+ Crisis/emergency resources

This page is regularly updated with crisis and emergency resources available to media and journalists. The list currently includes resources specific to the current crisis Ukraine.

For specific information about emergency resources for journalists and media in Ukrainian see EMERGENCY RESOURCES - UKRAINIAN (Інші ресурси)

You can either use the directory below to navigate the various types of resources or click on the menu to the left.

DIRECTORY

1. LOGISTICAL SUPPORT
2. SAFETY
3. DIGITAL SUPPORT
4. FACT-CHECKING
5. REPORTING TIPS AND TOOLS
6. MENTAL HEALTH RESOURCES
7. MONITORING CRIMES AGAINST JOURNALISTS
8. FURTHER READING

Journalists in Distress (JiD) Network

The Journalists in Distress (JiD) Network is a network of media freedom organisations which provide direct assistance to journalists and media workers who are at risk because of their work.

It is an informal forum for sharing information on journalists in distress and developing joint initiatives for
emergency response. It was formed in 2006 to allow international organisations with freedom of expression mandates to more easily discuss specific cases, coordinate joint efforts, and avoid duplication.

JiD’s mandate is to:

- Facilitate and provide assistance to media workers, through members, in line with their individual mandates.
- Coordinate joint response to emerging crises that affect journalists safety and media freedom, in line with the mandate of the members and their capacity.

For assistance, please visit the [JiD website](#) to find the relevant member organisation that can provide the help you need. Many of the JiD members are featured in the resource lists below.

**LOGISTICAL SUPPORT**

**UA Media Support Centre Chatbot**

The Fix, Reporters Without Borders, the Media Development Foundation, JNomics and the Kyiv Independent have launched a chatbot and a hotline for media organizations and journalists to help find housing, get equipment, find grants and career opportunities, and learn how to work in the wartime.

**Help for filling out funding applications**

Media industry publication [The Fix](#) is connecting media to other donors and/or helping with grant applications so that media staff in Ukraine don’t have to spend time on paperwork. You can contact them by writing to [partnerships@thefix.media](mailto:partnerships@thefix.media).

**Solidarity centers for journalists in Ukraine**

[National Union of Journalists of Ukraine](#) (NUJU) is launching a network of journalistic solidarity centers.
to help media workers during the war. These centers are open in Lviv, Ivano-Frankivsk and Chernivtsi, in the headquarters of the regional organisations of NUJU. The centers are open to all journalists operating in Ukraine. They can be used as newsrooms, but will also be used to provide training for journalists. In case of emergency, journalists evacuated from the fighting territories will be provided with timely material and financial assistance.

Ukrainian and foreign journalists who are in the war zone or any other region of Ukraine will be able to contact the Centers for support. Small office spaces are available for journalists, with internet connection. The three centres will also serve as distribution points for protective equipment and first aid kits.

The project is implemented with the support of the International Federation of Journalists (IFJ), the European Federation of Journalists (EFJ) and in partnership with the Independent Media Union of Ukraine (IMTUU). Resources to assist Ukrainian media workers are provided by international partners – journalists' associations and unions, media companies and institutions.

How to contact the Journalistic Solidarity Centers?

- Fill in the form on: https://bit.ly/3JcQFhK
- Email: jsolidarity2022@gmail
- Hotline (text message): +380681266674

The coordinators of the centers are Bohddana Stelmak (Lviv Center), Victoria Plakhta (Ivano-Frankivsk) and Volodymyr Bober (Chernivtsi).

Ukraine: the three solidarity centers for journalists are open / IFJ
IFJGlobal

Lviv Media Forum

The Lviv Media Forum is providing 24/7 support to the Ukrainian editorial boards and journalists during the crisis.

- Assisting in search of evacuation possibilities for journalists and their families;
- Shelter places in Lviv that provide a roof over one’s head, shower, laundering facilities, and basic food supplies;
- Workplaces, internet connection, and device charger stations;
- Professional mental health support that includes personal appointments;
- Assisting in search of gear equipment and means of personal protection;
- Financial support for content creation and internet hosting;
- Gathering information about additional needs of editorial boards and searching for means to fulfill them;
- Providing work equipment for editorial boards;
- Ready-to-use textual and visual guideline assets to maintain information hygiene;

Lviv Media Center (20 Ruska Street) coordinates foreign reporters and provides local fixers.
See above for information on the organisation's digital support.

Reporters Without Borders (RSF)

RSF Lviv Press Freedom Centre

Reporters Without Borders (RSF) has, in partnership with the Ukrainian Institute of Mass Information, launched a Press Freedom Centre in Lviv, Ukraine.

The centre will, amongst other things, be providing training in physical safety and first aid to journalists attending in person or by videoconference.

The Assistance Desk of RSF

The Assistance Desk of Reporters Without Borders (RSF) provides financial and administrative assistance to professional journalists and citizen-journalists who have been the victims of reprisals because of their reporting. RSF helps:

- the victims of violence connected with their reporting to obtain appropriate medical care
- wrongfully prosecuted journalists to pay their legal fees
- threatened journalists to find a safe refuge journalists to resolve their most urgent needs if they decide to flee abroad because of threats and persecution
- families of journalists to cope with the consequences of the reprisals to which their loved-ones have been exposed.

When the results of its research allows, RSF may also support applications for international protection or asylum submitted by professional journalists and citizen-journalists who have fled their country.

Support to media outlets and NGOs

RSF is also in a position to support the activities of media outlets and local NGOs that defend the media or freedom of information. This assistance is intended to help media outlets and NGOs to maintain or restore
operational capacity in the event of problems (such as attacks, ransacking and vandalism). It may also contribute to capacity-building and development:

- by facilitating training for their employees or members
- by supporting campaigns and lobbying for freedom of information and for the protection of information providers.

The processing of applications for support and capacity-building requires more examination and preparation, and is therefore not as fast as the processing of applications by media outlets and NGOs that have been the victims of attacks or vandalism.

**HOW TO APPLY TO RSF FOR SUPPORT?**

Requests by individuals, NGOs or media outlets for assistance should be sent to:

Reporters Without Borders
Assistance Desk
CS 90247
75083 Paris Cedex 02
France

**CONTACTS**

- assistance(a)rsf.org (+33 1 4483 6056): for NGO and media outlet requests for assistance
- assistance2(a)rsf.org (+33 1 4483 8466): for individual requests for assistance

**ABA Center for Human Rights**

The American Bar Association - Center for Human Rights provides legal technical expert assistance to HRDs activists/lawyers. Please see contact: Service@americanbar.org for more info.

**Hungarian Helsinki Committee**

The Hungarian Helsinki Committee is providing professional and free legal assistance, from counselling to representation, to Ukrainian refugees. On February 24 the Hungarian government recognised the vast majority of people fleeing Ukraine as eligible for temporary protection. Read more about the decree [here](#). You can contact the Committee at ukrainecrisis@helsinki.hu or [facebook.com/helsinkibizottsag](https://www.facebook.com/helsinkibizottsag).

**Katapult**
Katapult, an independent magazine with offices located in north-eastern Germany, is offering editorial office space for Ukrainian journalists who have fled the country. The company is offering 2000 m² of office space plus desks, computers, servers & accommodation.

People In Need

Czech-based NGO People in Need can help to cover costs for relocations and provide support regarding visa and invitations. Their team is mostly working in the Donetsk and Luhansk regions, both in the territory under the control of the Ukrainian government and in non-government controlled areas. The aid focuses on those in the greatest need, who have often lost everything. The organisation provides financial assistance to buy the basic necessities of life, hygiene kits, or food parcels with flour, oil, salt and sugar.

In cooperation with partner organisation People in Need Slovakia, the organisation has had a team working on the Slovak-Ukrainian border since 26th February. Humanitarian workers in Ukraine near Velky Berezny—where the situation is critical—built facilities for people waiting for border control. You can read more about their efforts here.

Media in Central Europe offer to host displaced journalists

Leading independent media in Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Hungary, Poland, Slovakia and Slovenia, who form part of the International Press Institute’s (IPI) Central Europe Independent Media Network, have offered to support displaced journalists who may end up in their countries by hosting them in their newsrooms.

IPI's partners have already offered support in different ways, for example by promoting fundraising efforts to support Ukrainian media, and in the case of Gazeta Wyborcza by hosting refugees in their offices.

"Newsrooms have also offered to provide working space, use of technology and editorial resources to displaced journalists. In some cases, the newsrooms would be able to host multiple journalists, allowing small teams to stay together. The situation remains uncertain and it is not clear how many journalists will be forced to flee and where they will move to, but IPI is coordinating the offers of support to ensure it can be given when needed."

Journalists from Ukraine or Russia who wish to be put in contact with one of the partner newsrooms can email info@ipi.media. They are also happy to hear from other newsrooms who would be happy to host displaced journalists.

Ukraine war: Media in Central Europe offer to host displaced journalists - International Press I

SAFETY

NSJU hotline and committee to support journalists
The National Union of Journalists of Ukraine (NSJU) has put together a group “to monitor the situation and coordinate the actions of NSJU members during the war between Russia and Ukraine.”

All hotlines (communication channels) are open for members of the National Union of Journalists of Ukraine and all media outlets. Reception of messages is accepted:

in the Facebook messengers of the NSJU page, the personal accounts of the Chairman and the First Secretary of the NSJU; and to the e-mail addresses of the Union oblik@nsju.org and spilka@nsju.org.

Media Safety Advisory for Journalists Covering Armed Conflict in Ukraine (IFJ)

The International Federation of Journalists (IFJ) has published a media safety advisory with safety tips for journalists who will be covering the fighting from the front line, while travelling to and from war zones as well as in news rooms.

Essential Steps for Journalists in Emergency Situations (GIJN)

Journalists receiving threats may have to flee their homes in a matter of a few hours. Conflicts, though, are often foreseeable and that’s why those in fragile regions should have an exit plan in place and crucial documents ready to go. These documents will not just help reporters with travel, when needed, but may also help them to move to a safer region or country. The Global Investigative Journalism Network has listed what documents to gather as well as which organizations support journalists with relocation.

IREX - SAFE

IREX’s flagship program Securing Access to Free Expression (SAFE) enables media practitioners and social communicators to work as safely as possible in closed and closing spaces.

SAFE equips individuals with the means to resiliently continue their important work, and manage—as well as mitigate—the risks and threats they face in their day-to-day work. SAFE addresses safety through the unique lens of digital identity, physical awareness, and psychosocial care by delivering trainings in five regions spanning the globe.
Ukraine Conflict – Resources for Journalists and News Organisations (WAN-IFRA)

The conflict in Ukraine presents numerous challenges to local and international journalists and news organisations in how to cover the Russian military invasion safely and securely. A number of media support organisations are making resources freely available to help guide journalists on the ground and news editors working from outside the country. This article by the World Association of News Publisher presents key resources to guide journalists and news organisations to safely provide coverage of the Ukraine crisis.

Physical Safety: War Reporting

Committee to Protect Journalists (CPJ) has compiled recommendations to mitigate risks when reporting from the front lines of a conflict. “All war correspondents should have hostile environment training, up-to-date medical training, and the correct safety equipment before going on assignment in a conflict zone.”

Arrest and Detention

"Covering certain stories—such as human rights abuses, corruption, or civil unrest—can place you at a higher risk of arrest and detention, particularly in countries with authoritarian regimes or with a heavy militarized and police presence."

Read more about CPJ’s safety advice in case of arrest or detention.

NUJ: journalists’ war zone safety

The UK and Northern Ireland National Union of Journalists has published a list of useful information and links for journalists reporting on events in Ukraine.
Telegram course: Reacting to a chemical attack

Thomson Foundation has created a unique easy to access course for local journalists available via the encrypted messaging service Telegram with the help of chemical and biological weapons expert Hamish de Bretton-Gordon.

‘Reacting to a chemical attack’ is designed to take just 15 minutes or less on a smartphone. The course will guide users on the types of chemical and biological weapons that have been used in recent years and how to recognise them. Typical symptoms are listed alongside what to do in the event of a chemical attack.

The course is designed for local journalists in particular as they may not have access to the safety experts and kit (such as gas masks) that are available to staff working for large international news organisations.

The course is available only on smartphones via Telegram. It is available in both Ukrainian and English.

Ukrainian version:
In the Telegram app, search: TFT01uk_bot
Or phone click: t.me/TFT01uk_bot (Telegram account required)

English version:
In the Telegram app, search: TFT01en_bot
Or phone click: t.me/TFT01en_bot (Telegram account required)

DIGITAL SUPPORT

The Fix: Connecting publications with tech support providers

Media industry publication The Fix is ensuring that Ukrainian media receive tech support “by directly connecting publications with providers who have offered their services, helping migrate hosting, boost storage, debug sites etc.” For assistance please contact partnerships@thefix.media.

Lviv Media Forum

The Lviv Media Forum is providing 24/7 support to the Ukrainian editorial boards and journalists during the crisis.

- Cybersecurity consulting to protect the Ukrainian media space
- Unblocking Facebook and Instagram accounts, providing further assistance to prevent social media assets from being banned
For information about the organisation’s logistical support see below.

How does Lviv Media Forum help journalist during the time of war? – Lviv Media Forum

Lviv Media Forum

**Facebook**

Facebook has established a **Special Operations Center** to respond to activity across the platform in real time. It is staffed by experts from across the company, including native speakers, to allow them to closely monitor the situation so they can remove content that violates their Community Standards faster. They have also launched a new feature in Ukraine that allows people to lock their profile to provide an extra layer of privacy and security protection over their information.

Last week the FB Media Partnerships Team launched a Journalist Safety Campaign which includes a new web destination for **Journalist Safety** and guides available in multiple languages that explain the content in the attachment (ex: setting up 2FA, reporting harassment, etc.). These guides will be updated as the content is updated moving forward.

The **Meta Journalism Project** offers **Training and Support Resources**: Equip yourself with resources to help mitigate digital safety risks and find organisations that can address other security concerns you may face — including legal issues, mental health and physical safety.

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**Pro-bono protection against DDOS attacks**

If you are the victim of a DDOS attack, the **National Endowment for Democracy** (NED) can refer your organisation to **Cloudflare**, an American web infrastructure and website security company that provides content delivery network and DDoS mitigation services. Cloudflare offers pro-bono protections against DDOS attacks for organisations referred by NED. For assistance, please contact ukraine@ned.org.

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**Twitter**

If your media or journalism organisation’s Twitter account has been taken down or blocked by malicious actors, the **Global Forum for Media Development** (GFMD) can help reestablish your account by contacting Twitter to help verify your work and status. Please contact us on communications@gfmd.info and explain your situation.

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**Free DW Resources to Avoid Disinformation and Circumvent Censorship**

**DW Freedom (Twitter)**, a project of Deutsche Welle highlights complex issues surrounding free speech, free expression and a free press around the world. In connection with the ongoing crisis in Ukraine they recommend a series of articles they have published on circumventing censorship and moving unrecognised on the internet.
DW Innovation also recommends accessing InfoMigrants, “a news and information site for migrants to counter misinformation at every point of their journey: in their country of origin, along the route, or in the places where they hope to start a new life.” The site is a joint-venture of DW, ANSA and France Médias Monde.

No Ukrainian or Russian language service has been established yet, but the war in Eastern Europe is already being covered in the English language news.

### Digital safety advice from CPJ

“Journalists should protect themselves and their sources by keeping up to date on the latest digital security news and threats such as hacking, phishing, and surveillance. Journalists should think about the information they are responsible for and what could happen if it falls into the wrong hands, and take measures to defend their accounts, devices, communications, and online activity.”

See more on CPJ's Digital Safety Kit. You can also read their article about how to prepare for internet shutdowns.

### Satellite Communication Threats

Risks are inherent in using any form of communication tool when speaking truth to power. Satellite communication tools are often rolled out quickly during crises as they provide critical access and are difficult – but not impossible – to block. However, the risks of using these tools must be considered.

Internews has published a guide discussing threats which are widely applicable to 2-way satellite communications devices, such as satellite phones and pagers, Inmarsat BGANs, Starlinks, and VSAT terminals.
FACT-CHECKING

Public spreadsheet for debunked information on Ukraine

Bellingcat has published an article on how to document and debunk footage from the frontlines and compiled a public spreadsheet debunking reported incidents.

Documenting and Debunking Dubious Footage from Ukraine’s Frontlines - bellingcat

Digging Into the Disinformation Campaign Behind Russia’s War on Ukraine (GIJN)

In this article, Nobel Peace Prize winner and Rappler CEO Maria Ressa interviews disinformation expert Jane Lytvynenko about Russian state propaganda and the war in Ukraine. Rowan Philip at the Global Investigative Journalism Network writes: “We now know that the US war in Vietnam was predicated on false claims about an attack on an American warship in the Gulf of Tonkin. Likewise, the 2003 invasion of Iraq was justified using choreographed — and ultimately baseless — claims that Saddam Hussein possessed weapons of mass destruction. Has a similar campaign of disinformation been used too as a pretext for Russia’s full-scale invasion of Ukraine?"

Digging Into the Disinformation Campaign Behind Russia's War on Ukraine

Global Investigative Journalism Network

GIJN starter-toolkit to track Russia around the world

"Russia's war against Ukraine has sparked an explosion of interest in what Moscow is up to around the world."

GIJN has therefore assembled a starter-toolkit to help journalists track Russian assets, political interference, and disinformation in their countries. They have gathered over 30 useful sites from oligarch
planes to sanctions trackers, plus tools for following Russia's war on Ukraine.

#UkraineFacts

The International Fact-Checking Network is a unit of the Poynter Institute dedicated to bringing together fact-checkers worldwide. You can find verified facts and debunked disinformation on Ukraine on the #UkraineFacts page.

Read more about #UkraineFacts in this article from the Reuters Institute.

Free DW Resources to help you stay clear of disinformation and circumvent censorship on Ukraine

The Deutsche Welle Innovation Team has published a list of free DW resources to help readers stay clear of questionable content and/or help others access much needed information. They also have a dedicated fact checking team that “debunks, explains and uses in-depth research techniques to separate fact from fiction.” They already have and will continue to run special posts on fakes, propaganda, and the war.

Q&A: International Laws governing armed conflict
**Human Rights Watch** (HRW) has published an article detailing the legal aspects of ongoing situation in Ukraine. See *Russia, Ukraine & International Law: On Occupation, Armed Conflict and Human Rights*

**Russian Social Media Usage**

Foreign Policy has mapped how a network of pro-Kremlin propaganda social media channels are being used to 'massage' the war online on Putin’s terms.

“Telegram may be a fairly marginal social media channel in the West, but—unlike Twitter, Facebook, and YouTube—it is one free of restrictions for state-backed propaganda campaigns in Russia, where it remains popular.”

**Longer-term and global context facts on Ukraine**

Our World in Data provides a list of charts, data and resources that you may find useful to understand the context of the ongoing war in Ukraine.

The site does not publish any data on the ongoing war in Ukraine, but instead provides longer-term and global context on military resources, conflicts, energy production and trade, political regimes and other relevant topics.

**Global Conflict Monitor**

This tool, created by Brazilian Núcleo Jornalismo, an initiative that covers the impact of social networks on people's lives, "monitors a curated list of accounts on Twitter in order to increase discovery of reliable, actionable social media information about the war in Ukraine in 2022. By having a curated list, the tool helps to filter out the noise of disinformation, misinformation, memes and plagiarism surrounding the conflict."

Núcleo has its own curated list, and also rely on lists by GFMD, Nieman Lab, and the following Twitter lists: *Russia-Ukraine*, by Cristina Tardáguila and *Ukraine Women Journalists* by #WomenInJournalism.
Map of fact-checking initiatives in Europe

The **European Digital Media Observatory** (EDMO) "brings together fact-checkers, media literacy experts, and academic researchers to understand and analyse disinformation, in collaboration with media organisations, online platforms and media literacy practitioners."

EDMO has established a taskforce on disinformation about the war in Ukraine focusing on EU and EEA countries, as well as the western Balkans, "collecting and sorting relevant material covering various aspects such as fact-checking, investigations, rapid analysis, and research on disinformation campaigns, as well as specific media literacy initiatives."

The taskforce curates a periodically updated list of fact-checking articles that the EDMO’s network has published during the crisis.

EDMO has created a comprehensive "map" of EU-based initiatives and organizations that focus on fact-checking, verification, or open source intelligence (OSINT). For now, their repository features:

- an actual map with names and locations of relevant organizations (zoomable)
- a table with extended information (sortable, searchable)
- an editorial section featuring short portraits of individual operations

**REPORTING TIPS AND TOOLS**

How-to Guides: Reporting on the Ukraine Crisis

This [IJNet article](https://www ijnet org/en/feature/18672) summarises an interview with Ostap Yarysh, an international reporter with **Voice of America’s Ukrainian Service** based in Washington, D.C., and Tom Mutch, a freelance journalist covering crime and conflict on the ground in Kyiv. The article provides tips for reporting on Russia's invasion of Ukraine.
In the age of information warfare, journalists must take extra precautions when reporting breaking news. The internet is full of user-generated content, dubious information and claims from unverified sources. Journalism.co.uk has rounded up a list of tools and resources for journalists who cover the Ukrainian war either for their publication or on social media.

Tools and resources for journalists covering the Ukrainian war

Reuters Institute have published an article with tips from the 'Guardian' on live-blogging and covering breaking news on Ukraine. "Head of Editorial Innovation Chris Moran explains how he and his team have shaped the newspaper’s live blog to meet users’ needs."

Tips from the 'Guardian' on live-blogging and covering breaking news on Ukraine

Reuters Institute for the Study of Journalism

"For journalists reporting on the war in Ukraine, awareness of historical context is particularly important. Vladimir Putin’s justification for the conflict is partly based on a misrepresentation of history, laid out in his infamous hour-long speech on 21 February as well as in a piece he wrote in July 2021. For journalists without an extensive background of reporting on Ukraine, these may be difficult issues to navigate." Find out more about how to report on Ukraine’s history in this Reuters Institute interview with Dr. Olivia Durand.

How to report on Ukraine’s history: guidelines from an Oxford historian

Reuters Institute for the Study of Journalism

"Reporting violations in an active conflict, previously a daunting and life threatening task, has now become easier thanks to open-source reporting techniques. Thanks to much improved cameras in mobile phones, the digital media being uploaded by combatants themselves to social media and other sites online is now of a very high resolution. Couple that with the availability of high-quality satellite imagery and digital tools that let you sift through the masses of data being uploaded online, and reporters enjoy a much greater ability to investigate war crimes as they happen." Find out more on how to investigate war crimes in this GIJN article.

15 Tips for Investigating War Crimes

Global Investigative Journalism Network

The Dart Center for Journalism and Trauma has published an article focused on the importance of ethical reporting when it comes to children affected by the Ukraine conflict. Within this piece, Cengiz Yar, a documentary photographer, photo editor, and author of the “Syria’s children” documentary project, explains that “children’s stories can often be communicated without focusing on the possibly traumatic event you’re trying to cover. Asking simple questions that may not trigger a child in a traumatic situation, like their age,
name, favorite food are ways to include the child in the report but without risking their well-being for your story.” For more information on how to ethically report on children affected, check out the Dart Center's full tipsheet.

How to Report Ethically on Children Affected by the Ukraine Conflict

Dart Center

Global Investigative Journalism Network (GIJN) has released an article with tips on how to archive Telegram messages on Russia-Ukraine war. With most social media and messaging platforms currently blocked or restricted, Telegram remains “one of the last social network applications fully accessible to internet users in Russia.” Archiving content, GIJN writes, "ensures it can still be used by researchers if a user deletes a post, if a channel is removed, or if an entire platform becomes inaccessible.” To learn exactly how to archive Telegram content, read the GIJN article here.

Tips for Archiving Telegram Messages on Russia-Ukraine War

Global Investigative Journalism Network

As social media platforms teem with misinformation around the Russian invasion of Ukraine, large amounts of the content online are false, making it difficult to distinguish between reliable and inaccurate information. In response, the International Journalist's Network (IJNet) has created a set of guidelines and tools "to help journalists report on the developments in Ukraine without falling victim to misinformation." For more information on manipulated video content, falsified photos, and misleading claims and quotes, read the full article from IJNet here.

Tips and tools for exposing misinformation around the Russian invasion of Ukraine | International Journalists’ Network

Resources for following the Ukraine Crisis

Following the news of Russia’s invasion of Ukraine is difficult, especially if you’re not already extremely knowledgeable about the situation. Turning to Twitter may be the automatic reaction, but it’s not necessarily that helpful: The non-chronological-by-default timeline means news is presented out of order (here’s how you can fix that, if you’d like). This article compiles Twitter lists, Telegram chats, dropped paywalls/products made free, fact-Checking tools, maps and useful translations.

Some resources for following the invasion of Ukraine

Nieman Lab

The Media Center Ukraine has been launched following the efforts of communications experts, the Ministry of Internal Affairs and the Ministry of Internal Affairs. The center will work to help against the foreign media warfare waged by Russian Ukraine, holding daily briefings with speakers, participants and experts. As reported by LMR and ArmiyalInform, foreign journalists working in Ukraine will be able to receive,
registration of accreditation to be able to work in Ukraine, support in organization of interviews with spokespersons of ministries and departments, interaction opportunities with the Ukrainian authorities.

Media Center "Ukraine" starts working in Lviv and Kyiv

Data Journalism

German Corrective has launched a live sanctions tracker providing daily updates on which embargoes are imposed on whom and answering readers’ most important questions.

Sanctions Tracker - Live monitoring of all sanctions against Russia
correctiv.org

The Technology and Social Change Project at Harvard University’s Shorenstein Center is "tracking moves by major technology companies and governments to limit the flow of misinformation. This includes state sponsored misinformation and content removed at the behest of governments, as people worldwide flock to social media to receive updates of the rapidly unfolding violence."

Tracking Social Media Takedowns and Content Moderation During the 2022 Russian Invasion...
Media Manipulation Casebook

The New York Times is tracking the Russian invasion of Ukraine through these maps.

Maps: Tracking the Russian Invasion of Ukraine
The New York Times

Bellingcat is tracking the use of cluster bombs in Ukraine. "Social media images and videos have allowed Bellingcat – along with other conflict monitors and open source researchers – to geolocate the impact sites of several cluster munitions to civilian areas within Ukraine." They have also been able to determine the probable direction from which the missiles came, providing a clue as to who may have fired them.

Invasion of Ukraine: Tracking use of Cluster Munitions in Civilian Areas - bellingcat
bellingcat

MENTAL HEALTH RESOURCES
Protect yourself against trauma while reporting (podcast)

In this podcast, Journalism.co.uk discusses the impact of reporting the war in Ukraine with trauma therapist Olivia James.

"Journalists’ mental health is at risk when the news cycle is dominated by death, destruction and uprooted lives. Trauma therapist Olivia James shares soothing techniques and aftercare tips for reporters covering the toughest of news stories."

Six tips to take care of your mental health while covering the war in Ukraine from afar

This article by Marina Adami from the Reuters Institute offers tips to navigate the reporting of Ukraine and protect your mental health. "Expert Hannah Storm, founder of Headlines Network, advises reporters and editors on how to protect themselves while monitoring the conflict."

12 tips for covering traumatic stories remotely

An increasing numbers of journalists are suffering from the effect of covering the war in Ukraine remotely. This article from Journalism.co.uk suggests 12 tips for covering traumatic stories remotely. From avoiding graphic images to connecting with colleagues, Hannah Storm (founder and co-director of Headlines Network) provides tips from her from my years working in media safety and mental health.

IJN's Mental Health and Journalism Toolkit

The International Journalists' Network has collated resources in this Mental Health Toolkit to address different aspects of the issue: from post-traumatic stress disorder to digital wellness.

Browse more of these articles and podcast here.
Leading Resilience: A Guide for Editors and News Managers on Working with Freelancers Exposed to Trauma

“A collaboration between ACOS Alliance and Dart Centre Asia Pacific, this guide is designed to help editors and managers understand and support their teams. It is divided into five sections covering both general information and specific suggestions and tips for working with freelancers.”

This guide offers guidance on a number of key issues such as: culture of safety, exposition to trauma, resilience, risk of serious mental health issues.

Read more about the Dart Centre For Journalism & Trauma guide for editors and news managers working with freelancers exposed to trauma.

Reporting War

The Dart Center for Journalism & Trauma has put together this booklet, collecting recommendations for meeting the emotional challenges of covering war, from a group of seasoned veterans.

"While scores of journalists were confronting trauma and danger to cover the Iraq War, a group of seasoned veterans of such assignments took a brief break to gather at Bretton Woods, N.H., and talk about the emotional challenges raised by their duties in the field."

Also available in Ukrainian.

Tips for coping after reporting distressing and traumatic stories

"Journalists are generally resilient but they are not immune to trauma and distress, which Kinman said can lead to headaches, muscle tension, fatigue, intrusive thoughts, sleeping problems and nightmares. Some may miss deadlines because they can’t concentrate, or their time management skills may also deteriorate. They might experience panic attacks, anxiety, depression or substance abuse."

Read more about these tips compiled by the International Journalists’ Network here.
MONITORING CRIMES AGAINST JOURNALISTS

Institute for Mass Information recording crimes against the media

The Ukrainian Institute of Mass Information, a Kiev-based non-governmental organization whose objective is to defend journalists’ rights, to upgrade their professional skills and to consolidate press freedom in Ukraine, is monitoring and recording crimes against journalists and the media during the ongoing crisis in Ukraine.

Russia’s war crimes against media in Ukraine (updated continuously)

Human Rights Watch on issues raised by Putin’s invasion

Andrew Stroehlein, journalist, communications professional, and European media director of Human Rights Watch, outlines best practices and mistakes to avoid when reporting on issues such as war crimes against civilians, issues with the treatment of prisoners of war and the repression of free speech and of the media in Russia in this interview with the Reuters Institute.

Reporting on human rights amid the war in Ukraine: what journalists need to know
Reuters Institute for the Study of Journalism

IPI Ukraine War Press Freedom Tracker

The International Press Institute has launched a monitoring database, the Ukraine War Press Freedom Tracker, which systematically documents all attacks on journalists and restrictions on media freedom linked to the conflict in Ukraine, including in Russia.

Russia-Ukraine War Archives - International Press Institute
International Press Institute

EDRi on violations by Russian cyberattacks on Ukraine’s infrastructure and civil society

European Digital Rights (EDRi), the biggest European network defending rights and freedoms online, has called on the international community to provide the necessary support to Ukraine and its human rights defenders to ensure people are protected from cyber threats. EDRi discusses the magnitude of cyber warfare, describing it as “an assault on human rights” with “devastating effects on people’s privacy, freedom of expression, safety and security, and access to information.”

Cyberattacks on Ukraine’s infrastructure and civil society violate human rights - European Digi...
FURTHER READING

Russia's fighting a media war, too, with platforms, regulators, and business partners

From ad monetization to cable carriage, there’s a battle going on over the ways Russia gets its messaging out. Most of the international community is treating Russia’s invasion of Ukraine as a gross violation of its sovereignty and international law. (Even the famously neutral Swiss are on board.) But the response being summoned isn’t just about economic sanctions or sending weapons — it’s also happening at the level of media.

Reuters Institute's Twitter threads

Reuters Institute is updating several Twitter threads:

- A Twitter thread with resources and news articles that may be useful for journalists as Russia attacks Ukraine.
• A Twitter thread looking at how journalists are documenting war (including context, resources on how to report on the ground).

Інші ресурси

Ця сторінка містить ресурси про кризові та екстрені ситуації, доступні для медіа та журналістів. Наразі до переліку входять ресурси, безпосередньо пов’язані із війною в Україні.

Ця сторінка більше не оновлюється. Щоб знайти останню актуальну інформацію щодо інших ресурсів для журналістів та медіа в Україні, будь ласка, перейдіть на сторінку Координація підтримки для українських медіа.

Інші ресурси
  Координація підтримки для українських медіа

Цифрова підтримка
Logistical Support

UA Media Support Centre Chatbot

The Fix, Reporters Without Borders, the Media Development Foundation, JNomics and the Kyiv Independent have launched a chatbot and a hotline for media organizations and journalists to help find housing, get equipment, find grants and career opportunities, and learn how to work in the wartime.

Help for filling out funding applications

Media industry publication The Fix is connecting media to other donors and/or helping with grant applications so that media staff in Ukraine don’t have to spend time on paperwork. You can contact them by writing to partnerships@thefix.media.

Solidarity centers for journalists in Ukraine

National Union of Journalists of Ukraine (NUJU) is launching a network of journalistic solidarity centers to help media workers during the war. These centers are open in Lviv, Ivano-Frankivsk and Chernivtsi, in the headquarters of the regional organisations of NUJU. The centers are open to all journalists operating in Ukraine. They can be used as newsrooms, but will also be used to provide training for journalists. In case of
emergency, journalists evacuated from the fighting territories will be provided with timely material and financial assistance.

Ukrainian and foreign journalists who are in the war zone or any other region of Ukraine will be able to contact the Centers for support. Small office spaces are available for journalists, with internet connection. The three centres will also serve as distribution points for protective equipment and first aid kits.

The project is implemented with the support of the International Federation of Journalists (IFJ), the European Federation of Journalists (EFJ) and in partnership with the Independent Media Union of Ukraine (IMTUU). Resources to assist Ukrainian media workers are provided by international partners – journalists’ associations and unions, media companies and institutions.

How to contact the Journalistic Solidarity Centers?

- Fill in the form on: https://bit.ly/3JcQFhK
- Email: jsolidarity2022@gmail
- Hotline (text message): +380681266674

The coordinators of the centers are Bohddana Stelmakh (Lviv Center), Victoria Plakhta (Ivano-Frankivsk) and Volodymyr Bober (Chernivtsi).

Ukraine: the three solidarity centers for journalists are open / IFJ

Lviv Media Forum

The Lviv Media Forum is providing 24/7 support to the Ukrainian editorial boards and journalists during the crisis.

- Assisting in search of evacuation possibilities for journalists and their families;
- Shelter places in Lviv that provide a roof over one’s head, shower, laundering facilities, and basic food supplies;
- Workplaces, internet connection, and device charger stations;
- Professional mental health support that includes personal appointments;
- Assisting in search of gear equipment and means of personal protection;
- Financial support for content creation and internet hosting;
- Gathering information about additional needs of editorial boards and searching for means to fulfill them;
- Providing work equipment for editorial boards;
- Ready-to-use textual and visual guideline assets to maintain information hygiene;
- Lviv Media Center (20 Ruska Street) coordinates foreign reporters and provides local fixers.

See above for information on the organisation’s digital support.
Reporters Without Borders (RSF)

RSF Lviv Press Freedom Centre

Reporters Without Borders (RSF) has, in partnership with the Ukrainian Institute of Mass Information, launched a Press Freedom Centre in Lviv, Ukraine.

The centre will, amongst other things, be providing training in physical safety and first aid to journalists attending in person or by video-conference.

The Assistance Desk of RSF

The Assistance Desk of Reporters Without Borders (RSF) provides financial and administrative assistance to professional journalists and citizen-journalists who have been the victims of reprisals because of their reporting. RSF helps:

- the victims of violence connected with their reporting to obtain appropriate medical care
- wrongfully prosecuted journalists to pay their legal fees
- threatened journalists to find a safe refuge
- journalists to resolve their most urgent needs if they decide to flee abroad because of threats and persecution
- families of journalists to cope with the consequences of the reprisals to which their loved-ones have been exposed.

Individual support

When the results of its research allows, RSF may also support applications for international protection or asylum submitted by professional journalists and citizen-journalists who have fled their country.

Support to media outlets and NGOs

RSF is also in a position to support the activities of media outlets and local NGOs that defend the media or freedom of information. This assistance is intended to help media outlets and NGOs to maintain or restore operational capacity in the event of problems (such as attacks, ransacking and vandalism). It may also contribute to capacity-building and development:
by facilitating training for their employees or members
by supporting campaigns and lobbying for freedom of information and for the protection of information providers.

Supporting media outlets and NGOs
RSF

The processing of applications for support and capacity-building requires more examination and preparation, and is therefore not as fast as the processing of applications by media outlets and NGOs that have been the victims of attacks or vandalism.

HOW TO APPLY TO RSF FOR SUPPORT?
Requests by individuals, NGOs or media outlets for assistance should be sent to:
Reporters Without Borders
Assistance Desk
CS 90247
75083 Paris Cedex 02
France

CONTACTS
- assistance(a)rsf.org (+33 1 4483 6056): for NGO and media outlet requests for assistance
- assistance2(a)rsf.org (+33 1 4483 8466): for individual requests for assistance

ABA Center for Human Rights
The American Bar Association - Center for Human Rights provides legal technical expert assistance to HRDs activists/lawyers. Please see contact: Service@americanbar.org for more info.

Hungarian Helsinki Committee
The Hungarian Helsinki Committee is providing professional and free legal assistance, from counselling to representation, to Ukrainian refugees. On February 24 the Hungarian government recognised the vast majority of people fleeing Ukraine as eligible for temporary protection. Read more about the decree here. You can contact the Committee at ukrainecrisis@helsinki.hu or facebook.com/helsinkiibizottsag.

Katapult
Katapult, an independent magazine with offices located in north-eastern Germany, is offering editorial office space for Ukrainian journalists who have fled the country. The company is offering 2000 m² of office space plus desks, computers, servers & accommodation.
People In Need

Czech-based NGO People in Need can help to cover costs for relocations and provide support regarding visa and invitations. Their team is mostly working in the Donetsk and Luhansk regions, both in the territory under the control of the Ukrainian government and in non-government controlled areas. The aid focuses on those in the greatest need, who have often lost everything. The organisation provides financial assistance to buy the basic necessities of life, hygiene kits, or food parcels with flour, oil, salt and sugar.

In cooperation with partner organisation People in Need Slovakia, the organisation has had a team working on the Slovak-Ukrainian border since 26th February. Humanitarian workers in Ukraine near Velky Berezny—where the situation is critical—built facilities for people waiting for border control. You can read more about their efforts here.

Media in Central Europe offer to host displaced journalists

Leading independent media in Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Hungary, Poland, Slovakia and Slovenia, who form part of the International Press Institute’s (IPI) Central Europe Independent Media Network, have offered to support displaced journalists who may end up in their countries by hosting them in their newsrooms.

IPI’s partners have already offered support in different ways, for example by promoting fundraising efforts to support Ukrainian media, and in the case of Gazeta Wyborcza by hosting refugees in their offices.

"Newsrooms have also offered to provide working space, use of technology and editorial resources to displaced journalists. In some cases, the newsrooms would be able to host multiple journalists, allowing small teams to stay together. The situation remains uncertain and it is not clear how many journalists will be forced to flee and where they will move to, but IPI is coordinating the offers of support to ensure it can be given when needed."

Journalists from Ukraine or Russia who wish to be put in contact with one of the partner newsrooms can email info@ipi.media. They are also happy to hear from other newsrooms who would be happy to host displaced journalists.

Safety

NSJU hotline and committee to support journalists

The National Union of Journalists of Ukraine (NSJU) has put together a group “to monitor the situation and coordinate the actions of NSJU members during the war between Russia and Ukraine.”

All hotlines (communication channels) are open for members of the National Union of Journalists of Ukraine and all media outlets. Reception of messages is accepted:
in the Facebook messengers of the NSJU page, the personal accounts of the Chairman and the First Secretary of the NSJU; and to the e-mail addresses of the Union oblik@nsju.org and spilka@nsju.org.

Media Safety Advisory for Journalists Covering Armed Conflict in Ukraine (IFJ)

The International Federation of Journalists (IFJ) has published a media safety advisory with safety tips for journalists who will be covering the fighting from the front line, while travelling to and from war zones as well as in news rooms.

Essential Steps for Journalists in Emergency Situations (GIJN)

Journalists receiving threats may have to flee their homes in a matter of a few hours. Conflicts, though, are often foreseeable and that’s why those in fragile regions should have an exit plan in place and crucial documents ready to go. These documents will not just help reporters with travel, when needed, but may also help them to move to a safer region or country. The Global Investigative Journalism Network has listed what documents to gather as well as which organizations support journalists with relocation.

IREX - SAFE

IREX’s flagship program Securing Access to Free Expression (SAFE) enables media practitioners and social communicators to work as safely as possible in closed and closing spaces.

SAFE equips individuals with the means to resiliently continue their important work, and manage—as well as mitigate—the risks and threats they face in their day-to-day work. SAFE addresses safety through the unique lens of digital identity, physical awareness, and psychosocial care by delivering trainings in five regions spanning the globe.

Ukraine Conflict – Resources for Journalists and News Organisations (WAN-IFRA)
The conflict in Ukraine presents numerous challenges to local and international journalists and news organisations in how to cover the Russian military invasion safely and securely. A number of media support organisations are making resources freely available to help guide journalists on the ground and news editors working from outside the country. This article by the World Association of News Publisher presents key resources to guide journalists and news organisations to safely provide coverage of the Ukraine crisis.

### Physical Safety: War Reporting

**Committee to Protect Journalists** (CPJ) has compiled recommendations to mitigate risks when reporting from the front lines of a conflict. "All war correspondents should have hostile environment training, up-to-date medical training, and the correct safety equipment before going on assignment in a conflict zone."

### Arrest and Detention

"Covering certain stories—such as human rights abuses, corruption, or civil unrest—can place you at a higher risk of arrest and detention, particularly in countries with authoritarian regimes or with a heavy militarized and police presence."

Read more about CPJ’s safety advice in case of arrest or detention.

### NUJ: journalists' war zone safety

The UK and Northern Ireland **National Union of Journalists** has published a list of useful information and links for journalists reporting on events in Ukraine.

### Telegram course: Reacting to a chemical attack

**Thomson Foundation** has created a unique easy to access course for local journalists available via the encrypted messaging service Telegram with the help of chemical and biological weapons expert Hamish de Bretton-Gordon.
‘Reacting to a chemical attack’ is designed to take just 15 minutes or less on a smartphone. The course will guide users on the types of chemical and biological weapons that have been used in recent years and how to recognise them. Typical symptoms are listed alongside what to do in the event of a chemical attack.

The course is designed for local journalists in particular as they may not have access to the safety experts and kit (such as gas masks) that are available to staff working for large international news organisations.

The course is available only on smartphones via Telegram. It is available in both Ukrainian and English.

Ukrainian version:
In the Telegram app, search: TFT01uk_bot
Or phone click: t.me/TFT01uk_bot (Telegram account required)

English version:
In the Telegram app, search: TFT01en_bot
Or phone click: t.me/TFT01en_bot (Telegram account required)

Digital Support

The Fix: Connecting publications with tech support providers

Media industry publication The Fix is ensuring that Ukrainian media receive tech support "by directly connecting publications with providers who have offered their services, helping migrate hosting, boost storage, debug sites etc." For assistance please contact partnerships@thefix.media.

Lviv Media Forum

The Lviv Media Forum is providing 24/7 support to the Ukrainian editorial boards and journalists during the crisis.

- Cybersecurity consulting to protect the Ukrainian media space
- Unblocking Facebook and Instagram accounts, providing further assistance to prevent social media assets from being banned

For information about the organisation’s logistical support see below.
Facebook

Facebook has established a **Special Operations Center** to respond to activity across the platform in real time. It is staffed by experts from across the company, including native speakers, to allow them to closely monitor the situation so they can remove content that violates their Community Standards faster. They have also launched a new feature in Ukraine that allows people to lock their profile to provide an extra layer of privacy and security protection over their information.

Last week the FB Media Partnerships Team launched a Journalist Safety Campaign which includes a new web destination for [Journalist Safety](#) and guides available in multiple languages that explain the content in the attachment (ex: setting up 2FA, reporting harassment, etc.). These guides will be updated as the content is updated moving forward.

The [Meta Journalism Project](#) offers **Training and Support Resources**: Equip yourself with resources to help mitigate digital safety risks and find organisations that can address other security concerns you may face — including legal issues, mental health and physical safety.

**Pro-bono protection against DDOS attacks**

If you are the victim of a DDOS attack, the [National Endowment for Democracy](#) (NED) can refer your organisation to [Cloudflare](#), an American web infrastructure and website security company that provides content delivery network and DDoS mitigation services. Cloudflare offers pro-bono protections against DDOS attacks for organisations referred by NED. For assistance, please contact ukraine@ned.org.

Twitter

If your media or journalism organisation’s Twitter account has been taken down or blocked by malicious actors, the [Global Forum for Media Development](#) (GFMD) can help reestablish your account by contacting Twitter to help verify your work and status. Please contact us on communications@gfmd.info and explain your situation.

**Free DW Resources to Avoid Disinformation and Circumvent Censorship**

[DW Freedom](#), a project of Deutsche Welle highlights complex issues surrounding free speech, free expression and a free press around the world. In connection with the ongoing crisis in Ukraine they recommend a series of articles they have published on circumventing censorship and moving unrecognised on the internet.
DW Innovation also recommends accessing InfoMigrants, “a news and information site for migrants to counter misinformation at every point of their journey: in their country of origin, along the route, or in the places where they hope to start a new life.” The site is a joint-venture of DW, ANSA and France Médias Monde.

No Ukrainian or Russian language service has been established yet, but the war in Eastern Europe is already being covered in the English language news.

Digital safety advice from CPJ

“Journalists should protect themselves and their sources by keeping up to date on the latest digital security news and threats such as hacking, phishing, and surveillance. Journalists should think about the information they are responsible for and what could happen if it falls into the wrong hands, and take measures to defend their accounts, devices, communications, and online activity.”

See more on CPJ’s Digital Safety Kit. You can also read their article about how to prepare for internet shutdowns.

Satellite Communication Threats

Risks are inherent in using any form of communication tool when speaking truth to power. Satellite communication tools are often rolled out quickly during crises as they provide critical access and are difficult – but not impossible – to block. However, the risks of using these tools must be considered.

Internews has published a guide discussing threats which are widely applicable to 2-way satellite communications devices, such as satellite phones and pagers, Inmarsat BGANs, Starlinks, and VSAT terminals.

Satellite Communication Threats

Satellite Communication Threats

satcom-mitigations-en.pdf 35KB
Fact-checking

Public spreadsheet for debunked information on Ukraine

Bellingcat has published an article on how to document and debunk footage from the frontlines and compiled a public spreadsheet debunking reported incidents.

Digging Into the Disinformation Campaign Behind Russia’s War on Ukraine (GIJN)

In this article, Nobel Peace Prize winner and Rappler CEO Maria Ressa interviews disinformation expert Jane Lytvynenko about Russian state propaganda and the war in Ukraine. Rowan Philip at the Global Investigative Journalism Network writes: "We now know that the US war in Vietnam was predicated on false claims about an attack on an American warship in the Gulf of Tonkin. Likewise, the 2003 invasion of Iraq was justified using choreographed — and ultimately baseless — claims that Saddam Hussein possessed weapons of mass destruction. Has a similar campaign of disinformation been used too as a pretext for Russia’s full-scale invasion of Ukraine?"

GIJN starter-toolkit to track Russia around the world

"Russia’s war against Ukraine has sparked an explosion of interest in what Moscow is up to around the world."

GIJN has therefore assembled a starter-toolkit to help journalists track Russian assets, political interference, and disinformation in their countries. They have gathered over 30 useful sites from oligarch planes to sanctions trackers, plus tools for following Russia’s war on Ukraine.
Poynter - spotting fakes and fact-checking Ukraine

How to spot video and photo fakes as Russia invades Ukraine

A look at the techniques that journalists and other investigators use to verify whether images and videos are real and in accurate context.

#UkraineFacts

The International Fact-Checking Network is a unit of the Poynter Institute dedicated to bringing together fact-checkers worldwide. You can find verified facts and debunked disinformation on Ukraine on the #UkraineFacts page.

Read more about #UkraineFacts in this article from the Reuters Institute.

Free DW Resources to help you stay clear of disinformation and circumvent censorship on Ukraine

The Deutsche Welle Innovation Team has published a list of free DW resources to help readers stay clear of questionable content and/or help others access much needed information. They also have a dedicated fact checking team that “debunks, explains and uses in-depth research techniques to separate fact from fiction.” They already have and will continue to run special posts on fakes, propaganda, and the war.

Q&A: International Laws governing armed conflict

Human Rights Watch (HRW) has published an article detailing the legal aspects of ongoing situation in Ukraine. See Russia, Ukraine & International Law: On Occupation, Armed Conflict and Human Rights
**Russian Social Media Usage**

Foreign Policy has mapped how a network of pro-Kremlin propaganda social media channels are being used to 'massage' the war online on Putin’s terms.

"Telegram may be a fairly marginal social media channel in the West, but—unlike Twitter, Facebook, and YouTube—it is one free of restrictions for state-backed propaganda campaigns in Russia, where it remains popular."

**Russia Launches Social Media Offensive Alongside Missiles**

*Foreign Policy*

**Global Conflict Monitor**

*Núcleo Jornalismo*

**Longer-term and global context facts on Ukraine**

Our World in Data provides a list of charts, data and resources that you may find useful to understand the context of the ongoing war in Ukraine.

The site does not publish any data on the ongoing war in Ukraine, but instead provides longer-term and global context on military resources, conflicts, energy production and trade, political regimes and other relevant topics.

**War in Ukraine**

*Our World in Data*

**Global Conflict Monitor**

This tool, created by Brazilian Núcleo Jornalismo, an initiative that covers the impact of social networks on people's lives, "monitors a curated list of accounts on Twitter in order to increase discovery of reliable, actionable social media information about the war in Ukraine in 2022. By having a curated list, the tool helps to filter out the noise of disinformation, misinformation, memes and plagiarism surrounding the conflict."

Núcleo has its own curated list, and also rely on lists by GFMD, Nieman Lab, and the following Twitter lists: Russia-Ukraine, by Cristina Tardáguila and Ukraine Women Journalists by #WomenInJournalism.
Map of fact-checking initiatives in Europe

The European Digital Media Observatory (EDMO) "brings together fact-checkers, media literacy experts, and academic researchers to understand and analyse disinformation, in collaboration with media organisations, online platforms and media literacy practitioners."

EDMO has established a taskforce on disinformation about the war in Ukraine focusing on EU and EEA countries, as well as the western Balkans, "collecting and sorting relevant material covering various aspects such as fact-checking, investigations, rapid analysis, and research on disinformation campaigns, as well as specific media literacy initiatives."

The taskforce curates a periodically updated list of fact-checking articles that the EDMO's network has published during the crisis.

EDMO has created a comprehensive "map" of EU-based initiatives and organizations that focus on fact-checking, verification, or open source intelligence (OSINT). For now, their repository features:

- an actual map with names and locations of relevant organizations (zoomable)
- a table with extended information (sortable, searchable)
- an editorial section featuring short portraits of individual operations

Reporting Tips and Tools

How-to Guides: Reporting on the Ukraine Crisis

This IJNet article summarises an interview with Ostap Yarysh, an international reporter with Voice of America's Ukrainian Service based in Washington, D.C., and Tom Mutch, a freelance journalist covering crime and conflict on the ground in Kyiv. The article provides tips for reporting on Russia's invasion of Ukraine.

Tips for reporting on Russia's invasion of Ukraine | International Journalists' Network

In the age of information warfare, journalists must take extra precautions when reporting breaking news. The internet is full of user-generated content, dubious information and claims from unverified sources. Journalism.co.uk has rounded up a list of tools and resources for journalists who cover the Ukrainian war either for their publication or on social media.
Tools and resources for journalists covering the Ukrainian war
journalismnews

**Reuters Institute** have published an article with tips from the ‘Guardian’ on live-blogging and covering breaking news on Ukraine. "Head of Editorial Innovation Chris Moran explains how he and his team have shaped the newspaper’s live blog to meet users’ needs.”

Tips from the ‘Guardian’ on live-blogging and covering breaking news on Ukraine
Reuters Institute for the Study of Journalism

“For journalists reporting on the war in Ukraine, awareness of historical context is particularly important. Vladimir Putin’s justification for the conflict is partly based on a misrepresentation of history, laid out in his infamous hour-long speech on 21 February as well as in a piece he wrote in July 2021. For journalists without an extensive background of reporting on Ukraine, these may be difficult issues to navigate.” Find out more about how to report on Ukraine’s history in this Reuters institute interview with Dr. Olivia Durand.

How to report on Ukraine’s history: guidelines from an Oxford historian
Reuters Institute for the Study of Journalism

"Reporting violations in an active conflict, previously a daunting and life threatening task, has now become easier thanks to open-source reporting techniques. Thanks to much improved cameras in mobile phones, the digital media being uploaded by combatants themselves to social media and other sites online is now of a very high resolution. Couple that with the availability of high-quality satellite imagery and digital tools that let you sift through the masses of data being uploaded online, and reporters enjoy a much greater ability to investigate war crimes as they happen.” Find out more on how to investigate war crimes in this GIJN article.

15 Tips for Investigating War Crimes
Global Investigative Journalism Network

**Resources for following the Ukraine Crisis**

Following the news of Russia’s invasion of Ukraine is difficult, especially if you’re not already extremely knowledgeable about the situation. Turning to Twitter may be the automatic reaction, but it’s not necessarily that helpful: The non-chronological-by-default timeline means news is presented out of order (here’s how you can fix that, if you’d like). This article compiles Twitter lists, Telegram chats, dropped paywalls/products made free, fact-Checking tools, maps and useful translations.

Some resources for following the invasion of Ukraine
Nieman Lab
Data Journalism

German Corrective has launched a live sanctions tracker providing daily updates on which embargoes are imposed on whom and answering readers' most important questions.

Sanctions Tracker - Live monitoring of all sanctions against Russia
correctiv.org

The Technology and Social Change Project at Harvard University’s Shorenstein Center is "tracking moves by major technology companies and governments to limit the flow of misinformation. This includes state sponsored misinformation and content removed at the behest of governments, as people worldwide flock to social media to receive updates of the rapidly unfolding violence."

Tracking Social Media Takedowns and Content Moderation During the 2022 Russian Invasion…
Media Manipulation Casebook

The New York Times is tracking the Russian invasion of Ukraine through these maps.

Maps: Tracking the Russian Invasion of Ukraine
The New York Times

Bellingcat is tracking the use of cluster bombs in Ukraine. "Social media images and videos have allowed Bellingcat – along with other conflict monitors and open source researchers – to geolocate the impact sites of several cluster munitions to civilian areas within Ukraine." They have also been able to determine the probable direction from which the missiles came, providing a clue as to who may have fired them.

Invasion of Ukraine: Tracking use of Cluster Munitions in Civilian Areas - bellingcat
bellingcat

Mental Health Resources

Protect yourself against trauma while reporting (podcast)

In this podcast, Journalism.co.uk discusses the impact of reporting the war in Ukraine with trauma therapist Olivia James.

Ukraine special: Protect yourself against trauma while reporting
"Journalists’ mental health is at risk when the news cycle is dominated by death, destruction and uprooted lives. Trauma therapist Olivia James shares soothing techniques and aftercare tips for reporters covering the toughest of news stories."

Six tips to take care of your mental health while covering the war in Ukraine from afar

This article by Marina Adami from the Reuters Institute offers tips to navigate the reporting of Ukraine and protect your mental health. "Expert Hannah Storm, founder of Headlines Network, advises reporters and editors on how to protect themselves while monitoring the conflict."

12 tips for covering traumatic stories remotely

An increasing numbers of journalists are suffering from the effect of covering the war in Ukraine remotely. This article from Journalism.co.uk suggests 12 tips for covering traumatic stories remotely. From avoiding graphic images to connecting with colleagues, Hannah Storm (founder and co-director of Headlines Network) provides tips from her from my years working in media safety and mental health.

IJN’s Mental Health and Journalism Toolkit

The International Journalists' Network has collated resources in this Mental Health Toolkit to address different aspects of the issue: from post-traumatic stress disorder to digital wellness.

Browse more of these articles and podcast here.

Leading Resilience: A Guide for Editors and News Managers on Working with Freelancers Exposed to Trauma

"A collaboration between ACOS Alliance and Dart Centre Asia Pacific, this guide is designed to help editors and managers understand and support their teams. It is divided into five sections covering both general information and specific suggestions and tips for working with freelancers."
This guide offers guidance on a numbers of key issues such as: culture of safety, exposition to trauma, resilience, risk of serious mental health issues.

Read more about the Dart Centre For Journalism & Trauma guide for editors and news managers working with freelancers exposed to trauma.

**Reporting War**

The Dart Center for Journalism & Trauma has put together this booklet, collecting recommendations for meeting the emotional challenges of covering war, from a group of seasoned veterans.

"While scores of journalists were confronting trauma and danger to cover the Iraq War, a group of seasoned veterans of such assignments took a brief break to gather at Bretton Woods, N.H., and talk about the emotional challenges raised by their duties in the field."

Also available in Ukrainian.

**Tips for coping after reporting distressing and traumatic stories**

"Journalists are generally resilient but they are not immune to trauma and distress, which Kinman said can lead to headaches, muscle tension, fatigue, intrusive thoughts, sleeping problems and nightmares. Some may miss deadlines because they can’t concentrate, or their time management skills may also deteriorate. They might experience panic attacks, anxiety, depression or substance abuse."

Read more about these tips compiled by the International Journalists' Network here.

**Monitoring Crimes Against Journalists**

**Institute for Mass Information recording crimes against the media**

The Ukrainian Institute of Mass Information, a Kiev-based non-governmental organization whose objective is to defend journalists’ rights, to upgrade their professional skills and to consolidate press freedom in Ukraine, is monitoring and recording crimes against journalists and the media during the ongoing crisis in Ukraine.
Russia's war crimes against media in Ukraine (updated continuously)

Human Rights Watch on issues raised by Putin's invasion

European media director of Human Rights Watch Andrew Stroehlein outlines best practices and mistakes to avoid when reporting on issues such as war crimes against civilians, issues with the treatment of prisoners of war and the repression of free speech and of the media in Russia in this interview with the Reuters Institute.

Reporting on human rights amid the war in Ukraine: what journalists need to know
Reuters Institute for the Study of Journalism

IPI Ukraine War Press Freedom Tracker

The International Press Institute has launched a monitoring database, the Ukraine War Press Freedom Tracker, which systematically documents all attacks on journalists and restrictions on media freedom linked to the conflict in Ukraine, including in Russia.

Russia-Ukraine War Archives - International Press Institute
International Press Institute

Further Reading

Russia's fighting a media war, too, with platforms, regulators, and business partners

From ad monetization to cable carriage, there’s a battle going on over the ways Russia gets its messaging out. Most of the international community is treating Russia's invasion of Ukraine as a gross violation of its sovereignty and international law. (Even the famously neutral Swiss are on board.) But the response being summoned isn’t just about economic sanctions or sending weapons — it’s also happening at the level of media.

Reuters Institute's Twitter threads

Reuters Institute is updating several Twitter threads:

•

Russia's fighting a media war, too, with platforms, regulators, and business partners
Nieman Lab
A Twitter thread with resources and news articles that may be useful for journalists as Russia attacks Ukraine.

- A Twitter thread looking at how journalists are documenting war (including context, resources on how to report on the ground).
Directory

Civil Rights Defenders
Östgötagatan 90
SE-116 64 Stockholm
Sweden
+46 (0)8 545 277 30
info@crd.org

Committee to Protect Journalists
P.O. Box 2675
New York, NY 10108
212-465-1004
For emergency requests: emergencies@cpj.org
To request additional information: info@cpj.org

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IPC-Residence Palace
Rue de la Loi 155
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ifj@ifj.org

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To request additional information: info@freepressunlimited.org

Reporters Without Borders
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75083 Paris Cedex 02
+33 1 4483 8466
For emergency requests: support2@rsf.org
To request additional information: secretariat@rsf.org

Rory Peck Trust
+44 (0)203 219 7860
For emergency requests: assistance@rorypecktrust.org
To request additional information: info@rorypecktrust.org

National Endowment for Democracy
1201 Pennsylvania Ave, NW, Suite 1100,
Washington, DC 20004
(202) 378-9700
To access emergency funding: ukraine@ned.org
To request additional information: info@ned.org

European Endowment for Democracy

Rue de la Loi 34
1040 Brussels
Belgium

General email address: secretariat@democracyendowment.eu
Protonmail email address: secretariat@signalmail.org
Tutanota email address: secretariat@tutanota.de

Frontline Defenders

Square Marie - Louise 72
1000 Brussels
Belgium

+353-1-210-0489
info@frontlinedefenders.org

European Centre for Press and Media Freedom

Menckestr. 27
04155 Leipzig / Germany

+49 (0) 341 200 403 13
To seek support: support@ecpmf.eu
Journalists-in-Residence (JiR) Program: journalistsinresidence@ecpmf.eu

International Media Support

Nørregade 18
1165 Copenhagen K
Denmark

CVR: 26487013
+45 8832 7000
info@mediasupport.org
Line Wolf Nielsen, Coordinator of Communications and Press, DJ Safety Program Manager: lwn@mediasupport.org
+45 5210 7800

New Democracy Fund
Vartov, Farvergade 27 L, 2
DK-1463 København K
General Information: info@newdemocracyfund.org
Rapid Response Fund: rapidresponse@newdemocracyfund.org
New Cooperation Fund: newcooperation@newdemocracyfund.org

Lifeline Embattled CSO Assistance Fund
General Information: info@csolifeline.org
Appeal for Help: eurasia@csolifeline.org

Solidarity Fund Poland (Фонд Солідарності Польщі)
Fundacja Solidarności Międzynarodowej
ul. Mysłowicka 4, 01-612 Warszawa, Polska
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sekretariat@solidarityfund.pl

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