L’UE finance le projet “MAGIC”, qui implique des ONG proches des Frères musulmans, pour lutter contre “l’islamophobie de genre” par la formation des journalistes (MàJ)

27/10/2022 à 16h07



27/10/2022

> *Le Parlement Européen finance un projet d’endoctrinement des journalistes européens pour une bonne acceptation de l’islamisme*
>
> *@FBBlackler :"On invite des journalistes pour parler de l'islam selon le prisme des organisateurs donc le coté intégriste"*
>
> *https://t.co/4XTx1acsIO pic.twitter.com/iZRLeTU2mH*
>
> *— Sud Radio (@SudRadio) October 27, 2022*

L'UE finance "MAGIC" un projet européen "inclusif" contre

> *"l'islamophobie genrée" (257 486 euros) destiné à former les journalistes à mieux communiquer la version fondamentaliste de l'islam, notamment le voile.*
> *Le réseau fériste européen, y est fortement impliqué. 2021-2023 pic.twitter.com/2sEqyRVTO9*
>
> *— Florence Bergeaud-Blackler (@FBBlackler) October 13, 2022*

22/07/2022

L'UE a financé un guide pour que les journalistes évitent "l'islamophobie de genre": "être inclusifs", "éviter de mentionner la religion", "rappeler que les femmes peuvent préférer porter le hijab"… MàJ : sortie de la version française du guide

> *#ReportDiversity! now in #Spanish and #French*
> *Tips and advice to #journalists and #news_media on how to approach the coverage of Muslim issues and particularly Muslim women.*
> *The Report Diversity! Guidelines of the IEMed-led #MAGIC project are now available in Spanish and French. pic.twitter.com/i45bMjxfXE*
>
> *— IEMed (@IEMed_) July 22, 2022*

MAGIC

Directives pour la formation des médias à l'inclusion et à la prévention de l'islamophobie de genre (PDF en français)

31/05/2022

L'UE a financé un guide pour former les journalistes à ne pas faire "d'islamophobie de genre": "être inclusifs", "éviter de mentionner la religion", "rappeler que les femmes peuvent préférer porter le hijab"… (MàJ)

Les journalistes et les médias ont un rôle essentiel à jouer dans la présentation des formes que prennent, dans la réalité quotidienne, l'injustice sociale, **le racisme et l'islamophobie** et ils sont bien placés pour faire la différence à cet égard.

Le rapport du projet MAGIC intitulé "Report Diversity! Guidelines to Train Media Circles on Inclusiveness and Preventing Gender Islamophobia", [Rapport diversité ! Directives pour la formation des médias à l'inclusion et à la prévention de l'islamophobie de genre] qui s'adresse aux journalistes et aux médias, contient des **suggestions et des conseils sur la façon d'aborder ces problèmes, notamment en ce qui concerne les femmes musulmanes**.

Sous la coordination de **Media Diversity Institute Global** (MDIG), le projet MAGIC a été produit par un groupe de travail

piloté par le journaliste **Aidan White** (ancien journaliste du Financial Times et du journal The Guardian ; président honoraire du réseau Ethical Journalism Network) et a pu compter sur la collaboration de **Mariam Marakeshy** (cinéaste et reporter multimédia) et de **Shada Islam** (directrice du magazine EUObserver Magazine).

[…]

Ateliers dans les universités

Le projet MAGIC **a donné le coup d'envoi d'ateliers de formation adressés aux étudiants en communication sur la manière de rendre compte de la diversité**. Deux ateliers ont été organisés à l'université de Saint-Louis et à l'université Vrije à Bruxelles, auxquels ont participé 45 étudiants.

Magic – Muslim Women and Communities against Islamophobia in Society

Guide en anglais :

Guide en anglais

Traduction du guide (DeepL) :

Guide traduit (DeepL)

Extraits du guide:

On the other hand, as reported by the Pew Research on attitudes towards Muslims[3], in nine of the ten European countries surveyed, at least 50 percent of the participants in each country believed that Muslims preferred their religious distinction, and by implication, did not want to integrate. In a 2020 poll[4], 55 percent of Polish respondents said they disliked Muslims. According to Pew Research on attitudes towards Muslims in Hungary, Italy, Poland and Greece, more than 6 in 10 say they have an unfavourable opinion of Muslims.

This bias is found also in the two countries where the media monitoring has been carried out for this report: Spain and Belgium (See Appendix). But everywhere in Europe, there is a negative picture and one that is often framed by bad news – 93 percent of news stories about Muslims in Europe in the third quarter of 2021, for example, were about terrorism. Adding to this negative climate is the threat from political speech that conflates Islam, extremism and terrorism. This is a recurring theme of political gatherings and in public discourse. It is not surprising that across Europe Islamophobia has been legitimised in the name of counterterrorism laws. In many countries – Hungary, Poland, Slovenia – governments rage against Islam and its perceived threat to the cultural hegemony of Christian Europe and there is growing concern that bias against Muslims has, in some major countries, become a state enterprise.[5]

The introduction of new laws limiting Muslim rights in Austria and France, for example, and the controversial closure of the French monitoring body Collective Against Islamophobia in France illustrate how far state Islamophobia has developed. In France, where issues of migration, anti-foreigner sentiment and anti-Muslim rhetoric has been a feature of mainstream discourse for the Presidential election, the government has been accused of engaging in "a full-blown Islamophobic Witch Hunt" for using administrative procedures to shut down Muslim-led organisations, mosques, schools, and even Muslim-owned "snack bars", despite a complete lack of evidence or judicial process.[6] There are fears that this anti-Muslim discourse, which has come to dominate French politics in recent years, will take root across the wider European landscape.[7]

In Britain, too, the problem of Islamophobia has reached into the highest levels of government. In 2020 the former Conservative Party minister Nusrat Ghani alleged that she was sacked for being Muslim, igniting accusations that the ruling party is institutionally Islamophobic. She told *The Sunday Times* that her "Muslimness" was raised when she was removed from a ministerial job in 2020, and said she was told it was "making colleagues uncomfortable." A national poll in 2019 revealed that six out of

media can avoid reproducing biased discourse that does harm through reporting that will provide the European public, policymakers and civil society groups with truthful information on the threats posed by anti-Muslim racism, particularly as it affects to women.

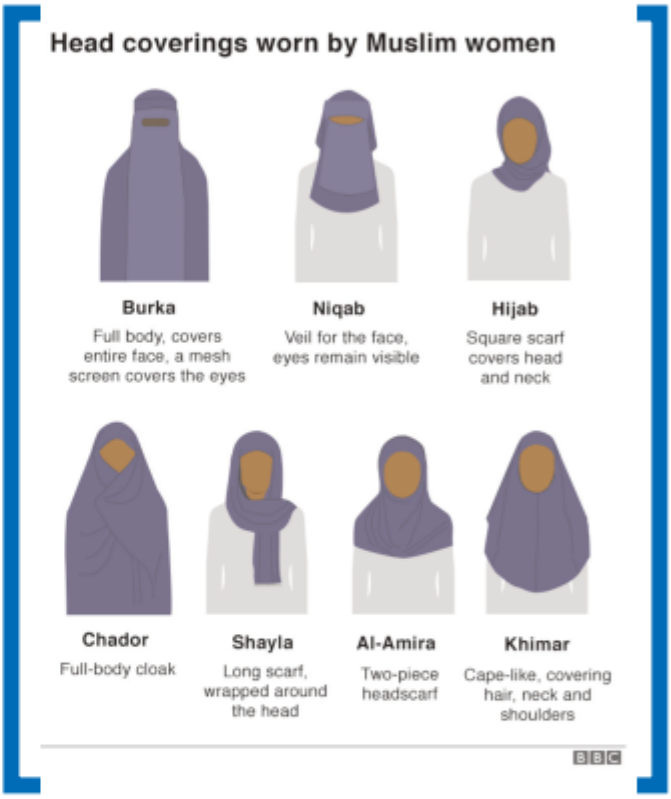
There are around 1.6 billion Muslims around the world. In Europe (defined here as the 27 countries presently in the European Union, plus UK, Norway and Switzerland), the Muslim population in Europe as of mid-2016, was estimated at 25.8 million (4.9 percent of the overall population) – up from 19.5 million (3.8 percent) in 2010.[9] These numbers are expected to grow in the coming years according to the Pew Research Centre in the US. The lowest estimate, which assumes no future migration, would see the population rise to more than 7 percent by 2050. Even under the highest projections, which might see the Muslim population triple in the next 30 years, the Muslim community would be still considerably smaller than the populations of both Christians and people with no religion in Europe.

and that undue focus on this aspect of Muslim life can lead to flawed perceptions.There is a routine media narrative, for example, which suggests women who wear the hijab are oppressed and that those who reject it are rebelling against cultural and male pressure. In fact, of course, many women wear the hijab because they choose to do so, and they want to.

Media must be careful not to reproduce a stereotype of Muslim women without agency, or without freedom to choose while reporting on stories, for example, related to banning the headscarf or religious dress. Journalists need to have a good understanding of the role of the hijab, niqab, burka (there are lots of different kinds of veil and head-coverings worn by Muslim women) in Muslim culture. Many people, including traditional Western feminists, have outdated perceptions of the hijab and often show little concern over the discrimination facing their "Muslim sisters."

Even some non-hijab Muslim women are critical of those who wear the hijab, making the debate even more divisive. However, as Amparo Sánchez Rosell, the first woman director of an Islamic centre in Spain, the Islamic Cultural Centre of Valencia, and founder of the Citizens' Platform Against Islamophobia has said: "A true feminist does not attack a woman for dressing the way she wants"[13].

Across the globe, the headscarf is seen as a sign of modesty, and a symbol of religious faith and although women may freely choose whether or not to wear it, sometimes that is not the case, and in recent years it has been at the center of political and public debate and is at the root of much anti-Muslim bias. In some countries, like France and Denmark, there are restrictions on wearing garments that cover the face in public and debate rages over this issue both in politics and the press in many countries. The word hijab itself describes the act of covering up. It is a term most often used to describe headscarves. It comes in many styles and colors and most commonly covers the head and neck but leaves the face clear. Here is an image that shows the various styles used by Muslim women:



Source: BBC

The wearing of the veil or headscarf in any of these forms is often a trigger for anti-Muslim bias, but the debate over the problems facing women who choose to wear it are not restricted to problems of dress codes in public life. The notion of Muslim women rights intersects with other human rights. Muslim women are often identifiable as Muslim because of their dress but they can also suffer from multiples layers of discrimination including race, gender and

Guidelines for media: Ethics and Editorial Challenges

These guidelines focus not just on the crisis of Islamophobia, but on the importance of diversity in editorial work and in the way that news media organise their activities. They are directed at both individual journalists and editors and at news organisations and they draw upon accepted international standards of news reporting and media management.

Above all, is the paramount importance of self-awareness and transparency. Media at all levels need to be aware of their own personal and institutional biases and of potential conflicts of interest, both commercially and politically.

Newsroom and Media Management

The focus here is on the importance of diversity in employment, in training and internal management and the establishment of editorial procedures and guidelines that cover journalistic work and deal with monitoring and evaluation of media performance in relation to human rights and diversity. A lack of diversity inside newsrooms requires journalists to take extra care in their portrayal of minorities and vulnerable groups. There's even more reason to check our biases and assumptions, to provide context and to reach out to marginalised communities.

One of the major issues facing news media is to confront the lack of newsroom diversity. It will help of course to recruit more journalists from a Muslim background, but particular action is also needed to ensure newsrooms are fit for purpose and that there are no dress code rules that are insensitive to women's choices. This is an urgent area for action if news media have ambitions to fairly represent the diversity of European society.

Management Guidelines

- News media should ensure that their internal systems of employment and working practices recognised the need for diversity.
- Employment policies should set targets for diversity with particular emphasis in providing opportunities for Muslim women.
- While discrimination in employment is normally forbidden by law, many women can be subject to Islamophobia and discrimination because of their dress.
- Media should have clear guidelines to avoid workplace discrimination against Muslim women, including regular monitoring, internal reviews, and confidential interviews with staff to ensure that women are treated fairly.
- Journalists might consider the use of labor laws to protect their rights if they suffer discrimination or are asked to do anything that is outside their contract of employment, for example to act unethically.
- Editorial training should include guidance on how journalists can identify forms of discrimination and provide information on how to report Islamophobia incidents inside media outlets
- News media should establish links with and, where appropriate, co-operate with organisations that monitor media ethics or who are watchdogs working areas where problems facing Muslim women may be highlighted, for example, groups covering migration, equality issues and violence against women.
- In reporting Muslim issues or wider faith-based journalism, media should develop guidelines that help journalists to deal with content that reveals Islamophobia.

- Newsrooms should establish lists of relevant and useful sources of expert information on issues related to Muslim women and should create good working relations with Muslim communities

The work of journalists and editors

In coverage of Muslim affairs and stories dealing with Muslim women, in social, political and cultural contexts, special attention should always be paid to respect diversity and to avoid stereotyping. There will be occasions when the right to free expression means that difficult and offensive opinions have to be reported. When this happens, it should be reported in context. Attacks on women who wear the hijab, for example, should never be reported without reference to human rights and the freedom of choice for women to choose how they dress. Always carefully balance the right to free speech and the obligation to do no harm and where people are criticised give them a right to reply.

Key ethical values

Journalists should always be alert to the possibility of applying double standards in media reporting about Muslim communities as against reporting of non-Muslims. Journalists are not expected to be Islamic experts, but some knowledge of the issues and reference to the expertise and reliable opinion of others is essential for ethical reporting. In all cases, journalists and editors should strive to apply the core values of ethical journalism. These are:

- Accuracy and fact-based reporting: It is a cardinal principle of journalism to engage in truth-telling through fact-based reporting. In all stories covering aspects of Muslim bias or the lives of Muslim women there should be systematic fact-checking and verification of all claims, particularly politically-motivated statements. Also be aware of the use of inaccurate, generic or out-of-date images.
  All commentary and opinion journalism should be fact-based and based upon first-hand knowledge of events and topics. Journalists should understand the nature of all forms of Islamophobia, have an understanding of historical context and be aware of the different issues facing Muslim women within the society as compared to men.
- Independence: Journalists should not allow their stories to be framed according to the political, commercial or cultural preferences of others. Journalists should act according to conscience, be aware of their own personal bias, and be ready to push back against undue political influence and to avoid repeating myths about Islam and Muslim women;
- Impartiality: Journalists should aspire to objective reporting even if it is not always achievable. Impartiality in the news gathering process is a major ethical standard and underpins the need for reporters and editors to avoid bias in storytelling, to create and deliver inclusive and fair narratives and to ensure that all voices within the community they serve are heard.
  Avoid mentioning the race or religion of a source or subject of a story unless it is relevant to the story itself.
  Be aware of divisions within communities and seek to give space to all points of view. Always seek out diverse sources of information and do not rely upon "official" or "expert" opinion alone. Ensure people involved in stories have their say.
  The voices of Muslim women, in particular, are often missing from stories that impact upon their lives. People who are criticised should be given opportunities to respond.

online comments of news stories and there should be pre-moderation of comments, particularly on stories where controversy is likely such as migration, political discussion of Muslim affairs or the wearing of the hijab.

Here is an example where the casual public relations of the European Union can promote a stereotype, single out women, enrage sections of the public and fail to deliver a message that is genuinely inclusive.

events or activities. Health, crime, social affairs are all news-beats where prejudice and bias can creep in.

When reporting on Muslim women, who suffer from a range of overlapping and different forms of prejudice, this can do specific harm. It is important, therefore that journalists do not reproduce unsubstantiated notions of behavior and attitudes. Reporting on Muslim women should strive for fairness and accuracy and

Le choix d'une femme voilée pour illustrer une conférence «sur l'avenir de l'Europe» laisse sans voix. Les Frères Musulmans n'osaient pas en rêver, les idiots utiles l'ont fait.
Je combattrai pour ma part de toutes mes forces pour éviter un tel avenir à l'#Europe.
#islamisme

Traducir Tweet



5:37 p. m. · 9 feb. 2022 · Twitter for iPhone

1.065 Retweets **135** Tweets citados **2.635** Me gusta



SUCESOS · El 15-20% de menas, delinque

Aumenta la delincuencia de 'menas' en Madrid: ya son tres de cada cuatro menores detenidos

El alcalde asegura que reforzará las patrullas en Batán, Casa de Campo y Alto de Extremadura tras los últimos asaltos violentos a los vecinos

Un joven, a las puertas del centro de menores de la Casa de Campo. JAVIER BARBANCHO

15

Molenbeek, la guarida del yihadismo en Europa

En este barrio de bruselas los terroristas se camuflan entre los vecinos y el Estado Islámico intenta atraer a los jóvenes musulmanes sin futuro para que se enrolen en la yihad Un viaje al interior de este territorio de la vieja Europa donde abundan las mezquitas, arrasa el desempleo y donde es tan fácil comprar un fusil de asalto como una dosis de hachís.

ANA CARBAJOSA

16

Beware of double standards

Media need to be alert to the dangers of applying double standards covering stories about Muslim and non-Muslim communities. Language is important so journalists should be aware of hidden bias when one narrative may use the term "terrorism" while another covering the same type of incident involving a non-Muslim may be labelled "hate crime."

In stories of non-hijabi wearing women as against those who wear the hijab where one may be portrayed as success and resilience against victimisation and oppression, it is important to remember that women who freely choose their style of dress may very well prefer to wear the hijab. Journalists should take care to avoid falling into the trap of bias. They should note how the same story can receive different treatment. Comparing, for example, different headlines and content in stories of a similar nature but with different editorial angles can help to identify ethical best practice.[17]

Combating hate speech

Media have to be particularly careful to avoid incitement to hatred. Some media play a deplorable role in reporting unchallenged

violence by failing to identify and eliminate hate speech in their reporting.

One major problem is that there is no agreed international definition of hate speech and journalists and editors must decide

used can be devastating if they incite others to violence and hatred. Compare, for example, this report and its provocative headline, with the example that follows:

'Duchess's mosque' linked with 19 terrorists

By ABUL TAHER FOR THE MAIL ON SUNDAY
PUBLISHED: 02:49 GMT, 25 November 2018 | **UPDATED:** 02:49 GMT, 25 November 2018

Share 7 shares

A mosque in **London** that hosts a community kitchen visited by the **Duchess of Sussex** was accused yesterday of having links to 19 Islamist terrorists.

The Al-Manaar mosque was once the place of worship for Mohammed Emwazi, the executioner known as Jihadi John who beheaded five Western hostages in **Syria**. But now the Henry Jackson Society, a Right-wing think-tank, has claimed links to other jihadis. It has also been reported that one of the imams, Samer Darwish, has suggested women are at risk of becoming strippers if they listen to music.

The Duchess wrote a foreword to a recipe book produced by women at the kitchen and has been making regular visits. The latest came last Wednesday.

18

Mosque Duchess of Sussex visited linked to terror suspects



The duchess visited the Al Manaar Muslim Cultural Heritage Centre as part of a charitable project

The community kitchen that inspired the Duchess of Sussex to work on a Grenfell Tower charity cookbook is in a mosque linked to 19 terrorist suspects including the Islamic State fighter known as Jihadi John, an investigation has found.

The duchess visited the Al Manaar Muslim Cultural Heritage Centre this week after raising funds through the book to help victims of last year's fire.

19

themselves when speech crosses the line from robust free expression to language that threatens the lives of others. Journalists have

Using the word "suspects" in the second story is less sensational and is more accurate and less likely to misinform and reinforce dangerous stereotypes.

je

SIGNALER LA DIVERSITÉ !

Lignes directrices pour former les cercles des médias à l'inclusivité et à la prévention de l'islamophobie de genre

Résumé des directives éditoriales

Réfléchissez à vos propres préjugés et à ceux de vos opérations éditoriales

Restez pertinent : assurez-vous que toutes les références à la race, à la religion et à l'origine familiale sont pertinentes

Évitez les généralisations et comprenez les enjeux.

Soyez inclusif et chaque fois que vous faites des reportages sur la vie des musulmans, assurez-vous que les personnes de la communauté sont interrogées et citées

Utilisez des sources fiables et parlez à des experts expérimentés et connaissant le sujet et la communauté

Méfiez-vous des titres trompeurs et de l'utilisation d'un langage qui peut être indûment sensationnel ou refléter des stéréotypes

Les images peuvent induire en erreur : évitez d'utiliser des images qui reflètent des stéréotypes

Focus sur les femmes : cherchez toujours à inclure les points de vue des femmes dans les articles

Soyez sensible et prudent dans la collecte d'informations, en particulier auprès des groupes vulnérables

Évitez les stéréotypes et les discours de haine

16/12/2021

L’UE finance le frère jumeau belge du CCIF, le CCIB, pour dénoncer les journaux espagnols et belges qui feraient de « l’islamophobie sexiste » (MàJ : Fatiha Agag Boudjahlat dénonce le « cheval de Troie des islamistes »)

L’UE finance le « cheval de Troie » des islamistes :

L’Union européenne a financé un programme contre « l’islamophobie de genre » – plus de 160.000 euros d’argent public – piloté par l’Institut Européen pour la Méditerranée. Objectif de ce projet baptisé MAGIC : apprendre aux étudiants en journalisme de Belgique et d’Espagne à reconnaître et lutter contre « l’islamophobie de genre » (sic). Fatiha Agag Boudjahlat, enseignante et essayiste, analyse pour Fild cet entrisme islamiste au sein des institutions européennes.



Fatiha Agag Boudjahlat

Fildmedia : Que signifie le terme d'« islamophobie de genre » ?

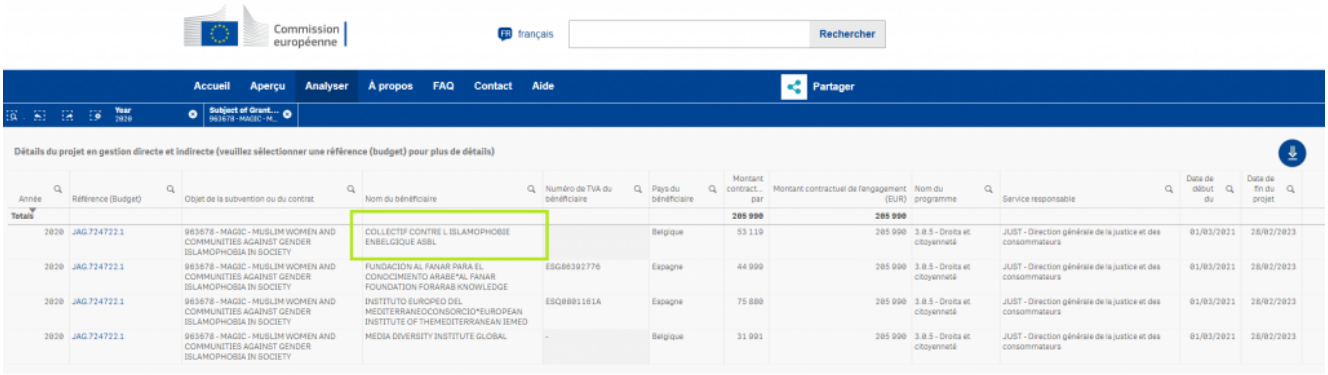
Fatiha Agag Boudjahlat : Il s'agit du nouveau cheval de Troie sémantique utilisé par les islamistes. Ces derniers s'approprient désormais l'image de la femme pour leur *softpower* – en plus de l'influence économique. L'expression « *islamophobie de genre* » est en fait très habile, mais ce ne sont pas ces gens-là qui l'ont inventée. L'équivalent était déjà utilisé dans un rapport du CCIF (le Collectif contre l'islamophobie en France, une association proche des Frères musulmans et désignée comme "ennemie de la République" par le ministre de l'Intérieur Gérald Darmanin avant sa dissolution en 2020. Son équivalent belge, le CCIB, est l'une des 3 associations cofinançant les 20% restant du projet, ndlr). Selon le CCIF, c'est à leur identité de femme que l'on s'attaque, ce à quoi venait se greffer « la double peine » d'être musulmane. Rappelons que ces femmes prétendent combattre le consumérisme occidental face à des femmes « *plus assez pudiques* ». C'est donc une stratégie redoutable : passer par les femmes pour normaliser une pratique ultra-orthodoxe de la religion.

[…]

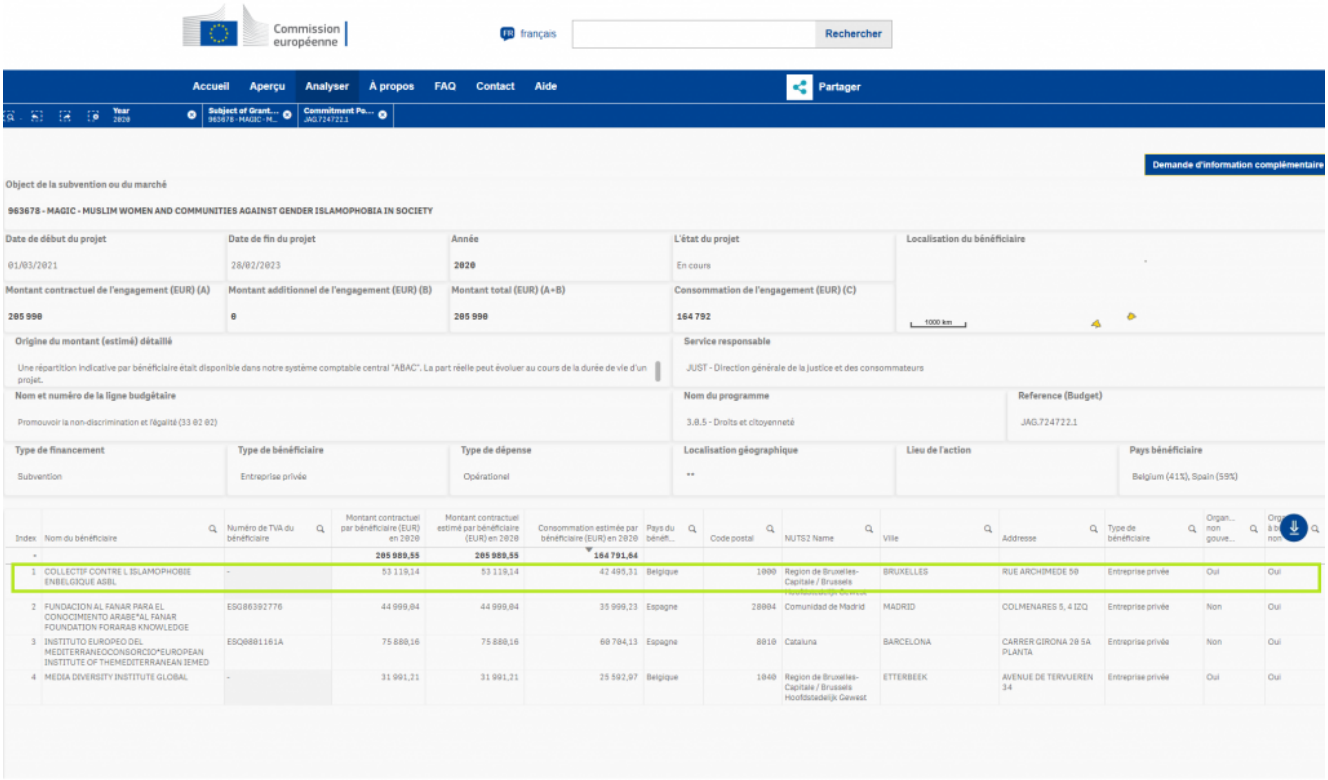
La suite de l'Interview sur [FildMedia]

14/12/2021

L'UE finance le frère jumeau belge du CCIF, le CCIB, pour dénoncer les journaux espagnols et belges qui feraient de « l'islamophobie sexiste » / Financement total de l'UE 205.989,55 € :



Cliquez pour agrandir



Cliquez pour agrandir
[Union Européenne]

[MAGIC] / [IEmed]

En Lien :

[ENQUÊTE FDS] Quand l'UE finance un Allemand converti, proche du pouvoir turc, nostalgique de la Shoah et qui rêve d'une Europe islamisée pour lutter contre la radicalisation des jeunes musulmans…

Quand l'UE finance la formation de la jeunesse islamiste à "haut potentiel" chez les Frères musulmans et fait leur promotion… (MàJ : L'UE a financé un séminaire de l'ONG proche des Frères musulmans Al Sharq pour 100 jeunes islamistes du monde entier)

Le CCIB – jumeau belge du CCIF – organise une formation contre « l'islamophobie » pour des journalistes européens et la Commission européenne – https://t.co/7b18Ce2GTt pic.twitter.com/GQ6lPW9pxe

— Fdesouche.com est une revue de presse (@F_Desouche) April 24, 2021

Comité interministériel contre la radicalisation : « Personne ne doit être dupe et tomber dans le piège de la propagande mensongère du CCIE / ex-CCIF » – https://t.co/zudguQKW1V pic.twitter.com/vWJggQG0jV

— Fdesouche.com est une revue de presse (@F_Desouche) October 1, 2021

ENAR accompagné du CCIE (ex-CCIF) reproche à la France une « chasse aux sorcières islamophobes » après les critiques de Schiappa contre FEMYSO – https://t.co/OYOFBQw99V pic.twitter.com/UdukdGBARR

— Fdesouche.com est une revue de presse (@F_Desouche) December 1, 2021

Le Conseil de l'UE présidé par la France ne conteste pas partager la "vision idéalisée de l'islam en Europe" des Recommandations contre le "racisme envers les musulmans" du Conseil de l'Europe (MàJ)

Tous les groupes politiques du Parlement européen ont dénoncé le massacre de chrétiens au Nigéria, sauf "The Left", celui des eurodéputés LFI (MàJ vidéo)

“La beauté est dans la diversité, comme la liberté est dans le hijab” : Après la polémique, le Conseil de l’Europe retire sa campagne (MàJ: le Conseil de l’Europe accorde une nouvelle subvention au FEMYSO, l’ONG islamiste derrière cette campagne)