INFOGRAPHICS

Socio-economic Impact of COVID-19 and Media Consumption among Vulnerable Communities in Central Asia

Samuel Doveri Vesterbye

Shairbek Dzhuraev Andreas Marazis



Socio-economic Impact of COVID-19 and Media Consumption among Vulnerable Communities in Central Asia





Authors: Samuel Doveri Vesterbye Shairbek Dzhuraev Andreas Marazis

The publication is part of the "Strengthening Resilience to Radicalisation and Disinformation in Central Asia through Independent Media (Phase II)" and was produced with the financial support of the European Union and implemented by Internews. Its contents are the sole responsibility of European Neighbourhood Council and Internews and do not necessarily reflect the views of the European Union.

© 2020 European Neigbourhood Council (ENC). All rights reserved.

All rights reserved. No part of this publication may be reproduced by electronic or mechanical means (photocopies, downloading, archiving, etc.) without the permission of the European Neighbourhood Council, Internews and the European Union.

MIXED METHODOLOGY







(.....

Quantitative & qualitative interviews and survey responses with vulnerable communities & content producers

120 semi-structured interviews with content producers (e.g. journalists & bloggers)



2000 survey responses and 500 in-depth interviews with refugees and stateless persons, ethnic minorities and labour migrants



Cross-comparisons & contrasts at the national & regional level (inc. special attention to gender, age, income and urban-rural divide)





Quantitative inferences and Qualitative field observations



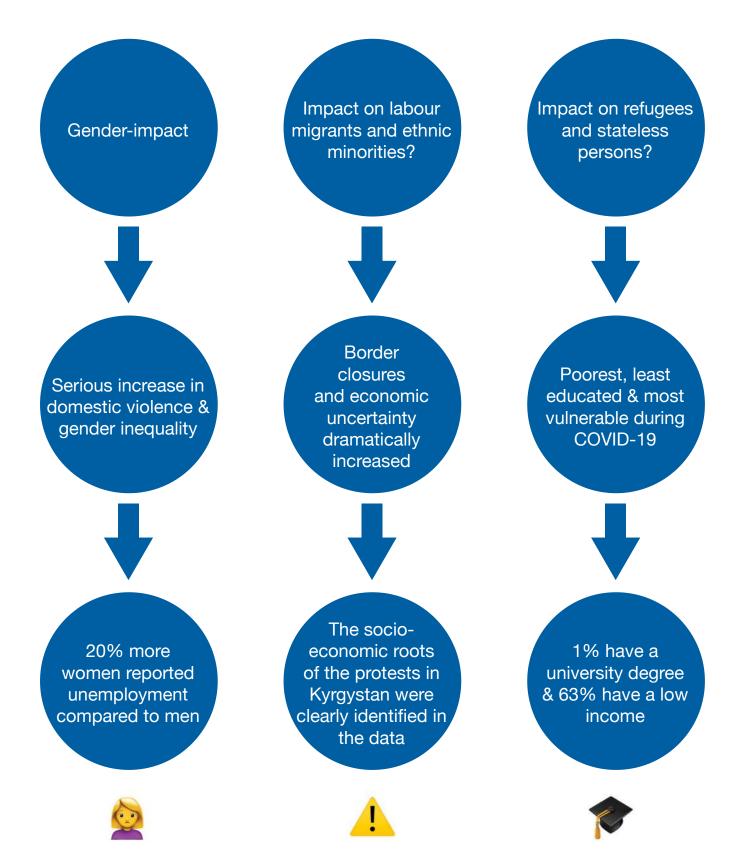




Findings & recommendations



FINDING: SOCIO-ECONOMIC IMPACT



FINDING: MEDIA TRENDS

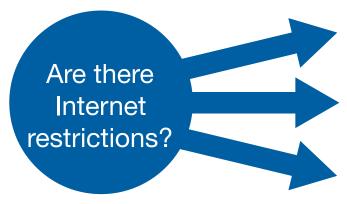
Preferred information channels? In Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan between 50% and 63% of labour migrants and ethnic minorities report Instagram as their favorite information source



Who gets coverage?

Labour migrants are reported as receiving far more media coverage compared to other vulnerable communities like ethnic minorities or refugees and stateless persons





Across Central Asia, 36% of refugees and stateless persons report Internet restrictions

In Kazakhstan, 44% of ethnic minorities report Internet restrictions

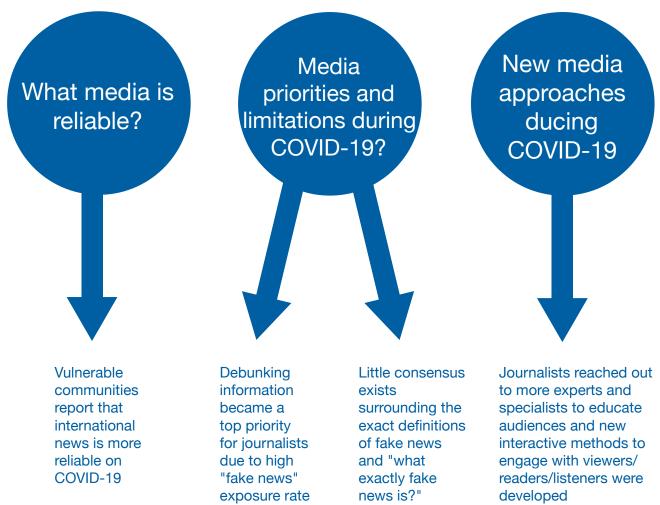
In Tajikistan, 50% of ethnic minorities report Internet restrictions







FINDING: COVID-19 IMPACT ON MEDIA CONSUMPTION AND COMBATING DISINFORMATION











RECOMMENDATIONS

Civil Society in Central Asia should consider...

Supporting and working on more Internet privacyprojects

Increase their partnerships and exchange with European and international civil society and organisations Participate and engage in interdisciplinary and Central Asian intraregional training projects to cooperate and support exchange of info on COVID-19



Reporting on and covering more news about vulnerable communities with a specific focus on refugees and stateless persons Central Asian content producers should consider...



Consider providing targeted news coverage in more languages Foster better cooperation & coordination among content producers to minimize the risk of fake news

RECOMMENDATION

International donors and the EU should consider...

Allocate targeted funding towards civil society and journalist capacity & exchange on factchecking, fundraising and reporting on PVE

Voice more concern about social and economic exclusion across Central Asia, including serious Internet restrictions among vulnerable communities Support more research and data collection on vulnerable communities, emphasising on women, low income groups and refugees and stateless persons





Increasing transparency and access to data and research across Central Asia (e.g. allowing companies, researchers & media to conduct interviews & surveys) Governments across Central Asia should consider...

Design special communication strategies to inform the public about government measures to support households during the pandemic





