

#defyhatenow 2016 workshop overview

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#DEFYHATENOW

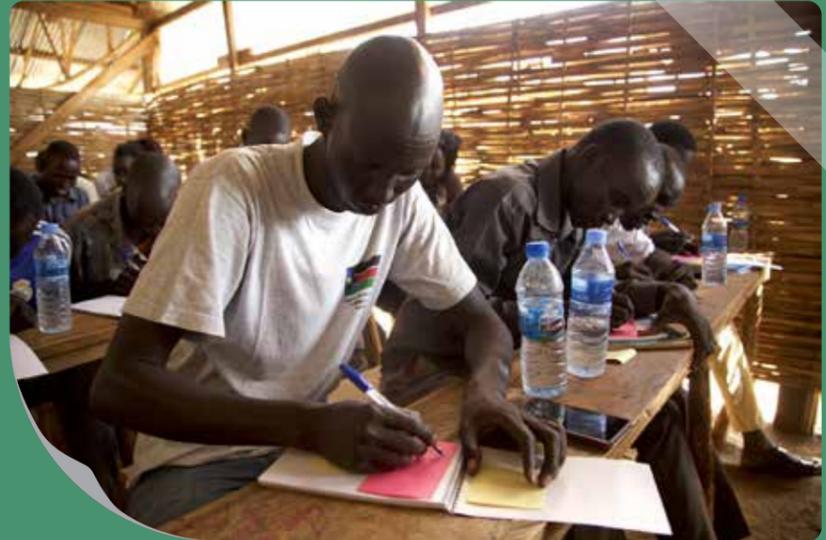
28th May 2016

Juba PoC Site Introduction to Hate Speech Workshop

The workshop was made up of mainly teachers from within the POC and other professionals including a lawyer.

About 80% of those in attendance are actually active @socialmedia users.

Most participants believe that hate speech in the social media were catalyzed by hateful comments by political leaders that were broadcasted by mainstream media.



Participant believes hate speech can be combatted through legal actions against culprits.

11th June 2016

Journalist Workshop, Juba

27 members participated in the workshop.

Reporters required to have **3 or more sources**, assign some stories to specific journalists to avoid conflict of interest, reframe stories using balanced language, provide guidance to journalists, use the media law as a guide.

Editors should be very observant while checking stories/articles that journalists put together. If editors fail to do so then this could mean there is a conflict of interest.



Journalists should ensure that when writing articles they should be objective, to avoid prejudice or attaching themselves to the content.

16th June 2016

Student Workshop, Juba University

The workshop was attended by 29 participants.

Comments from the attendees on social media include the following:

I enjoyed the discussion on the causes of hate speech because as a student living in Juba, we deal with it every day.

I am a facebook blogger and user, and I will not treat facebook as a source of right information.



In the first place, one must need to know a reliable source of information, rather than report wrong information against society.

25th June 2016



Lawyers Workshop, Juba

The workshop was **educative** and **interactive** as many suggested more workshops to be done for both grassroots and the elite. The workshop was a knowledge sharing and connection point to the lawyers from across almost all ethnicities in South Sudan.

The hate speech training workshop for lawyers intended to inform lawyers about the hate speech legal frame work in the country and how to find law to combat hate speech

Main recommendations:

- Double pronged approach (legal and social, individual and group)
- Education and sensitization
- Positive messaging in media (broadcast and print, amongst singing and poetry)
- Nationwide campaign for equality of all south Sudanese
- Lasting implications of hate speech on societies and future generations
- Cultural interactions
- Healing and reconciliation
- Accountability in reconciliation

23rd July 2016

NAIROBI #defyhatenow peace / Diaspora Roundtable & Strategic Forum

The South Sudan communities in Kenya were represented by Civil society, community, students and Church leaders under the umbrella of the South Sudan Peace Coalition. During the event Edmond Yakani the director of CEPO and Hakim George a social media correspondent were able to update the attendees on what's happening in the country via live stream.

The event was also graced by Boniface Mwangi from PAWA 254, Caleb Gichuhi from Sisi ni Amani, Theo Dolan from Peace Tech Lab and Michelle D'arcy from NPA respectively who moderated different sections of the program.

Response from participants

The social media can be used for positive messaging by occupying online space with positive messaging and counter messaging.



Participants were involved in group brainstorming sessions, discussing various aspects of hate speech. The aim of this exercise was to find practical tools and approaches of mitigating hate speech in South Sudan. This is in the context of hate speech being a common catalyst to violence.

3rd August 2016

#defyhatenow peace/Diaspora roundtable & strategic forum on Countering online hate speech and mitigating incitement to violence in South Sudan

Rationalization

As an outcome of an emergency strategic roundtable in Nairobi on the 23rd July 2016, it was discussed that the formation of a Nairobi working group can build meaningful

connections for peaceful and community based interactions within the diaspora.



Objectives

Establish a community of social media activists with the aim of combating online Hate Speech. Clearly define Hate Speech and other terms associated with it. Reduce online Hate speech amount the South Sudanese Communities in Diaspora. Sensitize the citizens on the Dangers of online hate speech.

17th -26th Aug. 2016

#10 Days for National Peace Activism Timeline

Participants

Civil Society Organizations, Women Group, Specialized Committee for Peace and Reconciliation in the Transitional Legislative Assembly of South Sudan, Academia (Juba University Mass Communication Class)

The roundtable aimed in creating awareness to South Sudanese social media users, CSOs, Parliamentarians that social media has the potential to be a great tool that can foster reconstruction, forgiveness and reconciliation for South Sudanese.



Objectives

To assess the strength and weaknesses of social media as a tool for conflict prevention and peace building,

To analyze the contribution of legislatures in promoting peacebuilding through technology

To discuss the possible role of social media in generating political tensions during violent conflict.

29th August 2016

#defyhatenow Bloggers Workshop

The workshop was aimed at bringing together various bloggers in South Sudan

The estimated number of Bloggers we are targeting are 20 who are situated in Juba (also including those in the POC), Bor, Uganda and Nairobi.



**South Sudan Social Media
#PeaceJam Nairobi Kenya**

Number of participants 18

Social Media For Positive change

This session was mainly focusing on the role of social media in amplifying voices and creating positive change in a society.

The participants formed groups of 3-5 members each, the main focus of this one hour exercise was to answer few questions on how to create a peace in South Sudan.



#peacejam Edmonton Alberta, Canada

Number of participants 12

Importance of the peacejam and the importance of our contribution in calling for peace

Participants believe that the main challenges the diaspora community faces is a lack of a forum/events that bring them together to discuss South Sudanese issues.



**Peacejam
21 Sept 2016**

#peacejam Rhino Camp, Arua (Uganda)

Number of participants 120

The Objectives of the #PeaceJam

To provide south sudanese with the platform to get to know each and facilitate an inter-cultural relationship focused on reconciliation and coalition for peace

To enable elders and women to engage in issues of peacebuilding and inter-cultural interaction



#peacejam Juba & Maban, South Sudan

Number of participants 20

The Objectives of the #PeaceJam

The year's #PeaceJam aim was to highlight the importance of all segments of society, to work together to strive for peace, promote positive interaction among people online, and connect to those with no access to the internet or social media

The Juba #PeaceJam brings peacebuilders from the unique cultural diversity of South Sudan



South Sudan #PeaceJam – Kibera Kenya

Number of participants 33

The goals of the event was to gather a diverse group of peace builder and jam together on the UN peace day.

People participated by engaging in conversation with each other about peace and how to share peace on and after this day.

Participants valued the style of #peacejam as it appeared to be a unique kind of event. Face painting, juggling, eating, gurning and laughing competitions were found lovely and rare. It was one of the first peace events before the forthcoming challenging times of elections.



24 September 2016



Basketball_tournament

6th - 8th & 14th October 2016

Pacelab Groundtruthing

Three ground-truthing sessions were held in Nairobi on 6th, 7th and 8th of October to discuss the findings of the South Sudan lexicon research.

There were a total of 3 sessions for students (6th October), women (7th October) and a mixed group of exiled professionals, activists and religious leaders (8th October).

The workshop's objective is to get the participants' input on the terminologies provided in the lexicon and to find alternative terms that can be used that are not derogatory that would enable people to communicate and interact online without spreading hate.



Define Hate Speech and other terms associated with it
Reduce online Hate speech amount the South Sudanese Communities in Diaspora
Sensitize the citizens on the Dangers of online hate speech

4th October 2016



SSTO Theater Group



7th November 2016

OjoVoz Workshop

Participants 11



23rd November 2016

Radio Producer Workshop

Objective

To create awareness to the media professionals and journalists that hate speech is real and that it is dividing the country further

Informing them of the role they can play in countering online hate speech

Take responsibility of their actions and that they become sensitive to certain rhetoric, statements whether in print media or online.

To make radio presenters, opinion writers, social media editors become ambassadors of the #defyhatenow campaign.

Shun the use of media as a platform for propagating hate speech in the country.

Empowering them on how to consume data and mitigate hate speech.

To analyze the understanding of hate speech by journalists and social media enthusiasts.

Find a correlation between the social media and the community reaction

Dealing with trauma and the issue of forgiveness.

Recommendation

Involve government officials in the next workshop

There is a need to involve religious organization and community based organization in the next workshop as well.

Printing of small booklets in the two languages of Arabic and English. One participant in the workshop was always behind because of her low command of English language. She works for BBC Arabic

Organizing school visits and engaging the young one in such debate so as to create awareness from now so that this issue of hate and sectarian division do not become part of their culture.

1st & 3rd December 2016

Hate Speech training workshop for law students'

24 people Participated in the workshops

Citizen journalism is practiced by every citizen having access to web technology, a message pertaining lies can be published and believed by the other hand to be true, hence causes hatred, so it needs a control and monitoring by law enforcement agencies.

Recommendation

- i. Hate speech should be known by all as the source of any conflict
- ii. Hatred should be shun by all
- iii. Avoid generalization
- iv. A need for a bigger public speech on hate speech



- v. Accept ourselves as people of on country
- vi. Lobbying for a law against hate speech
- vii. A need for mass education conduct talk shows
- viii. Telecom companies should be sending out to all customers SMS defying hate speech
- ix. Involving political figures in defying hate speech

8th December 2016

Legal Guideline

Analysis of ARTICLE 19 Eastern Africa's work in the region followed by an explanation of the organization's use of the European model on regulation of expression

The meeting reiterated that there is need to ensure that there are sufficient safeguards for protection of equality and non-discrimination and of political speech and criticism of public officials especially in fragile state like South Sudan. Without which the disadvantaged sections of society are more likely to be the victims of an anti-incitement law.



NEXT STEPS

Meeting with different stakeholders to educate them on effects of incitement to national cohesion

Engage with legislatures to enact an equality and non-discrimination law

Conduct training of judges and national prosecutors on how to deal with incitement cases

Utilise social sites monitoring to develop counter narratives as opposed to block and seek prosecution as such an action may entrench divisions

ARTICLE 19 , CRISIS ACTION and DefyHateNow to seek to collaborate more and join other global efforts to get peace in south Sudan.

9th December 2016

Policymaker Workshop

28 people Participated in the workshops

Way Forward

CEPO should research on these various websites in which the hate speeches are posted and a mechanism should be designed in combating them.

TNLA should involve the Executive wing in drafting a policy on cyber-crime.

The next workshop should bring all the arms of the government so as to address the vacuum.

A more interactive consultations and advocacy should be conducted to engage stakeholders and the public.

The workshops and training should be continuous in such a way that an urgent



response is reached to address the vice (online hate speech)

Media houses should be regulated in their reporting and publishing.

Individuals that are involved in hate speeches and incitement of violence should be made accountable.

11th December 2016

Logali Defyhatenow



11th -18th December 2016

Peace Village

The project ran in three basic modules which were Trainings at different refugee zones, translation of #OER to local languages and the PV main event.

#PeaceVillage Success

Successfully translated the defyhatenow code of conduct to two languages I.e Bari and Simple Arabic

Trainings were offered in local languages in places like Ariaze which increased the participation of the elderly

Over 184 people trained as change agents during the outreach programme

Formed #Pv cultural dance and drama groups.



#PeaceVillage challenges

Transport was not enough for remote participants

Outreaches to Simbili and others clusters were canceled because on the same day of the trainings the refugees there were receiving their food ratios.

Printing and INTERNET problem.

No power source for the #PeaceVillage work space (Office)

15 & 16th December 2016

Wau Wokshop

