

## Websites Review



### Who Makes the News?

<<http://who.makesthenews.org>.>

*Who makes the news?* is an online portal dedicated to providing information, knowledge and resources to promote research into communication methods from a gender perspective. Its purpose is to provide evidence for the education, awareness and defence, and to contribute to women's communication outlets for their own development and that of their communities. Every 5 years, since 1995, a [Global Media Monitoring Project](#) edition is created, within which different reports are published: one on a global scale and various on a continental and national scale. The last one was published in 2015 and the next one will come out in 2020. Currently, the [End Media Sexism campaign is active, dedicated to reminding media outlets of their responsibility to have equal, balanced, precise and non-discriminatory media coverage when it comes to gender topics. On the other hand, a compilation of learning resources has been published](#) so that journalism and media outlet policies are ethical and responsible when it comes gender issues.



### Goal 5 of the UN 2030 Sustainable Development Goals

<<https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/gender-equality/>>

The 2030 UN Goal is made up of [17 sustainable development goals](#) which include the fight against poverty and climate change, working to improve education, designing new towns, and equality for women. It is precisely this last point included in Goal 5 that defends gender equality as a fundamental right and as a basis for a peaceful, prosperous and sustainable world. With this goal, the UN seeks to establish legal frameworks committed to women's rights and ending violence, discrimination or any harmful practice motivated by gender.



### Global Alliance on Media and Gender (GAMAG)

<<https://gamag.net/>>

GAMAG is a worldwide network of individuals and organizations working together to increase gender equality through the media and ICTs. The initiative was launched by UNESCO and more than 500 organizations at the first Global Forum on Gender and Media held in Bangkok in December 2013. The International Steering Committee of GAMAG has five committees in Africa, Europe, the Asia-Pacific region, Latin America-Caribbean and North America, as well as six committees thematically linked to the International Association for Media and Communication Research, the Association for Progressive Communications, the International Association of Women in Radio & Television, the Young Leaders Consortium and the Permanent Conference of the Mediterranean Audiovisual Operators, and one more dedicated to training.



### Advancing Gender Equality in Media Industries (AGEMI)

<<https://www.agemi-eu.org/>>

The European project AGEMI provides tools and resources aimed at teachers, students, journalists and media organisations who wish to combat gender stereotypes and promote a media sector committed to equality, diversity and inclusion. The three main AGEMI resources are: a resource pool of good practices, a collection of learning resources, and the organisation of meetings for media and journalism students, and communication professionals.



### EuroGender

<<https://eurogender.eige.europa.eu/about-eurogender>>

EuroGender is the [European Institute for Gender Equality's \(EIGE\)](#) online cooperation and consultation hub that allows its members to share knowledge and contribute to advancing gender equality in Europe and beyond. It allows its members to share virtual workspaces, participate in online discussions on their website, discover the latest gender-related events and post information regarding their own, engage and debate with experts from around the world and participate in EIGE surveys. EuroGender's areas of interest include media and communication and digital agenda. Furthermore, EIGE published the report, [Integrating gender equality into academia and research organisations](#) at the beginning of April 2019 –an analysis that collected legal initiatives and state- and community-wide policies, aiming to correct gender inequality.



### EPRA Report: Achieving Greater Diversity in Broadcasting - special focus on Gender; Benefits and best practice approaches

<<https://www.epra.org/attachments/achieving-greater-diversity-in-broadcasting-special-focus-on-gender-comparative-background-paper>>

The European Platform of Regulatory Authorities' (EPRA) report examines the representation of women in the audiovisual industry both on- and off-screen, the roles of audiovisual regulatory authorities and examples of good practice identified in different countries. Among other conclusions, the report highlights that women are clearly underrepresented or represented in an inaccurate way within the EU audiovisual sector. On one hand, the appearance of women on-screen is infrequent in many genres and is typically subject to more degrading stereotypes than men. On the other hand, women are also less represented in creative roles within the media industry.



### Reports from the RIRM-MNRA gender and media group study

<[http://www.rirm.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/02/etude-stereotypes-de-genre-publicite-2016\\_francais\\_french-1.pdf](http://www.rirm.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/02/etude-stereotypes-de-genre-publicite-2016_francais_french-1.pdf)>  
<[http://www.rirm.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/02/study-gender-equality-in-sports-programmes\\_2017\\_english\\_anglais.pdf](http://www.rirm.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/02/study-gender-equality-in-sports-programmes_2017_english_anglais.pdf)>

The [Mediterranean Network of Regulatory Authorities \(MNRA\)](#), or the French acronym RIRM) includes a group that studies gender and the media, which has published two reports in recent years analysing the reproduction of sexist stereotypes and gender discrimination in [advertising](#) and [sports programmes](#). On the other hand, this group is working on another report titled, *Media Treatment of Gender Violence in the Mediterranean Broadcasting Area*, which will presumably be available from the second semester of 2019.



### Report on gender equality in the media sector in the EU by the Committee of Women's Rights and Gender Equality of the European Parliament.

<[http://www.europarl.europa.eu/doceo/document/a-8-2018-0031\\_en.html?redirect](http://www.europarl.europa.eu/doceo/document/a-8-2018-0031_en.html?redirect)>

The [Committee of Women's Rights and Gender Equality](#) of the European Parliament published a report in early 2018 which examines central elements of the European political agenda in relation to gender equality in the audiovisual sector. It also reviews the existing research on the representation of women in media content and discourse. Furthermore, it analyses different ways to promote gender equality and it presents case studies carried out by four member states: Austria, Malta, Switzerland and the UK.



### Women's Media Centre

<<http://www.womensmediacenter.com/>>

The Women's Media Centre (WMC) is a progressive, non-biased and non-profit organisation which works to increase women's visibility, capability and power to make decisions in the media environment. One of the recent reports published by the WMC, WMC, [The Status of Women in U.S. Media 2019](#), shows that, despite some improvements, men continue to dominate all media environments. 2018 saw the [report](#) regarding the role of black women in US media.



**Observatori de la  
Igualtat de Gènere**

### Observatori de la Igualtat de Gènere

<<http://dones.gencat.cat/ca/ambits/Observatorio/>>

The Observatori de la Igualtat de Gènere (OIG) is an advisory body to the Government of the Generalitat, attached to the Institut Català de les Dones (ICD). The purpose of the observatory is to analyse the situation regarding inequality, violence and discrimination against women and to improve the respective intervention and public policies. The creation of this advisory body was derived from the implementation of the Law 17/2015 of 21<sup>st</sup> July 2015, of true equality between men and women. Some of the functions of the OIG include: analysing the evolution and ongoing motives of gender inequality and *machista* violence; monitoring the image and stereotypes of women and the trivialisation of *machista* violence, and analysing the information about inequality between women and men on a national, European and international scale.



### Observatori de les dones en els mitjans de comunicació

<<https://www.observatoridelesdones.org/es/>>

The Observatori de les dones en els mitjans de comunicació is a participation initiative set up by 29 Catalan councils. Its purpose is to promote a critical approach to the role of the woman in the media. The observatory's activities are aimed at groups of women, educational centres, schools for adults, local technical staff, media professionals and general citizens. Among their resources and projects, what stands out is their organisation of contests, workshops, talks, film forums, exhibitions and teaching materials. On the other hand, the observatory has developed a [tool for non-sexist communication](#) with the aim of facilitating the work of the councils and other institutions or bodies at the demand of the ever more active and critical population with regard to sexist communication. Additionally, it has created a [legal guide](#) concerning the use of non-sexist communication in the local government sphere.



### Associació de Dones Periodistes de Catalunya (ADPC)

<<http://www.adpc.cat>>

The ADPC was created in 1992 as the first professional association of female journalists in Spain. This Catalan association aims to improve the personal situation of professional women in the media. Since 1993, the ADPC has been linked to the [Red europea de mujeres periodistas](#) (European network of female journalists). This network carries out and supports awareness campaigns, delivers non-sexist communication awards, develops their own research and projects, organises conferences and promotes training workshops and services, as well as providing counselling to local governments. Furthermore, between 2000 and 2009, it edited the trimestral magazine *DONES*, which later became *DONESdossier*.



Institut Interuniversitari d'Estudis de Dones i Gènere. IIEDG

### Inter-University Women and Gender Studies Institute (IIEDG)

<<https://www.iiedg.org/en>>

The IIEDG is an institute created from the collaboration of different research groups attached to the UPC-Barcelona Tech, Autonomous University of Barcelona, University of Barcelona, University of Girona, University of Lleida, University of Vic and the Rovira i Virgili University. The institute carries out its own [research](#) and offers a Master's Degree in Women, Gender and Citizenship Studies, and a Doctoral Program in Gender Studies: Culture, Society and Policy. In addition, they form part of the gender, citizenship and policy excellence network ([GENCPOLIS](#)), a state research programme funded by the Ministry of Economy and Business.



Universitat  
Pompeu Fabra  
Barcelona

CEdGE  
Centre d'Estudis de Gènere

### Centre for Gender Studies – CEdGE UPF

< <https://www.upf.edu/web/genera> >

The Universitat Pompeu Fabra's Centre for Gender Studies is a *think tank* focused on gender studies and other lines of social inequality, such as class, identity, ethnicity, sexuality or disability. Its main purpose is to promote and encourage research and teaching from a gender perspective, carried out by different departments within the institution, in order to contribute to community awareness both at the university and in society. It also seeks to support individual researchers and teachers involved and offer meeting spaces to allow them to exchange information.



Màster

Gènere

Comunicació

### Master Gender and Communication (GiC - UAB)

<<http://www.mastergenerecomunicacio.org/en/>>

The Departamento de Medios, Comunicación y Cultura (Department of Media, Communication and Culture) at the Autonomous University of Barcelona, offers a Master's Degree in Gender and Communication (GiC). This course offers students the possibility of forming a theoretical and expert perspective of the social conditions that affect gender identities and communication systems. It is aimed at social science graduates interested in adopting a gender perspective when it comes to analysing media and online communication, in particular press offices, advertising agencies and cultural industries. The Instituto Catalán de las Mujeres (Catalan Women's Institute) offers a [grant](#) for communication professionals from the Generalitat de Catalunya and media professionals who require funding to be able to take this course.