**Guidelines for Covering Migrants—Refugees, IDP’s, Immigrants**1. Consider the consequences. Ask—what impact could the interview/story have on A. The refugee/migrant’s well-being; B. The well-being of the migrant’s family/associates back home; C. The well-being of other migrants; D. The ability of NGO’s/aid agencies to meet migrants basic needs.

2. Give more leeway in granting anonymous or first name only interviews, since displaced persons and their families may face persecution or even violence if their identities are revealed.

3. Be sympathetic, and ease into discussions about traumatic or sensitive events.

4. Avoid spreading propaganda, regardless of the source. Even refugees and those who serve them have an agenda.

5. In refugee camps, be especially careful to avoid spreading rumors, and be vigilant about squashing false rumors. (Imagine, for example, a rumor that food deliveries are being cut off, or that Ebola is present in the camp). This is especially true for social media. Remember, verify.

6. Don’t use language or images that rely on or reinforce stereotypes, racism, sexism, or xenophobia.

7. Always ask permission before taking and using any photograph. (See #2)

8. Proactively investigate and report refugee stories that offer counter-narratives that debunk stereotypes and challenge exclusively negative narratives.

9. Partner with and employ reporting partners who are themselves displaced or migrants.

10. Humanize individuals and their stories. Look for examples that illustrate larger statistics or trends.

--Source: Peace Journalism Principles and Pratices: Responsibly reporting conflicts, reconciliation, and solutions (Routledge/2016)-Steven Youngblood