

INTERNET THE WAY WE WANT IT



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INTRO

Dear reader,

Welcome to CDN's publication **Internet the Way We Want It** that illustrates the results of CDN's Annual Work plan "Digital Technology for Democracy: Youth Turns Threat into Opportunity," organized in 2019 by CDN and its Digital[x] working group (WG).

In today's Europe, the majority of young people are connected to the Internet, a tool that has become a major significant part of our life. We use the Internet to work, talk to friends and relatives, get to know new people, read news or access other information we are interested in, watch an unlimited amount of videos, study for tests, find a lover, and countless more. Indeed, there is seemingly no limit to what you can do on the Internet. You can learn any language, how to cook, how other cities look – all the information you can possibly imagine that is out there, right at your fingertips.

But wait, how come this information is free?! Yes, we do pay for Internet access and our devices, and we do see advertisements on websites (unless we use an adblocker), but is it really all that we pay for all these "free" things: just a few ads?

The answer is a resounding NO! CDN has been exploring digital rights for several years now, and for good reason. Digital platform providers, major media organisations, technology firms, and a host of others are collecting and trading the data of each and every user online. We live in social media filter bubbles that affect our opinions, how we make decisions, and whom we vote for, whereas various interest groups manipulate society using our own data against us in order to maintain the status quo. In addition to this, it is getting more and more difficult to find unbiased information on the Internet, as filters and algorithms show us the news that we would like and probably agree with – whatever makes you read longer and "engage" more. This makes it harder to have a constructive discussion with those that oppose our opinions and simply listen to those we disagree with. The most widely used search engines and social media platforms also make it challenging

to reach out to different groups of young people, making it difficult to learn new information as a reader and reach new audiences as an organisation.

Seeing the need to raise awareness among young people with regards to the abovementioned problems, we implemented an international activity on digital rights in 2017 titled “Digitised security – How to read the surveillance discourse and fight it!” This project arose after CDN’s Executive Committee (EC) issued a call for project ideas and combined the ideas coming from our Digital[x] WG and Member Organisations (MO).

This is how CDN’s annual work plan “Digital Technology for Democracy: Youth Turns Threat Into Opportunity” came to life. It consisted of three international activities:

1. “Internet as we know it vs. Internet as we want it” seminar in Kyiv, Ukraine
2. “Critical journalism in the Digital Era: Youth’s access to non-biased information” seminar in Misaktsieli, Georgia
3. “Digitising Youth Ar(c)tivism” seminar in Tuzla, Bosnia and Herzegovina

The first phase of the activity established the initial foundations about the topic and explored the Internet as a form of technology that changes culture. It brought together Young Greens and digital activists to deepen their knowledge about the digital space, their rights within it, and the imposed limitations.

The second activity focused on access to information, and on giving young activists the critical skills needed to research information and write online. It was a direct continuation of the first activity, and aimed to explore the space for young activists engaged in civil society to find their voice on the Internet in a world flooded with disinformation and misinformation by populist and authoritarian powers. The participants identified and explored the connection between digital rights and online journalism, were equipped with open-source digital media literacy tools for proactively combatting fabricated material online, and more.

Last but not least, bearing in mind that only technology and information is not merely enough to engage wider audience in the causes we fight for, we focused the third activity on the application of digital knowledge in our actions related to civic participation. Therefore, the third phase concentrated on creative new ways of communicating with audiences online through “artivism” – activism done through arts – using on interactive and creative means (e.g. storytelling, theatre, street art, etc.).

In the framework of the annual work plan, the participants explored topics stemming from Internet governance and artivism, to misinformation and youth

activism. They gained theoretical knowledge on digital rights, learned open-source tools for fact checking, and, most importantly, they had the chance to apply the knowledge and skills they acquired through creative communication means.

Thus, it is our pleasure to present this publication that brings together and illustrates the results of the annual work plan. We invite you to read through our glossary of important terms, ponder and discuss our Manifesto, delve into articles on a wide range of topics, listen to discussions in our podcasts, look through our guidelines for using graffiti and theatre for delivering important messages, and much more.

We hope you enjoy it!

The editorial team,

Hanna, Mariam, Masha, Meri, and Michael

MANIFESTO

This manifesto was developed by the participants of three international seminars within the scope of CDN's project "Digital Technology For Democracy: Youth Turns Threat Into Opportunity".

We demand that states throughout Europe facilitate faster and more reliable Internet connectivity for everyone, especially those in the most remote areas.

The Internet should be accessible and affordable to all. Considering that we pay for the Internet service we receive, governments should have the responsibility of providing free Internet points and public Wi-Fi for those who cannot afford to pay for private Internet service.

Most importantly, the Internet should be recognized as digital commons. That means a free, accessible, and open common ground for all citizens to communicate, share, and profit from available resources. Access to Internet should be ensured based on the principle of non-discrimination and it should be recognized as a public good.

Recognizing that equal access to information is a human right and that there is so much information online, as young people from Council of Europe member states, Belarus, and Kosovo, we urge the members of the Council of Europe to take immediate action to ensure equal access to the Internet for all the people in the member states.

We also urge the Council of Europe member states to enable women and LGBTQI+ individuals to enjoy universal, acceptable, affordable, unconditional, open, meaningful, and equal access to Internet as an equal stakeholder group. Online harassment (violence published as pornographic content, attacks, threats, intimidation and policing) are oriented in large part towards women and LGBTQI+ individuals. We call for all Internet stakeholders to recognize gender-based violence and online harassment and take immediate action to end it.

We are reclaiming data ownership for all people and see this process as of public value. We welcome the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) that was implemented in the European Union in 2018 and we call for its gradual global adoption.

The expanded policy that we call for has to recognize that the data we create should not be held for private profit only, but should be used in public interest.

Unfair Retaliation against whistleblowers exposing illegal conduct or abuses of law in their workplace should be prohibited.

Both public and private bodies should be obliged to protect whistleblowers; whistleblowers' reports should promptly and thoroughly investigated and anonymous reporting should be enabled through international, regional, and national protection mechanisms.

We welcome European Commission's Whistleblower Protection Proposal, and call to the European countries to improve implementation of the relevant international instruments, such as the 1998 Declaration on the Human Rights Defenders and the 2003 United Nations Convention against Corruption.

We are against the forced and false dichotomy of privacy versus security. Governments shouldn't use security as a smokescreen for personal data collection and thereby circumvent the right to privacy.

We have to expose the race to collect data by the police and security services as not only ineffective in providing security but also as an unacceptable way of invading the privacy of citizens.

We demand a world where digital surveillance has no place.

We are against automatic upload filters in the form in which they are now being imposed on the digital sphere. Internet policy questions are too complex to be solved with automated filtering tools.

Understanding the way that the digital sphere is becoming more automated, we encourage research and development investments in artificial intelligence algorithms that will be transparent, egalitarian, open, and will be founded on the values of human rights.

The judiciary process should always be in place before blocking content in order to avoid the erosion of fundamental rights like freedom of expression.

Considering the proliferation of electronic devices, we encourage our governments to intensify their efforts in reusing the non-renewable resources required by the information economy.

Highlighting the position of media as part of the society, we believe that the media, both online and offline, should be free, fair, and independent. Media should provide a comprehensive set of perspectives, ensure a critical approach, apply fact checking, and be non-partisan. Serving as a public watchdog, media should bear in mind its duties and responsibilities in regards of respecting the ethical norms as well as rule of law and human rights. Recognizing the power of education, we call on the Council of Europe member states to provide a general digital and media literacy education in schools, starting from primary school and in universities as well as conduct continuous initiatives to enhance the level of digital and media literacy among the general population.

Through activism – activism done through arts – we have the opportunity to advocate for a fair, inclusive and sustainable society using universal language that

transcends borders: art. We see activism as a way of acting beyond the traditional paradigms of activism, one that can help us reach broader audiences in the digital era where social media algorithms make it increasingly more difficult to spread messages to diverse audiences. One of the pillars of activism is that it is open for everyone to practice: artists, activists, or anyone who wants to become engaged in this change-making process.

Activism is a powerful tool for making a positive social change on a global or local scale and furthermore, it can give voice or visibility to communities that are silenced in other spaces. Appreciation of art must not be a matter of privilege and practicing it should be accessible for everyone – especially in public spaces, as art is part of the commons as well.

Activism calls for sharing stories and experiences, emotions and solidarity, and we should strive to enable more and more people to practice it, in order to mobilize them for the greater good.

**1ST STAGE:
INTERNET AS
WE KNOW IT
VS INTERNET
AS YOUTH
WANTS IT!**

DIARY

“The secret of getting ahead is getting started”

– *Mark Twain*

Diaries are a great way to record life experiences and learn from them. What you think about one thing today is probably different from what you will think about it next week, next month or next year. Since a diary is comprised of dated entries, you express your feelings towards something when it is very fresh in your mind. You can then look back to those entries in the future and see how your feelings have changed, or maybe how they have stayed the same.

Let's start from the first day of our project.

Having listened to the experiences of our trainers as well as having done the reflective activities, we started thinking about our digital rights in this quickly developing digital era: the current state of the Internet as well as its future.

On the first day of our program, we started from the history of internet. I thought I know everything about the internet, but today I realized that there are a lot of things to discover in an upcoming week during the program. We got acquainted with the digital rights. We shared our knowledge and got new skills in this field. One of the most important topics for nowadays was the “digital rights of users in Social Media”. I found a great way of delivering a presentation. I learned that there is a website, [menti.com](https://www.menti.com), which helps you to connect to the audience – through this platform, the participants have the opportunity to follow and participate in different online surveys from their own devices.

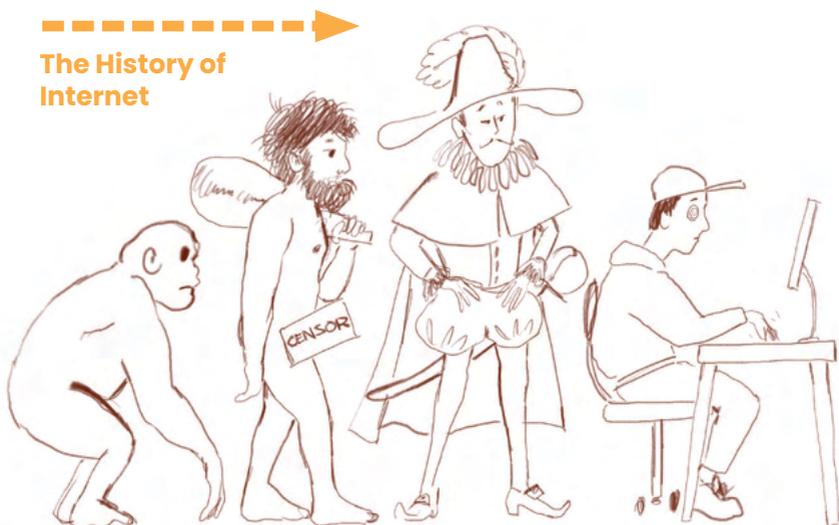
The second day of the sessions started. After the traditional energizers we were presented the history of internet governance along with the five waves/core stages that helped to shape the internet the way it is today. In an era where digital rights and the question of their protection are inseparable part of the agenda it was fascinating to learn about international organizations, for example the Internet Society (ISOC) which is promoting the development of Internet as technical infrastructure and resource that is open and accessible to everyone and is actively

committed to promoting online safety. Many of these organizations have local communities such as branches of ISOC and IGF in different countries that young digital activists can become member of. The rest of the presentation was about the opportunities and fellowships available for young enthusiasts and activists like us that could join other digital activists and advocate for promoting digital rights and safety in our local communities and regions. Next we had a group work, each team representing a country or a region was asked to present interesting facts, laws, regulations or incidents that were unique, outstanding or problematic in terms of protection of digital rights. Some of the examples presented by groups were: in Moldova, 85% of Internet is provided by two providers, one of which is a state company; in Belarus it is prohibited to post or share videos of your favourite band. The closing activity of the day was a role play inspired by the latest news that Huawei will develop 5G network infrastructure. The role play engaged all the stakeholders (government, international organizations, civil society, and other telecommunication companies) into a heated debate which ended the day on a high note.

On the third day we started with a presentation about the organisation that fights the spread of fake information about events in Ukraine.

The organization known as StopFake.org was presented by Galina Schimansky-Geier, who told us about the misinformation that is spread by a Russian government about Ukraine. Moreover, she shared with us techniques of spotting the propaganda and applying critical reading to the news.

In the afternoon, we had presentation about digital activism heroes, then we split into groups and came up with three digital activism persons or organizations



and presented them for everyone. Names like Edward Snowden, Aaron Schwarz and Chelsea Manning were mentioned.

How did we get here and where are we going? This is the first question that opened our fruitful 4th day of the seminar. We were briefly introduced to the history of internet, how it is being shaped and the effects it would have on the future.

The internet of the future is being shaped now, that's why it's really important to get involved in various occasions and seek every opportunity to shape it in the most accessible, fair, inclusive, and sustainable way.

After the coffee break, we had an inspiring presentation about how to be a digital activist. It gave us insight on how to take actions in our own hands and make sure that our rights are being respected. Afterwards, we split into groups and worked on different campaign cases that are happening around the world, trying to create our own campaigns based on each of them. This gave the participants more practical experience, because we had a chance to put the knowledge gained during the presentation.

The third session of the day was about the Green Perspective, a really interesting topic, since it resonates deeply with the aim of our network. We also had dynamic discussions of defining 'green' and the connection with digital rights and activism.

And the last but not the least, "Crypto Party." It was not just a theoretical session - we had a chance to use the programs and plugins on our devices and learn by doing. Now we know how to be safe on the Internet, how to find out if we are tracked by or not, how to block them and what kind of applications we can use for make our messages encrypted.

On the fifth day, we worked on case studies about Feminism and Internet and their different aspects such as: governance, freedom of expression, building the movements, resistance, economy, etc.

We studied that women are not involved enough in Technical/Technological Sciences, maybe in particular countries there are some, but mostly in administration or not at all.

The other topic discussed was offensive and gender sensitive content on social media, as well as lack of instruments to stop them from being published. In the end we worked on the follow up and did evaluation of the event.



During the seminar a group of participants came together to re-search and design an infographics on the steps for successful digital campaign.

Glossary

Artificial Intelligence (AI)

A branch of computer science dealing with the simulation of intelligent behaviour in computers, where the most common form of AI used are algorithms.

Bot

A software application that runs automated tasks (scripts) over the Internet. Also known as a web robot or Internet robot (hence the name “bot”).

Botnet

A number of Internet-connected devices, each of which is running one or more bots. Botnets can be used to perform distributed denial-of-service attack (DDoS attack), steal data, or send spam, and allows the attacker to access the device and its connection.

Censorship

The suppression of speech, public communication, or other information on the basis that such material is considered objectionable, harmful, sensitive, or “inconvenient.”

Cryptography

The practice and study of techniques for secure communication.

Copyleft

License granting general permission to copy and reproduce intellectual property. The opposite license to copyright.

Copyright

A form of intellectual property licensing that grants the creator of an original creative work the exclusive legal right to determine whether and under what conditions the original work may be copied, reproduced, (re)published, sold, distributed, and/or used by others, usually for a limited term of years.

Cryptocurrency

A digital currency in which encryption techniques are used to regulate the generation of units of currency and verify the transfer of funds, operating independently of a central bank.

Cybercrime

Criminal activities carried out by means of computers or the Internet.

Data leak

The unauthorised transmission of data from within an organisation to an external destination or recipient.

Decryption

The process of taking encoded or en-

rypted text or other data and converting it back into text that a user or the computer can read and understand.

Denial-of-service (DoS) attack and Distributed denial-of-service (DDoS) attack

A denial-of-service attack (DoS attack) is a cyber-attack in which the perpetrator seeks to make a machine or network resource unavailable to its intended users by temporarily or indefinitely disrupting services of a host connected to the Internet. Denial of service is typically accomplished by flooding the targeted machine or resource with superfluous requests in an attempt to overload systems and prevent some or all legitimate requests from being fulfilled. In a distributed denial-of-service attack (DDoS attack), the incoming traffic flooding the victim originates from many different sources. This effectively makes it impossible to stop the attack simply by blocking a single source.

Digital citizenship

Engaging in appropriate and responsible behaviour when using technology. It encompasses digital literacy, ethics and etiquette.

Digital commons

An online resource that is collaboratively developed and managed by a community. Examples of digital commons include wikis, such as Wikipedia, open licensing organisations, such as

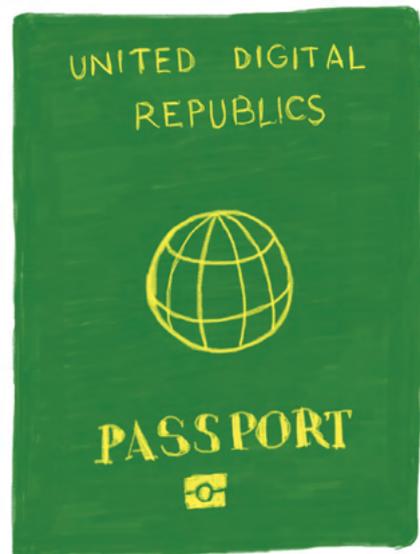
the Creative Commons, open-source software repositories, such as SourceForge, and open-source software communities, such as the Apache Software Foundation (ASF) and the Free Software Foundation (FSF).

Digital literacy

Often used interchangeably with the term “media literacy,” digital literacy refers to an individual’s ability to use information and communications technologies (ICTs) in order to find, evaluate, create, and communicate information, often employing both critical thinking and technical skills.

Digital rights

Human rights in the Internet era, e.g., access to information, the right to online privacy, freedom of expression online, and the extension of the equal and



inalienable rights laid out in the United Nation Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

Disinformation, misinformation, and malinformation

The more precise words for the widely overused and highly problematic term “fake news” – a description that has been co-opted by authoritarians, undermines journalism, and endangers journalists/media workers. Misinformation is considered as more of a reporting ‘mistake’ that may or may not be spread intentionally, while disinformation is always purposefully and maliciously disseminated, often in the form of propaganda.

Encryption

A method of protecting information and communications so that only those for whom the information is intended can access it.



Facial recognition system

A technology capable of identifying or verifying a person from a digital image or a video frame. This technology uses biometrics to map facial features from a photograph or video.

Filter algorithms

Mechanisms that control and filter the flow of online content on the Internet such as pieces of code that provide shadow instructions.

Free and Open-Source Software (FOSS)

Computer programs or applications that have licenses that allow users to freely run the program for any purpose, modify the program as they want, and to freely distribute copies of either the original version or their own modified version.

Hacker

A person with advanced technical skills who can read, write and manipulate computer code and uses their abilities either for positive social good (e.g., to strengthen a network’s security measures, expose and patch security flaws, help protect journalists online, etc.), or for malicious actions (e.g., extort money, steal information, spy on or monitor an individual, etc).

Information warfare

Conflict or struggle between two or more groups in the information ecosystem.

Internet

An interconnected network of networks that connects computer systems around the world.

Internet Governance

The development and application of shared principles, norms, rules, decision-making procedures, and programs that shape the evolution and use of the Internet. *For more information about how to get involved in Internet governance, check out this guide (https://eurodigwiki.org/wiki/How_to_get_involved) and this resource centre (<https://gfmfd.info/internet-governance/>).*

Malware

Malicious software that is designed to be silently installed on a victim's computer or phone with the intent to steal private information or perform other forms of fraud or espionage.

Metadata

Data about data. It includes a description and the context of the data, but not the actual message contents.

Network neutrality

The principle according to which the Internet service providers (ISPs) must treat all Internet communications equally and not discriminate or charge differently based on user, content, website, platform, application, type of equipment, or method of communication.

Online privacy

The level of privacy protection an individual has while connected to the Internet. It covers the way personal data is used, collected, shared, and stored.

Ransomware

Ransom malware, or ransomware, is a type of malware that prevents users from accessing their system or personal files and demands ransom payment in order to regain access.

Software piracy

The act of copying, distributing, or using software illegally.

Spyware

A type of malware that is designed to spy on the victim's computer or phone, continuously monitor communications and steal private information and files.

Threat ignorance

Threat ignorance is a concept used by security professionals to determine the level of vulnerability a company or user's computer or system has to an attack. The idea of threat ignorance stems from a lack of understanding about how to take basic security precautions on the part of the user. Additionally, some common types of cyberattacks prey on users with high levels of threat ignorance.

Virtual Private Network (VPN)

A private network across a public network that enables users to send and receive data across shared or public networks as if their computing devices were directly connected to the private network.

of the user's location in relation to the network perimeter. By limiting which parties have privileged access to each segment of a network, or each machine in a secure organisation, the number of opportunities for a hacker to gain access -to secure content is greatly reduced.

For more info, see DiploFoundation's glossary or ICANN's glossary



Whistleblower

A person who exposes any kind of information or activity that is deemed illegal or unethical within an organisation that is either private or public. This person, who could be an employee of a company or a government agency, discloses information to the public or some higher authority about any wrongdoing, which could be in the form of fraud, corruption, etc.

Zero-trust model (zero trust network)

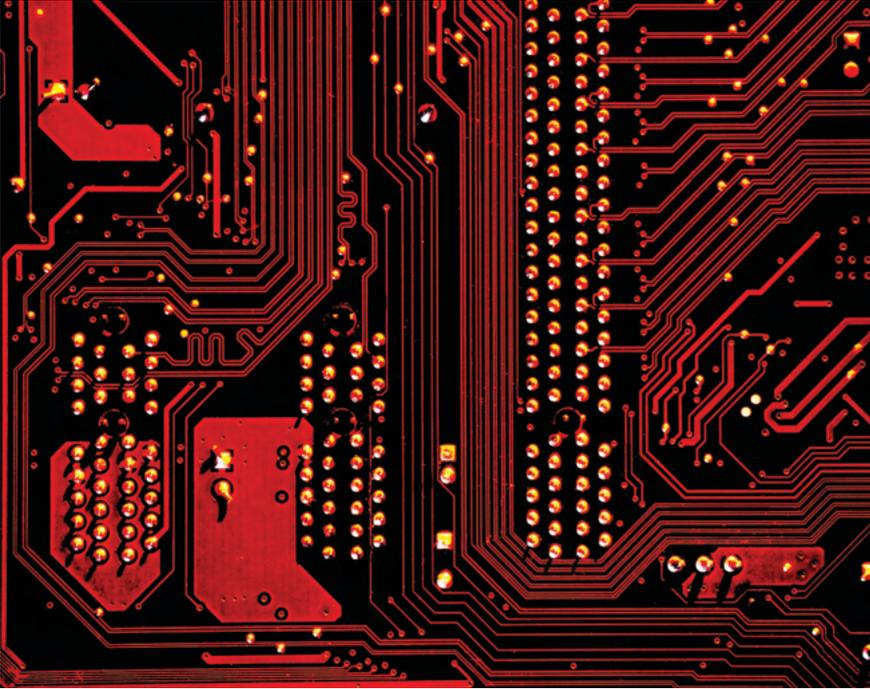
The zero-trust model is a security model used by information technology (IT) professionals that requires strict identity and device verification regardless

Getting to Know Your Digital Rights

Hanna Pishchyk

Twenty-four hours is the average amount of time per week each Internet user spends online. The statistics aside, it is practically self-evident in today's hyperconnected world that being online takes up a significant part of our time and has a considerable impact on our lives. In 2016, aware of how embedded information and communications technologies (ICTs) are in people's lives, the UN released a resolution recognizing access to the Internet a basic human right. And that is where our digital rights start because until we are excluded from entering the digital environment due to infrastructure, affordability, or another issue, it is no use talking about any other digital right since access is essentially a prerequisite. Meanwhile, this exclusion, even though temporary, can be a deliberate violation of an individual's human rights by authorities, such as governments, as is the case with Internet shutdowns. Social or political instability, protests, elections, and school exams are only a few reasons for some governments to cut Internet access for a specific group of people or within a certain area. Moreover, according to Shutdown Tracker Optimization Project (STOP), the global number of shutdowns is raising sharply, possessing threats not only to the right of Internet access, but also to those which the Internet facilitates.

At the same time, although infrastructure is crucial when connecting us to the Internet, it does not guarantee unlimited access to the information once we are online. Hence, Internet access is inextricably linked to the right of access to information, which is understood as the ability for an individual to seek, receive, and impart information effectively. Understandably this ability seems to be natural, and the process of seeking information effortless. But what if we speak about people with visual, cognitive, or mobility impairments? Is the Internet as inclusive of such individuals to navigate it without facing significant barriers? How about native speakers of endangered languages? Would they benefit from the vast amount of online information if there is hardly any content available in their languages? We



must also not forget Internet blocking as another urgent issue in the context of this right. Authorities assert to restrict or block information which poses a threat to public safety or national security, such as child abuse images, terrorism, or extremist content; however, these safeguarding concerns are often used as a cover to limit access to information on various political or social matters.

Regarding the element of access to information as imparting information, it is worthwhile to consider another online human right: freedom of expression. The rapid development of online media has led us to creating and developing new online forms of expression, from social networks to video blogs, enabling end users to make their voices heard online and sometimes even influence decisions offline. Meanwhile, the growing wave of hate speech and disinformation raises the question of where and at what grounds the line between censorship and freedom of expression should be drawn. In addition, it is important to remember that your online actions – whether it is creating posts and tweets, or sharing and liking content – can turn against you and lead to blocking, fines, or imprisonment even for something you posted online in the past. For this reason, it can be argued that online freedom of expression makes us more vulnerable and exposed.

And that brings us to another important digital right: the right to privacy.

With the digitalization of various spheres of our lives, we have more than even personal data being stored online – from our social media pages and e-banking accounts, to the biometric data that governments store. Nevertheless, with all the benefits of this process, there comes a wide range of privacy threats and security risks. Some of them are data collection by governments, commercial entities, data brokers, or hackers, as well as data breaches and identity theft. Each of these actions can be used for different purposes, ranging from collecting your personal data to tracking your online behaviour and using it to harm you. Recognizing the threats posed by these actions and a number of similar manipulations, many countries have national data privacy laws that regulate the data protection of their citizens. There could also be additional regulations on the sectorial level as well as, conversely, on the intergovernmental one – as the EU's General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) stands as a notable example.

Turning to GDPR, it is worth mentioning the Right to Be Forgotten as one of the most ambiguous rights under the regulation. The right is based on a pre-existing right to erasure and the newly adopted right to de-list emerging from the Google Spain case at the European Court of Justice. And if the first right, which allows a person to make a request for deleting their personal data from a server, is quite straightforward, the second one is more questionable. Under that right, users can ask search engine providers such as Google and Microsoft to exclude links to irrelevant events from their lives that can violate their privacy. However, in the absence of a precise scope of compliance with this right, it may be misused and lead to censorship of the content that is relevant to the public interest, such as journalism, thereby undermining the right to freedom of expression and access to information.

All in all, your digital rights do not end with the abovementioned rights, and there are other, equally important ones, such as copyright – one of the most violated online rights that is now confronted by copyleft supporters. What is important to bear in mind, though, is that on the Internet, as in any other complex and multifaceted system, rights go along with responsibilities and challenges that we should embrace rather than ignore.

**2ND STAGE:
CRITICAL
JOURNALISM
IN DIGITAL
ERA:
YOUTH'S
ACCESS TO
NON-BIASED
INFORMATION**

What if Internet Was a City?

Julian Hauser

Just like countless summer evenings before, you're on your way to the city centre. You turn around the last corner, and come to a halt next to a bench. The centre looks the same as always. "Where are they?" you think to yourself, scanning the small groups that drift across the cobblestones. Ah, fortunately that new guy – what's his name, the tall one – is easy to spot among the throng of people. You walk over to join your friends, and they seem to be talking about some rather controversial issues – good then that the conversation gets lost in the drone of all the people. Sometimes a stranger approaches, interested in joining your conversation. You usually don't mind, but if they look like trouble you send them away or change the topic.

You may consider the scenario described above a little mundane and somewhat boring. You might also recognise that this is not exactly how many conversations are held these days. Of course, people still meet in the city centre, but when is the last time you actually talked to a stranger in public, much less engaged with them about abortion, their stance on Indian-Pakistani relations, or the future of humanity? How many of your conversations with friends happen on WhatsApp or Telegram rather than during a lazy evening out and about? Given this reality, let's examine the scenario above once again, but this time honing in on where conversations in today's world often play out: the online sphere.

As you do so many times each day, you open your favourite social networking app – if no-one's deactivated your account, that is. Just as the last time, what you see is what's on your friends' and contacts' minds – if the owners of the network haven't decided to change their algorithm. You decide to share some of your thoughts – if no one's decided that such thoughts are not "appropriate" for posting on this platform. You're also a member in a couple of groups visible only to your friends or fellow activists – if that network doesn't share information with advertisers or governments, that is.

As you can see, there are many ifs that apply to online social networks, and

Log in to your
account to
enter your
apartment



we're often not aware of them. Town squares and city centres were quickly replaced by their digital counterparts, but they are far from the same thing. We often forget that these private online spaces are structured in fundamentally different ways and governed by fundamentally different principles than offline spaces.

Democratic principles govern our public spaces – admittedly, often only in theory depending on the city. At least in democracies, we insist on deciding together how we would like our society to function. If the government wants to put cameras and microphones all over our city, we protest it or vote out the politicians behind the policy. In deciding on the rules that regulate our public spaces – and our lives more generally – what should matter is how we all use them. For example, you might feel it's important for you to freely talk about personal and controversial topics when you meet your friends. Quite reasonably, however, you might feel afraid to do so if the city centre was covered with surveillance equipment. Thus, it's natural to think that this should influence how we structure life in the city centre. In short, city centres are public spaces, and we all should be involved in their design.

Economic principles govern our most popular digital spaces, but profitability is a poor guide for democratic values. Facebook, Google, and Amazon's first order of business is – unsurprisingly enough – business. This business largely involves showing you ads, tempting you to buy stuff you didn't know you needed. To do this effectively, these companies have to know as much about you as possible. And so, they design their systems such that, first, you spend as much time on their platforms as possible, second, share copious amounts of useful personal information, and third, they can easily collect this information. Facebook is therefore much more likely to design a system that makes you declare, "I love jelly beans!" than, "I hate what they've done to our city centre!" The first allows them to sell you jelly beans, whereas the second does not. But from a democratic perspective, the second is far more valuable. Economically governed spaces don't encourage democratically valuable engagement.

Moreover, it's far easier to monitor what millions of people do online than to hire a hundred spies to cover a single city centre. And what is true at the level of the town square is even more so when we speak about countries or the whole world. It's also, generally, easier to see what is going on in a city centre or town square. We can estimate who may be listening to us, who wants to join in, and who is standing suspiciously close by. The workings of the online sphere are, in contrast, hidden from us and thus, difficult for us to assess. We have little idea who might be able to see what post on Facebook or who might be listening in on our Skype call.

It's dangerous to privatise our offline public sphere, yet this is exactly what we have done online. And the risks that come with this aren't "just personal," they are highly political and concern us all. It's time we design and use our own communi-

ty-oriented public spaces online. To this end, we need to understand that the only way we can ensure that these spaces are designed for our needs is to make sure that we are in control of their design.

This means, first of all, that we should increase regulation and oversight of today's social networking behemoths. But this is not sufficient; true community-driven platforms are needed. And it's important that there are a wide variety of them: we live in diverse societies, and that diversity should be reflected in our online spaces. But this very diversity of our societies makes it also important that we talk to each other – not just with our friends and family, but also the equivalent of that random stranger you meet in the city centre. For that reason, and also to break the current networks' near monopolies, it is important that online platforms are interoperable so that information can flow from one platform to the next.

A wide variety of networks linked up to foster valuable interactions might just be what we need to counter the current trend of polarisation and populism online. Let's care about our online spaces like we care about our city centres!

Why Climate Journalism Matters

Elif Cansu Ilhan & Meri Baghdasaryan

What is the climate journalism?

In the light of the ongoing climate crisis and the rise of climate strikes all over the globe, the contribution of journalists to informing public discourse should not be overlooked. Climate journalism fulfils a unique role in covering one of – if not the most – pressing issues of our time. It includes coverage of the latest environmental predictions and scientific data, as well as reporting from climate summits and conventions, thereby contributing to the public debate on climate crisis. Thus, climate journalists, serving as public watch dogs, join forces with environmental scientists and activists on raising awareness, advocating for solutions, and finding ways of overcoming the climate crisis.

Why do we need climate journalism?

It is imperative to fight the growing climate crisis with a multi-angle approach. Limiting global temperature rise at 1.5°C is the first step that will enable humanity to protect the climate favourable to life as it is and secure the continuity of our ecosystems. Fulfilling this goal requires the collective work of governments, non-governmental organisations (NGOs), the wider public, business, industry, and governments. To make this collective work a reality, however, it is very important to impart scientific discoveries to all these parties and deliver them accurately, responsibly, and in an easily understandable form. As a relatively new branch of science,

the terminology used by climate science is open to misunderstandings. To overcome these misunderstandings and avoid the unintentional spread of misinformation or outright intentional disinformation created to mislead on purpose, it is essential to have journalists siding with the well-being of our current habitat. One important example of what can happen in the absence of committed, high-quality climate journalism is the example of ExxonMobile. One of the biggest oil companies in the world, ExxonMobile discovered the relationship between fossil fuels and climate change nearly half a century ago, yet they hid this information, deceived the public, and robbed humanity of a generation's worth of time to reverse climate change for the continuity of cash flow and short-term profit.

Who can be a climate journalist?

With the advancement of digital technologies and emergence of citizen journalism, climate journalism benefits from the contributions of not only environmental journalists, but also climate activists and environmental organisations as well as concerned citizens of Earth. This means that the high calling of climate journalism can currently be implemented by a variety of actors. It is important to note, however, that all climate journalists should undertake the duties and responsibilities that underpin journalistic ethics, such as accuracy, transparency, independence, respect for rule of law and human rights, and so on in order to be deemed trustworthy and effective. Additionally, as journalists reporting on scientific topics and matters of activism that constitute public topics, they should have the proper knowledge of the relevant terminology, scientific facts, an awareness of the diplomatic efforts surrounding the climate crisis, and a keen understanding of how determinantal a conflict of interest is to high-quality and trustworthy journalism.

Things to keep in mind while engaging in climate reporting

Climate journalism covers uncomfortable subjects related to climate crisis, from ecological collapse to the threat of rising sea levels – topics that often alarms readers and depicts a sad and depressing future. Hence, it is important to know your audience and frame your message accordingly, as well as use both rational and emotional appeals along with understandable language in order to enable all readers to relate to the cause. Helping to make the public eager to act against this crisis, as opposed to fomenting hopelessness and despair, is also vital to empowering individuals with accurate knowledge of scientific facts, the short history of this crisis, the parties that have the responsibility to act, their range of power, and of course, what they can do as individuals to contribute while recognising the need for larger

THERE IS
NO
PLANET 



climate activism to hold the largest polluters to account.

It is also the responsibility of climate journalists to know that climate journalism is a rights-based form of journalism. The climate crisis affects the most vulnerable first as well as the hardest. The ones most affected by this crisis are the ones who contribute the least to it, whereas the ones who have the most capacity to avoid the catastrophic results of the crisis are the ones who are most contributing to it in the first place. This also means, however, that the latter group are the ones with the most capacity to also fight against this crisis. Therefore, good and responsible storytelling is key to presenting the topic in a way that makes the public both aware and empowered to act.

Climate journalism: The way forward

We currently live in an era of information wars where accessing credible information and critical coverage of topics of public interest is of crucial importance. Having united journalists, scientists, and activists, climate journalism carries the duty to communicate the verified, impartial, and accurate messages of public importance with regards to climate change and the climate crisis. Thus, climate journalism plays a vital role in shaping the public discourse on the climate crisis in a responsible manner, enabling the people to act and shape the green and sustainable future that they want for themselves, their children, and the future of life.

Examples of organizations involved in climate journalism:

Yale Climate Connections
Climate Communications
Earth Journalism Network
Climate Tracker
Society for Environmental Journalists
Climate Home News
The Ecologist
Carbon Brief
Climate Action Tracker
Climate Analytics
World Resources Institute
National Resources Defense Council
Anthropocene Magazine
<https://exxonknew.org/>

Corruption! Corruption?

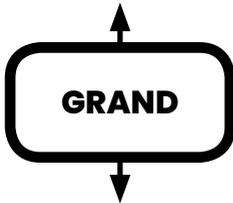
Arpine Avetisyan

At the end of February 2019, Ukrainian investigative journalists uncovered a corruption scheme connected to the previous president, Petro Poroshenko. This is the most wide-scale scheme since Ukraine achieved independence from the Soviet Union. It is self-evident these days that corruption is a challenge for all of us, not least of which because it fundamentally undermines democratic systems, social trust, and cohesion.

The phenomenon of corruption has practically existed since the dawn of time, one that developed simultaneously with the advancement of economic systems. It is a human that acts in any economic system, however, so corruption is also connected with humanity's aspirations and motives: humans create corrupted systems and humans devise mechanisms to fight it.

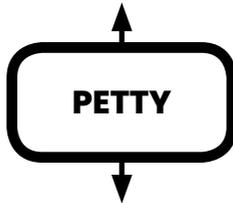
Thus, before analysing the Ukrainian case, let's explore different types of corruption and how they undermine society and democracy.

Acts committed by high-level government officials that distort policies or the central functioning of the state



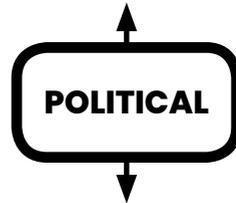
Enabling political leaders to benefit at the expense of the public good

Refers to everyday abuse of entrusted power by low- and mid-level public officials in their interactions with ordinary citizens



Public officials accessing basic goods or services in places like hospitals, schools, and the police

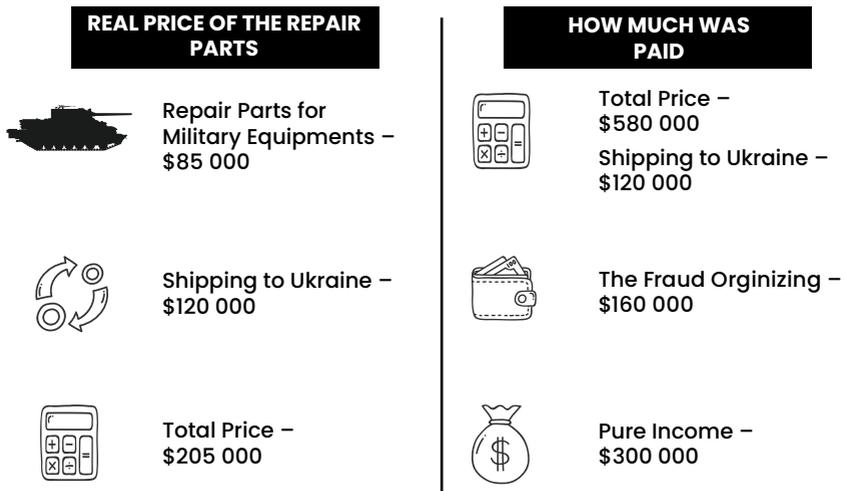
The manipulation of policies, institutions, and procedural rules regarding the allocation of resources



Political decision-makers abuse their power to set monetary policy in order to sustain their power, status, and wealth

As you can see, we generally distinguish between three types of corruption related to shapes of loss and role players. Petty corruption is connected with our everyday life which we must prevent in the process. The following two are connected with the government in general. These two must be discovered and controlled not only by law enforcement agencies but by investigative journalists.

Referring to the scheme in Ukraine: The materials of the case say that from 2016 to 2017, “Ukroboronprom” purchased parts from Russia to repair military equipment, the real cost of which is about US\$85,000. The remarkable thing is also that the state purchases were done from Russia, purchased and delivered through the United Arab Emirates (UAE) in the form of spare parts for the means of civilian transport, and were purchased for about US\$580,000. The dimensions of the spare parts were so large, that the organisers of the operation, Igor Gladkovsky and Vitaly Zhukov, were also confused by the means of transportation used.



As we can see from the picture, the Ukrainian corruption scheme is considered “Grand Corruption” because it is connected to the central functioning of the state, while the amount of money lost is massive – more than seven times more than might be via an official state purchase. It is considerable then that this investigation was undertaken by journalists, a critical bulwark against corruption, and not official law enforcement agencies. Only after their investigation did the National Anti-Corruption Bureau of Ukraine begin its own investigation into the case.

Ukraine and the struggle against corruption

Since the fall of the Soviet Union, struggle against corruption has continued to gain momentum, so much so that the first promise of almost any political campaign is to fight against corruption.

It is ironic then that this revelation in Ukraine took place before a highly covered presidential election. After this revelation and especially after the elections, corruption scandals in the defense industry flowed one after another.

Anti-corruption tools are assessed year-by-year across the globe in the different industries. For instance, Transparency International has classified tools into three groups: (1) private sector tools, including the Business Principles for Countering Bribery; (2) public sector tools, including Integrity Pacts and state-owned enterprises principles; and (3) tools for activists, educators, and other members of civil society, including the Corruption Fighters' Toolkits.

The implementation of these tools is not enough, though. The government, along with its institutions, must have political will to counter a corrupted system and implement a more accountable one. Non-governmental organisations (NGOs) must observe and monitor anti-corruption policies and the actions of the government, analyse them, and provide feedback and up-to-date assessments to both citizens and respective government institutions. NGOs should also provide suggestions about a relevant policy's parameters based on their research and on international experience. Civil society must have the civic will, must be demanding and proactive, and informed about anti-corruption tools as well. Every citizen has to feel it is their responsibility to succeed in struggling against corruption.

10 VERY DEMOCRATIC COUNTRIES



10 HIGHLY CORRUPTED COUNTRIES



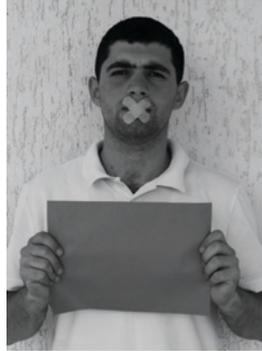
As the image shows, democratic states tended to avoid at least overt forms of corruption. This means that even if a state or citizenry have all the necessary laws and structures, they will not necessarily be effective until you have real democracy – that is, a robust and active “culture” of democracy that prioritises citizen engagement and civic responsibility. Authoritarian states tend to be highly corrupted, and their economy monopolised a based on a singular source of wealth, such a natural resource (especially oil, gas, minerals, gold, etc.). So, needless to say, fighting corruption is also intrinsically connected to strengthening political and economic systems.

In closure, it is important to highlight how large corruption schemes are formed by individuals, so we must confront the mindset that enables corruption and then root out corruption in our societies. In this case, struggling against corruption will not be a dilemma, but an essential reality.

Based on the above-mentioned corruption scheme we can clearly state that corruption comes from individuals and by cooperation of individuals who are corrupted. Thus, for any real change, we must start with us, individually. Afterwards, we can change group of people at times. Let’s recall some interesting thoughts about our nature provided by Thomas Hobbes: “Specific desires and appetites arise in the human body, and are experienced as discomforts or pains that must be overcome. Thus, each of us is motivated to act in such ways as we believe likely to relieve our discomfort, to preserve and promote our own well-being.” (Leviathan I 6). Time is now to bring positive change individually and collectively.

Photo Story

During the seminar the participants came up with photo campaign idea about the freedom of Speech. Here are the photos. Here is what freedom of speech means to the participants.









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**3RD STAGE:
DIGITISING
YOUTH
A(R/C)TIVISM**

Strike for the climate!

One of the sessions of the third seminar was digital campaigning - the task of the participants was to mobilise the Youth to join the climate strike. They were given the following case and asked to come up with visuals or memes to attract the youth:

Tuzla is Bosnia and Herzegovina's largest coal power station. Lignite, the dirtiest form of coal, is heated to several hundred degrees Celsius as it roars into action. The heat and steam produced turns a generator to produce electricity. At the same time, the plant releases 51,000 tonnes of toxic sulphur dioxide and other pollutants into the air each year, just across the road from a primary school in the town of Divkovići. In Bosnia and Herzegovina as a whole, 44,000 years of life are lost each year due to particulate matter or nitrogen dioxide - such as that produced in Tuzla - or ozone pollution.

Filters are used on Tuzla coal plant's towers. Yet once expired, these are disposed of at the disposal site together with the putrid pollution they collect. Winds can therefore pick up and scatter ash pollution onto nearby homes in Divkovići - whose centre is just 1.5 kilometres away.

People in Tuzla have already been protesting against air pollution, feeling that their city is one of the most polluted in the world. The data shows how serious the problem is and how authorities in Bosnia and Herzegovina, who are failing to even do proper monitoring of smog levels, are directly responsible for hundreds of deaths and thousands of cases of illness. The number of deaths and health conditions could be reduced if air pollution in Tuzla improved. But instead of focusing on meaningful reduction of air pollution in Tuzla, the government is currently planning to add a new 450 MW coal-fired unit to the local lignite power plant (built in the 1960s and 1970s), which is already a major source of pollution in Tuzla, with its adjacent open-cast mines and ash disposal site.

One of the most shocking aspects is that authorities are presenting the construction of a new coal unit in Tuzla as part of the solution. But the new coal unit would add to the total installed capacity at the existing plant and come with another polluting ash pond, which would only increase air pollution when dry.



The Tuzla air pollution crisis needs an immediate response from decision-makers. What is needed is a plan how to phase out the Tuzla coal plant with interim measures to reduce coal pollution, but also upgrading the air monitoring network to identify the true magnitude of the health impacts.





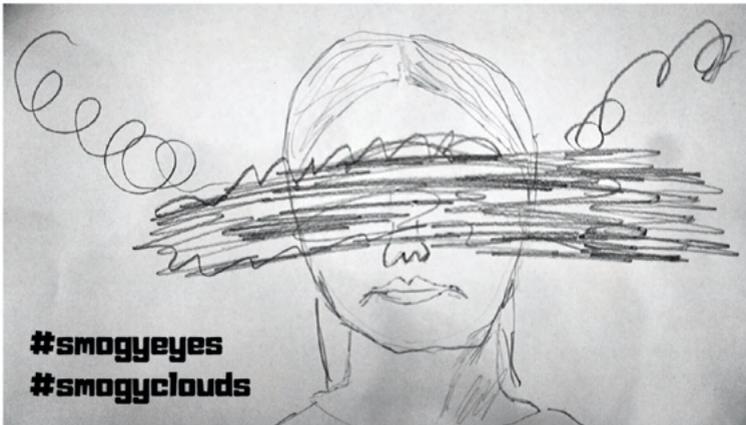


KONFERENCIJA O PRELAZU NA OBNOVLJIVE IZVORE ENERGIJE

BIH, TUZLA 25 DEC 2019



Vazduh je opak - razbij oblak



#smogyeyes
#smogyclouds

Hey!

Hey yourself!

During one of the sessions - exploring creativity - the participants were given a dialogue that they were free to add text on, but couldn't distract anything, we wanted to see how creatively different people would redo the text and where it would lead them. Here is the original text and what the participants came up with:

"Hey."

"Hey yourself."

"We need to talk."

"Okay."

"I need to tell you something."

"Okay."

"I'm late."

"To what?"

"I'm late."

"Oh."

"I took the test. And it's positive."

"You're positive? I mean, you're sure?"

"Yes."

"Wow."



SAD STORY

Lucy Gavrilenko

-Hey, roomie.

-Hey yourself. I gotta go now

-Okay, roomie. What's happened?

-I told you, couldn't escape from the justice. I late.
I mean, we late.

-No no no. YOU late, not we.

-We did it together, so I won't take all the
responsibility and let you live and die in peace,
while I'm dying in prison for what we've done.

-I went to police. They got us. I did the test, they
pushed me. And it's positive. We need that ship, we
need those tickets right now or police, or what is
even worse, HE will find us.

-What does it mean? Did they find that blood at the
site?.. So what? Is it positive? Are you sure?

-Yes.

-Oh my god, wow... So many years passed... I thought
they have forgotten about the evidence...

-What are you doing? Is it a knife?! Are you mad?! I
saved your life! Don't you forget about it?!..

To be continued

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be 'Yori' or similar, written in a cursive style.

Onur Elmas

"Hey."

"Hey yourself."

"We need to talk."

"Okay."

"I need to tell you something."

"Okay."

"I'm late."

"To what?"

"I'm late."

"Oh."

"I took the test. And it's positive."

"You're positive? I mean, you're sure?"

"Yes."

"Wow."

"So, what do you think? "

"Well the doctor prescribed me some medication for my condition but I'm not sure what will happen next."

"Are you gonna take the medication?"

"I already did and I think I'm gonna regret it"

"If you think you are gonna regret it then why did you take it?"

"I just wanna move forward and be able to take care of myself without being a too much burden for you, you understand me, right?"

"But will you still be yourself?"

"I just wanna start my all over without the people around me judging me."

"I'm not judging you."

"I know and I'm very grateful for that. Sometimes I feel like you are my only true friend that actually takes me seriously but you should know that I'm doing this for the greater good of both of us. Are you angry at me?"

Onur

I can't hear you anymore...
Valeriia Zubatenko

- Hey, Martha.
- Hey yourself I want to say, but I wouldn't.
- We need to talk.
- That's not the answer "Okay" - you should say to show me how important I am.
- I need to tell you something.
- You didn't say. Okay. Anything that you will say would turn into "Okay".
- I'm late.
- To illuminate. These words are just a kind of being kindness to each other. To what. You probably want to say. I know: you - won't.
- I'm late - exactly what I mean. And nothing else I said.
- Oh.
- I took the test. And it's Okay. That's something positive, I guess.
- You are trying being positive. I see this and more. I mean, are you sure that it's all that you want to say?
- Yes.
- And it's the word that opposes to "No". Wow.



“How Can Philosophy Ruin Your Conversation”

Tiancheng Liu

-Hey.

-Hey, know yourself, be yourself, and speak for yourself.

-We need to talk.

-I agree with Montaigne that perfect friendship is “two bodies sharing the same soul” - but is our relation so close that it’s okay for you to speak for me?

-I need to tell you something.

-Are you genuinely need to talk? Or it’s okay for you to presume that talking would let you feel better?

-I’m late.

-Comparing to what standard, and are you sure that is the right standard to compare?

-I’m late.

-Oh, ancient Greek philosopher Heraclitus says “we cannot step twice into the same river”. Thus, how can you repeat the identical sentence twice given the fact that it violates natural law?

-I took the test. And it’s positive.

-You’re positive? I mean, you’re sure what is positive or negative? Is white positive, or is black positive? Is introversion negative, or is extraversion negative? And how can you distinguish personal preference from universal truth?

-Yes.

-Wow, then it seems you regard yourself as a prophet, or the embodiment of truth. In either case, I’m afraid that mindset won’t lead to fruitful discussion. So, see you next time :)

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INSPIRING EXAMPLES OF ARTIVISM

**Hanna Pishchych
Elena Petrovska
Palina Burko**



Albania

ArtKontakt

What - ArtKontakt from Tirana held interesting workshops on street art and how the walls of the city can be a way to voice dissent towards the highly corrupted political class. The trainer delivering the workshop is a professional street artist.

Where - Tirana, Albania

Who - NGO ArtKontakt

Why - To promote contemporary art in its multidisciplinary forms and techniques

Impact - improving and furthering the field of art management in Albania

Resources - <http://www.artkontakt.al/en/>



Culture of Humiliation

What - 'Culture of Humiliation' art exhibition

Where - Tirana, Albania

Who - artist Antonij Karadzovski + many others

Why - it seeks to raise awareness on bullying based on sexual orientation and gender identity

How - online campaigns and exhibitions, accompanied by interactive workshops. This project consisted of two parts: online campaigns and exhibitions, accompanied by interactive workshops. The main goal of the project was to raise awareness about the causes and consequences of violence online and offline based on the grounds of sexuality or gender expression. The exhibited art works were done by young artists that use art to share their own experiences with violence and discrimination.

Impact - Addressing issues surrounding human rights, LGBT+ rights and gender equality

Resources - <https://www.cultureofhumiliation.org/>

Azerbaijan

Gunduz Agayev

What - Satirical illustrations;

Where - Azerbaijan;

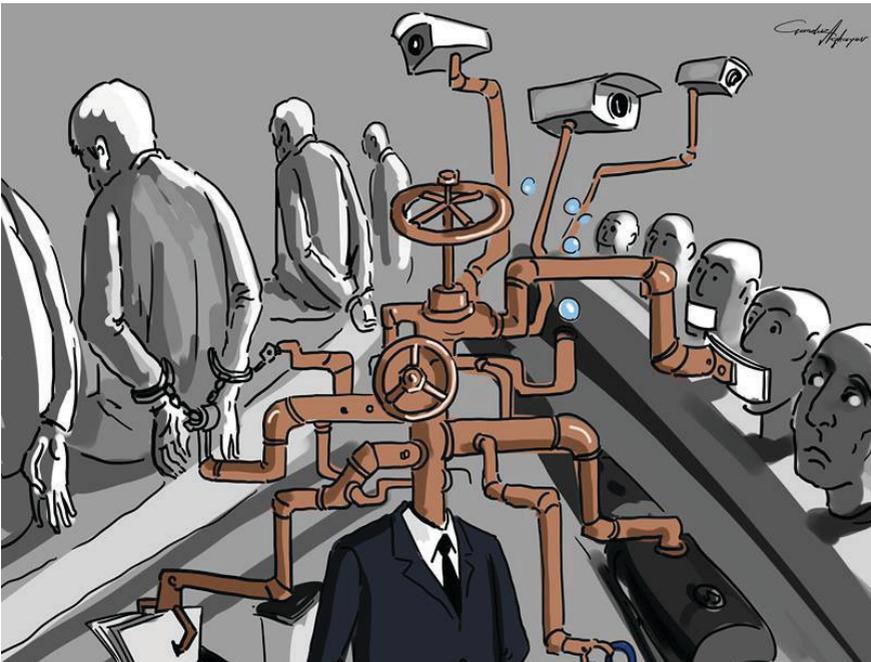
Who - Gunduz Agayev, artist;

Why - Through his works the artist tries to draw public's attention to the range of social and political issues like migration, wars, mass surveillance or crowd manipulation. He also aims at making people see all these issues from a different perspective by showing their dual nature. The artist uses art to reflect on the problems that both his country's and other countries' communities face nowadays.

How - Publishing series of illustrations, mostly online;

Impact - A lot of Agayev's illustrations drew international attention and have been shared by users on the social media. Some of his works including Femidead and Peace and War have been featured in world media outlets.

Resources - <https://m.facebook.com/gunduzartist/>
https://twitter.com/gunduz__agayev



Belarus

“Red Heracleum”

What - art-feminist musical group

Where - Minsk, Belarus

Who - participants of “queer art-workshops”: Janis Saar and others.

Why - lack of the “right to emotions” in the society, social stereotypes about “correct” gender behavior

Output - series of performances “without a place”, “know your place” - about harassment and violence.

Belarusian queer-calendar “365 days of your history”

What - first belarusian queer calendar

Where - Belarus

Who - LGBT+ people and “Дело Пи” (Delo pi) project

Why - The calendar appeared as part of a public campaign against homophobic and transphobic crimes. It was also created in order to synchronize the personal and the public, mark important dates, while at the same time giving space for marking personal notes.

Impact - The queer calendar allowed to create a universal platform and reach a wide audience through art therapy for LGBT+people.

Resources - <https://makeout.by/2018/07/09/kvir-kalendar.html>

Belarus Free Theatre

What - Belarus Free Theatre is an award-winning independent company, committed to producing, educating and campaigning in the related fields of the arts, internationalism and social justice

Where - Minsk, Belarus; London, United Kingdom

Why - large art-campaign for human rights and basic artistic freedom

Impact - It is the only Belarusian art project that has also become popular abroad. It covers many problems of the Belarusian society. By making social problems visible on the stage they have a chance to talk with the people. Many separate projects were also created at the theater.

Resources - <https://www.belarusfreetheatre.com/>

Tea with raspberry jam

What - a big channel on several media platforms (Telegram, Facebook, VK, Twitter) which reflects on news in ironic way with visual collages (memes)

Where - Belarus

Why - to show Belarusian political and social reality in a funny way (like “Yes, we live here, but we’re still happy”)

How - by making memes using news about Belarus

Impact - makes people become more interested in political and social situation of the country

Resources

<https://vk.com/belteanews>

<https://twitter.com/belteanews>

<https://t.me/belteanews>

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

Viasna

What - a non-governmental human rights organization, created in 1996 during mass protest actions of the democratic opposition in Belarus

Where - Belarus

Who - belarusian and foreign human rights defenders and lawyers, civil society activists (about 200 members around the country)

Why - to contribute to development of the civic society in Belarus, based on respect to human rights, described in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the Constitution of the Republic of Belarus

Impact - The largest human rights organization in Belarus. It has conducted and is conducting many actions; it has also organized a school about human rights for young people.

Outputs - campaign “Say “No” to the death penalty in Belarus”; #FLOWER-POWER: alternative postcards for March, 8 (<http://spring96.org/ru/news/92252>)

Resources - <https://spring96.org/en>

Alesya Zhitkevich, artist

What - works that explore the relationship between sexuality and politics through a variety of media

Where - Minsk, Belarus

Why - to show the absurdity of the relationship between personal and political in belarusian reality

How - graphic works, works on plastic, installation and video

Impact - audience’s understanding of meanings, reflection on the current situation

in Belarus

Resources - <https://citydog.by/post/art-aktiv-zhitkevich/>



“New Olympia” by photographer Siarhei Hudziln

What - a project about how political, cultural and social contexts affect the body. The photographer explores Minsk parades, studying the expressiveness of the participants' bodies as ideologems consisting in the “ornament of the masses”

Where - Zhodzina, Belarus

Why - illustration of trends in parades creating in Belarus and people's role in it

How - photography, exhibitions

Impact - a look at the ideology and culture of Belarus from an unusual angle

Resources - <https://bit.ly/39Ge61S>

Bosnia & Herzegovina

Bosnia dam mural

What - Mural over the river dam

Where - dam on the river Bascica in the village Idbar near Konjic, Bosnia and Herzegovina

Who - the mural was painted by Croatian artist Luka Tomac and supported by the Coalition for the Protection of Rivers

Why - huge mural was painted on a ruined dam in protest over the planned construction of 300 hydroelectric dams across the country

How - mural, graffiti

Impact - drawing public's attention to the massive destruction that rivers were (and still are) facing; raising awareness on the negative effect of building Hydroelectric Power Plants

Resources

<https://bit.ly/2wf4eNZ>

<https://bit.ly/2OYN8dS>



Bulgaria

BEAT project

What - video/social experiment

Where - Bulgaria

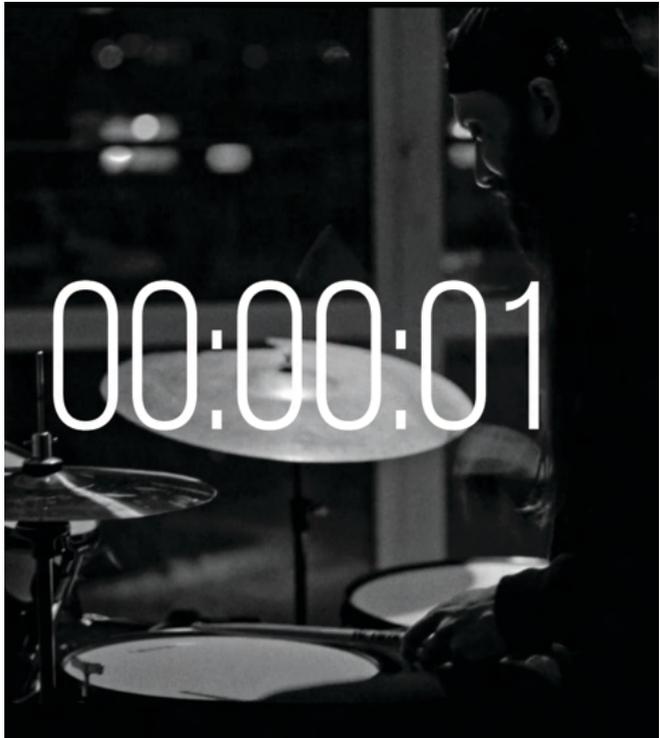
Who - FineActs

Why - Beat explores the ominous silence surrounding domestic violence. The video is a prompt to societies that react to any loud noise, as long as it is not caused by a domestic dispute or abuse. How much time would it take your neighbours to knock on your door and ask to put down your music? Why no one reacts to the domestic violence then?!

How - non-staged video

Impact - exploring and exposing domestic violence, representing the depth of this issue

Resources - <http://projectbeat.org/>



Brazil

#FreeToProtest #LivreParaProtestar

What - art campaign

Where - Sao Paulo, Brazil

Who - NGO ARTIGO 19

Why - campaign for the right to protest and the importance of not having government intervention during protests

How - video, banners spread around the city, a movie and a series of theatre performances in public spaces

Impact - fight for human rights, including rights of the protestors

Resources

<https://bit.ly/2uPN2OP>

<https://livreparaprotestar.artigo19.org/>



Cyprus

Art Festival for Women

What - annual festival

Where - Cyprus

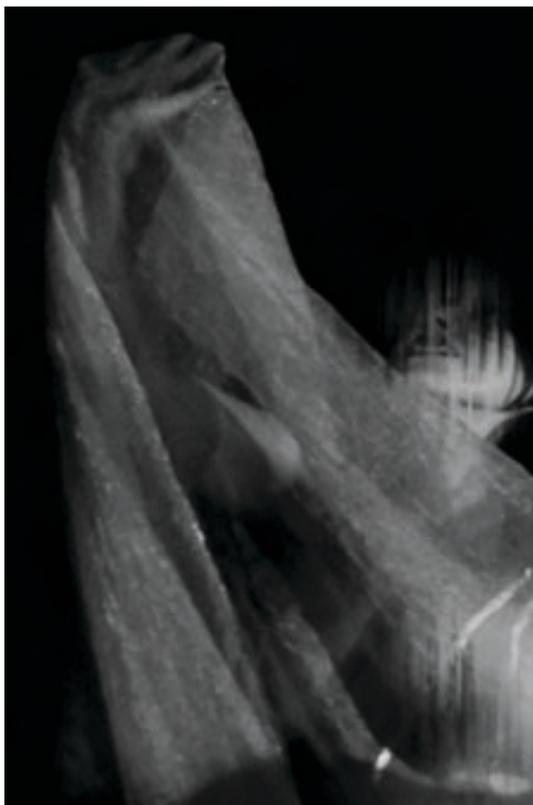
Who - organisation “Artist”

Why - aimed to increase the visibility of women through exhibitions of their art in public spaces while also highlighting human rights violations and women’s rights

How - performance art, theatre, dance, photography, painting, film and video art

Impact - the area around the workshop, in Uray Sokak - has become an activist art hub in recent years, with alternative shops and markets, graffiti art projects, music events and the annual Yucca Blend Festival

Resources - <https://bit.ly/2HrT76D>



France

Thamara Bryson and Dalia Ferrera

What - initiative

Where - France

Who - Venezuelan exile online journalist Thamara Bryson and artist Dalia Ferrera

How - Dalia Ferrera uses contemporary pop photography on canvas to express displacements, urban mutations and the coexistence between people and cities as

Thamara's channel of activism is mainly radio

Impact - working alongside with local people on radio shows, podcasts, etc

Resources

<https://soundcloud.com/thamarabryson>

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



Thamara Bryson
Radio BelleVue WEB

2 years ago

Electronic



1 Radio BelleVue Web - 01 RADIO BELLEVUE WEB Passe À L'heure D'été - Samedi 25 - 03, B... ▶ 102

2 Radio BelleVue Web - RBW Sonal MIKE On The MIC For MAC (Frigo Génération 78 90) Extrait... ▶ 92

Georgia

'Protest on Behalf of the Invisible & Against Invisibility'

What - an 'invisible' protest

Where - Tbilisi, Georgia in 2014

Who - LGBT+ activists

Why - year before the action took place, LGBT+ activists were brutally and openly beaten up near to death for protesting for their rights - thus, the 'invisible' protest took place next year

How - performance, putting shoes in the Freedom Square in front of the city council in sign of a protest

Impact - raising awareness on violence that LGBT+ community in Georgia is facing

Resources - <https://bit.ly/2HvfCaU>

Lia Ukleba

What - feminist activist

Where - Georgia

Who - Lia Ukleba

Why - talking about social issues that are seen controversial in Georgia

How - paintings

Impact - illustrating problems women are facing in Georgia

Resources

<https://www.saatchiart.com/uklebalia>

<https://uklebalia.wordpress.com/page/2/>



Greece

Political Stencil

What - Street stencil graffiti

Where - Greece

Who - “Political Stencil”, an activist group composed of Greek artists, that has been doing small and big works in several areas of Athens mainly against police violence, racism, homophobia and other cruel actions.

Why - Using art as a political action in Greece with an aim to fight fascist, sexist and racist views as well as stand against any form of state repression.

How - Stencil graffiti is a form of graffiti that makes use of stencils made out of paper, cardboard, or other media to create an image or text that is easily reproducible. The desired design is cut out of the selected medium and then the image is transferred to a surface through the use of spray paint or roll-on paint.

Impact - The stencil graffiti have been raising public’s awareness of political and social challenges that Greece faces nowadays as well as giving an insight into the lived experience endured by certain groups of the Greek population.

Resources

<https://www.politicalstencil.com>

<https://bit.ly/3bNJjSL>

<https://bit.ly/2OWJVvu>



Italy

Galassia Nera

What - Interactive map

Where - Italy

Who - "Galassia Nera" project (Black Galaxy)

Why - With a rapid spread of fascism and far-right ideology on social networks, the map serves as a guide to show Italian far right's pages on Facebook and give basic information about them e.g. how many followers they have and other related facts.

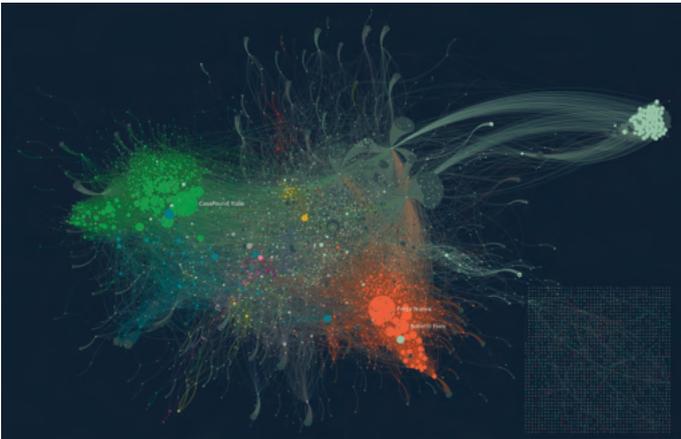
How - The map includes more than 15000 pages with more than 2000 Facebook pages of Italian right-wing extremism. In the map each page is represented by a circle; by clicking on a circle you can access a dashboard with short information about the page.

Impact - This map is experimental project, which still undergoes different changes and updates and hasn't gained much attention yet. It may, however, serve as a demonstrative online guideline on the issue.

Resources

<https://bit.ly/31XEhhS>

<https://bit.ly/2SyoSSc>



Kosovo

Have-it

What - art collective

Where - Kosovo, Prishtina

Who - sisters Alketa and Lola Sylaj, and Vesa and Hana Qena

How - Their first launching performance came as a reaction to the murder of a woman killed by her ex-husband despite having requested police protection as she feared for her life. The murder triggered women's rights organizations to organize multiple protests and also sparked Have-it into action and come to life. The performance that was staged in the main square of Prishtina and broadcasted live on Facebook by several women rights NGOs, aimed to send a message of disgust at how little the state does to protect women and turned out to be a massive success. Since then their performances also set the mindset and attitude for the majority of their future artistic activism, which consists largely of street art performances protesting against the oppression of women, discrimination of LGBT+ people, patriarchal dominance, gender stereotypes and even water shortages

Resources

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

<https://bit.ly/39Jfqkj>

<https://bit.ly/2P0vDtz>



Lithuania

What - Annual short film program “Disability not a barrier”

Where - Lithuania

Who - Lithuanian Union of Persons with Disabilities, in collaboration with the students of Lithuanian Academy of Music and Theater.

Why - Short film program is intended to draw public attention to the stereotypes associated with disabilities as well as raise awareness about issues connected with the rights of disabled people.

How - Every year the project gathers in one place young filmmakers and people with disabilities for them to learn about each other and, eventually, create a range of short films that are later displayed in some of the cinemas and at different cultural events in Lithuania.

Impact - The created films and documentaries have been an educational platform for Lithuanians to get acquainted with inclusive cinema as well as learn more about the lives of people with disabilities.

Resources

<https://bit.ly/2vHzSDq>

<https://bit.ly/2uLiNtg>

<https://bit.ly/320Cnge>



North Macedonia

Bach in a landfill

“the concert was broadcast live and it was quite shocking to see the paradox between the serenity of Brahms music played by professionals in masks and the destruction of the landscape around”

What - classical music performance

Where - Tetovo, North Macedonia

Who - EcoGuerilla

Why - two musicians decided to play in an illegal landfill that is at the entrance of the city, to protest the one of the most polluted areas in Europe

How - two cellists symbolically performed ‘Air Suite’ by Bach wearing masks

Impact - video of the performance was spread out on social media, raising awareness on the issue of the pollution

Resources - <https://bit.ly/38za0Iz>



Poland

UFO sculpture

What - sculpture in a public space

Where - Poland

Who - artist Remigiusz Bąk

Why - as Remigiusz Bąk said: "it is preposterous that the authorities are spending big amounts of money on useless and ugly installations that no one wants, while citizens need to ask nicely to make some changes in their space", when the sculpture was placed, after some time it got the local authorities' attention which told the artist to immediately take it off because he did not have the permission to take the public space - after a very long time, the sculpture was returned to its original place.

How - sculpture made out of electronic waste

Resources - <https://bit.ly/2SSfjT5>



Russian Federation

“Feminists explain”

What - a youtube-channel about current issues of women in Russia and around the world

Where - Russian Federation

Who - feminists from Russia

Why - to show what is lacking to achieve equality in Russia and what problems need to be solved in order to get closer to a fair society

How – recorded topical discussions for YouTube channel

Impact - around 1 000 000 views on Youtube

Resources - <https://bit.ly/38tGhRn>

The party of the dead

What - Art performances, organizing/ taking part in protests

Where - Russian Federation

Who - “The party of the dead” is a group of Russian activists using creative forms of expression to take a sarcastic approach to Russian politics.

Why - The party of the dead is a response to attempts of the authorities to speak on behalf of the dead, for example, when signatures of people who have passed away appear under collective letters or in ballot papers. The project is also based on the belief that the politics in Russia is dead.

How - During their performances and while participating in protests, the activists use skull masks and skull face painting. The activists also may be seen holding posters with the motto of “the party”: The dead don’t fight.

Impact - Even though “the party” doesn’t adhere to a certain political ideology and they don’t have media channels to spread their message, yet it has been attracting the public’s attention with its authentic and out-of-box approach to activism, connecting ethics and politics and spreading its message by the variety of creative tools. It has more than 2500 followers on VK and almost 900 likes on the Facebook.

Resources

<https://bit.ly/2UZ227x>

<https://vk.com/club149766249>

Turkey

440 pairs of women's shoes

What - 440 pairs of shoes, placed on two art installation walls

Where - Istanbul, Turkey

Who - Vahit Tuna, an artist

Why - To raise awareness on women killed by domestic violence in Turkey. As for the installation itself, the idea for it was born out of an artist's understanding that even though news about victims of domestic violence regularly appears in the media, they quickly become forgotten. Meanwhile, Tuna wanted to create a permanent reminder of this problem.

How - The display stretches over 260 square meters on two art installation walls in Istanbul's Kabataş neighborhood. Each pair of shoes stands for a Turkish woman who was murdered by her partner in 2018.

Impact - The installation has gained a lot of attention both offline, because of it is located in a busy district of Istanbul, which is passed by thousands every day, and online due to the fact that hundreds of media outlets covering it around the world.

Resources

<https://bit.ly/3bIrd4p>

<https://bit.ly/2whS7zH>

Juxtaposed images of Ugur Gallenkus

What - Juxtaposed images

Where - Turkey

Who - Ugur Gallenkus, an artist

Why - To show a stark contrast between two different parts of the world and lives of their citizens, where Western countries are contrasted with the countries of the Global South.

How - The artist creates digital collages where he combines photos with similar compositions, but completely different realities. In one half of an image, there is a peaceful reality from a Western world, in another a disturbing reality from the Global South countries.

Impact - The artists works have attracted the interest of many users on the social networks, where Gallenkus publishes his works. Many have praised the artist for raising awareness about a terrifying reality that millions of people live in.

Resources - <https://bit.ly/2uQgWm4>

Ukraine

Serhiy Zakharov (artist)

What - anti-war and anti-occupation government drawings, graffiti

Where - Donetsk, Ukraine

Why - war in Eastern Ukraine

How - by posting photos of drawings and graffiti created all around the city in a community on a social network vk.com.

Impact - anti-war and anti-occupation propaganda

Resources - <https://ukrainianweek.com/Culture/226697>

“The revenge of the junk”

What - video as a part of campaign “CleanMyCity” (anti-littering project)

Where - Ukraine

Who - IT-company CleanMyMac

Why - to raise awareness about littering in cities

How - by nonviolently scaring people who litter on the streets and making a short video about it

Impact - drawing people’s attention in a funny way to the problem of littering

Resources - <https://bit.ly/39FAOqI>



Graffiti Workshop, Step-by-Step Process

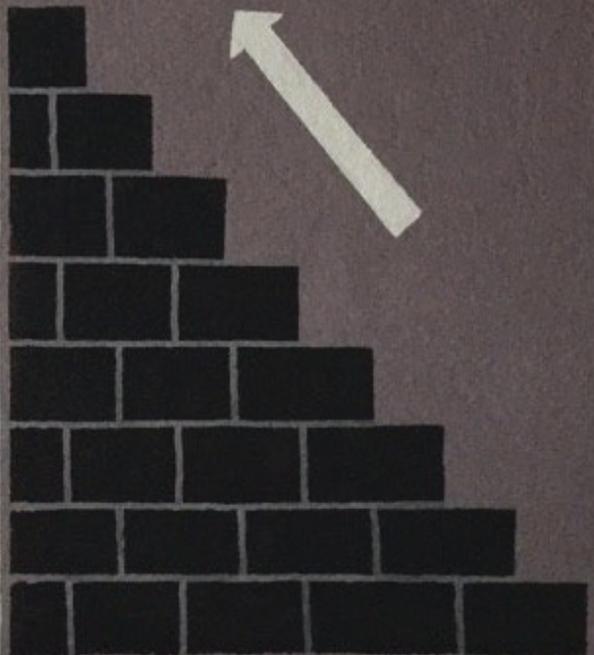
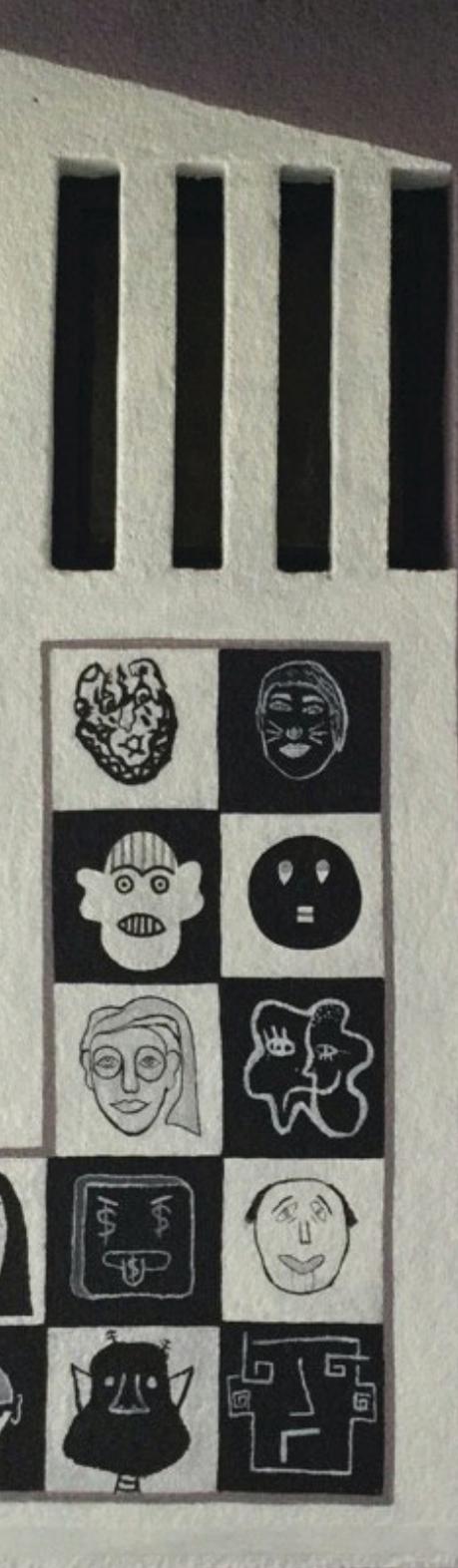
As part of the seminar, Andrea DeBernardi – a street artist from the art collective Guerrilla Spam (Italy) – held a workshop on graffiti-making. Andrea’s art collective usually prepares art workshops to bring migrants and locals together in Italy and also works in social centres or prisons. Although the workshops typically last for a week, this workshop was adapted in length and content and tailored to the needs of the CDN.

Preparatory session: history of graffiti and drawing exercises

On the first day of the workshop, a group of 10 participants hailing from different European countries participated in a two-hour-long session. This session helped to establish the fundamentals of graffiti-making ahead of creating the graffiti and included a presentation about the history of graffiti – i.e. how the style, features, street artists and intended audience/recipients changed overtime from its birth in the early 1970s in New York to reach its worldwide ubiquity in the present. The presentation







also showed some of the street work art created by Guerrilla Spam, touching on and sparking reflection on topics such as immigration, community, belonging, cultural diversity and more.

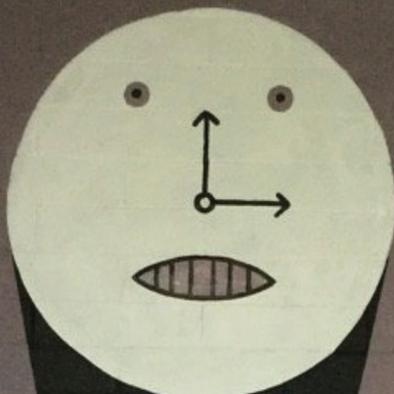
The second part of the session focused on more practical elements of graffiti-making in order to familiarise participants with graffiti drawing techniques. Working in pairs, the first exercise instructed participants to draw a portrait of their partner. The second exercise then instructed the other partner to draw a portrait again of that person but to not look at the paper while drawing and instead look at the person's face.

The session was concluded by creating the concept for the graffiti. The concept represented a house hosting many diverse faces, drawn by each and every member of this group and situating them on a chessboard-like grid. This way, each person would contribute an element of the graffiti, which would demonstrate the cultural diversity of the group.

Creating the graffiti

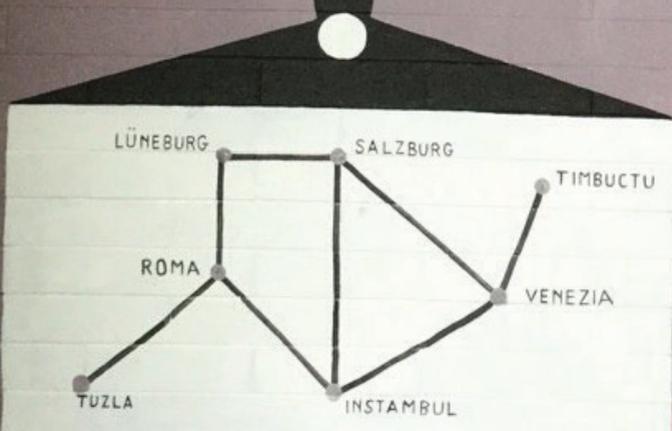
The next day, it was time to create our own graffiti. We walked to a high school in Tuzla, one with a big outdoor yard and many painted walls. The location of the graffiti had been discussed previously with the director of the school. The outline of our concept house had already been drawn with a pencil to allow for quicker and more efficient completion, and the participants began colouring the black and white board, which was painted over twice to make up for transparency of the paint. They also coloured the background of the house with a purple-grey colour. We decided to have very minimalistic color combination. Next thing was to fill in the black-and-white squares with faces. For each black square, a white figure was drawn. For each white square, a black figure was drawn. Participants took turns to draw, as the width of the house only allowed four or five participants to work on the wall simultaneously. The people who were not busy drawing would instead think about how to communicate the meaning of the graffiti and took pictures and videos that could be shared afterwards. Moreover, some participants were invited to speak to Bosnia's national television broadcaster to speak about the graffiti-making project and about the role of activism in today's societies. Creating the graffiti took about five full hours of work. Each participant was also portrayed in a half-length picture in front of the final work, pictures that were used for the spreading of the message on social media. After the graffiti was finished, a short video was created to present the final result.

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LÜNEBURG

SALZBURG

TIMBUCTU

ROMA

VENEZIA

TUZLA

INSTAMBUL

Non-Hierarchical Theatre Workshop

Non-hierarchical theatre workshop, which was attended by 10 participants from different countries, was one of the final parts of this seminar. In the end of the workshop participants created a theatre play, which was also filmed as a video.

Parts of the workshop were:

1. Small exercises in the beginning
2. Brainstorming on an idea of a play
3. Writing a script by sentences
4. Reading the script draft out-loud
5. Performance of the script draft
6. Making a complete script with a text and multimedia support
7. Rehearsals
8. Final performance

Day 1

The first day began with warming up exercise - passing the imaginary ball, vocal exercise with different sounds (add if you remember others). Then participants were asked to do exercises for further work on the theatre performance (what exactly). why: to relax and make them feel comfortable with themselves and with the other participants. Also, on this day, the work on an idea of a play started: first, the participants individually came up with the issues they are bothered by. After we started to brainstorm on the problem and the solutions for it. This way we had the plot of the story. Reflecting on the issues that the participants wanted to work on, it was concluded that the plot will tackle following topics:

water and air pollution;
harassment;
gender inequality;
feeling of loneliness;
forgiveness;
feelings of frustration about discrimination.
We came to a conclusion to make a play about a mermaid.



Day 2

The second day began with drafting of the script. The story began to form in a following way: in a circle each participant should have written one sentence. The first participant started on a blank paper, the next one saw only the first sentence and added their own one and folded the first sentence, this way the third participant saw only the last sentence. The process continued till the paper was full. After that, the text was read aloud, but it wasn't completely logical. Participants worked more on the text and its form so that we could tell a story about the things we discussed the previous day. Each participant took a sentence and rewrote it in an elaborative way. The script was digitised and the participants started to act out the certain parts through improvisation in order to better understand play and general course of the scene.



After we assigned the roles and started practicing scenes. The rehearsal took several hours and was done under monitoring of the guest trainer. The speaker was commenting the scene movement, diction, tempo etc.

The team came up with ideas for the video and sound effects. We used projector to screen different visuals and played music to portrait scenery and atmosphere of the play. Two people from the team were responsible for this, others were acting the play out.

The final version of the play was shown to all the participants of the international seminar and filmed.

Text of the Play

(Narrator and Merperson are at the stage)

Narrator: There once was a merperson, living in the sea with a really dirty water. They were extremely upset and complaining all the time:

Merperson: This is disgusting!!!

Narrator: Then merperson arranged a sea party to cheer themselves up. They invited all their merfriends, but found that most of them were dead due to pollution.

Merperson: Here I am at the sea party, that no one came to. Let me, check Seander... Oh, Sebastian, he was online a month ago? I knew him very well. But wait, is he... is he dead?! No!!! But look at those fishermen... at the pier. They are having so much fun on the boat... I wish I could join them...

Narrator: A wild fish appears. Its name is Bubba.

(Bubba enters)

Bubba: I love you, Merperson! And I love the Sea! But nothing grows here: no algae, only trash around. And I can't breathe, I can't breathe at all. And the smell! The smell is like my socks after one week wearing them. What did we make to this water?! Why is it so fucking disgusting?!

(Bubba leaves the stage)

Narrator: Suddenly fishermen approach, pulling merperson's tail and saying

Fisherman 1: A creature like you
Should be to be on the Earth
Belong to the land,
Belong to a man

Fisherman 2: Nice fishtail you have,
Would be better,
If you had legs,
Two beautiful legs

Fisherman 1: Come on, hurry up,
You're coming with us.
Cutting tail

doesn't hurt.

Narrator: It was like waking up to a brave new world, filled with concrete and smog. She said to herself:

Merperson: I guess some things never change.

Narrator: Merperson was in an ocean alone for all the time and now she was in a concrete jungle. Totally alone. Except the fisherman, but then, they wouldn't care less about her loneliness. Merperson was thinking:

Merperson: so... this is land, it's much louder, than in the deep waters, but still solitary.

Narrator: She said in a desperate and numb voice. The cold and heartless ocean, in where she was once lived, now felt warmer for her.

Merperson: At least sun is visible on land Maybe something could change in this polluted, discriminatory and oppressive world?! I must come up with a plan!

(Merperson's thoughts enter)

Merperson's thoughts: Loneliness like river in autumn and that river is me, forever flowing, flowing forever. But thanks to this solitude, so that I can concentrate on those artistic and philosophic ideals, and having illuminating conversations with those greatest thinkers in the history. Above and beyond our daily life, there is always a better world on the other side of this river, which we are all aspiring to although seldom achieve like the eternal love, I believe.

(Merperson's thoughts leave)

Narrator: Merperson finds a phone booth at a nearby pier and calls Masha, project coordinator of CDN.

Merperson: Hello! Is this Masha, project coordinator of CDN?

Masha: Yes! How can I help you?

Merperson: My merfriends and I are systematically oppressed by the oil companies. We're tired of living in this toxic society, toxic sea society, and we want to change this. What can we do?

Masha: Oh, that is unacceptable! No one should be discriminated against based on the number of their limbs. You are welcome to join CDN: to the network of people who will join you in your struggle for a sustainable sea society. You are not alone!

Merperson: I will open the Sea Department of CDN right at this mo-

ment. My merfriends and I will change this toxic sea society into a sustainable one.

Masha: Hell yes!!! The oil companies are going down!!! And we are going to live in society with eternal love.



Manifesto Dissemination Campaign

Steps We Went Through

Description of the context and what was our task

In November 2019, 30 participants from Europe gathered in Tuzla, Bosnia and Herzegovina for a four-day seminar “Digitising Youth Ar(c)tivism” organised by CDN (Cooperation and Development Network Eastern Europe).

The task of one group of participants was the creation of a dissemination strategy for the manifesto that was developed by the participants of three international seminars (including the one in Tuzla) within the scope of project “Digital Technology for Democracy: Youth Turns Threat into Opportunity”.

The manifesto deals with the Internet, digital accessibility and security, protection of Internet users, especially women and minorities, protection of whistleblowers, solutions for freedom of speech and democracy on the Internet, fairness and equality in terms of internet use, automatic filtering as well as other relevant digital issues.

The goals set by the creators of this manifesto are the following:

- For action to be taken by the governments
- Raising awareness about issues related to the digital sphere among young people
- Spreading information and knowledge
- Reduction of digital crimes
- Equal future for young people
- Lobbying for the implementation of this manifesto on both national levels and the international level
- Creation of an organizational stance of Cooperation and Development Network Eastern Europe on the issue

Goals

The participants of the seminar also set goals for the dissemination strategy of this manifesto. They can be divided into two categories: internal goals for CDN and external goals.

The main goal within the organizational (internal) level is to mobilize the individual MOs (Member Organizations) of CDN to develop an elaborate political stance on the issues this manifesto tackles.

The main external goal is to bring attention to and raise awareness about the issues that the manifesto tackles among the general public all around Europe.

Target audience

Two separate target audiences were derived from the two different goals: Member Organisations (MOs) of CDN and the general public.

The message will be delivered in different ways to these separate groups.

Key message

Digitalisation has enabled us to flourish as human beings and push the boundaries of the ways of communication, distance, time and convenience. However, there is an ever-increasing space and need to tap the potential of digital sphere for the benefit of people, especially youth, who are the most active stakeholders in internet use. To that end, democratising internet through making it more accessible, affordable, equal, inclusive and safe can bring our societies to the next level of development that is sustainable and long-term.

The manifesto was developed by participants during the project “Digital Technology For Democracy: Youth Turns Threat Into Opportunity” to be implemented by member organizations on a local level to achieve a Europe-wide goal of digital protection, equality and justice and to serve as a guideline for bringing digital equality and justice to all people in Europe, as well as protecting them from digital threats and crime.

The slogan of our campaign

This is the text that usually follows the title of the campaign and which further describes what the campaign is trying to achieve. To that end, the group has brainstormed in a group of the slogans we could derive from the Manifesto and that could make catchy phrases and visuals for attracting the attention of the general

public.

In that regard, we have identified the key issues that the Manifesto tackles upon, and had a round of thoughts and ideas of the slogans. As a result, we came up with 28 slogans, which are given below:

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Fairer internet, fairer usability | 15. Our cybersecurity is hacked |
| 2. Fair internet, fair visibility | 16. You deserve safe cyberspace |
| 3. United cable of youth | 17. Make equality default |
| 4. We stand for a more connected, accessible, free and democratic digital world | 18. Automatic equality |
| 5. No digital borders | 19. By default in digital: equality, accessibility, inclusivity |
| 6. Youth against digital borders | 20. Access over algorithm |
| 7. Digital justice | 21. Cyberspace safe space |
| 8. Make digital accessible, equal | 22. Digital network safety network |
| 9. Equal access for all | 23. Commonize me |
| 10. We want internet free and accessible | 24. Bigger is not always better |
| 11. Secure internet, accessible for everyone | 25. Unconditional digitality, universal equality |
| 12. Protection not surveillance | 26. Reduce digital pollution |
| 13. Big brother cares about you | 27. Links for humanity |
| 14. Freedom of expression and equality | 28. Not commodify, but commonify |

Because of limited time and resources, we have decided to run two rounds of voting on the slogans we could work on further. Accordingly, the following slogans that received the highest number of votes have been identified for output material:

1. United cable of youth - Sticker
2. We stand for a more connected, accessible, free and democratic digital world - Poster
3. By default in digital: equality, accessibility, inclusivity - Sticker, Tote bag
4. Commonize me - Sticker
5. Bigger is not always better - Sticker
6. Unconditional digitality, universal equality - Poster



Creation of materials

As we have identified the final number of slogans we could work on and also the type of outputs we wanted to have, we have divided into 2 groups of equal size. The group #1 worked on the first goal of the Manifesto Dissemination Strategy, that is: “The main goal within the organizational level is to mobilize the individual MOs (Member Organizations) of CDN to develop an elaborate political stance on the issues this manifesto tackles”. Accordingly, the Group #1 have come up with the mini-strategy for achieving the first goal.

The second group was working on the design aspect of the dissemination campaign and therefore, dealing with the main external goal that is to bring attention to and raise awareness about the issues that the manifesto tackles among the general public all around Europe.

The second group has split into groups of two people to produce the visuals for stickers, posters and tote bag.

Conclusion

All the outputs were presented to the other two groups. The CDN EC and Digital [x] WG continue to work on the manifesto and its implementation into CDN’s political work.



BIG DATA

**BIGGER IS
NOT ALWAYS
BETTER**



CONTRIBUTORS



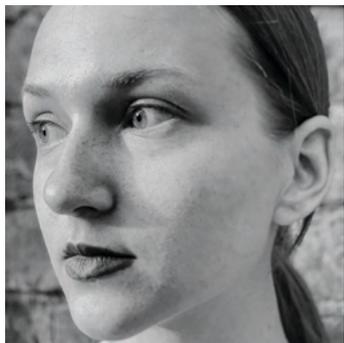
Arpine Avetisian is from Armenia, Yerevan. She is an investigative journalist at “Informational Committee” Informational NGO in Armenia. She is interested in politics.



Elif Cansu İlhan studied pharmacy, but have been working on climate change for several years now, both as a professional and activist. She has worked with Grassroot movements against construction of coal plants, as well as with dokuz8news, a citizen journalism organization as project coordinator. There she combines her experience in the ecological movement with digital activism. Now she works for Climate Action Network Europe as Turkey climate and energy policy officer.



Onur Elmas currently studies biology and would like to use his scientific knowledge for climate activism. His main field of study is in genetics but he also likes to study and work on the dynamics of ecosystems. He is interested in digital security and privacy and is a member of Digital[x]. He loves things that are related to nature and exploring, such as road trips, camping and tracking. One simple thing that he also likes to do is nightwalking.



Valeriia Zubatenko is left feminist, human rights activist and artist from Ukraine. Interested in feminist research and philosophy of contemporary art, medieval iconography, physical theatre. Now working on project of paralegal help in LGBT NGO and as independent expert, also trying to develop grassroots initiatives and projects.



Having studied history & archaeology in Leiden, Heidelberg, and China, **Tiancheng Liu** is active in German Green Youth and FYEG, focusing on projects related to the democratisation of mass media.

The sublime sentimentality emanating from Classical epics and tragedies, and the illuminating rationality enshrined in early modern philosophies and political theories, are two indispensable sides of human experience for Tiancheng. To reach a better equilibrium between the two, currently Tiancheng is discovering how to improve our interpersonal relationships in the light of Aristotle's *Nicomachean Ethics*.



Lucy Gavrilenko is graduated architect, urban and green activist, who is passionate about urban equality, as well as connections between climate change and urban planning. Being from Siberia, she currently lives in Soacha, Colombia teaching young people and doing digital activism (articles, blog, researchers, etc.) while having some free time.



Julian Hauser is a PhD student in philosophy of mind and cognitive science at the University of Edinburgh. He researches the self and how it's changed by modern digital technologies, focusing in particular on the constitution of its boundaries. Julian is digital rights activist and love photography. Member of CDN Digital[x] Working Group.



Elena Petrovska is currently at her third year of Bachelor studies where she is studying Environmental Protection, after which, she would like to pursue a degree in Environmental Politics. With a strong will to preserve the nature and fight against social injustices she is being active with Serbian Green Youth in the last two years, where she had the opportunity to engage in various activities on a local and international level, exploring topics such as: food systems, waste management, lgbtq+ rights, etc. Besides this, she loves photography and listening to classical music.



At the moment, **Palina Burko** is a graduate student of the Belarusian state University of culture and arts, majoring in cultural studies (management of international cultural relations). She is going to continue her education in the master's degree in art critics. Palina is also a member of the Belarusian Young Greens, which is a youth wing of the Green Party of Belarus. Topics of her interests: ecology, human rights, cultural diversity, music and photography.

EDITORIAL



Meri Baghdasaryan is a human rights attorney from Armenia, with special interest and focus on digital rights. She has been member of CDN's Digital[x] working group since 2017. She is Internet governance enthusiast, loves running half marathons and trying new types of extreme sports.



Michael J. Oghia is a Belgrade-based consultant, editor, and researcher working within the digital policy, Internet governance, and media development ecosystems, specifically focusing on access, capacity building, digital rights, infrastructure, and sustainability. He loves working with the young Greens, and has collaborated closely with CDN, FYEG, and YEE on a range of activities from capacity building to organising seminars. Michael also loathes referring to himself in third person.



Hanna Pishchyk is a student of Intercultural Communication majoring in PR at Minsk State Linguistic University. Over the past 2 years she was part of several youth initiatives like Young European Ambassadors and Digital Grassroots. She is also running an educational project on citizenship education for rural youth in Belarus.



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