

FROM 'RELIGION IN THE MEDIA' TO 'RELIGION AS MEDIA'

Mapping MDI's
Religion-Focused Work
(1998-2024)

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INTRO DUCTI ON

Religion has long been a significant factor in diversity, as religious identities and belief systems shape people's values, sense of belonging, and moral reasoning in ways that are vital to building inclusive societies (Modood, 2019; Woodhead, 2021). Over the past quarter-century, discussions on religion and media have shifted from analysing media representation to exploring religion in relation to mediation, digital practices, and platformisation. While issues of representation remain highly significant, contemporary debates have moved beyond the traditional "religion in the media" model toward a "religion as media" framework (Meyer, 2020), emphasising the digitalisation of religion and the dynamics of faith in an algorithmic era. Against this backdrop, MDI's 26 years of work in the media and religion domain offer a compelling case study, showing a steady shift toward enhancing digital training for key stakeholders and expanding the use of social media - both through content creation and engagement with platform companies - in order to inform evidence-based interventions that counter bias, hate speech, and misrepresentation on religious grounds.

SHIFTING FUNDING MODELS

Since its inception, MDI's engagement with its ongoing projects, focusing on religion as a key factor in media representation, has been an essential part of MDI's mission. MDI's projects over the years have spanned Europe, the Caribbean, Africa, Asia Pacific, and China, demonstrating its commitment to delivering international outreach and impact.

From the late 1990s to the late 2000s, MDI's media and religion projects usually lasted between one year, and were generally implemented in a specific country or region. Meanwhile, most projects in the late 2000s into the 2020s lasted usually an average of three years, and had a combination of international scope, but also sometimes more locally focused projects. It is likely due to several factors. It could be that diversity in the media has become a more pressing issue and thus attracted more funding from key funding bodies. Also, as MDI was a newer organisation, securing greater funding for longer projects was more difficult in its first years. Some of MDI's earlier projects focusing on religion were **Southeast Europe: Reporting Diversity Training and Development for News Agencies (2000-2001)**, funded by the Westminster Foundation for Democracy, and the U.S. Department of State. **Reporting Diversity: Nigeria (2001)**, funded by the World Bank's Post-Conflict Unit or the **A Jewish and Arab Student-created Newspaper Project (2004-2005)**, funded by the European Cultural Foundation, The Open Society Institute, The Sigrid Rausing Trust, The Westminster Foundation for Democracy.

Two projects which mark a key change in MDI's most common, long-term funding format are **Southeastern Europe: The Reporting Diversity Network (2001-2003)** and **Reporting Diversity: Training the media, empowering minorities; a project for improved media coverage of ethnic and minority issues in the South Caucasus (2003-2006)**. These are two essential projects in MDI's history, focusing on religion and the media, and on longer-term changes within the areas they worked in. The Reporting Diversity Network was re-established for **Reporting Diversity Network: RDN 2.0 (2020-2024)**, demonstrating that the earlier project was successfully replicated and continued to receive key funding. In the South Caucasus project, manuals for diversity reporting were created with translations into Georgian, Armenian, and Azerbaijani. This showcases MDI's academic and investigative efforts, as well as the important and lasting outputs that can be generated from a longer project with greater funding.

Notably, the short-term nature of projects continued during the 2010s, with certain religion themed projects lasting only one year, such as **Russia: Fighting Discrimination Through Inclusive Reporting (2013-2014)**, **Get the Trolls Out! Combatting Anti-Semitic Hate Speech Online (2015-2016 (first phase))**, and **#YouthAgainstHate: Empowering Youth to Combat Hate Speech in Local Communities (2017-2018)**. Often, project length depends on the specific aims and goals set by different funding organisations. Throughout its varied history, MDI has shown how it can adapt to these differing funding models to promote diversity across media institutions. However, entering the 2020s, most projects have become longer-term, often lasting at least 2 years. For instance, the multilaterally funded **MEDIADELCOM (2021-2024)** lasted three years.

While there has been a shift toward collaborative funding models, in which governments and governmental bodies cooperate with local grassroots organisations, the majority of funders of MDI projects remain national funding organisations and the European Commission. This poses a challenge for MDI's work amid the Trump administration's withdrawal of foreign aid. Over the timespan studied, US State Department-backed projects have been characterised by long-term investment and broad international focus, as evidenced by the Chinese

multi-stakeholder project ***Through Inclusion to Stability and Harmony: Strengthening the capacities of Chinese journalists and CSOs to advocate for and promote the human rights of marginalised groups through cross-sector collaboration (2018-2021)***. Consequently, reductions in USAID and the American State Department funding, as well as in other nations' foreign aid budgets, could limit MDI's scope and capacity. For example, in 2020, the United Kingdom merged its Department for International Development (DFID) with the Foreign and Commonwealth Office, which reduced overall foreign aid spending from 0.7% to 0.5% of national spending. Further reducing their foreign aid budget in 2025 (UK Parliament, 2024). Along with recent reports that major Western donors are cutting overseas aid budgets (Foreign Policy, 2025), this underscores the need for MDI to actively diversify its funding sources to sustain its income and advocacy work.

SHIFTING LANDSCAPE: FROM 'RELIGION IN THE MEDIA' TO 'RELIGION AS MEDIA'

Religion has long been central to diversity and inclusion (Modood, 2013). Early studies primarily focused on how religion was portrayed within mass media, often emphasising issues of misrepresentation, stereotyping, and the secular framing of faith in journalism and popular culture (Hoover, 2006; Morgan, 2013). From the mid-2000s onwards, the concept of the *mediatization of religion* (Hjarvard, 2008; Lundby, 2012) reframed the debate by arguing that media no longer merely depict religion but actively reshape its forms, authority, and modes of communication. With the rise of networked technologies, scholars such as Heidi Campbell (2013) introduced the notion of *digital religion*, highlighting how online spaces facilitate hybrid forms of belief, community, and ritual that blur the boundaries between the online and the offline. More recent research engages with material and affective approaches (Meyer, 2015; Morgan, 2018), viewing media as embodied mediators of sacred presence rather than neutral channels. In the contemporary context, attention has shifted toward *platformisation* and *algorithmic religion*, examining how social media infrastructures and recommendation systems govern religious visibility, authority, and commodification (Cheong, 2021; Evolvi, 2023). Together, these scholarly developments suggest that religion today must be understood as a mediated and networked phenomenon, continually negotiated through technological, cultural, and affective processes.

MDI's projects, such as ***European Union: Study on Media and Diversity (2007-2009)***, which examined 27 EU member states and 3 EFTA countries in 2009, and recent academic research, such as *A Nationally Representative Survey of Faith and Work* conducted in the US (Ecklund et al., 2020), underline that religion is a persistent common ground for discrimination.

Following the impact of 9/11, Western perceptions of terrorism led to a strong focus on Islamic extremism in both academia and policymaking (Ahmed & Lynch, 2021). In the post-9/11 era, mainstream Western media often framed Islam predominantly in connection with terrorism, violence, and extremism. This stereotypical portrayal created discourses in which Islam and Muslims were frequently depicted as potential threats to Western values or national security. As a result, ordinary Muslims were often conflated with extremists, reducing the religion to its most radical expressions and leading to tensions amongst various communities. Yet even

before 9/11, early signs of this trend were already emerging, and MDI's work sought to address these patterns proactively. Against this evolving backdrop that MDI conducted a three-year project, **Reporting Diversity: A Project to Promote Inter-Community Dialogue and Moderate Voices as a Means to Prevent Religious Radicalisation in Egypt (2008-2011)**, aiming to combat xenophobia, promote improved inter-ethnic relations, promote conflict resolution, and help secure minority rights by changing the way in which Central and Eastern European media cover and report on such issues within Egypt.

However, with the rise in attacks and extremist cases linked to far-right ideologies and white Christian beliefs, there has been a broader shift in focus to reflect evolving threats, including far-right Christian extremism. This trend is also reflected in the work of MDI and other CSOs, whose projects have evolved from an earlier emphasis on preventing religious radicalisation and promoting intra-religious diversity to a more recent focus on tackling xenophobia, Islamophobia, antisemitism, and far-right extremism intertwined with Christianity – such as the multiple phases of the **Get the Trolls Out!** project.

Another central debate regarding the media's portrayal of religion, particularly Islam, is that coverage often lacks Muslim perspectives – stories about Islam were told *about* Muslims, not *by* and *with* them. When Muslims were included, they were frequently confined to defensive or apologetic roles, asked to condemn terrorism rather than to discuss broader topics of faith, culture, or politics. This imbalance reinforced the stereotype of Muslims as a “problem” rather than as multifaceted participants in society. In response to this lack of diverse representation in the media, MDI co-led the project **Muslim Women and Communities against Gender Islamophobia in Society (2021-2023)**, centring the voices of Muslim women and aiming to prevent gender Islamophobia in Spain and Belgium – countries where far-right parties and attacks against Muslims have sharply increased since 2017.

In the 2020s, civil society organisations have had to focus on how religious discrimination has also spread across social media and other digital platforms. Therefore, much of the academic notion of ‘digital religion’ was developed as social media's rise was unfolding. Noted religious scholar Gulia Evolvi has stated, although religious-based discrimination is not new, “[online] networks might further enhance their diffusion and modify the ways they are expressed” (Evolvi, 2019, p.9). This was written in 2018, and the impact of social media has only increased since. Therefore, civil society and religious rights organisations have had to increase their online presence and create coalitions to combat these narratives across the media. For example, the NEVER AGAIN Association, a Polish organisation that has campaigned against racism and xenophobia since the 1990s, participates in international projects aimed at countering online hate speech – such as the MDI-led **Get the Trolls Out! Phase IV (2020-2023)**, which addresses intolerance and xenophobia targeting minority groups, including Jewish, Muslim, and Christian communities.

OBJECTIVES: AN INCREASINGLY SYSTEMIC AND ONLINE FOCUS

Over the years, among MDI's projects promoting accurate and responsible representation of religious diversity in the media, the objectives have consistently centred on the following activities: providing diversity training to practising journalists and civil society organisations, supporting the development of inclusive journalism curricula in universities, monitoring media coverage, creating practical manuals and source guides, building online databases, and engaging with media decision-makers to advocate more effectively for ethical and inclusive media representation.

From the late 2010s into the current decade, there has been an increased focus on tackling systemic discrimination and advocating for structural cultural change, rather than merely addressing individual behaviours through the creation of diverse reporting outputs resulting from direct journalistic training – a key component of MDI's early initiatives. Projects such as **Dune Voices (2014-2017)** created over 443 stories set in the Saharan regions. These stories have been republished 568 times by the media in the region and internationally, including a cooperation with BBC Arabic during the last 3 months of the project. The spread of diversity-focused reporting through mass output is prominently represented in this project.

Nevertheless, a strategic shift is evident in projects such as **Media Against Hate (2016-2018)** and **GERIS - Global Exchange on Religion and Society (2020-2021)**, where systemic change was highlighted as an essential objective. This focus on structural changes demonstrates that projects adopt an intersectional perspective, promoting diversity across multiple dimensions, including ethnicity, race, religion, gender, and socioeconomic status. Thus, projects have an ideological foundation that these forms of prejudice are interconnected and can only be combated structurally across the media.

Although there is a structural and societal focus on these projects, and many address several diversity topics, some projects have also focused on specific communities and groups. Therefore, its objectives were more streamlined by concentrating on particular communities. To engage with local communities and small CSOs, it is key to interact directly with these organisations. Therefore, as a result, MDI projects focused on a single religious group or communities. Such as the first iteration of the **Get the Trolls Out! Combatting Anti-Semitic Hate Speech Online (2015-2016)** project, which stands out by specifically stating its aim of addressing and eliminating antisemitic prejudice. Additionally, the initiative **Media Against Hate (2016-2018)** was dedicated to improving media representation of refugees from the 2016 wave of Middle Eastern refugees into Europe and combating related hate speech, often based on religious grounds. Another key example includes **Muslim Women and Communities against Gender Islamophobia in Society (2021-2023)**, which focuses on only two countries – Spain and Belgium – thus focusing specifically on how these nations' media interact with Muslim women. Thus, also acknowledging the intersectional forms of oppression which are at play regarding Muslim women, who are also of an ethnic minority or foreign background.

RECOMMENDATIONS: LEGISLATION, STATES, CENSORSHIP, AND RELIGION

Over the timespan in question, MDI's projects related to religious diversity have yielded several recurring recommendations. These include the necessity of consolidating funding – whether to advance inclusive journalism practices or to develop essential educational materials and resources in local languages – the importance of involving media decision-makers in committing to media diversity through roundtable discussions, the need for collaboration among policymakers, and the value of adopting more country-specific approaches with greater sensitivity to cultural contexts and nuances.

However, there have also been shifts in the focus and scope of these recommendations. For example, from 2016 onwards, there has been a growing emphasis on enhancing digital training for relevant stakeholders and utilising social media – both by generating more content and by engaging with social media platform companies. Another notable shift involves expanding the target participants and trainees to include TV presenters, citizen reporters, youth leaders, human rights activists, and social media influencers – reflecting the rapid pace of technological advancement and its profound impact on contemporary society and media dynamics.

Another important advancement in these project recommendations is the emphasis on implementing a legal framework and pursuing broader legislative changes. For instance, in the project ***International Religious Freedom – A Cornerstone of Democracy (2008-2011)***, the recommendations section emphasises “delivering multi-stakeholder trainings (journalists, lawyers, clergy, officials) on religious-freedom law and responsible media,” as well as “establishing/operating a rapid-response fund and expert team for comparative legal analysis, media support, and emergency aid.” These recommendations recognise and respond to the significant role lawmaking plays in advocating for religious freedom at the international level.

Following the lawmaking thread, some of MDI's work has been hindered by regional legislation, particularly regarding censorship. For instance, in the projects ***Russia: Fighting Discrimination Through Inclusive Reporting and Enhancing Freedom of Expression (2013-2014)*** and ***Enhancing Freedom of Expression and Media Capacity in Azerbaijan (2008-2010)***, many potential broadcasters and newspapers were prohibited from publishing due to state censorship laws, making the implementation of the work extremely difficult.

Religiously motivated censorship historically emerged as a way to preserve moral order and protect communities from perceived blasphemy or immorality (Nash, 2015). In many societies, censorship is shaped by alliances between religious authority and state power. The instances above from Russia and Azerbaijan accord with the academic finding of the political use of religion in authoritarian countries to legitimise censorship (Mahmood, 2012).

Additionally, there has been a movement from a top-down to a more bottom-up approach. This transition corresponds with academic findings that highlight the need to address a more decentralised media landscape (Kane et al., 2014). Two MDI North African projects of the early 2010s had this ‘bottom up’ approach as a key recommendation. The Egypt-based project ***Reporting Diversity: A Project to Promote Inter-Community Dialogue and Moderate Voices as a Means to Prevent Religious Radicalisation in Egypt (2008-2011)*** aimed to

establish a network among partners, stakeholders, journalists, academics, and civil society actors to bridge knowledge gaps. This same goal was more successfully implemented in the project **Reporting Diversity: Pilot Media Programme to Promote Inter-Community Dialogue and Social Inclusion in Morocco (2009-2011)**. This created a “Young Inclusive Journalism Network” – a virtual community of like-minded journalists. It serves as a platform for these young professionals to exchange knowledge and ideas and to address both long-term and short-term challenges. This development demonstrates MDI’s structured adaptability and commitment to professionalism. This also shows that these projects often share similar recommendations, though their feasibility varies depending on the country in which they are implemented.

ONGOING LEGACY: SMALL GRANTS MAKING HUGE IMPACT IN THE DIGITAL ERA

Regarding the impact of these projects, several common, tangible achievements can be identified. These include:

- the production of training manuals and media items – ranging from over ten to, in some cases, more than a hundred articles – as well as over 40 newspaper features and radio stories;
- successful media monitoring initiatives;
- a growing number of journalists, academics, and students equipped with newly acquired knowledge of diversity reporting; and
- increased awareness among media practitioners, media decision-makers, policymakers, civil society actors, and the general public.

These outcomes have been made possible through the dissemination and enduring legacy of educational and advocacy materials.

In addition to these measurable outcomes, there are also significant intangible legacies resulting from the long-term implementation of projects such as **INFOTEINMENT (2016-2021)**. The sustainability of MDI’s work has also improved, thanks to its strengthened network and collaborations with other organisations. Its institutionalised adaptability and commitment to mutual learning have led to the development of evolving resources that provide a strong foundation for future projects. As one project report for **Reporting Diversity: A Project to Promote Inter-Community Dialogue and Moderate Voices as a Means to Prevent Religious Radicalisation in Egypt (2008-2011)** notes, it “has demonstrated an operational model from concept to implementation well recognised as an example of close and productive partnerships that meet their targets and reached noticeable achievements”.

Notably, in one earlier project dedicated to religious freedom, **International Religious Freedom – A Cornerstone of Democracy (2008-2011)**, a Rapid Response mechanism was established to work with local counterparts and respond quickly to time-sensitive situations – including proposed legislation affecting religious freedom, volatile media reporting, litigation assistance, and other urgent needs. This was developed to address broader societal issues related to religious discrimination, and it has since become a key component of the consortium’s and MDI’s legacy. Specifically, the consortium’s rapid action following the Arab Spring and the Egyptian Revolution provided timely training for reporters on religion, resulting in articles published across various media outlets and, in turn, giving the project significant exposure.

Importantly, there have also been policy-level impacts. For instance, it is believed that the establishment of the Moroccan Parliamentary Commission for the Media was, at least in part, inspired by the **Reporting Diversity: Pilot Media Programme to Promote Inter-Community Dialogue and Social Inclusion in Morocco**, implemented in Morocco between 2009 and 2011. In a follow-up project conducted between 2011 and 2013, **Morocco: Towards Inclusive, Responsible and Independent Media**, MDI-facilitated debates spurred discussions around constitutional reform and contributed to calls for the creation of a National Media Council and specialised courts.

One of the most remarkable developments in MDI’s project history over the timespan studied has been the increasing production of digital media content. Particularly in the 2020s, there has been an explosion of multimedia communication products – including short films for digital platforms, audio versions of guides, TikTok-based educational videos, memes, pledges, doodles, and graphics. This evolution aligns with broader technological advancements and trends in digital communication.

As a result, there have also been growing efforts to engage and collaborate with digital platform companies such as Facebook, Meta, and YouTube to combat online hate speech. These efforts involve reporting and removing harmful content and regularly updating community standards and guidelines. For example, MDI’s flagship project, **Get The Trolls Out!**, established a working relationship with key decision-makers. Notably, during one of the latter iterations of **Get The Trolls Out! Phase IV (2020-2023)**, they had regular contact with major tech companies. Crucially, for this project, MDI was an approved “trusted flagged” for META; content flagged by MDI that violated META’s terms and conditions would be removed faster than when individual users reported it.

In the surge of digital content, another positive impact has emerged—often described as the phenomenon of “small grants making a huge impact.” This phenomenon aligns with Papacharissi’s (2010) observation that digital media’s affordability has created networked publics, allowing marginalised groups to speak and organise without incurring huge financial costs, and with the increasing democratisation of online media. For instance, in the China project **Through Inclusion to Stability and Harmony: Strengthening the Capacities of Chinese Journalists and CSOs to Advocate for and Promote the Human Rights of Marginalised Groups through Cross-Sector Collaboration (2018-2021)**, the release of small grants led to the production of widely shared social media content on platforms such as Weibo, WeChat, and TikTok. Similarly, in the **INFOTEINMENT (2016-2021)** project, thanks to the extended grant duration, independent media outlets in former USSR republics were able to explore and experiment with diverse formats, producing innovative, high-quality video content and interactive games. These reached large target audiences and achieved strong engagement levels. According to the **INFOTEINMENT (2016-2021)** final report, “a series of programs on the environment led to a bill being passed in the Ukrainian parliament.”

Another key aspect of MDI's impact relates to funding. For example, MDI secured additional support from the Open Society Institute to develop its *Reporting Diversity Curricula* programme for journalism academics in Indonesia, as a result of the initiative **Enhancing Media Relations/Media Advocacy Skills of Moderate Muslim NGOs across Indonesia (2007-2008)**. This demonstrates how MDI's strong performance and results have directly translated into increased funding opportunities. Given that the impact of some projects has been significantly undermined by funding limitations or withdrawals – for example, **International Religious Freedom – A Cornerstone of Democracy (2008-2011)** – it is vital to consider improved strategies for presenting projects to attract sustained funding and ensure long-term impact through consistent financial support.

Taken together, these developments illustrate how MDI's religion-focused work has continually adapted to profound changes in media, technology, and global politics, all while remaining anchored in a commitment to inclusion, ethical journalism, and human rights. Over 26 years, its projects have not only strengthened the capacities of journalists, civil society actors, and communities worldwide, but have also shaped policy debates, contributed to institutional reforms, and opened new digital spaces for marginalised voices. As the media landscape becomes increasingly fragmented, algorithmically governed, and politically polarised, MDI's legacy demonstrates the enduring value of sustained collaboration, evidence-based advocacy, and flexible, context-sensitive approaches. This long-term perspective positions MDI well to continue advancing religious diversity, countering discrimination, and innovating across emerging media environments in the decades ahead.

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[UK aid: FCDO merger and the move to 0.5% four years on](#)

GLOSSARY OF MDI PROJECTS

(Full name, timespan and funder)

(Link available)

[Latvia and Romania: Reducing Ethnic Tensions \(1998\)](#) - Freedom Forum

[Southeast Europe: Reporting Diversity Training and Development for News Agencies \(2000-2001\)](#) - Westminster Foundation for Democracy, The U.S. Department of State

[Seeing the Roma Without Prejudice \(1999-2001\)](#) - European Cultural Foundation and Open Society Foundation

[Reporting Diversity: Nigeria \(2001\)](#) - World Bank

[Southeastern Europe: The Reporting Diversity Network \(2001-2003\)](#) - The European Commission, The European Cultural Foundation, The Freedom Forum, The Guardian Foundation, IREX, the Open Society Institute, The U.S. Department of State, The Westminster Foundation for Democracy

[Mentorship: Research Fellows at the Central European University \(2002-2005\)](#) - The European Commission, The Eurasia Foundation, IREX Media Innovations Program for Georgia, The Netherlands Ministry of Foreign Affairs

[Reporting Diversity: Training the media, empowering minorities; a project for improved media coverage of ethnic and minority issues in the South Caucasus \(2003-2006\)](#) - The European Commission, The Eurasia Foundation, IREX Media Innovations Program for Georgia, The Netherlands Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

[A Jewish and Arab Student-created Newspaper Project \(2004-2006\)](#) - The European Cultural Foundation, The Open Society Institute, The Sigrid Rausing Trust, The Westminster Foundation for Democracy

[Part II: Seeing the Roma Without Prejudice \(2004-2006\)](#) - The Department for International Development (UK)

[Training for Trainers: Reporting Diversity \(2006-2007\)](#) - The Sigrid Rausing Trust

[European Union: Study on Media and Diversity \(2007-2009\)](#) - European Commission

[Reporting Diversity: A Project to Promote Inter-Community Dialogue and Moderate Voices as a Means to Prevent Religious Radicalisation in Egypt \(2008-2011\)](#) - UK Foreign and Commonwealth Office

[Support for Inclusive Society in Cuba: Enhancing the Capacities of Civil Society and the Media \(2009-2015\)](#) - International Republican Institute

[Reporting Diversity: Pilot Media Programme to Promote Inter-Community Dialogue and Social Inclusion in Morocco \(2009-2011\)](#) - UK Foreign and Commonwealth Office

[A European Dialogue on the EU Media and Diversity Study \(2009-2010\)](#) - European Commission, Europe For Citizens Programme

[Indonesia: Reporting Diversity Network \(2010-2011\)](#) - Open Society Foundation

[Ethical Journalism Initiative: A Campaign to Fight Discrimination Through Freedom of Expression and the Highest Professional Standards of Journalism \(2010-2012\)](#) - European Commission

[South Sudan: People's Voice Newspaper \(2010-2012\)](#) - European Commission, European Instrument for Democracy and Human Rights (EIDHR), Country-Based Support Scheme (CBSS)

[Morocco: Towards Inclusive, Responsible & Independent Media \(2011-2013\)](#) - European Commission

[Civil Society & the Media Working Together to Fight Ethnic & Religious Discrimination in the EU \(2012-2014\)](#) - Open Society Foundation

[Creating an Inclusive and Responsible Media in Lebanon \(2013-2014\)](#) - European Commission

[Promoting Freedom of Expression, Diversity and Inclusion in Morocco \(2013-2016\)](#) - European Commission

[Russia: Fighting Discrimination Through Inclusive Reporting \(2013-2014\)](#) - European Commission

[Inclusive Journalism Initiative: Reporting Europe and the Asia Pacific \(2013-2016\)](#) - European Commission

[Algeria: Inclusive Media For An Inclusive Society \(2013-2017\)](#) - European Commission, UK Foreign & Commonwealth Office (Arab Partnership Fund)

[Our Elections, Our Europe! - Engaging European Youth to Counter Hate Speech, Promote Diversity, and Encourage Inclusion \(2014\)](#) - European Commission

[Infocore: Identifying the Role of Media in Conflicts \(2014-2016\)](#) - European Commission

[Dune Voices: Bringing the Voices of the Sahara into the Public Sphere \(2014-2017\)](#) - Arab Partnership Fund, UK Foreign & Commonwealth Office

[Get the Trolls Out! Combatting Anti-Semitic Hate Speech Online \(2015-2016\)](#) - USA State Department

[MAMIL: Macedonian Media and Information Literacy Coalition \(2016-2018\)](#) - European Commission

[Media Against Hate \(2016-2018\)](#) - European Commission

[INFOTAINMENT \(2016-2021\)](#) - USA State Department

[Youth Against Hate: Empowering Youth to Combat Hate Speech in Local Communities \(2017-2018\)](#) - OSCE Mission to Serbia

[Silence Hate Project against Online Hate Towards Migrants and Refugees \(2018-2019\)](#) - European Commission

[Get the Trolls Out! Phase II \(2017-2019\)](#) - USA State Department

[Through Inclusion to Stability and Harmony: Strengthening the Capacities of Chinese Journalists and CSOs to Advocate for and Promote the Human Rights of Marginalised Groups through Cross-Sector Collaboration \(2018-2021\)](#) - USA State Department

[New Neighbours: Mobilising Media and Civil Society Actors to Promote Mutual Understanding between Migrants and Host Communities in Europe \(2019-2021\)](#) - European Commission

[MLADI: Supporting Youth Civic Engagement Through Media and Digital Presence \(2019-2022\)](#) - Delegation of the European Union to the Republic of Serbia

[DTCT: Detect Then Act \(2019-2021\)](#) - European Commission

[Get the Trolls Out! Phase Four \(2020-2023\)](#) - United States Department of State

[Reporting Diversity Network \(RDN\) 2.0 \(2020-2024\)](#) - European Commission, Balkan Trust for Democracy, a project of the German Marshall Fund of the United States, and the Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Belgrade

[Covinform \(2020-2023\)](#) - European Commission: Horizon 2020 Research and Innovation Programme

[Inclusive Media, Cohesive Society \(2020-2023\)](#) - Thomson Reuters Foundation

[Get the Trolls Out! Sri Lanka \(2021-2024\)](#) - European Instrument for Democracy and Human Rights

[CODIME: Countering Disinformation in Media Environments \(2022-2024\)](#) - United States Department of State

[Strengthening Media Freedom in Serbia \(2022-2024\)](#) - European Commission - Instrument for Pre-Accession Assistance

