 1.9. Additionally, the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) plays an important role in raising awareness regarding the issue, including through its reports to the Human Rights Council (HRC). It works in close cooperation with the

United Nations Special Rapporteur on the Promotion and Protection of the Right to Freedom of Expression and Opinion and is mandated to: gather information relating to violations of freedom of expression; seek, receive and respond to relevant information from governments, NGOs and other parties; and make recommendations on how best to promote freedom of expression. A number of other Special Rapporteurs, including the Special Rapporteur on Extra-judicial, Summary or Arbitrary Execution; the Special Rapporteur on Violence Against Women; the Special Rapporteur on Torture and the Working Groups on Forced Disappearances and Arbitrary Detentions are also all relevant in this regard.

- 1.10. As the United Nations specialized agency with a mandate to ‘promote the free flow of ideas by word and image’², the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) has been an important player in the defence of freedom of expression through the promotion of the safety of journalists and the fight against impunity. Often in collaboration with other organizations, UNESCO has taken a number of decisive actions in this field. For example, it has been working together with Reporters Sans Frontières (RSF) to publish a regularly updated practical guide for journalists working in conflict zones, now available in ten languages. In 2008, UNESCO co-authored a Charter for the Safety of Journalists Working in War Zones or Dangerous Areas, which includes a commitment by the media, public authorities and journalists to systematically seek ways to reduce the risks involved. It has also supported a number of organizations to provide safety and risk awareness training for journalists and media workers.
- 1.11. In addition to these practical steps, UNESCO has undertaken a number of activities designed to raise awareness about journalists’ safety and the issue of impunity. Among

²UNESCO Constitution 1945, Article 1

UNESCO's flagship activities in this area are *World Press Freedom Day*, celebrated every year on May 3rd, and the *Guillermo Cano/UNESCO World Press Freedom Prize*, intended to honour the work of an individual or an organization defending or promoting freedom of expression anywhere in the world, especially in dangerous conditions. The importance of this issue was further highlighted by the *Medellin Declaration*³ of 2007, which specifically focuses on securing the safety of journalists and combating impunity in both conflict and non-conflict situations, and the *Belgrade Declaration* of 2004, which focused on supporting media in violent conflict-zones and countries in transition. In line with Resolution 29, of the 29th session of UNESCO's General Conference, the Director General has, since 1997, publicly condemned the killing of individual journalists and media workers, as well as massive and repetitive violations of press freedom and urged the competent authorities to discharge their duty of preventing, investigating and punishing such crimes. Finally, the International *Programme for the Development of Communication* (IPDC) plays a crucial role in promoting the safety of journalists and combating impunity. As well as developing projects to address this issue in the field, IPDC has, since 2008, encouraged Member States to submit information, on a voluntary basis, on the status of the judicial inquiries conducted on each of the killings condemned by UNESCO, for inclusion in a public report submitted every two years to the IPDC Council by the Director-General.

- 1.12. International legal instruments represent one of the key tools that the international community, including the United Nations (UN), has at its disposal in the struggle for the safety of journalists and against impunity. These are internationally recognized and often legally binding. Relevant conventions, declarations and resolutions include the *Universal Declaration of Human Rights*;

³Read Medellin Declaration at <http://www.unesco.org/new/en/communication-and-information/flagship-project-activities/world-press-freedom-day/previous-celebrations/worldpressfreedomday2009000/medellin-declaration/>

the Geneva Conventions; the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights; UN Commission on Human Rights Resolution 2005/81; the UN Security Council Resolution 1738 (2006).

- 1.13. Regional systems in the human rights context are also essential, instituted within the framework of regional and sub-regional organisations such as the Organization of American States (OAS) and the Union of South American Nations (UNASUR); the African Union (AU); the Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN), the League of Arab States, the Council of Europe (CoE) and the Organisation for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE). Whilst there are many international legal instruments addressing human rights in general, only a small number are specifically concerned with the situation of journalists and their safety.
- 1.14. Some of the regional systems are also reinforced by monitoring bodies which observe the level of state compliance with their commitments, and call attention to violations when necessary. These include the Office of the Special Rapporteur for Freedom of Expression within the Inter-American Commission of Human Rights (IACHR), the Special Rapporteur on the Freedom of Expression and Access to Information within the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights in Africa, and the Special Representative on Freedom of the Media in the OSCE.
- 1.15. At the national level, many agencies, funds and programmes of the UN system are also working toward an approach which promotes the safety of journalists and addresses the issue of impunity. This is relevant to the UN strategic discussions and joint programming within the Delivering As One framework.
- 1.16. While recognizing that investigating crimes against journalists remains the responsibility of Member States, the acts of violence and intimidation (including murder, abduction,

hostage- taking, harassment, intimidation and illegal arrest and detention) are becoming ever more frequent in a variety of contexts. Notably, the threat posed by non-state actors such as terrorist organizations and criminal enterprises is growing. This merits a careful, context- sensitive consideration of the differing needs of journalists in conflict and non-conflict zones, as well as of the different legal instruments available to ensure their protection. It also necessitates an investigation into how the dangers faced by journalists in situations that do not qualify as armed conflicts in the strictest sense (such as sustained confrontation between organized crime groups) may be dealt with.

- 1.17. Female journalists also face increasing dangers, highlighting the need for a gender-sensitive approach. In carrying out their professional duties, they often risk sexual assault, whether in the form of a targeted sexual violation, often in reprisal for their work; mob-related sexual violence aimed against journalists covering public events; or the sexual abuse of journalists in detention or captivity. Furthermore, many of these crimes are not reported as a result of powerful cultural and professional stigmas.⁴
- 1.18. There is a pressing need for the various UN agencies, funds and programmes to develop a single, strategic and harmonized approach to the issue of the safety of journalists and the impunity of perpetrators of crimes against them. In light of this, in March 2010, the Intergovernmental Council of the IPDC⁵ called on the Director-General of UNESCO “to consult with Member States on the feasibility of convening an inter-agency meeting of all relevant UN agencies, funds and programmes in order

⁴Lauren Wolfe, ‘The Silencing Crime: Sexual Violence Against Journalists’. Committee to Protect Journalists: 2011,

⁵27th IPDC Decision on the Safety of Journalist and the Issue of Impunity. Available at http://www.unesco.org/new/fileadmin/MULTIMEDIA/HQ/CI/CI/pdf/ipdc2010_safety_decision_final.pdf

to design a joint UN strategy on the Safety of Journalists and the Issue to Impunity.” On the basis of the responses received following this consultation, the UNESCO Director-General decided to organize a *UN Inter- Agency Meeting on the Safety of Journalists and the Issue of Impunity* in September 2011. The conclusions drawn from this meeting will be articulated in a Plan of Action, which will formulate a **comprehensive, coherent, and action-oriented UN-wide approach to the safety of journalists and the issue of impunity.**

2. Justification

2.1. This Plan of Action is needed to uphold the fundamental right of freedom of expression and, in so doing, to ensure that citizens are well informed and actively participate in society at large. The United Nations agencies, funds and programmes are collectively well-placed to address this issue. They possess long-established platforms through which to voice concerns and propose solutions and a vital network of partner organizations and UN offices in the field. In addition, as intergovernmental organizations they can encourage Member State cooperation and sharing of best practices, as well as exercise “quiet diplomacy” with Member States when necessary.

3. Principles

The proposed Action plan is based on the following principles:

- 3.1. Joint action in the spirit of enhancing system-wide efficiency and coherence;
- 3.2. Building on the strengths of different agencies to foster synergies and to avoid duplication;
- 3.3. A results-based approach, prioritizing actions and interventions for maximum impact;
- 3.4. A human rights-based approach;

- 3.5. A gender-sensitive approach;
- 3.6. A disability-sensitive approach;
- 3.7. Incorporation of the safety of journalists and the struggle against impunity into the United Nation's broader developmental objectives;
- 3.8. Implementation of the principles of the February 2005 Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness (ownership, alignment, harmonisation, results and mutual accountability);
- 3.9. Strategic partnerships beyond the UN system, harnessing the initiatives of various international, regional and local organizations dedicated to the safety of journalists and media workers;
- 3.10. A context-sensitive, multi-disciplinary approach to the root causes of threats to journalists and impunity;
- 3.11. Robust mechanisms (indicators) for monitoring and evaluating the impact of interventions and strategies reflecting the UN's core values.

4. Objective

4.1. Working toward the creation of a free and safe environment for journalists and media workers in both conflict and non-conflict situations, with a view to strengthening peace, democracy and development worldwide.

5. Proposed Actions

Strengthening UN Mechanisms

5.1. Identify the role of UN agencies, funds and programmes in combating impunity surrounding attacks against journalists and its wider causes with a view toward establishing focal points in order to strengthen the specific contribution of each relevant UN actor by creating effective forms of intervention to achieve the goals set out in the Plan of Action beginning with regular inter-agency meetings, for example;

- 5.2. In order to enhance UN system-wide coherence, establish a coordinated inter-agency mechanism for follow-up and evaluating matters of concern on the issue of the safety of journalists and impunity, including regular reviews of progress at the national and international level and continuing to address the issue by supporting a joint message on the occasion of World Press Freedom Day on the situation of media freedom around the world, for example;
- 5.3. Incorporate the issues of the safety of journalists and of the impunity of attacks against them into UN strategies at country level. This would mean, for example, encouraging the inclusion of an indicator on the safety of journalists based on the UNESCO Media Development Indicators in country analysis and taking the findings into consideration in programming;
- 5.4. More generally, promote the inclusion of freedom of expression and media development goals, in particular the safety of journalists and impunity, within the wider UN development agenda;
- 5.5. Work toward strengthening the office of the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights, as well as the mandate and resources of the UN Special Rapporteur on the Promotion and Protection of the Right to Freedom of Opinion and Expression, and of the Special Rapporteurs on Extra-judicial Summary or Arbitrary Executions, Violence Against Women and Torture.

Cooperating with Member States

- 5.6. Assist Member States to develop legislation and mechanisms guaranteeing freedom of expression and information, including, for example, requirements that States effectively investigate and prosecute crimes against freedom of expression;
- 5.7. Assist Member States to fully implement existing international rules and principles, as well as to improve, where needed, national legislation on safeguarding journalists, media professionals and associated personnel in conflict and non-conflict situations;

⁶Adopted by the UNESCO's General Conference on 12 November 1997.

- 5.8. Encourage Member States to take an active role in the prevention of attacks against journalists, and take prompt action in response to attacks by establishing national emergency mechanisms, which different stakeholders can adopt, for example;
- 5.9. Encourage Member States to comply fully with UNESCO General Conference Resolution 29⁶, entitled ‘Condemnation of Violence against Journalists,’ which calls upon Member States to adopt the principle that there should be no statute of limitations on persons guilty of crimes against freedom of expression; to refine and promote legislation in this field and to ensure that defamation becomes a civil, not a criminal action;
- 5.10. Encourage Member States to comply with the IPDC’s Decisions on the Safety of Journalists and the Issue of Impunity, and submit information on the actions taken to prevent impunity for killings of journalists, and on the status of the judicial inquiries conducted on each of the killings condemned by UNESCO;
- 5.11. Encourage Member States to explore ways of broadening the scope of Security Council Resolution 1738, to include the promotion of the safety of journalists and the fight against impunity in non-conflict situations as well.

Partnering with Other Organizations and Institutions

- 5.12. Reinforce collaboration between UN agencies and other intergovernmental organizations, at both international and regional levels, and encourage the incorporation of media development programmes, in particular on the safety of journalists, into their strategies;
- 5.13. Strengthen partnerships between the UN and civil society organizations and professional associations dedicated to monitoring the safety of journalists and media workers at national, regional and international levels. This could include sharing up-to-date information and best practices with partner

organizations and field offices and conducting joint missions and investigations into particular cases;

- 5.14. Whereas corruption can affect all sectors of society, in line with the principles of the UN Convention against Corruption, work with journalist organisations to develop good practices on reporting on corruption and jointly participate at the International Anti-Corruption Day (9 December).

Raising Awareness

- 5.15. Sensitize Member States on the importance of freedom of expression and the dangers that impunity for crimes against media professionals represents for freedom and democracy;
- 5.16. Sensitize journalists, media owners and policy-makers on existing international instruments and conventions, as well as various existing practical guides on the safety of journalists;
- 5.17. Sensitize news organizations, media owners, editors and journalists on the dangers confronting their staff, particularly those faced by local journalists;
- 5.18. Sensitize all the above parties to the growing dangers posed by all actors and work against hostage-taking, sexual violence, kidnapping, wrongful arrest and other forms of punishment and other emerging threats to media professionals, including non-state actors;
- 5.19. Sensitize the general public on the importance of the safety of journalists and the fight against impunity, through promoting global awareness campaigns, such as UNESCO's World Press Freedom Day;
- 5.20. Encourage journalism education institutions in developing curricula, which include material relevant to the safety of journalists and impunity;
- 5.21. Disseminate best practices on the safety of journalists and counteracting impunity;

Fostering Safety Initiatives

- 5.22. Urge all stakeholders, and in particular the media industry and its professional associations, to establish general safety provisions for journalists, including but not limited to safety training courses, health care and life insurance, access to social protection and adequate remuneration for free-lance and full-time employees;
- 5.23. Develop accessible, real-time emergency response mechanisms for groups and media organizations, including contacting and engaging available UN resources and missions and other groups working in the field;
- 5.24. Strengthen provisions for the safety of journalists in conflict zones, for example by encouraging the creation of so-called 'media corridors' in close cooperation with UN staff on the ground.

6. Follow-up Mechanisms

- 6.1. Establishment of a network of focal points on issues about the safety of journalists in all relevant UN agencies, funds and programmes in order to develop effective measures to promote the safety of journalists and combat impunity, coordinate actions and exchange information and whenever possible also to publicize it.
- 6.2. Scheduling meetings of relevant UN agencies, funds and programmes on a regular basis, at international level and also at national level in cooperation with the UN Country Teams (UNCT), with participation of relevant professional associations, NGOs and other stakeholders.
- 6.3. Entrust overall coordination of UN efforts on the safety of journalists to UNESCO, in cooperation with other UN agencies, in particular with the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) and the UN Secretariat in NY.

6.4. Present a finalised UN Plan of Action to the IPDC Council at its next session in March 2012, as well as the High Level Committee on Programmes (HLCP) and the Chief Executive Board (CEB) at their next meetings.

PHOTO GALLERY WPFD 2017

Day 1



Arrival of the participants.



The Indonesian Minister of Communication and Informatics answers journalists' questions at the Media Center.



Gun Gun Siswadi, an Expert Staff of the Minister of Communication and Informatics (sitting fourth from the left), at a forum organized by the Indonesian National Private Broadcast Radio Association (PRSSNI).



Director General of Information and Public Communication at the Ministry of Communication and Informatics, R. Niken Widiastuti (third from right) as a speaker at a forum organized by the Association of Indonesian Local Television Stations (ATVLI).



A forum discussing the role of the media in conflict and crisis situations, organized by the Association of Indonesian Private Television Stations (ATVSI).



A workshop organized by the Alliance of Independent Journalists (AJI).



Director General of Informatics Application at the Ministry of Communication and Informatics, Samuel A. Pangerapan (second from right) is also invited to become a speaker at the WPF2017 forum.



A forum on "Professional Journalists Against Hoax" organized the Indonesian Television Journalists Association (JTI).



Pertemuan anggota Southeast Asia Journalist Union (SEAJU).

Day 2



Executive Chairman of the Indonesian National Commission for UNESCO Professor Arief Rachman as a speaker.



Nezar Patria, a Member of the Indonesian Press Council, at a forum on "Sharing Good Practices with Newly Established Press Councils".



Foreign Press Council Forum discussing "Sharing Good Practices with Newly Established Press Councils".



The opening of photo exhibition commemorating ANTARA's 80th anniversary by President Director of LKBN ANTARA Meidyatama Suryodiningrat (third from left).



A workshop on media management held by the Indonesian News Publisher's Association (SPS).



A forum on effort to deal with hoax, organized by the Indonesian Journalists Association (PWI).

Day 3



Vice President Jusuf Kalla and Director General of UNESCO Irina Bokova arrive at the WPF 2017 conference venue.



Vice President Jusuf Kalla delivers address at the opening of the WPF 2017 conference.



Director General of UNESCO Irina Bokova addresses the participants of the WPF 2017 conference.



Former President of Timor-Leste José Ramos-Horta as a speaker at Plenary Session 1.

Activities during Plenary Session 1, discussing quality journalism.





Martha Mendoza, a Pulitzer prize winner, speaks in Parallel Session 6.



Ratna Komala, a Member of the Indonesian Press Council, (second from left) discusses the Indonesian Press Freedom Index.



Vice Chairman of the Indonesian Press Council, Ahmad Djauhar, hands over the award to Richard Gingras, the keynote speaker at Plenary Session 1.



A discussion on “the Impact of Hoax and Social Media on Journalism” led by Imam Wahyudi, a Member of the Indonesian Press Council (right).



The signing of the issuance of stamps featuring WPF Indonesia



PT Pos Indonesia celebrates the World Press Freedom Day 2017 with the issuance of special stamps featuring WPF Indonesia 2017.



Press conference: Vice President Jusuf Kalla accompanied by Minister of Communication and Informatics Rudiantara (left), Chairman of the Indonesian Press Council Yosep Adi Prasetyo (second from left), Director General of UNESCO Irina Bokova (second from right), and Jimmy Silalahi (right).



President Joko Widodo delivers a keynote address during the UNESCO/Guillermo Cano World Press Freedom Prize 2017 ceremony.



Director General of UNESCO Irina Bokova hands over the Guillermo Cano World Press Freedom Prize 2017 to Dawit Isaak, who is represented by his daughter Bethlehem Isaak.

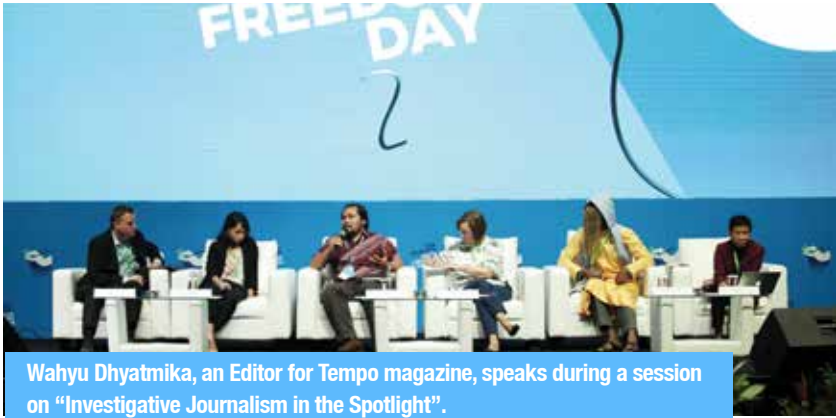


Chairman of the Indonesian Press Council Yosep Adi Prasetyo hands over a gift to Director General of UNESCO Irina Bokova.



President Joko Widodo in a group photo with VIP guests during the Gala Dinner.

Day 4



Wahyu Dhyatmika, an Editor for Tempo magazine, speaks during a session on “Investigative Journalism in the Spotlight”.



Speakers of a parallel session on “Capturing Injustice Through the Lens”.



Director General of Culture at the Ministry of Education and Culture Hilmar Farid invited as a resource person for a parallel session.



The WPF 2017 closing address by Assistant Director General of UNESCO Frank La Rue.



The adoption of the Jakarta Declaration by Director for Freedom of Expression and Media Development at UNESCO Guy Berger



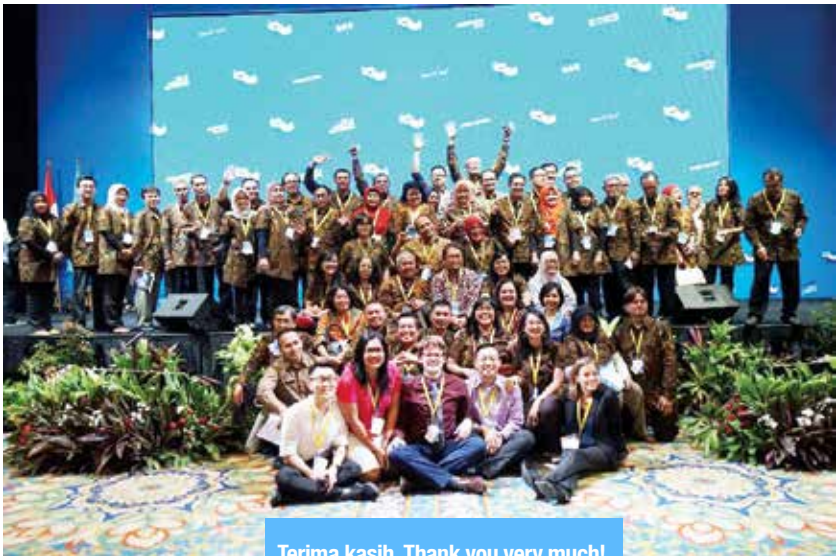
The handover of a replica of the Garuda eagle by Minister of Communication and Informatics Rudiantara to Assistant-Director General of UNESCO Frank La Rue as a symbol for the continuation of the WPF event in the next host country.



The beating of bedug (drum) by Minister of Communication and Informatics Rudiantara together with other invitees as a sign for the closing of WPF 2017.



Youth Newsroom WPF 2017 organized by Universitas Multimedia Nusantara.



Terima kasih. Thank you very much!