



INTERNATIONAL NEWS SAFETY INSTITUTE

Journalism Safety:
Threats to Media Workers and Measures to
Protect Them

International News Safety Institute

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List of abbreviations

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| ABRAJI - Associação Brasileira de Jornalismo Investigativo |
| CIR - Center for Investigative Reporting |
| CPJ - Committee to Protect Journalists |
| CSO - Civil society organisation |
| DFID - Department for Overseas International Development |
| EFF - Electronic Frontier Foundation |
| EJIF - European Fund for Investigative Journalism |
| FAIR - Forum for African Investigative Reporters |
| FCO - Foreign and Commonwealth Office (UK Ministry of Foreign Affairs) |
| FFFJ - Freedom Fund for Filipino Journalists (part of Center for Media Freedom and Responsibility – CMFR) |
| ICFJ - International Center for Journalists |
| IDP - Internally displaced people |
| IFEX - International Freedom of Expression Exchange |
| IFJ - International Federation of Journalists |
| IMCK - Independent Media Centre Kurdistan |
| IMM - International Media Mission |
| IMS - International Media Support |
| INN - Investigative News Network |
| INSI - International News Safety Institute |
| IPDC - International Programme for the Development of Communication |
| IPYS - Instituto Prensa y Sociedad |
| IWPR - Institute of War and Peace Reporting |
| JED - Journaliste en Danger |
| MCK - Media Council of Kenya |
| NGO - non-governmental organisation |

PPF - Pakistan Press Foundation

RPT - Rory Peck Trust

RSF / RWB - Reporters Without Borders

PTS - post traumatic stress

Contributors to the project

NB: Thanks to the organisations below for their support and contributions to this project. Some of the text in this document has been taken from literature belonging to the organisations or from emails they have sent to INSI. In some cases the language used may have been slightly adapted to keep with the style of this document and on other occasions it has been taken word for word from the contributors' websites. The content and context remains the same. INSI has tried to ensure accuracy throughout.

The information contained in this document is only as accurate and extensive as the information provided to INSI.

Article 19 - <http://www.article19.org>

<http://articulo19.org>

Associação Brasileira de Jornalismo Investigativo – <http://www.abraji.org.br>

Committee to Protect Journalists – <http://www.cpj.org>

Center for Investigative Reporting - <http://cironline.org>

Dart Centre for Journalism & Trauma – <http://www.dartcentre.org>

Electronic Frontier Foundation - <https://www.eff.org>

European Fund for Investigative Journalism - <http://www.journalismfund.eu>

Forum for African Investigative Reporters - <http://fairreporters.net>

Freedom Fund for Filipino Journalists - <http://www.cmfr-phil.org/flagship-programs/freedom-watch/freedom-fund-for-filipino-journalists/> (part of Center for Media Freedom and Responsibility)

Intermedia – <http://www.intermedia.org.pk/> (The private company Intermedia Pakistan Pvt Ltd is being liquidated by 30 November 2013. The non-profit organisation Intermedia is fully functional).

International Center for Journalists – <http://www.icfj.org>

International Federation of Journalists - <http://www.ifj.org/en>

International Freedom of Expression Exchange - <http://www.ifex.org>

Independent Media Centre Kurdistan – <http://www.imckiraq.com>

International Media Support - <http://www.i-m-s.dk>

International News Safety Institute - <http://www.newssafety.org>

Investigative News Network - <http://investigativenewsnetwork.org>

Journaliste En Danger - www.jed-afrique.org

Pakistan Press Foundation - <http://www.pakistanpressfoundation.org>

Pointer - <http://www.poynter.org>

Reporters Without Borders - <http://en.rsf.org>

Rory Peck Trust - <http://www.rorypecktrust.org>

Scoop - <http://i-scoop.org>

The Media Consortium - <http://www.themediaconsortium.org>

The Nation Institute - <http://www.nationinstitute.org>

Sam Olukoya, a BBC correspondent in Lagos, Nigeria

Data sources

1. OSCE Representative on Freedom of the Media– Safety of journalists - Why it matters
2. UN Plan of Action on the Safety of Journalists and the Issue of Impunity – UNESCO Publications 2012
3. Implementation strategy for the UN Plan of Action on the Safety of Journalists and the Issue of Impunity
4. International News Safety Institute and INSI statistics for deaths of journalists
5. Committee to Protect Journalists and CPJ statistics for deaths of journalists
6. Media development Indicators; a UNESCO framework for assessing media development
7. Journalists’ safety indicators: UNESCO frameworks for national and global assessment.
8. All of the organisations listed above

General

Background

The International News Safety Institute (INSI) obtained funding from UNESCO's International Programme for the Development of Communication (IPDC) to produce a study which outlines the risks to journalists around the globe, highlights which measures exist to protect them, as well as examines the good practices which may have been adopted in various countries and by various organisations. UNESCO is the United Nations agency with the specialised mandate to promote freedom of expression and press freedom. The safety of journalists and the issue of impunity is a crucial component in UNESCO fulfilling its mandate.

INSI is a charitable organisation, which provides real-time, real-life information and training to journalists around the world to enable them to do their job more safely.

INSI provides:

- Training for local journalists who cannot otherwise afford safety and security as well as first aid training. INSI designs safety and security courses bespoke to the country and the specific circumstances in which the local journalists find themselves.
- Training for local female journalists who cannot otherwise afford safety and security as well as first aid training. Cultural issues are taken into consideration, and INSI uniquely provides female trainers to conduct this training.
- Practical, relevant and timely safety and security advice to journalists working in dangerous and hostile places; it also provides best practice advice and support.
- Advice and consultancy on safety and security issues which affect the media. INSI also works to improve the standing of journalists in relation to governments and political authorities and to support independent media initiatives.
- An email forum for the discussion of topics and best practice in difficult locations.

INSI is unique because it is run by journalists together with expert safety and security advisors, is supported by the most prestigious news organisations in the world, and is kept up-to-date with the challenges and changes that the news industry experiences. INSI's Board of Directors comprises senior news executives who have either reported themselves or have been or still may be involved in decision-making for news stories.

Scope of the report

This report will signpost some existing measures which seek to protect and assist journalists to stay safe. It should not be seen as an exhaustive list.

However, due to the difficulty of getting information from local organisations, this report has concentrated on regional and country level practices. The report will use experiences and concrete cases from journalists by way of examples. Many of the examples given are taken from those organisations who answered requests from INSI for information.

The report also considers what States have in place and how this fits within international law. Some questions, such as whether or not countries will be inspired by others' successes and/or learn from failures, may not be explicitly addressed, although the information provided may assist the reader to draw his or her own conclusions.

This report offers a mixture of practical application and theory. In countries where no one challenges the government for its human rights' failures, even with the best practices and assistance for journalists, the treatment of journalists will probably never improve. Therefore, where there is no learning from opportunities, and indeed failures, there may be little hope to challenge the ruling bodies to improve; this will be clearly seen in some of the examples.

This report is not an academic document; it is practical in nature and gives an outline of what is being done around the globe to assist journalists. The document will illustrate the reality of daily life as a journalist. It will show how theoretical policies often have little effect and amount to what are, in principle a great idea, but in practice have no means to enforce in many countries. This will beg the fundamental question of how the international community promotes good practice in countries where regimes will not listen to the international community.

The media has many programmes to assist members of its own community and helps itself on a daily basis through various initiatives. Civil society organisations, media support groups such as NGOs, charities and professional organisations, support and offer assistance programmes to working journalists and, in some countries, citizen journalists. The extent of this assistance may vary in each region and this report considers some of these schemes, ideas and projects by showing real examples of these initiatives across the globe. INSI's research has found that in many countries there is good support for journalists, whilst in others it is not quite as strong. There is some duplication of effort in some countries and regions and this has led to competition for donor funding in others.

Please note some of the statistics used will be for 2012, as 2013 was not a complete year for the purposes of this report.

Introduction

What is a journalist?

A journalist collects, processes and distributes news and other information.

A reporter is a type of journalist who researches, processes, writes and reports information to present via media outlets. He or she conducts interviews, engages in research, and files reports. This information-gathering and distributing part of a journalist's job is sometimes called reporting.

Depending on the context, the term *journalist* may include various types of editors, editorial writers, columnists and visual journalists, such as photojournalists (journalists who take photographs to show their stories). This includes broadcast journalists.

Media workers may be anyone who works to support the production of the “story”; this may be the driver, the satellite uplink technician or even the person who is responsible for logistics.

In this document the term *journalist* will cover all types of people contributing to journalism (newsgathering) in the media, including online media, as will the term media worker. The word media will be the generic word for those whose work is involved in the production and distribution of this journalism, with the word media house being used as the term for the organisations, which produce and distribute the news.

Journalists report on topics of public interest, both pro and anti-government, as well as providing information on other topics of interest which affect the running of their countries. The provision of professional and verifiable news reporting which exposes the wrongdoings of individuals will often leave those providers open to hostile intimidation and violence against them.

Campaigning journalists see themselves as watchdogs for the ordinary man or woman and as such it is crucial that they are able to remain impartial in this role. In many cases they are ready to champion the cause of the underdog and expose corruption and abuses of office; the key to this is clearly remaining fair and accurate in whatever they do. This professional aspiration must be borne in mind when defining citizen journalists who may also be activists supporting one side of a conflict and whose professional standards may not be paramount to the reporting (for the purposes of this report, there is not extensive attention given to the roles played by such citizen journalists – see below).

The role of the journalist is a vital one in any democratic process and should be equally valuable and welcome in countries where a non-democratic government guides or controls the press. People do trust and should be able to trust journalists with facts; either those they give or those they receive. In some countries journalists may be careless with them and this can often lead to security issues and bad practice. In other countries, journalists may self-censor because of security issues. Lack of journalism training can often mean that some interview techniques may hamper journalists' ability to do their job without bias. All journalists should aim for accuracy since without it they lose trust,

audience and ultimately sometimes even their lives as a result. Examples of these will be shown in the document. The idea of journalists defending the rights of ordinary people is a common reason for them being beaten, harassed and attacked whilst carrying out their jobs in many countries.

Community media plays an important role in many countries, often in the form of community radio stations, which serve more rural and remote communities; this is especially the case in countries such as the Democratic Republic of the Congo, where INSI has seen them at work in outreach stations around North Kivu. Sometimes the stations may be well-funded and to a professional standard, however often this is not the case and the journalists working for them may be poorly paid, have received little or no formal journalism training and are doing their best to report the news.

“Citizen Journalists” are members of the public who supply news images and video for the most part for media houses. They generally have no formal training nor are they accredited or measured by any standard. Their work may well be event-specific, rather than be vocationally based. In a 2012 UN report on the promotion and protection of the right to freedom of opinion and expression (A/HRC/20/17), Frank La Rue, UN Special Rapporteur on Freedom of Expression argues that as online journalists – including citizen journalists - play an increasingly important role in documenting and disseminating news online, they should “be afforded the same protection under articles 19 of the Universal Declaration on Human Rights and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights”. It may be that some civil society organisations provide assistance for them, but this will not be specifically annotated in this document.

Increasingly, the definition of a journalist is being blurred and has opened up to include other types of media workers. The rise of 24/7 news output, online and in broadcast, has seen new trends constantly emerging in this field. UNESCO’s IPDC and the UNESCO Work Plan on the Safety of Journalists and the Issue of Impunity both refer to “journalists, media workers and social media producers who generate a significant amount of public interest journalism”. For the purposes of this document journalists will be defined as those who present their information as professionals to the audiences of newspapers, magazines, radios, TV stations or the internet.

International standards and mechanisms

Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR, 10 December 1948)

Specifically, Article 19 of the UDHR states that “everyone has the right to freedom of opinion and expression; this right includes freedom to hold opinions without interference and to seek, receive and impart information and ideas through any media and regardless of frontiers” and also Article 3 which secures the “right to life, liberty and security of person”, Articles 5 and 9 which affirm the right not to be subjected to “torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment” or “arbitrary arrest”, and Article 8 which maintains that we have the right to an effective remedy for violations of one's rights.

Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949 and the Additional Protocol I

The Geneva Convention concerns the treatment of civilians, including journalists, and of persons not or no longer taking direct part in hostilities. Article 79 of Protocol I specifically states that “journalists engaged in dangerous professional missions in areas of armed conflict shall be considered as civilians” and thus be protected as such under the Conventions.

International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR, 16 December 1966)

The ICCPR is a binding agreement with all its signatories and corresponds closely to the UDHR. Specifically, the ICCPR clarifies that the State must “undertake the necessary steps, in accordance with its constitutional processes and with the provisions of the present Covenant, to adopt such laws or other measures as may be necessary to give effect to the rights recognized” in the Covenant. In July 2011, Article 19 was the subject of the General Comment 34 by the Human Rights Committee. Adopted by this UN monitoring body, it constitutes an authoritative interpretation by clarifying the scope of States’ obligations, calling on them to adopt adequate laws and practices together with national enforcement mechanisms to protect the right to freedom of expression and opinion.

United Nations Human Rights Council Resolution

The UN Human Rights Council Resolution A/HRC/21/12 on the Safety of Journalists was adopted by consensus on 27 September 2012. In it, the Council condemned in the strongest terms all attacks and violence against journalists and expressed its concern that there was a growing threat to the safety of journalists posed by non-State actors. Furthermore, the UNHRC Resolution A/HRC/RES/12/16 on Freedom of opinion and expression, adopted in October 2009. The resolution **recognises** that the exercise of the right to freedom of opinion and expression is one of the essential foundations of a democratic society. It expresses concern that violations of these rights continue to occur against persons who exercise, seek to promote or defend these rights, including journalists, writers, and other media workers, Internet users and human rights defenders.

Human Rights Council and the Special Procedures

The Human Rights Council’s Special Procedures (most commonly known as “Special Rapporteurs”) mechanisms work within the UN System in monitoring, raising awareness and giving advice on

human rights issues. The Rapporteurs are independent, and the Office of The High Commissioner for Human Rights provides support in the form of personnel, policy, research and logistical backup for the discharge of their mandates. The most directly relevant contributions to the safety of journalists can be drawn from the UN Special Rapporteur on the Promotion and Protection of the Right to Freedom of Opinion and Expression whose mandate was established in 1993. In 2012 the UN Special Rapporteur on Extrajudicial, Summary or Arbitrary Executions focused his report on the rights of journalists, in response to the alarming number of killings. In 2011, the Special Rapporteur on the Situation of Human Rights Defenders also included a specific chapter on journalists and media workers.

UN Security Council Resolution 1738 (2006)

The UN Security Council adopted Resolution 1738 (2006) to condemn attacks against journalists in conflict situations. It emphasizes "the responsibility of States to comply with the relevant obligations under international law to end impunity and to prosecute those responsible for serious violations of international humanitarian law" and that "journalists, media professionals and associated personnel engaged in dangerous professional missions in areas of armed conflict shall be considered civilians, to be respected and protected as such".

UN Plan of Action on the Safety of Journalists and the Issue of Impunity 2012

In 2011, the countries represented in the 39-member governing council of UNESCO's International Programme for the Development of Communication (IPDC) proposed that the UNESCO secretariat reached out to other actors in the UN to work together with a more united, harmonious and impactful approach.

The UN Plan of Action that resulted came out of broad consultations with the media, NGOs, governments and other UN actors and also prompted two UN Inter-Agency meetings on journalist safety. The Plan has been endorsed by the Chief Executive Board of the UN, representing all UN agencies, and "noted with appreciation" by the UN General Assembly in a resolution in December 2013. The UNGA resolution proclaimed 2 November as the International Day to End Impunity for Crimes against Journalists, and called on the Secretary General to report on follow up.

UNESCO leads the co-ordination of the Plan, in conjunction with the Office of the High Commissioner on Human Rights and the UN Secretary General's office in New York.

The UN and several of its member states are engaging all stakeholders, including civil society and the media, in its implementation. The main idea is to complement existing and on-going civil initiatives and to ensure that different agencies of the UN come together in a coherent and cohesive manner. Among the countries where there is work under the auspices of the UN Plan are Nepal, Iraq, Pakistan, and South Sudan. An Implementation Strategy has been developed to concretise the UN Plan. UNESCO's Executive Board has developed a complimentary Work Plan which spells out the Organization's lines of action which include the coordination of the UN Plan.

Other mechanisms

There are also many regional instruments such as the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights and the Declaration of Principles on Freedom of Expression in Africa adopted in 2002; the American Declaration of the Rights and Duties of Man and the American Convention of Human Rights; the Arab Charter on Human Rights and the European Convention on Human Rights. It is also important to mention the role played by the Special Rapporteur on Freedom of Expression and Access to Information of the African Union Commission (AUC), the Special Rapporteur for Freedom of Expression of the Organization of American States (OAS) and the Representative on Freedom of the Media of the Organisation for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE).

Charter for the safety of journalists working in war zones or dangerous areas (2008)

A Charter for the Safety of Journalists Working in War Zones or Dangerous Areas¹ was drawn up by Reporters Without Borders in 2002. Its aim was to ensure that the eight principles were adopted by media houses. If carried out, these principles would help prevent and reduce dangers to media workers in such situations. These principles form the basis of the planning and preparation, which is outlined in this document.

¹ See http://www.rsf.org/IMG/pdf/charter_en.pdf

Threats to journalists

Over the last decade journalists appear to have been increasingly targeted around the world and there is disquieting evidence of the scale of it (see Annex C and D). Annex C and D show the statistics compiled by INSI for 2012 and 2013 until April. These statistics include journalists and media staff. Within these statistics, media staff are defined as people who are involved in the news process but who are not journalists, i.e. drivers, fixers, owners of media organisations.

More journalists are being documented as killed whilst carrying out their work and this may be as a result of the increasing amount of conflicts around the world, which are now covered by journalists. A total of 152 journalists and media workers were killed in relation to their work from January-December 2012 according to INSI statistics² (See Annex D).

The increasing ease with which most, if not the majority, of countries can be accessed by journalists, including where dangers are high, and the rise of the internet has meant that physical attacks against journalists and media workers, as well as incidents affecting their ability to exercise their freedom, are now much more widely known and publicised.

Statistics for journalists being killed or attacked are gathered by such organisations such as the following:

- UNESCO – United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
- International News Safety Institute - INSI
- Committee to Protect Journalists - CPJ
- Reporters without Borders - RSF
- International Freedom of Expression Exchange - IFEX
- Inter-American Press Association – IAPA

All organisations attest to the increased numbers of journalists being killed either doing their work, as a result of their work, or attributable in some way to their work. It is sometimes, however, difficult to differentiate and delineate in some circumstances where the reason for their death lies; whether it was a personal vendetta which killed them or a work-related one. For example, a journalist involved in local politics may be just as likely in some countries to be killed for his/her political leanings or personal lives as for their views expressed in the local media. In the INSI statistics, a distinction is made where the casualties were specifically targeted, or caught up in an incident as a result of their work and were then killed; for example, being involved in a car accident.

The threats often increase in some regions because of the extent of the existing impunity, which means that the majority of those who kill journalists are never brought to justice. In countries where the criminals are never prosecuted, this impunity may act as a message that the silencing of journalists is acceptable. Until there is a deterrent in the form of an effective justice system, the targeting of journalists may well continue.

² INSI categorises death of journalists into the following: Shot, Blown Up, Road Accident, Beaten, Tortured, Natural Causes, Unclear, Strangled, Stabbed, and Decapitated.

According to INSI's annual "Killing the Messenger" report³, which is an analysis of news media casualties carried out by the Cardiff School of Journalism, of the 152 journalists killed in 2012 most (60) were shot. In 57 of the 152 cases, the perpetrator of the crime was unknown. A more detailed analysis of casualties can be found in the report at Annex D.

Crime and corruption are dangerous beats for journalists. According to CPJ research, 35 percent of journalists killed since 1992 covered these areas. In many countries, the lines between political and criminal groups are blurred, raising the risk for journalists reporting on them. From Mexico to Iraq, from UK to Afghanistan, criminal groups have been known to operate increasingly like armed political factions, and armed political factions have often operated as criminal gangs, with journalists becoming casualties of their agendas.

Journalists have been attacked whilst reporting on collusion between criminals and government officials and they have been targeted while pursuing crime or corruption stories during times of both peace and war. The following are examples highlighting some of those threats, especially deaths and death threats. In some cases, death was the result of security forces' brutality. In other cases, non-state actors including criminal groups have committed the crimes. Death threats are common tactics used to intimidate journalists. There is naturally some overlap between the causes and often there is no clear cut motive for the killings. The examples are based on INSI and CPJ statistics, and the examples are taken from CPJ, IPI, FLIP and Knight Center for Journalism in the Americas research.

Examples of threats

Some common threats are listed below:

- Threats of violence to journalists covering organised crime/gang violence and political issues
- Death threats (eg. by text message)
- Violence during protest and civil unrest
- Violence from drug cartels expanding from one region to another (eg. in Central America)
- Targeting of females (journalists) specifically involving violent attack and rape
- Kidnapping by criminal groups and drug cartels
- Pressure from the authorities and violence by warlords and security forces
- Violent arrest and detention by the authorities (eg. police, military, or security forces)
- Attacks by security forces whilst covering protests or civil unrest
- Caught or killed in crossfire between militant group and authorities or security forces
- Caught or killed in the crossfire of police and drug cartels
- Targeted killings by organised crime groups or extrajudicial killings by the authorities

Targeted attacks

Guillermo Quiroz Delgado (Colombia)

³ See <http://www.newssafety.org/page.php?page=20461>. It is worth noting that not all casualties recorded in INSI's 2012 'Killing the Messenger' were targeted; for instance, 28 journalists (over 18 percent) died in transport accidents, including road and air accidents. Road accidents and air accidents were the third and fourth biggest killer of journalists respectively, according to the report.

Freelance reporter Guillermo Quiroz Delgado was arrested while covering a protest in San Pedro in November 2012, and died a week after being hospitalised for injuries sustained in police custody. In an interview conducted from his hospital bed a day after his arrest, in which he was vomiting blood, he said “a policeman grabbed me, beat me, and threw me from the moving vehicle.” On 27 November he lapsed into a coma and died of a heart attack at a clinic in Sincelejo. According to reports, the chief of the Colombian National Police said that Quiroz had been detained after getting into a fight with a police officer and that he had fallen off the police truck, but it was later announced that three officers had been suspended while the case was being investigated. Quiroz’s editor told the CPJ that the journalist had previously upset local authorities by reporting on cattle theft and a case of police brutality. He said that Quiroz had also received a death threat on his mobile phone.

Hang Serei Odom (Cambodia)

On 11 September 2012, in Ratanakiri province, Cambodia, Hang Serei Odom’s body was found in the trunk of his car at a cashew plantation in the O’Chum district of northeastern Ratanakiri province. He was a reporter for the Khmer-language *Virakchun Khmer Daily*. The *Cambodia Daily* quoted local police chief, Song Bunthanorm, as saying that Hang Serei Odom had been hit in the front and back of the head with an axe. At least two people were believed to be involved in the murder.

Hang Serei Odom reported frequently on illegal logging activities in Ratanakiri province, according to news reports citing the editor of *Virakchun Khmer Daily*. In a 6 September report, the journalist had alleged that a provincial military police officer was involved in the illicit timber trade and had used military vehicles to smuggle illegally cut logs, according to news reports. Despite an official ban on timber exports, illegal logging activities are rife in Cambodia, and news coverage of the trade has proven to be extremely dangerous for local journalists.

Arturo Barajas and Antonio Aguilar Mota (Mexico)

The dismembered bodies of freelance photojournalists Barajas and Mota were found in the boot of an abandoned car alongside a highway near Ecuandureo, Michoacán, Mexico. The state prosecutor’s office said that both had been shot in the head, while several Mexican sources reported that the men appeared to have been tortured.

Barajas had covered organised crime for a local newspaper, *Diario de Zamora*, and both men had worked in an area known for drug trafficking and sometimes photographed accident scenes for the local newspaper. Their deaths are widely suspected as having been carried out by a local drugs cartel.

Torture and mutilation are common among murders of journalists in Mexico. In May 2012, the dismembered bodies of three journalists were found dumped in a wastewater canal near Boca del Río, Veracruz. All three had also worked as freelance photojournalists covering crime for the local media. The Veracruz authorities said members of the Jalisco Nueva Generación Cartel had confessed to the crime, but confusion about the exact motive and the perpetrators often clouds investigation of crimes such as these.

According to IPI, five journalists have been killed in Michoacán since 2006, making this state Mexico’s fourth deadliest for the media (Veracruz is first, with 11 killings since 2006).

Death threats

Mary Luz Avendaño (Colombia)

Mary Luz Avendaño is a journalist in Medellín, Colombia for the newspaper *El Spectator*. She received death threats after publishing stories on drug trafficking and human trafficking. Avendaño was threatened after writing about possible alliances between the police and criminal gangs, according to news reports. She had been under police protection ever since police intelligence officers warned her she was at risk for publishing a series on drug trafficking, according to the Knight Center for Journalism in the Americas. The Foundation for Press Freedom (FLIP in Spanish) said that Avendaño covered topics that few journalists would dare to touch in Medellín, where the Medellín drug cartel used to have its power base.

Radio Shabelle (Somalia)

As many as six Radio Shabelle journalists in Somalia have been murdered between January 2012 and April 2013. At least three of them, Mohammed Ibrahim Rageh (killed on 21 April 2013), Ahmed Addow Anshur (killed on 24 May 2013) and Hassan Osman Abdi (killed on 28 January 2012), had received death threats prior to their killings. Radio Shabelle is a widely known privately-owned radio station in Somalia.

Digital security threats

Matthew Cole (United States of America)

Former CIA officer John Kiriakou leaked the identity of another CIA operative who had participated in the brutal interrogation of detainees during the Bush administration to Matthew Cole, a journalist formerly with an ABC News investigative team. Kiriakou was the first CIA official to confirm that waterboarding had been used on Al-Qaeda suspects. An indictment filed in a federal court in Virginia alleged that Kiriakou had shared classified information.

While building a case against Kiriakou, the federal authorities intercepted email messages between Kiriakou and three reporters, according to a January 2012 criminal complaint filed in federal court. One of the journalists who was identified as Cole then allegedly provided an investigator for attorneys defending a Guantánamo Bay suspect "with the name of the covert CIA employee"; a name he could only have got from John Kiriakou. How exactly federal authorities obtained access to the email exchanges involving journalists remains unclear but this case shows the need for digital security awareness just as much as physical security.

Security and confidentiality has become more of a problem to journalists as the latest technology makes it easier and cheaper to hack into email accounts and mobile phones, where vital information concerning stories and sources is frequently held. Whereas information hacking used to be mostly state sponsored "espionage", it is now within the ability of even those with little cyber knowledge and money to carry out the most basic level. Hackers can and do now bring down cyber networks and break into media networks; this is obviously something which must still be factored into threat analysis for specific countries.

The more sophisticated skills of shutting down a mobile network or tracking the locations of journalists are, to a greater extent, still a skill of the state. However it is easier to work out the location of individuals who use newer smart-type phones than those who use the old analogue-type phones. The subject of cyber-security will be dealt with in simple terms in this document.

Inadequate measures by media houses

Another threat against journalists, which may be a sensitive issue for those concerned, is that often media houses do not take the safety of their staff seriously enough and do not put sufficient procedures or policies in place.

There have been reports of some media houses not paying enough attention to the safety of their reporters and with some investing little to nothing in proper safety mechanisms including training, necessary equipment and insurances. INSI has witnessed journalists being sent into dangerous areas without the correct level of ballistic vests (flak jackets) and other equipment; meaning that if shot at the ballistics vests would not stop a bullet. Level 3A is the normal level of protection required for ballistic vests, to stop a round (bullet) from an AK rifle.

In addition, INSI research suggests that in the UK, for example, some media houses have bought footage from freelance journalists who have not conducted a risk assessment, and have often put themselves in danger to get the footage. The individuals often do not meet the standards for industry training for the region, nor have they had adequate insurance. Media houses in countries where there are industry standards must conform to them, if they say they are committed to doing so.

Female journalists and their safety

Female journalists have often been vocal in their support of free speech and human rights. They often face more physical threats than their male colleagues and may often find themselves being targeted for being a journalist as well as for being female. Along with their male counterparts, they often symbolise a threat to politically corrupt elements as well as more so to religious fanatics and violent criminals. In some cases, their location's culture means they cannot do their jobs. In some offices around the world, sexual harassment as well as threats have led to women leaving their workplace, and sometimes their families, to stop working as journalists.

Example: Afghanistan

IMS reports that some prominent female journalists in Afghanistan have been killed and in many provinces they are not able to report in a proper way due to both media and cultural restrictions. According to IMS, the safety mechanisms for the protection of female journalists are often more complex due to harassment and the misogynistic leanings within the society. Afghan women have many more family responsibilities, which makes it difficult for them to move quickly to another region of the country if their safety is compromised. Co-ordination of a female journalist's move from the place where she is working/living and protection requires more thought and time and much more elaborate response when a security emergency arises. Much more co-operation is required from all stakeholders involved in the best practice planning.

INSI now provides security and first aid training specifically for female journalists delivered by female trainers so that cultural issues and sensitivities may be taken into account when designing training sessions. So far, INSI has conducted safety training in 2012 in Egypt and again in 2013, and is looking to conduct further safety trainings in other countries, including India and the Democratic Republic of Congo.

Differentiation between conflict and non-conflict zones

Journalists and other media professionals working in conflict zones have a very dangerous job. They are entitled to protection under international and humanitarian law, but they also have a responsibility to themselves and to others to protect themselves if they are going to work in conflict and post-conflict areas (the latter may be just as unsafe as the former). However, they should be aware that since the rule of law is often the first thing to break down and the last thing to be restored, it may not be widely accepted or give them any protection.

The media plays a crucial role in covering conflicts as well as the story in countries post-conflict. The media reports highlight the gravity of crisis situations and they often set the record straight when rumours are rife. For victims of hunger, atrocities and brutality, information can save lives as media reports may help get aid and protection where it is most needed. In addition, victims of conflict often rely on media reports to know when and where it is safe to move about. For them, information can be as essential as water, food or medicine. The media, international as well as national and local media outlets such as community radios, plays an important role.

It could be said that the media often covers conflict issues in a biased way and there is too often little co-operation between journalists or between their media houses. The competitive edge often means that safety issues are not shared, although many organisations such as INSI are working hard to overcome this by chairing a News Safety Group meeting each quarter in London UK, aimed at communicating safety lessons learnt with its members.

Journalists are often putting their lives at risk as they are sent to cover conflict issues without appropriate vocational training or suitable equipment and they are often pushed, either by their organisations or by a sense of competition, into dangerous situations to get the “scoop”, particularly for TV pictures. In Pakistan, INSI has estimated that 25% of the deaths in the last year were caused by secondary blasts when journalists have moved forward to get the story—whether this is of their own volition or by media outlets pressurising them is not known at this time.

What are the main dangers faced by journalists reporting from conflict zones?

The most obvious risk is that they are in danger of being killed in the crossfire of two opposing forces or if reporting with one side, they may be killed when the other side begins battle against those they are with; see below for examples. Journalists also face other risks such as being assaulted, detained, or being branded spies, as well as female and male journalists facing the risk of rape either by military forces or by communities where law and order has broken down. Reports regarded as unfavourable to one side or the other could put the life of a journalist on the line as countries descend into conflict.

If journalists are covering war, they will generally experience the war being fought by the side on which they are reporting. If they are embedded with a military or with militia or rebel forces, they are often dependent on them for their daily sustenance as well as their security. Often, as far as the enemy is concerned, there will be no difference between them and the troops with whom they are living and working and they will be subject to the same dangers. It is not feasible to put up a white flag and declare neutrality or expect artillery shells to differentiate between them and their enemy.

Why is it important for a journalist to know the applicable law when reporting on armed conflict?

It is vital for journalists to recognise when, where and how they are protected under international and even local laws when reporting armed conflicts. For instance, the United Nations Security Council Resolution 1738 states that journalists and media workers in war zones should be considered as civilians and are to be protected and respected as such, condemning attacks on journalists, and media workers, calling for an end to such attacks. Mostly, however, this protection does not work, especially under undemocratic regimes and in places where there is a breakdown of law and order.

How can journalists prepare themselves to report on conflict situations?

It is very important that journalists receive training in how to survive in a hostile environment. Training of this kind can make the difference between life and death and normally consists of medical training and security training. Though Africa has its share of war and conflicts, most African media do not have the means to provide such training for their journalists, except when international organisations do so. As an example, CBS in Nigeria is one of the few media houses in the country to carry out hostile environment training for its journalists (their training was in 2012 and carried out by INSI trainers). By way of another example, Institute for War & Peace Reporting (IWPR) and INSI have both carried out safety training in eastern Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), providing training for both male and female journalists, running mixed and single gender courses. In some countries the absence of expertise and trainers means there is no local facility to provide safety training, so this needs to be sourced from international organisations.

Specifically, carrying a first-aid kit and knowing how to administer first aid can also make the difference between life and death. In addition, carrying press identification in a conflict environment, where there is a high risk of summary justice, may mean that journalists can prove

who they are and therefore save themselves from being killed. In some countries, such as Turkey, journalists wear yellow high-visibility vests to distinguish themselves from protesters in crowds.

Journalists should be fully aware of how to conduct themselves at military checkpoints, what to do when they face a mob, and what to do when kidnapped or robbed; along with numerous other subjects covered in hostile environment training.

Journalists should have a clear understanding of the conflict and how it is being fought militarily, before venturing into it. They should be aware of the dangers they are likely to face and how to respond. They should also be physically fit and have on their person at all times any medication they need to take regularly in case they are kidnapped.

Citing personal experience, Sam Olukoya, a BBC correspondent in Lagos, explained the realities of reporting in Nigeria and the types of threats he has faced during his career.

I have covered several crisis situations in Nigeria. These have included oil-pipeline explosions, ethnic clashes, religious conflicts, refugee problems, cooking-stove explosions and military attacks on civilians. Looking back, I would say most of these crises were man-made and preventable. They reflect the very low value (Nigerian) society places on lives and property. I have seen human cruelty at its worst – children, women and elderly people killed in the most horrific ways. In Odi, in the Niger Delta, I saw corpses of women and spent shells in a town that was completely destroyed. In Jesse village, an oil-pipeline fire killed more than a thousand people, and children were left without parents. Grandparents, who ordinarily cannot even cater for themselves, had to fend for their grandchildren. Across the country, I have witnessed wanton killing and destruction of property as people prey on each other in ethnic or religious conflicts. Perhaps the most appalling thing is when people are abducted and never heard from again.

Responses to threats

Safety needs to be considered within a holistic approach, with good practice starting with the individual. It starts with the individual journalist and how they are trained, how they think, what they do and how they behave whilst doing their jobs.

Security of information (including mobile phone security) can become key to keeping journalists and their sources safe. Crossing the “wrong” border with the “wrong” sources can lead to people being arrested because of inadequate personal security procedures. Lack of security around mobile phones could potentially lead to others’ arrests or death at the extreme.

Personal security underpins everything else which will constitute good practice for journalism. Security of information and security of email systems must be adhered to on a daily basis.

A report - TV, radio, print or online piece - starts with the planning of the story; with that comes ensuring the security and confidentiality of the sources and the different elements of the story. Basic security can be forgotten in the mayhem of getting the story.

Good practice planning starts with a robust risk assessment process as the planning process prior to an assignment taking place. This process is normally documented in a format which is easy to see, read and use in case there are any legal problems or issues with the assignment after; see Annex E for an example. This document will outline the risks which are likely to be faced on an assignment and then will discuss appropriate measures to mitigate against them. Normally the risk assessment is combined with the assignment outline so that, in the event of a crisis, the media house’s management team can take action to deal with the problem; which may range from the journalist and their team having a car accident to being kidnapped.

Contingency planning also forms part of any good practice in story-gathering. Each organisation should have a management team which is fully trained and coordinated. In the event of an emergency or death, immediate assistance can be given to any journalists in the field and a procedure is in place to support their next of kin and minimise the impact on the media house.

Each region of the world has been examined for examples of good practice and information taken from the contributors who have provided information to this document. This document has divided the world into the following umbrella regions for ease of reference: Africa, Arab States, Asia and the Pacific, Europe and North America, Latin America and the Caribbean. Broadly the key areas of good practice have been divided as follows:

- Newsroom safety protocols
- Training - Journalism training, security training, first aid training, training of trainers (training journalists to be trainers and deliver training in their own language)
- Safety and security manuals
- Security and confidentiality
- Hotlines

- Safe houses
- Support groups
- Financial support
- Practical assistance and protection
- Technical assistance
- Secure communications
- Safety committees
- Legal assistance
- Equipment
- Monitoring

Some areas overlap and to avoid repetition some of the practices have only been mentioned in one category. Where some projects are similar, only some are mentioned; meaning that not every project is mentioned in this report. This is not an exhaustive list and is meant rather to show the broad outline of the type of practices that exist in the global context.

Newsroom safety protocols

A protocol is an established code of procedure. Through targeted safety training for the news editors and news managers of key media houses, some organisations have promoted the adoption of standard safety protocols, which are distributed in newsrooms and press clubs. Such protocols should include training in crisis management, planning and preparation for news editors, managers and journalists. These protocols are meant to ensure the safety of the journalists when covering difficult or dangerous events, as well as their personal safety when under threat.

In 2008 UNESCO and RSF co-authored a Charter for the Safety of Journalists working in War Zones or Dangerous Areas⁴, which includes a commitment by the media, public authorities and journalists to systematically seek ways to reduce the risks and improve the safety of journalists. But, how many of them know of its existence and how frequently is it distributed to news rooms around the globe? Whether media houses always implement safety charters is debatable.

A study by journalist Sahm Venter in 2005 amongst journalists and managers at Reuters TV and APTV revealed that more than half of the interviewed staff had never seen the companies' "joint code for journalist working in conflict areas" even though the policy had been created four years earlier. The study also showed that most of the journalists were keen to be consulted on safety policy and it further highlighted the need to publicise such policy amongst the staff.⁵

Assisting journalists in distress takes many forms around the globe. Annex B shows where partners operate and what they do will be analysed in the next section of this document.

⁴ See <http://en.rsf.org/charter-and-resolution-17-04-2007.21745.html>

⁵ See Venter, Sahm (2005) The safety of journalists: an assessment of perceptions of the origins and implementation of policy at two international television news agencies. Masters thesis, Rhodes University. <http://eprints.ru.ac.za/213/>, and a summary at: http://www.kas.de/upload/auslandshomepages/subsahara/Extraordinary_Editor/Chapter_3.pdf

Example: Global

The Nation Institute is a non-profit media centre based in USA, however it does assist journalists abroad. Before their own reporters travel they identify an in-country point of contact – the *New York Times* or Associated Press bureau, for example – which they can get in touch with if there's a problem. Then they have to check in when they enter and when they exit their reporting trips in the field so the Nation Institute knows quickly if something is not right and can start troubleshooting.

Example: United Kingdom (Europe and North America)

A small number of British newspapers are now refusing to accept photographs from dangerous places. Photos, taken in risky or dangerous situations, or without thorough planning, are being turned down by some media outlets. For example, freelance photographer, Rick Findler, submitted his photos of the Syrian conflict to *The Sunday Times* but was turned down on the grounds that the paper did not want to encourage freelance photographers to take such great risks.

“We believe the dangers of operating there are too great,” the Sunday Times’ foreign desk reportedly told Findler.

The British paper further said it was no longer commissioning any photographers to cover the country and was taking on the same approach for accepting freelance imagery. In February of last year, Sunday Times’ war photographer, Marie Colvin, was killed while on assignment. Following Colvin’s death, the paper said it wishes to remain cautious when moving forward with conflict coverage. The Sunday Times’ view was that they did not want to see any more bloodshed and they believed they would assist in decreasing this if they adopted this stance.

Training

Training can mitigate some risks. Particularly training in the following subjects can and may significantly reduce risks:

- Security and first aid training – including how to behave in civil unrest situations
- Journalism ethics
- National and media laws and codes of conduct
- Conflict sensitive reporting
- Social media – how to stay safe and how to use media alerts

Some countries have implemented Training of Trainers (TOT) programmes, which have been created to turn national staff into basic trainers. Ideally, these local staff will have the basic knowledge and experience to pass on safety training to their own colleagues in their own language. In some cases this can include first aid training, although this training is often carried out by local Red Cross style organisations. In some countries there are pools of trainers who can conduct safety training for journalists. If the pool is good enough and skilled enough, it can be utilised at a regional level to conduct safety training workshops. However, in some countries, training trainers relies on external assistance for professional development.

Example: Global

The IFJ provides basic safety training for freelance and contract journalists under a global remit, although it acknowledges that “safety training is important but it is not going to help a lot of the journalists who are targeted”. Such projects are paid for by its “International Safety Fund” which is for journalists and runs on donations from journalists around the world. The fund, which does not receive any money from governments, aims to provide skills for journalists to work safely (i.e. training) but also allows the IFJ to intervene in humanitarian emergencies. The IFJ can help provide medical care, legal care, living expenses etc. The safety fund can be used whenever there is an incident relating to safety. The IFJ also carries out Training of Trainers (TOT) and is developing a pool of skilled trainers/journalists in various regions around the world.

Example: Global

In 2013 and 2014, INSI will be carrying out security and first aid training for female journalists in Egypt, Pakistan, India and the Democratic Republic of Congo as part of a US State Department funded project. The aim is to carry out training for approximately 72 journalists, using female trainers where necessary to respect cultural sensitivities.

Example: Brazil (Latin America and the Caribbean)

INSI has conducted TOT training in Brazil, where it trained 12 trainers to run seminars in basic first aid and security. This was funded by the British FCO, however funding was not available for the second phase of the project whereby 240 journalists were to be trained by the 12 trainers. It is hoped this will now be funded by the Brazilian media employers’ association. In addition, INSI has trained more than 2000 journalists around the world in basic safety and first aid, over the last decade. It works with those journalists to ascertain the particular threats in their environment and then provides them with customised training so they can better mitigate the risks they face.

Example: Mexico (Latin America and the Caribbean)

The ICFJ runs a six-week “Cobertura segura” programme for journalists in Mexico⁶, in association with the Digital Journalism Center at the University of Guadalajara.

About 40 journalists, vetted by the ICFJ, took part in a four week online course run by the Digital Journalism Center. Fourteen of the best students then participated in the practical workshop, the aim of which is to help journalists assess/recognise threats, teach them how to deal with those threats while covering the story, as well as teach them about digital security, crime reporting techniques and ethics while covering crime stories. The idea of the programme is to prevent safety issues rather than react to incidents once they have happened. The trainers included investigative reporters/local journalists who have worked on organised crime, and experts in physical and digital security. This programme is funded by embassies and private foundations and focuses on high risk areas in Mexico.

ICFJ also runs a separate online course for bloggers/Twitter users/citizen journalists as these are now major contributors to the coverage of organised crime in high risk cities and towns across Mexico.

⁶ See <http://qww.icfj.org/blogs/cobertura-segura-pautas-para-proteger-periodistas>

Example: Mexico, Honduras and Guatemala (Latin America and the Caribbean)

Article 19 offers training in the form of a five day course which covers psychological support, first aid, personal security, legal security, ethical reporting (as a protection measure), kidnap, and earthquake survival. It also runs emergency response training sessions – short courses (five to eight hours) in response to events such as the media being attacked.

Example: Iraq and Iraqi Kurdistan (Arab States)

Independent Media Centre Kurdistan (IMCK) is a Kurdish NGO founded five years ago with support from Free Press Unlimited. It provides training programmes to journalists and graduates who want to become journalists, politicians and police. They conduct about 70-80 courses yearly with the topics varying, but often include social media/internet security and a six-week training course for women. They also organise media training courses for politicians and police.

IMS has also advocated enhanced dialogue with Iraqi and Kurdish security forces as well as conducting training for security forces on how to deal with the press and what rights journalists have. They have also developed a riot card, in combination with a special orange PRESS jacket, to be worn by journalists during demonstrations and other occasions where journalists have to be recognisable. IMS has also trained journalists on how to behave during demonstrations and when in contact with security forces.

In Tunisia, UNESCO conducted training courses which brought together journalists and security forces, developed a code of conduct for the security forces, and a training manual for use in the country's academy that trains the forces⁷.

Example: Russian Federation (Asia and the Pacific)

SCOOP is a network/support structure for investigative journalists. It works mainly across Russia/Eastern Europe and some parts of eastern Africa⁸.

SCOOP currently has a project funded by the Swedish government to train investigative journalists in north-west Russia. It is a three year project now in its third year. Grant money supports investigative journalists where they live and work and provides money for them to travel, and cover stories, as well as training especially in media law. The training is done by a local Russian media lawyer in Sweden. It is in Sweden partially for security measures but also because it helped secure funding from Swedish government. It is not known what will happen to this project once the money runs out.

Before SCOOP grants are given, a risk assessment is carried out of nature of work, potential risks etc, what the story will be, how stories will be covered.

SCOOP has no funds to protect journalists or offer financial help or safe houses, but they are connected to other associations for investigative journalism through the Global Investigative

⁷ http://www.unesco.org/new/en/media-services/single-view/news/tunisia_enhancing_cooperation_between_security_forces_and_journalists/

⁸ A map of locations may be found at <http://i-scoop.org/scoop/where-we-work>

Journalism Network and can call attention to problems. SCOOP works closely together with IMS and tries to put pressure on repressive governments through official channels in Denmark and Sweden.

Example: Pakistan (Asia and the Pacific)

The Pakistani Federal Union of Journalists (PFUJ) has organised safety training courses and family support for journalists killed and legal action in the follow up, to try to bring the killers to justice.

Together with the PFUJ, IMS provides workshops in Pakistan that cover areas such as conflict sensitive journalism and ethical issues. They also work to ensure that local safety companies are equipped with the knowledge to carry out physical safety training. Although their work is mainly directed at journalists operating in conflict zones, they have also conducted awareness-building programmes targeting editors and other media managers in media houses.

Example: Pakistan, Nepal and Afghanistan (Asia and the Pacific)

A collaboration between IMS, Red Pakistan and Sweden's Fojo Media Institute has created a pool of local Pakistani trainers for journalist safety. This pool of local trainers is now being used to conduct regional safety training workshops.

In Nepal there will be an IMS programme to train Nepali trainers to carry out courses for young journalists in the districts. International trainers would work with Nepali trainers to adapt the curriculum and content to the Nepali realities. The initial output would be training at least two groups of 20 trainers (in courses of 10+10), who will deliver 10 training programmes in the districts (two in each region) over two years. The training will include journalists from both print and broadcasting. There will also be safety training in the districts for photojournalists where they will organise three training programmes on safety for photojournalists who face more immediate threats because they tend to be in the "frontlines" – particularly television crews and photographers.

In Afghanistan, IMS has conducted training on safety, conflict sensitive journalism, photojournalism, and ethics. It has also managed a safety fund for Afghan media workers in peril. The safety training takes place using local safety trainers and a risk mitigation company, as well as a monitoring organisation, Media Watch.

Example: Pakistan (Asia and the Pacific)

The Dart Centre for Journalism and Trauma Asia Pacific has a presence in Pakistan. In February 2013 it ran training sessions on psychological safety for journalists. Dart looks at how psychological safety and physical safety are tied together. It led 15 days of physical safety training supported by seven days of Dart psychological safety training.

Safety and security manuals

Safety and security manuals are booklets and handouts which provide safety information i.e. identify hazards encountered by journalists and recommend specific measures to reduce the risks. There are many manuals available around the world.

Example: Global

RSF has an online Handbook for Journalists (in conjunction with UNESCO)⁹. Published in 2005, it lists international norms protecting journalists and practical advice on how to stay alive and safe. In addition, RSF's 'We Fight Censorship' campaign¹⁰ was launched in 2012; it has its own website with "online survival kit" offering practical advice on how to protect journalists while they are online, or using their mobile phones etc. These manuals are available wherever there is an internet connection.

Example: Democratic Republic of Congo (Africa)

Journaliste en Danger (JED) is dedicated to the defence and promotion of press freedom in the DRC, Burundi, Cameroon, Congo/Brazzaville, Gabon, Equatorial Guinea, Central African Republic, Rwanda and Chad.

During the 2006 elections JED printed documents detailing what to do/not to do to report safely. The documents were tips for physical safety and ethical principles.

Security and confidentiality

Information security is the practice of defending information from unauthorised access, use, disclosure or modification. Confidentiality refers to preventing the disclosure of information to unauthorised individuals or systems. Secure communications allow for communication between individuals while preventing unauthorised interceptors from accessing it.

Example: North America (Europe and North America)

The Electronic Frontier Foundation (EFF) operates a Surveillance Self-Defence site¹¹. EFF has created this site to educate the American public and journalists about the law and technology of government surveillance in the United States, providing the information and tools necessary to evaluate the threat of surveillance and take appropriate steps to defend against it. Surveillance Self-Defence (SSD) exists to answer two main questions: what can the government legally do to spy on your computer data and communications? And, what can you legally do to protect yourself against such spying?

Example: Russian Federation and Sri Lanka

RSF has created mirror websites for the publication of news from countries where censorship is an issue, or where news websites are targeted by cyber-attacks or government blocking. This allows news organisations to continue posting information. The first sites to be mirrored were those of the Chechen magazine *Dosh* and the Sri Lankan online newspaper *Lanka-e News*.

If a cyber-attack renders *Dosh* ([Dosh.ru](http://dosh.ru)) inaccessible again, as it was during the 2012 parliamentary elections in Russia, internet users will be able to access the exact copy created by Reporters Without Borders, <http://dosh.rsf.org>. The mirror will be regularly and automatically updated.

⁹ Available at <http://en.rsf.org/handbook-for-journalists-january-17-04-2007,21744.html>.

¹⁰ See <https://www.wefightcensorship.org/online-survival-kithtml.html>.

¹¹ See <https://ssd.eff.org/>

In Sri Lanka, the Lanka-e-News site, <http://lankaenews.com> has been blocked since October 2011, when the government blocked the site domain name or the hosting server's IP address. But Internet users in Sri Lanka are able to access the Reporters Without Borders' mirror site, <http://lankaenesw.rsf.org>, which is hosted on another server with another domain name. If the mirror is itself later also blocked, the creation of further mirror sites together with a regularly updated list of these mirrors will continue to render the blocking ineffective.

Example: Global

ACCESS (accessnow.org) provides technical support and advice to journalists where communications are not open, free or safe. They provide advice around the globe.

Hotlines

A hotline is a direct telephone line in constant operational readiness so as to facilitate immediate communication, for instance in case of an emergency. Some of the case studies below include text message alerts and other rapid alert systems.

Case study: Global

The primary purpose of the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) hotline is to enable the organisation to take prompt and effective action, whenever possible, when journalists or their crew are arrested, captured, detained, reported missing, wounded or killed in areas where the ICRC is conducting humanitarian activities.

There are a variety of actions the ICRC may be able to take through this hotline. For example, it may be able to seek confirmation of a reported arrest or capture and obtain access to detained journalists to pressurise their release. It may also be able to provide information to the person's next of kin and employers or professional associations on the whereabouts of a sought-after journalist whenever such information can be obtained. In some cases the ICRC can help family members restore or maintain contact with a detained journalist, or in war situations it can help evacuate wounded journalists. In worst-case scenarios, it may also be able to recover the bodies of those who have died. Contact details for this service as follows: the closest ICRC office, or call the dedicated 24-hour hotline number +41 79 217 32 85, or send an e-mail message to press@icrc.org, in order to ask for help and advice.

Basic information should be provided, such as the person's name, date of birth and nationality, information about the circumstances surrounding the incident, if available, and the reasons for which assistance is being requested. This information will be passed to specialist ICRC staff in the field.

Since the beginning of 2011, over 60 media professionals working in conflict zones or other areas affected by violence, including 50 in Libya alone – working independently or for media outlets – have requested and received some kind of assistance from the ICRC. During 2012, the ICRC succeeded in visiting a number of journalists in Libyan prisons and it was sometimes able to give the journalists

the opportunity to send messages to their families. In other instances, the ICRC intervened with the authorities to obtain information. For example, a confirmation that a person is being held captive – that he or she is alive – can bring enormous relief to worried families and employers. In August 2011, the ICRC successfully assisted in evacuating 33 journalists from the Hotel Rixos in Tripoli, Libya during the Libyan conflict.

"We have taken 33 journalists and two other foreign nationals from the Rixos Hotel to a safe place," said Georges Comninos, the head of the ICRC delegation in Libya. "Our recognised role as a neutral intermediary enabled us to carry out this operation.

Six ICRC staff arrived at the hotel with four vehicles and helped transfer the journalists and the two other foreign nationals to a safe location in Tripoli.

Journalists are protected under international humanitarian law. "Media professionals are entitled to the same protection as civilians. They must be protected and respected," said Mr Comninos.

Since the hotline was set up in 1985, the ICRC hotline has helped journalists in a number of countries. In June 2006, for example, when a Swedish journalist covering a demonstration in Mogadishu was killed, the ICRC offered its services to the Swedish Embassy. The next day the body was flown to Nairobi along with four other journalists who had asked to be evacuated. In November 2006, when a Colombian correspondent of *Telesur* was arrested at Bogota airport by security services, ICRC delegates visited him the day after he arrived in Barranquilla prison. He was released three months later.

In March 2003, after a battle near Basra in which two journalists covering the Iraqi war for ITN (UK) were killed and a third managed to escape, a fourth journalist was reported missing. He was believed to be dead, although there was no proof of his death. The ICRC and the Iraqi Red Crescent made extensive efforts to locate him immediately after the incident and over the following years, although without success.

Example: Global

RSF has a Press SOS hotline (with American Express)¹² -This is a free hotline available 24/7, where journalists can transmit information to a RSF representative who, depending on the situation, can provide them with advice and contacts.

Example: Mexico (Latin America and the Caribbean)

Article 19 sends SMS alerts so that people on assignments can adjust their own safety procedures, request assistance of nearby supporters in case of an incident. During the presidential elections in Mexico, 25-30 journalists signed up to this Article 19 alert system.

Example: Kenya (Africa)

A hotline, organised by the Media Council of Kenya (MCK), was run out of Nairobi over the election period in 2013 (Tel: 0702222111 and 0722268962), designed specifically for foreign journalists, especially freelancers. There was a network of contacts across Kenya, mostly press organisations and regional correspondents, who could be contacted if an international or national journalist was in

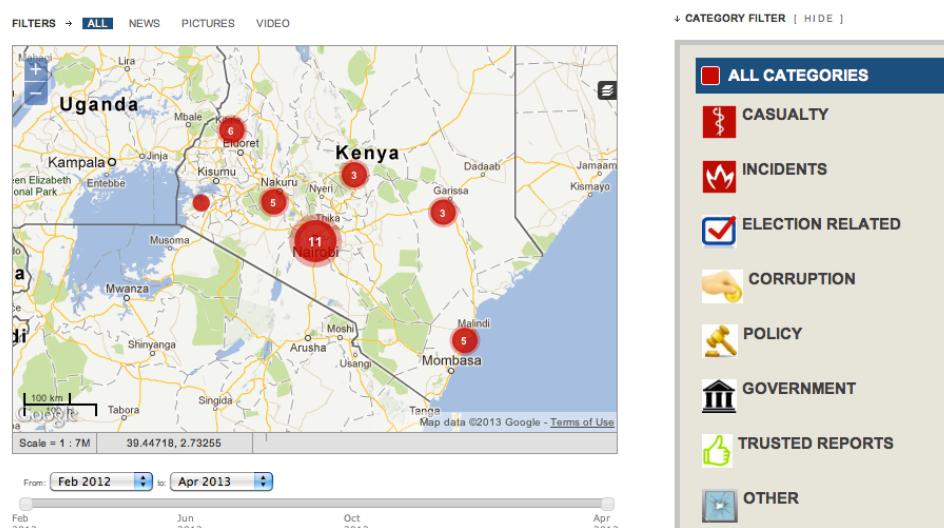
¹² See <http://en.rsf.org/a-hotline-for-journalists-in-17-04-2007,21749.html>.

trouble. The hotline was used to keep records and offer assistance; however it was never meant to be a long term solution for journalists being attacked in Kenya.

If a journalist was in trouble during the elections, the hotline could offer safety advice on the phone or call on a regional contact to pick up the journalist/relocate them or assist in some way. They also could wire over money using M Pesa, a mobile-based money transfer service, so that medical aid or whatever was needed could be paid for.

The regional contacts/press associations were also able to determine whether the person using the hotline was actually a journalist or not. CPJ was providing some of the funds as did the Rory Peck Trust (only for freelance journalists).

The MCK also provided some safety training for journalists prior to the election and logged all incidents in the country, which meant that a clear picture could be drawn up; see below as a screenshot¹³.



Example: Democratic Republic of Congo (Africa)

The NGO called Journalistes-en-danger JED established a rapid alert system for a coordinated response to threats against journalists. It is now also a means of monitoring cases of press freedom/journalist rights violations. The network consists of JED correspondents, UNPC/ECMO and the ministries in charge of security issues at national/regional levels. The rapid alert system was designed as a way to prevent press freedom violations or physical attacks against journalists. If somebody (i.e. government worker, person involved in politics) felt wronged by a news article or programme they could contact JED or other media regulatory bodies instead of seeking revenge. Those contacted would react to these requests, either by mediating the requests or by sanctions against errant journalists. It worked the same way around for journalists who felt threatened or were attacked. In these cases, JED spoke to authorities in the Interior Ministry who were in charge of security to stop the threat or sanction those responsible for the attack.

¹³ See <http://freedom.mediacouncil.or.ke/main> for the full map

Safe houses

A safe house is a place where individuals can take refuge (i.e. from threats).

Example: Global

The IFJ provides safe houses, particularly in West Africa (Gambia, Guinea, Cameroon), some parts of East Africa and Latin America. The IFJ assesses the situation of the individual and the country. The main options in the case of safety issues are the possibility of internal relocation and taking the journalist out of the country. IFJ's safe houses are run by reliable members/affiliates known to the organisation. The affiliate does not know who is staying in the safe house in order to protect privacy. The IFJ selects people for safe houses based on the gravity of the safety situation.

The journalist in question will go through a series of screenings/interviews and a set of rules must be followed in the safe houses. The safe house should only ever used once and individuals normally stay there between three and six months.

Example: South America (Latin America and the Caribbean)

Article 19 can provide relocation for journalists in South America and they can work with other human rights organisations, which have medium/long term safe houses.

Example: Peru (Latin America and the Caribbean)

The CPJ and other international groups work closely with Peruvian based group IPYS which manages a safe house programme for journalists under threat in the region. The programme was initially developed for Colombian journalists but in recent years has taken on cases from Brazil and elsewhere in the region. The general model is that cases are brought to IPYS' attention directly or through other organisations. Local sources, such as Colombian press freedom group FLIP, then vet the cases. IPYS makes arrangements to accommodate the journalists in Peru for temporary periods (three to six months) after which they usually return to their own countries.

Support and/or awareness-raising groups¹⁴

A support group is a group of individuals with common experiences and concerns who provide support (i.e. practical, emotional, moral) support for one another.

Example: Global

IFEX acts as a referral service for distress requests and directs journalists to the CPJ, RSF, PEN or other relevant groups.

Example: Global

The CPJ impunity campaign focuses on Russia and Philippines as well as extensive work in Mexico. The impunity index also includes: Iraq, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Pakistan, Brazil, Colombia and India.

¹⁴ See Annex A for a list of organisations that provide support to journalists

Typically the CPJ's means to improve security and address impunity is advocacy, with the idea that by raising the profile of journalists under threat it brings them some modicum of safety, or in cases of journalists murdered for their work it can increase the political pressure to solve the case. The CPJ also pushes for legislation such as federalisation in Mexico or the development of effective prevention programmes such as Colombia's protection programme. Through the impunity campaign the CPJ has published several reports, such as *Anatomy of an Injustice*, which looks at unsolved journalist murders in Russia.

Example: North America (Europe and North America)

Chauncey Bailey Project: <http://www.chaunceybaileyproject.org/>. When police failed to fully investigate and prosecute suspects in the murder of California-based journalist Chauncey Bailey, a group of colleagues in Oakland got together and did their own investigation. They uncovered and publicised evidence the police had not pursued and the killers were ultimately convicted as a consequence. It would be potentially expensive and difficult to replicate under more hostile conditions, where there were no functioning security forces, but could be used as a model in similar situations.

Example: Brazil and Mexico (Latin America and the Caribbean)

Like the Chauncey Bailey Project, there have been many initiatives to bring colleagues together to investigate killings by looking at the killed journalists' work. These include work by Brazil Association of Investigative Journalists (ABRAJI) on the Tim Lopes case in Brazil and the Brad Will Project case in Mexico (<http://www.abraji.org.br>).

The Inter-American Press Association has a region-wide impunity campaign including rapid response investigation teams, public awareness campaigns through its members' media, and use of OAS mechanisms.

Example: Pan-Africa

Forum for African Investigative Reporters (FAIR) members and other journalists face dangers in the following countries: Tanzania, Gambia, Kenya, South Africa, Namibia, Angola, DRC, Uganda, Nigeria, Togo, Ethiopia, Somalia, Mali, and Liberia. FAIR usually joins other media freedom groups in advocacy work by supporting calls for journalists' safety, condemning governments where necessary, arranging legal representation, travel to safe houses across borders, etc.

In cases where FAIR professional members are in danger, the Board meets to decide on a plan of action to help the victim. There are no "contingency funds" but they try their best to get funds where required. Usually a media statement is released and the story published online, and then on social media platforms. FAIR also raises funds for grants to investigative reporters.

Example: Democratic Republic of Congo (Africa)

JED and RSF wrote an open letter to the chief of M23 (a rebel organisation opposed to the current Congolese government) on 19 October 2012, after journalists expressed safety concerns while working in areas under rebel control. The letter condemned the threatening of local and

international journalists in the area. An M23 representative, Jean-Marie Runiga, later apologised to reporters at a press conference and it is believed that things later improved for local journalists.

Example: Iraq and Iraqi Kurdistan (Arab States)

IMS has facilitated enhanced dialogue and communication with Iraqi and Kurdish security forces focussing on the role and safety of journalists and relations between media workers and security forces in high-risk areas.

Example: Afghanistan (Asia and the Pacific)

IMS in Afghanistan is now revising its strategy within the country. Its core programme remains the “media safety mechanism”, ranging from freedom of expression monitoring units and a 24 hour hotline to a safe house facility and financial assistance for journalists.

Financial support

Financial support is when financial resources are provided to make a project possible.

Example: Global

The Safety Fund managed by IMS for the Danish Union of Journalists provides support for journalists victimised as a direct result of their journalistic work. The support is made possible through donations made by members of the Danish Union of Journalists in solidarity with their international colleagues under threat.

The Fund is used in cases where:

- Individual journalists are targeted or victimised as a direct result of their work
- A journalist has been killed or rendered otherwise incapable of providing for his/her family
- A journalist is in need of immediate protection as a result of a direct threat (relocation, safe houses, evacuation from country or region)
- Urgent legal or medical assistance is required

Support is given only in the short-term and for no longer than six months; it covers the immediate needs of the individual or his/her close relatives. The fund cannot be used as humanitarian support to journalists in cases where individuals are affected by natural disasters.

Example: Global

Canadian Journalists for Free Expression launched Journalists in Distress (JID) which is a list of organisations which all maintain emergency funds for journalists. JID used for sharing information, pooling funds or bringing together resources to help a journalist in a given situation (exile, medical treatment following attack, hiding, other security needs). It is operated very effectively to enhance co-ordination and maximise resources between organisations.

Example: Global

Article 19 provides emergency safety funds, which are provided by donations and grants from other civil organisations and governments. Article 19 does not provide money for long term assistance/support.

Example: Democratic Republic of Congo (Africa)

JED helped establish an emergency fund for journalists in danger in DRC. The financial aid programme was for journalists who were threatened or had to go into hiding or be temporarily relocated to secure environments. JED works closely with its correspondents in different provinces to check the integrity of the journalists and the seriousness of the threats they have reported. Then JED decides what action to take. If the threat is serious and the journalist needs to be relocated, this fund allows for travel and living expenses until JED believes the threat is less serious.

Example: Philippines (Asia and the Pacific)

The Freedom Fund for Filipino Journalists founded by the Center for Media Freedom and Responsibility (FFFJ - CMFR) provides financial support for witnesses to cases of media violence when the government's witness protection programme falls short. They have also funded private prosecutors to represent the families of killed journalists and assist the public prosecution.

The National Union of Journalists in the Philippines (NUJP) also works closely with families giving them support and providing safety training. Both groups help raise awareness and advocate for government protection and public awareness. In the Philippines, another factor that has led to progress in some controversial cases is petitioning for the trials to be relocated to a neutral district.

Example: Pakistan (Asia and the Pacific)

IMS' Pakistan Journalism Safety Fund assists journalists in danger as well as the families of victimised journalists. IMS supports the fund through the sharing of expertise in creating concepts and establishing financial and administrative structures. IMS works to ensure international partners such as the IFJ are also aware of the fund to ensure co-ordination. The fund has assisted the families of the journalists who were killed in January 2013 in Quetta.

Practical assistance and protection

Certain organisations and support groups will offer practical assistance and protection to journalists under threat.

Example: Global

Article 19 can provide an informal network which provides ad hoc safety and information from a network of journalists, citizen journalists and researchers who have proven that they are trustworthy. These can also help in evacuation processes too. Article 19 might not have all the facts when they make a decision to evacuate, however the decision needs to be made in under eight hours. Article 19 will conduct background research and may have to ask governments to help with evacuation.

Article 19 tends to keep a low profile and deal with the initial emergency response in the region. Once it has done the emergency evacuation, for example, it often passes the case on to Rory Peck, CPJ, Doha Centre for Media Freedom etc.

Example: Bolivia and Chile (Latin America and the Caribbean)

When media organisations, particularly community radio stations, are the target of violent attacks, efforts from international organisations can assist them to start broadcasting again quickly by raising money and providing assistance to ensure local organisations work together. Reporters Without Borders has done this in South America. Two examples from 2011 highlight this local assistance and local organisations working together, after difficult attacks outlined below:

In Bolivia the radio station *Radio Comunitaria Yapacaní* and *Canal 8 Televisión Comunitaria Yapacaní* in the eastern province of Santa Cruz were vandalised on 14 November 2011 by a group of supporters of the mayor of Yapacani, who had been implicated in a corruption case. The radio and television stations were able to partially resume broadcasts four days later after recovering 70% of the equipment dismantled and seized by the attackers and with the assistance of local organisations.

In Chile the community television station Agro TV, which covers local development, reported an attack on 21 October 2011 on its installations in Cerro Monjas, in Quillota province near the central city of Valparaiso. The cables supporting the transmission tower were cut, causing it to collapse and destroying most of its equipment. The station was assisted to get back on air.

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Example: Democratic Republic of Congo (Africa)

In 2006 JED organised a roundtable of media and public officials. The theme was “Security for journalists during the Congolese elections”. The aim was to discuss ways to prevent risks/attacks on the media. JED also distributed yellow “PRESS” garments with RSF and JED logos to journalists covering the November 2011 elections in the hope that if journalists could be distinguished from security/protesters etc., they might have some protection (especially from security forces). The garments were distributed to press organisations in Kinshasa, particularly broadcast outlets, where reporting teams have to be on the ground and sometimes in the action to cover the events.

Example: Russian Federation and the Philippines (Asia and the Pacific)

The CPJ has focused its impunity programme on Russia and the Philippines. It runs a Journalist Assistance Programme, which provides direct help to journalists under threat. The fund gives support for medical treatment if a journalist is attacked in connection with his or her work. In addition to administering an emergency fund, the programme works closely with individuals to match their cases with the resources they have or help solve their problems. For example, in cases of journalists in exile they help raise their cases with refugee authorities. The CPJ has worked with universities to place journalists at high risk in academic fellowships abroad for one year to get them

out of danger and into a situation where they can be professionally productive. This programme has worked very well, but it is extremely expensive to maintain.

Example: Nepal (Asia and the Pacific)

The Federation of Nepalese Journalists (FNJ) runs several activities to promote justice and protect colleagues. It provides rapid responses following an attack against journalists by sending a national representative to the scene of an attack to help increase pressure on authorities to investigate, provide assistance to families and colleagues and monitor what is going on. The FNJ has also given legal assistance to help colleagues or families of the journalists.

The Unified Communist Party of Nepal made moves to stop an investigation into three Maoist party members suspected of the murder of Prakash Singh Thakuri¹⁵, a prominent member of the royalist National Journalists Federation who had edited and published the royalist newspaper *Aajako Samachar* until the king stepped down in 2006. The International Jurists' Commission in co-ordination with the FNJ, brought the case to Nepal's Supreme Court which ordered the investigation be reopened.

IMS and the international media mission proposed the creation of a task force to protect journalists at risk and address impunity, which is now moving forward with assistance from UNESCO Nepal.

Safety committees

A safety committee promotes and maintains health and safety among a certain group of individuals through awareness, training, etc.

Example: Nepal (Asia and the Pacific)

Since 2005, the International Media Mission (IMM) – a coalition of media NGOs – has undertaken seven visits to Nepal. At the request of the Federation of Nepali Journalists and other members of the Nepali media community, they have provided a coherent assessment of the situation on the ground and have provided recommendations to improve press freedom including safety of journalists.

The IMM in Nepal is an alliance of 14 international organisations - AMARC, ARTICLE 19, Centre for Law and Democracy (CLD), Committee to Protect Journalists (CPJ), International Federation of Journalists (IFJ), International News Safety Institute (INSI), International Media Support (IMS), International Press Institute (IPI), Internews, Open Society Foundations (OSF), Reporters Without Borders (RSF), South Asia Free Media Association (SAFMA), South Asia Media Solidarity Network (SAMSN) and UNESCO.

The most recent IMM team met with a wide range of stakeholders, including the Prime Minister, Baburam Bhattarai, political party leaders and civil society organisations in February 2012. Nepal also has a number of active civil society organisations, which have been carrying out activities to

¹⁵ See <http://cpj.org/killed/2007/prakash-singh-thakuri.php>

support media development and to advocate for ending attacks on journalists and media workers and an end to impunity.

Example: Afghanistan (Asia and the Pacific)

The Afghan Journalist Safety Committee (<http://ajsc.af/>) was created by IMS with a locally-managed safety committee set up to assist journalists in danger and support the families of victimised journalists. The safety committee is the first of its kind established in Afghanistan, and includes press unions, media representatives and civil society organisations.

The committee is in charge of a 24-hour hotline (Cell phone: 00 93 (0) 702502087, Cell phone: 00 93 (0) 700247090), a safety support emergency fund and advocacy work on safety.

Example: Pakistan (Asia and Pacific)

Under the auspices of the UN Action Plan on the Safety of journalists and the Issue of Impunity, the Pakistan Coalition of Media on Safety (PCOMS) was launched at a conference in Islamabad in March 2013. The initiative follows recommendations of the Islamabad Declaration, at a conference convened by UNESCO in November 2012. The PCOMS is an alliance of media stakeholders in the country working for a unified agenda of safety for journalists, media workers and media establishments. Included in the coalition are representatives of the Pakistan Federal Union of Journalists and the Radio Broadcasters Association, as well as media owners and editors groups as well as local and international NGOs.

Legal assistance

Legal aid is aid provided by an organisation established especially to serve the legal needs of those who cannot afford or access it.

Example: Gambia (Africa)

Open Society's Justice Initiative & Media Foundation of West Africa have both led some interesting initiatives which have brought cases of killed and missing journalists in Gambia to the regional ECOWAS court. The court's rulings have been often ignored by the Gambian government but it could be argued that, despite this, these efforts may have had a deterrent effect. At least two cases of killed journalists have been brought to the European Court of Human Rights but the outcomes of these had not been heard by early 2013.

Example: South Sudan (Africa)

A network of defence lawyers ready to protect journalist is in place to respond to emergency safety/security needs of journalists and media workers.

Example: Iraq and Iraqi Kurdistan (Arab States)

IMS trains CSO activists on legal protection action, monitoring, reporting through workshops, and training of lawyers in Iraq. They also hold conferences for judges, media professionals, CSO and other stakeholders in Iraq and Kurdistan in order to strengthen legal defence.

Equipment

The INSI Safety Code states that employers “must provide efficient safety equipment and medical and health safeguards appropriate to the threat to all staff and freelancers assigned to hazardous locations”. However, in many cases, NGOs have had to step in.

Example: Global

RSF lends ballistic jackets and helmets to journalists for free. These are donated by the French Defence Ministry. €2000 deposit is required from the journalist and the loan is for a maximum of one month. Personal distress beacons with GPS positioning systems can also be hired and these can be useful for when satellite phones/GSM networks work poorly, however they should be backed up by contingency plans to be effective. For the moment these are only available from the Paris headquarters of RSF.

Example: Global

On May 3 2013, Article 19 launched a mobile app with GPS tracking and risk assessment advice. It also provides cameras, GPS trackers, locks and panic rooms, working with Tactical Tech Collective to do this. (<http://www.article19.org>)

Example: Egypt and Tunisia (Arab States)

During the Arab uprisings in 2011, the IFJ provided satellite phones to journalists in Egypt and Tunisia. Communication was difficult at the time and regular phones could be shut down by the regime or stopped from working. These satellite phones could be used to contact IFJ global and IFJ regional offices to tell them about the situation on the ground. They were also used to report the safety situation for journalists.

Monitoring

Many press freedom and safety groups monitor the safety situation of journalists with a view of raising awareness and putting pressure on other organisations and governments responsible for journalist safety.

Example: Global

RSF puts pressure on media organisations to look after their staff and fixers via mission reports/press statements/its website. There is particular pressure on organisations who use local journalists/fixers who, for example, would not be helped by Foreign Ministries if they were in trouble. RSF promotes the message that there has to be a plan B to help media staff if they are in trouble, as per the earlier section of this document outlining planning and preparation.

Trauma

Covering trauma and ensuring that journalists remain mentally robust

Reporting on stories that touch upon human tragedy and violence requires substantial sensitivity and knowledge of trauma-appropriate working methods.

The price for getting this wrong can be high. If mishandled, sudden media attention may compound the distress of individual victims and survivors, who are the subjects of the interviews. Uninformed reporting can also stigmatise and isolate victims and vulnerable communities.

Journalists working on these traumatic assignments are also at increased risk of depression, substance abuse, burnout and post-traumatic stress (PTS) and post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD). PTSD in extreme cases may impair journalists' ability to report effectively. Historically, media houses and individuals have been slow to recognise that good practice must include this area in addition to those which are commonly catered for.

The Dart Centre Europe covers Europe, former Soviet Union (FSU), parts of Middle East and parts of Africa. It educates journalists about the effects of trauma on themselves and on their interviewees/subject of their reporting. They work from the belief that you cannot address safety unless you understand these factors; if you are not aware/trained in the effects of trauma you will also make poor decisions regarding your own personal safety and that of others.

The Doha Centre for Media Freedom supports a locally based counsellor in Nairobi, Kenya to provide post-trauma counselling to journalists suffering from sexual harassment to torture, from witnessing traumatic events to dealing with community issues related to political developments. This initiative began in the 2009 election cycle in Kenya where a spat of conflict and violence took place during election period.

Trauma has an impact on safety decisions. Two opposing reactions to trauma are *hyper-arousal* which could make a person report recklessly, and *hypo-arousal* where a person may become extremely apathetic or numb and would not care about their own life, so may not do proper risk assessments and endanger themselves and others.

Definition of hyper arousal: A specific set of PTSD symptoms. This includes symptoms that stem from experiencing high levels of anxiety, such as:

- Having a difficult time falling or staying asleep.
- Feeling more irritable or having outbursts of anger.
- Having difficulty concentrating.
- Feeling constantly "on guard" or like danger is lurking around every corner.
- Being "jumpy" or easily startled.

Definition of hypo arousal: Hypo-arousal is just being very jittery and on edge as many people would react if they felt that a terrible event was happening again, again and again.

By way of an example, the Dart Centre carried out workshops (covering trauma reporting skills and self-care) for journalists in Kenya (in collaboration with Wayamo-Open Society Institute) prior to the March 2013 elections. In March 2013, it also conducted a workshop for journalists (mostly Syrians) in Lebanon around these subjects and in April 2013 it ran a workshop for freelance journalists in Turkey (with the Rory Peck Trust)

National successes

Examples of national protection mechanisms

I. Case study: Colombia

The Protection Programme for Journalists and Social Communicators, together with the Programme for the Protection of Human Rights Defenders, was created by the Government of Colombia in 2000. The aim of the programme was to protect journalists and media workers who faced situations of risk or threat because of their work. Civil society organisations contributed to the programme by presenting, investigating and following up on threats against journalists. The Risk Evaluation and Regulation Committee (CRER), an inter-institutional committee, now determines (through a risk analysis matrix) and implements the necessary protection measures in each case.

Background

After about 50 journalists had been killed in Colombia during the 1990s, including the renowned comedian and journalist Jaime Garson, pressure from unions and civil society led the Colombian government to take action. One of the first steps was to enact an emergency protection programme. Law 418 passed in 1997 ordered the Attorney General's Office and the Interior and Justice Ministry to create specialised programmes to protect populations that were under high risk.

Two years later, Decree 2546 in 1999 created the human rights programme of the Ministry of Interior with Regulatory Committees for Risk Assessment by population. This special programme was created for journalists along with seven other groups: civic and communal leaders, human rights defenders, unionists, mayors and ombudsmen, parliamentarians, ex-members of the Patriotic Union political party (ex-FARC members) and Diplomats. In August 2000, the journalist protection programme was created under Decree 1592.

How it works in practice

Over the last 10 years, the protection procedures have evolved and now according to this decree, when a journalist is threatened his or her case undergoes a procedure with two components: *a risk assessment and the implementation and monitoring of protection measures*. The Ministry of Housing assigns the budget for the protection mechanism.

The monitoring of protection measures is well illustrated by the following example from IMS of a threatened journalist¹⁶:

Orellana was an independent radio journalist in a department covering criminal gangs linked to public officials. In his morning programme Orellana condemned corrupt practices in the local government. A few days later he received an anonymous call where he was warned that orders existed to "make him disappear."

In a case like this the first thing the reporter should do is to file a complaint to the competent authority. The complaint reaches the National Protection Unit if it fills the minimum

¹⁶ In this example, a fictional name is used for the journalist for safety reasons

documentation requirements (complaint and a request from the applicant). If the severity of the case warrants it, the complaint is sent to the deputy protection director for him or her to implement emergency measures. In Orellana's case, the gravity of the threat did not merit emergency measures so he had to go through the standard procedures, as described below:

The Protection Unit asked the officials from the Technical Agency for Collection and Analysis of Information (CTRAI) to find relevant information about the risk Orellana was facing. For that they use a protection matrix that weighs different criteria such as vulnerability, background of threats and local context.

The CTRAI is an inter-institutional group composed of officials from the Protection Unit and the National Police. Through interviews with the applicant, they collect relevant local information and they send the information to the Preliminary Assessment Group.

The Preliminary Assessment Group (comprising representatives of various public institutions) receives the information, evaluates the cases on an individual basis, establishes the risk level and makes recommendations for protective measures directed to the Committee for Risk Evaluation and Recommendation on Measures (Spanish Acronym: CERREM).

The risk levels are determined at three levels: ordinary, extraordinary and imminent. The risk score Orellana got was 72, that is, an extreme imminent risk.

The recommendation was that he should receive immediate protection measures as stipulated in Decree 1740 of 2010.

The Preliminary Assessment Group recommended to CERREM the appropriate action in this case which was a protection scheme based on a vehicle and a bodyguard unit.

The CERREM is the final institutional step that evaluates and analyses the results of the previous process. In this space, civil society representatives have a chance to object to or endorse the measures. This institution benefits from the support of the Office of the Ombudsman and invited social organisations. Even companies that may have influence over the risk of the applicant – such as a multinational company – may be invited to the CERREM.

The measures endorsed or discussed range from preventive measures, such as police patrols, to “hard” protection schemes such as bulletproof vehicles, support for relocation or bodyguards.

This CERREM decision gets passed on to the National Protection Unit so that they can coordinate the measures, implement them and inform the applicant.

Challenges

Before the programme, a high number of journalists were being killed in Colombia. However, there has been a reduction in the number of killings since the programme began. Of the 10 or 15 journalists who had been killed every year in Colombia the number was reduced to one or zero during the same period after the creation of the programme. While these achievements are worthy of mention, they do not necessarily mean that the reduction of deaths was a direct result of the

programme, or that the conditions to freely report in the country have improved because of the programme.

Censorship is deeply ingrained in regional media outlets and threats and intimidation remain constant. This begs the question; does a protection system really work if it has not been able to avoid self-censorship in regional journalism? It might be that a system that prevents certain life-threatening attacks is in effect successful, but it does not address all the factors that are restricting the fundamental right of free expression, which may have led to the situation in the first place.

Problems with the mechanism:

- The first relates to the timing of the protection schemes. The threats are considered to be temporary (the risks and measures are re-evaluated every six months). But since those responsible for the threats are not punished, the threats become and remain permanent. In practice, journalists afraid for their lives carry out their work with armed men protecting them – which prompts the question: to what extent does this constitute freedom of expression? It is hard to imagine how journalists get their sources to speak, when they are faced with the journalist backed by armed individuals wearing ballistic vests. It is not conducive to getting people to tell their story, even if it does keep the journalists safe.
- Other negative consequences stem from the law that established the mechanism in the first place. If a journalist temporarily breaks the protocols, established as part of his protection scheme to interview a source who wishes to remain anonymous, he or she violates the law and this behaviour is seen as enough grounds to be removed from the protection scheme. Also, when an illegal wiretapping scandal by the Administrative Department of Security (DAS) came to light¹⁷, it was uncovered that some journalists had been spied upon by the same people who were supposed to protect them.

Reporter Morris¹⁸, known for his in-depth coverage of Colombia's five-decade civil conflict, said he believed that spies had targeted his confidential sources to neutralise them and to discredit his reporting. A harsh government critic, he has been derided by Uribe (the then President) and other high-ranking officials, as an ally of the leftist guerrillas—accusations that Morris said acted as “a green light for the DAS” to monitor his conversations and correspondence. The target of death threats in 2005, Morris had actually been under DAS protection. “It’s ironic: The same people tasked with protecting me are the ones who are supposedly spying,” he said. “It is like sleeping with the enemy.”¹⁹

- The mechanism only addresses so-called “material measures of protection,” such as mobile phones, bulletproof vehicles, emergency evacuations and transfers to other regions of the country or abroad, such as those granted under witness protection programmes. The protection of journalists requires a holistic approach that includes material, legal, and

¹⁷ See <http://www.isn.ethz.ch/isn/Digital-Library/Articles/Detail/?lng=en&id=147806>

¹⁸ a fictional name is used for the journalist for safety reasons

¹⁹ See <https://www.cpj.org/2010/02/in-the-americas-big-brother.php>

political measures of protection, in particular public condemnation of attacks against journalists and support for press freedom by high-level state officials.

II. Case study: Mexico

Mexico is often considered the most dangerous country in the Western hemisphere for media with 80 journalists murdered since 2000 and 14 disappearing since 2003 according to Reporters Without Borders. Violence against journalists who report on organised crime is mostly carried out by drug cartels, often in collusion with corrupt officials. A survey by Article 19 and the National Centre for Social Communication (CENCOS), blamed 49% of the physical attacks on journalists and media in 2010 on the authorities and 26% on organised crime.

According to the Committee to Protect Journalists (CPJ), 12 of the 25 journalists killed for their journalistic activities between 1992 and 2011 received threats prior to their deaths. This means that their murders could have been prevented and it indicates that the system of protection for Mexico's media workers is not robust enough. The Special Prosecutor's Office for Crimes against Freedom of Expression (FEADLE) has obtained no significant results since its creation in February 2006.

Moreover, because of the lack of safety protection mechanisms in place, journalists often resort to self-censorship, or are forced to flee into exile, in order to counter the threats.

In 2006, President Felipe Calderon launched a national offensive against drug trafficking that deployed the military to the worst-affected areas of the country. According to Freedom House, some observers believe that his initiative is the reason behind the alarmingly high death toll: more than 40,000 people dead nationwide in just five years, and more than 15,000 in 2010 alone. Weaved into this conflict, there is another war being waged between drug cartels vying to control drug trafficking. These local circumstances have meant there is a deterioration of the working environment for local journalists.

Changes in legislation in Mexico in the past decade have also affected the security situation for journalists:

- In 2006, the Federal Attorney General's office in Mexico created the Special Prosecutor's Office for Crimes Against Journalists.
- The decriminalisation of press offences at the federal level was passed on 12 April 2007.
- The federalisation of murders and offences committed against journalists became law in June 2011.
- From June 2012, a six month process of implementing secondary legislation (how to apply the law) was instigated.

The local National Human Rights Commission in Mexico City has also been supporting cases of journalists forced to flee to Mexico City.

In an unprecedented initiative in response to the situation in Mexico, 13 international press freedom and freedom of expression organisations formed an International Mission that travelled to Mexico in 2008 to analyse the situation. Participants included UNESCO, IMS, INSI, Article 19, CPJ, IAPA, RSF and IFJ. This international mission concluded that the mechanisms for the protection and safety of journalists were fragile and in some areas non-existent. It is evident that a large amount of work remains to be done.

Since the international mission took place, IMS has worked together with international media support groups to try to bolster actions by local press freedom and freedom of expression actors to create a coordinated approach to journalists' safety. Between 2009/10 and 2012, to varying degrees, local and international media support groups in the country, including Article 19, Periodistas de a Pie and Freedom House, have begun to fill some of the safety and protection gaps for journalists in danger in Mexico.

The main problems in Mexico include a highly dangerous work environment for journalists, rampant impunity, self-censorship by the media and a lack of financial and effective structural backing for new legal mechanisms being put in place for protection and safety for journalists and media outlets. Along with a selection of civil society groups, currently, the UN OHCHR has four staff members independently investigating the killings of journalists and was aiming to produce its own independent report in 2013.

Additional information

Example: Advocacy in Colombia, Mexico and Russia

The CPJ tries to improve security and address impunity through advocacy at the national level, with the idea that by raising the profile of journalists under threat it brings them some modicum of safety.

In cases where journalists have been murdered for their work, the CPJ can increase the political pressure to solve the case. It also pushes for legislative reform, such as for example federal jurisdiction over crimes against journalists no matter where they happen in Mexico, and the development of Colombia's protection programme as mentioned above. Through its impunity campaign, CPJ has published several reports, such as "Anatomy of an Injustice" which looks at unsolved journalist murders in Russia. Since 2010, the CPJ has developed an internet advocacy programme through which it has brought concerns to companies to address security issues, alerted journalists to digital security issues and advised them how to stay safe.

When attempts at good practice are limited

The cases and examples shown in this document show there are many organisations and projects around the world are engaged in practices aimed at protecting the safety of journalists. Most of the time, good practice is strived for, however occasionally attempts at it fail. This does not necessarily mean the goodwill is absent, because in some situations local conditions are stacked against the success of the projects or the political climate supports impunity against journalists. The legal framework of the country will also determine the levels of impunity and how crimes against journalists will be protected. In many cases it is hard to evaluate well-intentioned practices as to their actual impact and success.

Example: Mexico

Mexico has a protection programme, but in practice this is often regarded as flawed and ineffective because it is under-resourced and not well-managed²⁰. Mexico also appointed a special office to prosecute crimes against journalists and human rights defenders in 2012, but there is little evidence of what it does in practice so far.

Example: Brazil

Brazil has also launched a protection programme modelled on Colombia but it is underdeveloped at this stage and local groups have reported that it is yet to get fully off the ground. A task team under the Ministry of Human Rights has been convening multi-stakeholder groups to discuss progress. The CPJ is currently trying to secure greater protection for investigative Brazilian journalist, Maury Konig, who has been repeatedly threatened. These efforts do not constitute failure, but have not yet amounted to success.

Example: Philippines

The Philippines' Department of Justice has assigned multiple task forces over the years to address media killings but these seem to have been largely symbolic. Organisations in the Philippines have previously called for a joint government-civil society investigative team to respond to attacks and murders, but this has not happened.

Example: Afghanistan

The Afghan government has adopted a more restrictive and repressive approach to the media and there is a reluctance to comply with its fundamental obligations enshrined in national and international law. Attacks are actually perpetrated by members of government forces, the army, the provincial authorities and high ranking members of the government. National security should not be used as an excuse to rationalise restrictions on freedom of expression. The inaction of the government has allowed a culture of impunity for acts of violence against the media. Despite frequent promises of official investigations by the authorities, no one has ever been identified or charged with any of the several acts of murder, kidnapping and harassment of journalists committed since the Coalition Forces have been there.

²⁰ See <http://cpj.org/2012/02/attacks-on-the-press-in-2011-in-mexico-silence-or.php>

Conclusions and recommendations

In general, INSI's work on this document has given rise to several questions, which should be considered for future discussions as the UN Plan of Action on the Safety of Journalists and the Issue of Impunity moves ahead.

1. **What are the mechanisms for evaluating effectiveness in each region/country?** This was difficult to determine in many countries. Even though the number of journalists' deaths had decreased in some countries, it was difficult to establish if this was because of the implementation of safer practices, changes in the political situation or even self-censorship. How can we measure the success?

UNESCO's Media Development Indicators²¹ offer a diagnostic tool for assessing the situation of the media in the four countries where the UN Plan of Action is being implemented and the impact of media development programmes. The research instrument, which was endorsed by the 39-member state council of UNESCO's International Programme for the Development of Communication in 2008, has now been elaborated in line with the UN Plan of Action on the Safety of Journalists and the Issue of Impunity. The resulting Journalists' Safety Indicators²² (JSI) provide a framework against which individuals, governments, and organisations can measure changes in the complex of factors impacting on the security of journalists over time. The success of this tool will be determined during 2014/2015.

2. **Funding.** Many programmes rely on donor funding and charity. For example as detailed above, the CPJ runs a Journalist Assistance Programme, which provides direct assistance to journalists under threat. The fund gives support for medical treatment if a journalist is attacked in connection to his or her work. In addition to administering an emergency fund, the programme works closely with cases to match them with resources or help them find a way out of their crisis. This programme has worked very well, but it is extremely expensive to maintain and this means that the reach of this project is directly linked with funding availability. Competition for donor funding can often hamper projects and mean they are not always funded through to completion.
3. **Assistance programmes.** An example such as Colombia's protection programme is effective on many levels. Some attribute the fall in numbers of journalist killings in Colombia to it: however others suggest another reason is self-censorship. The programme has been criticised by journalists as doubling as something of a surveillance operation. It operates via a committee of government officials and civil-society representatives who meet regularly to assess security needs. In some cases, the government assigns direct protection, whilst in other cases it supports tactics such as relocation.

²¹ See <http://www.unesco.org/new/en/communication-and-information/intergovernmental-programmes/ipdc/special-initiatives/media-development-indicators-mdis/>

²² www.unesco.org/en/webworld/safety-of-journalists

4. **Training of trainers.** Reliance on importing western trainers with technical expertise is not sustainable. However, TOT tries to get away from this reliance, although it depends on educational ability and desire to be a trainer to ensure the sustainability of projects. Related to funding issues, some TOT projects, such as the one in Brazil funded by the UK FCO, only completed phase 1, which trained the trainers; it provided no further funding for them to train the other 240 journalists which had been planned. This points to the fragility of donor funding for journalist safety training.
5. **Safety protocols in newsrooms.** Introducing safety protocols to newsrooms is difficult, because the commercial and competitive advantages to be obtained from covering certain stories often triumph over the implementation of safety protocols. However, such protocols exist to ensure the safety of the journalists covering dangerous events. Many media organisations are still a long way from having a culture where they prioritise safety and understand that prevention is better than a cure with regard to the security and the well-being of their media staff.

What is clear is that prevention is better than cure and that the entire community needs to be more proactive and less reactive in the area of journalism safety and the fight to end impunity. To that end, planning, preparation and risk mitigation beats responding to an event after it has taken place. However, a solid Crisis Management plan developed in advance will provide a helpful starting point where serious issues arise.

International frameworks do play a role at the more strategic level, but may have little weight if countries either sign up and then do not act on the agreements or just ignore them altogether. However, such frameworks do not impact on newsrooms on a daily basis.

Many governments ignore the judicial process, and often journalists do not know what it looks like so they can use it to their advantage as they report their stories. Journalists must take some responsibility for their own safety by behaving and planning well for each assignment. The style in which they interview in many countries may affect their safety and security and, to that end, it is vital that ethical journalism training is considered as part of the safety and good practice toolkit. Newsrooms must ensure robust planning and preparation takes place and strict safety protocols are adhered to on a daily basis.

There are many organisations around the world assisting journalists to get their story more safely and which will also assist them if events take a wrong turn. This assistance takes many forms and this document has provided a snapshot of what individuals and organisations are trying to do to improve the safety of journalists and media workers.

This document is not exhaustive but indicates the broad spectrum that exists. It is encouraging to see so many organisations assisting, however it still appears that they do not always communicate entirely effectively to coordinate activities, and competition for the same donor money to carry out projects is widespread. Such competition is not necessarily a bad thing, although it can lead to a lack of sharing of good practices between different entities. Annex B has tried to capture many of these organisations visually and plot where they are in the world. There are some countries where it has

been difficult to capture the scope of assistance to journalists in distress, such as North Korea, Iran and China.

Press freedom and the safety of journalists go hand in hand. Good practice in journalism safety combines many factors. International and national frameworks and laws must be improved, recognised and implemented by governments, the judicial system and the security forces. This all plays a role together with actions by the journalists and newsrooms being responsible for their safe conduct each day and their reporting of the story. If all stakeholders work together towards the same aim, extraordinary things can be achieved and journalists will become safer. If journalists can report for the public and at the same time stay safe, good practice has been achieved.

Annex A

Journalist support groups

This is a list of organisations which support journalists (collated from CPJ sources). These include press freedom groups, internet freedom communities and groups, news safety and support organisations, professional training organisations and investigative reporting groups. Most receive donor funds for projects and do not have core funding; this obviously brings with it the challenges of constantly trying to finance projects to keep them going.

Protecting journalists can be a difficult thing to do, as has been mentioned above, but some of the key interventions must come from the journalists themselves when they plan, prepare and set up the task then follow it through on assignment.

Press Freedom Groups

Adil Soz

<http://www.adilsoz.kz/en/> +7 7272 911670 This Almaty-based organisation provides legal support for journalists under threat and documents press freedom violations in Kazakhstan.

Andean Foundation for Media Observation & Study

<http://www.fundamedios.org> +593 2 2461622 This Quito-based group, also known as Fundamedios, documents press freedom abuses in Ecuador and speaks out against official repression.

Article 19

<http://www.article19.org> + 44 (0) 20 7324-2500 Established in 1987, Article 19 fights against censorship, defends dissenting voices, and campaigns against laws and practices that silence.

Committee to Protect Journalists

<http://www.cpj.org> +1 212-465-1004 The publisher of this guide, CPJ is an independent nonprofit press freedom organisation that defends the rights of journalists to report the news without fear of reprisal. The organisation monitors and advocates on behalf of journalists under threat and in prison around the world, documenting hundreds of press freedom violations each year and reporting on press freedom conditions in every country.

Foundation for a Free Press (Fundación para la Libertad de Prensa)

<http://www.flip.org.co> +57 1-400-9677 The foundation, also known as FLIP, is a Bogotá-based organisation that monitors press freedom and journalist safety in Colombia through its alert and protection network. FLIP also provides free counseling to journalists who have been the victims of attack or assault or who are suffering from stress.

Freedom Fund for Filipino Journalists

<http://www.cmfr-phil.org/flagship-programs/freedom-watch/freedom-fund-for-filipino-journalists> +63 2 894 - 1314 The FFFJ is a consortium led by the nation's Centre for Media Freedom & Responsibility. Launched in 2003 in response to the murder of journalist Edgar Damalerio, the FFFJ has worked to bring the murderers of Philippine journalists to justice.

Independent Media Centre Kurdistan

<http://www.imckiraq.blogspot.com> +964 0770 86 42 653 The Independent Media Centre in Kurdistan offers training for journalists and consultancy for media organisations. Courses are offered in person or online for participants throughout Iraq.

Institute for Reporters' Freedom and Safety

<http://www.irfs.az/index.php?lang=eng> +994 12 418 0334 The institute, based in Baku, Azerbaijan, documents press freedom abuses and defends the rights of journalists to report the news.

International Federation of Journalists

www.ifj.org/en Europe: +322-235-2200 Asia-Pacific: +6 129-333-0999 Africa: +22 133-867-9586 The Brussels-based IFJ is a federation of journalist trade unions in various nations, and it is the world's largest organisation of journalists. IFJ promotes human rights, freedom of expression, and democracy through freedom of the press.

International Freedom of Expression Exchange

<http://www.ifex.org> +1 416-515-9622 IFEX is a global consortium of press freedom groups that disseminates news about press freedom violations and organises campaigns in support of free expression.

International Press Institute

<http://www.freemedia.at> +43 1 512-9011 IPI is a Vienna-based global network of media professionals concerned with raising awareness of threats to press freedom and promoting independent journalism. The group tracks the cases of journalists targeted for their reporting and conducts assessments of press freedom in countries around the globe.

Instituto Prensa y Sociedad

<http://www.ipys.org> +51 1 2474465 This Peruvian press freedom group documents press freedom violations and advocates for journalists under threat.

Journalistic Freedoms Observatory

<http://www.jfoiraq.org> +964 0047 97 101 186 JFO is a Baghdad-based coalition of Iraqi media professionals providing legal support for victims of press freedom violations in Iraq and raising awareness around journalism security.

Journaliste en Danger

<http://www.jed-afrique.org/en> +243 81 71 50 157 This Kinshasa-based organisation defends press freedom in the Democratic Republic of Congo and other Central African nations.

Media Institute of Southern Africa

<http://www.misa.org>+264 61 232975 Founded in September 1992, the Namibia-based institute promotes free, independent and pluralistic media.

Pakistan Federal Union of Journalists

<http://pfuj.pk> +92 051-287-0220-1 Established in 1950, PFUJ is among South Asia's oldest press freedom organisations. Formed for mutual protection and economic betterment, the PFUJ, according to its code, "desires and encourages its members to maintain good quality of workmanship and high standard of conduct."

Reporters Committee for Freedom of the Press

<http://www.rcfp.org> +1 800-336-4243 +1 703-807-2100 RCFP is a U.S.-based organisation dedicated to serving working journalists and protecting free speech and a free press within the United States. The group provides resources for journalists, academics, and government officials, along with support for freedom of information requests.

Reporters Without Borders

<http://en.rsf.org> rsf@rsf.org +33 1 44 83 84 84 Reporters Without Borders is a Paris-based press freedom organisation that defends journalists threatened or imprisoned around the world. The group works on journalist safety issues and offers its own insurance, lends safety equipment and publishes a safety handbook.

Southeast Asian Press Alliance

<http://www.seapabkk.org> +66 2-2435579 The Southeast Asian Press Alliance works for press freedom in Southeast Asia. Established in Bangkok in 1998, it brings together independent journalists for advocacy and protection.

World Press Freedom Committee

<http://www.wpfc.org> The WPFC is a consortium of international news organisations that defends press freedom internationally. The group conducts research on press freedom violations and censorship and insult laws, and monitors the cases of journalists jailed around the world.

Internet Freedom Communities & Groups

Electronic Frontier Foundation

<http://www.eff.org> + 1 415-436-9333 + 1 202-797-9009 The Electronic Frontier Foundation fights to protect civil liberties in the digital age. Blending the expertise of lawyers, policy analysts, activists, and technologists, it fights for freedom primarily in the courts, bringing and defending lawsuits against government agencies and corporations.

Privacy International

<https://www.privacyinternational.org/> + 44 (0) 20 7242 2836 Privacy International defends the right to privacy across the world, and fights surveillance and other intrusions into private life by governments and corporations.

Global Voices

<http://globalvoicesonline.org> Global Voices is a virtual community of more than 500 bloggers and translators around the world who work together to disseminate reports from around the world, with an emphasis on voices not ordinarily heard in international media.

News Safety & Support Organisations

Dart Centre for Journalism & Trauma

<http://dartcenter.org> New York +1 212-854-8056 London +44 (0) 20-7242-3562 Melbourne +61 (0) 41-913-1947 Jakarta +62 21-7884-2580 Cologne +49 (0) 221-278-0814 The Columbia University-based Dart Centre is dedicated to informed and ethical news reporting on violence, conflict, and tragedy. It provides a range of services for working journalists and newsrooms worldwide.

Free Press Unlimited

<http://www.freepressunlimited.org/en> + 31 35-62-54-300 Free Press Unlimited supports local media professionals and works to ensure that people everywhere have access to the information they need to survive and develop.

International News Safety Institute

www.newssafety.org +44 776-681-4274 INSI is a coalition of news organisations and support groups dedicated to journalist safety in dangerous environments. The group provides safety training to journalists around the world and educates policymakers, news organisations, and militaries about journalist safety. CPJ is a member of the coalition.

International Women's Media Foundation

<http://iwmf.org> +1 202-496-1992 The International Women's Media Foundation is a global network dedicated to strengthening the role of women in the news media worldwide as a means to further freedom of the press.

The Rory Peck Trust

<http://www.rorypecktrust.org> + 44 (0) 20-3219-7860 The Rory Peck Trust supports freelance newsgatherers and their families worldwide in times of need and promotes their welfare and safety through efforts such as security training.

Professional Training Organisations

Institute for War and Peace Reporting

www.iwpr.net +44 (0) 207-831-1030 IWPR works with local journalists and media workers on the frontlines of conflict to strengthen reporting skills and increase awareness around human rights issues, promoting public discourse and debate.

International Centre for Journalists

www.icfj.org +1 202-737-3700 ICFJ promotes independent journalism around the world through education, training, and fellowships. It also publishes several handbooks on journalism skills and ethics which are available online.

Poynter Institute

<http://www.poynter.org> +1 727-821-9494 The Poynter Institute is a non-profit educational institute that offers seminars, individual classes and online courses about journalistic values and practices. Its NewsU online training programme makes Poynter's resources available to journalists all over the world.

Tactical Technology Collective

<http://www.tacticaltech.org/protect> +493 060 961816 +918 041 531129 While primarily aimed at advocates, Tactical Tech provides up-to-date advice and resources for independent journalists on information security risks and remedies.

Investigative Reporting Groups

Associação Brasileira de Jornalismo Investigativo

<http://www.abraji.org.br> +55 (11) 3159-0344 Also known as Abraji, the group focuses on professional development for journalists and in particular on sharing tips and techniques related to investigative reporting. Abraji fights for freedom of information in Brazil and offers online and in-person courses to journalists and journalism students.

Arab Reporters for Investigative Journalism

<http://arij.net/en> ARIJ supports independent journalism in the Middle East by offering training and funding for investigative projects. ARIJ will pay for travel expenses, access to databases and legal screening for investigative reports.

Bureau of Investigative Journalism

<http://www.thebureauinvestigates.com> +44 (0) 796-946-6285 The UK-based Bureau of Investigative Journalism seeks to improve original investigative journalism by producing quality in-depth reports for other news outlets. The reports focus on national and international corruption and transparency issues.

Centro de Investigación Periodística

<http://www.ciperchile.cl> +56 2 638-2629 CIPER is an independent nonprofit organisation that seeks to develop investigative reporting in Chile. The group focuses on using Chilean law and professional reporting techniques to make government documents and information available to the public.

Centro Periodismo Digital

<http://www.centroperiodismodigital.org> +52 3 268-8888 The Digital Journalism Training Centre at the University of Guadalajara supports journalists in learning to work with new media and also promotes the training of citizen journalists. It offers courses and workshops as well as classroom instruction and online resources.

European Fund for Investigative Journalism

<http://www.journalismfund.eu> +45 4082-2168 The fund supports journalists doing investigative reporting internationally or trying to co-operate with reporters in other countries. The fund is a project of the Pascal Decroos Fund for Investigative Journalism, which provides training and other grants for improving journalistic research.

Forum for African Investigative Reporters

<http://www.fairreporters.org> +2711-482-8493 FAIR is a professional association for African investigative journalists working to improve the profession and its practices. FAIR provides databases, tip sheets, manuals, and grants. It also seeks to support investigative journalists in Africa who face obstacles due to lack of training, low pay, and life-threatening situations.

Global Investigative Journalism Network

<http://www.globalinvestigativejournalism.org> The Global Investigative Journalism Network is an organisation of more than 40 non-profit organisations worldwide, all focused on investigative or computer-assisted reporting. It organises regional conferences to encourage best practices and support the formation of new groups seeking freedom of information. Its website also has a large directory of member organisations and other investigative reporting support networks.

International Consortium of Investigative Journalists

<http://www.publicintegrity.org/investigations/icij> +1 202-446-1300 The Washington, DC-based Centre for Public Integrity's International Consortium of Investigative Journalists is an international forum for co-operation among investigative journalists working on issues that reach beyond national boundaries. The consortium is backed by the Centre for Public Integrity and focuses on international crime and corruption reporting.

Investigative News Network

<http://www.investigativenetwork.org> +1 213-290-3466 +1 818-582-3533 The Investigative News Network serves as a media watchdog and a support network for helping non-profit journalism organisations. It consists of more than 50 North American non-profit news outlets.

Investigative Reporters & Editors

<http://www.ire.org> +1 573-882-2042 IRE is a non-profit training organisation for investigative journalists at the Missouri School of Journalism. It provides support for reporters and protects the rights of investigative journalists while advocating for high standards in in-depth reporting.

Organized Crime and Corruption Reporting Project

<http://reportingproject.net> +387 33-56-0040 The OCCRP is a co-operative venture between several Eastern European news organisations and investigative reporting centres designed to share resources and safety tips in order to produce investigative reports about organised crime.

Philippine Center for Investigative Journalism

<http://www.pcij.org> +63 2 431-9204 The Philippine Center for Investigative Journalism promotes investigative reporting in the Philippines. The centre provides training for journalists both in the Philippines and elsewhere in South-East Asia.

ProPublica

<http://www.propublica.org> info@propublica.org +1 212-514-5250 ProPublica is a US-based non-profit newsroom that produces investigative reporting about abuses of power. The group has an explicit focus on stories it sees as having moral force, and seeks to stimulate positive reforms with its reports.

Publica

<http://apublica.org/> Publica is Brazil's first non-profit investigative journalism centre and it aims to promote journalism as a public good by strengthening independent investigative reporting. The centre works with other news outlets in Brazil and internationally to fund in-depth reporting projects.

SCOOP

<http://www.i-scoop.org> SCOOP is a network of investigative journalists in Eastern and South-Eastern Europe whose aim is to co-operate on international projects and share experiences and ideas. SCOOP works in 12 countries and its website has an extensive list of centres for investigative journalism all over the world.

Annex B

Where are these organisations based in the world?

An interactive map with a snapshot of the journalism organisations in the world is available via the links provided below. The list is compiled using information from the Committee to Protect Journalists (CPJ):

<https://Maps.Google.Co.Uk/Maps/Ms?Msid=210649123098145640275.0004d5afaa9b5ce3a67aa&Msa=0>

KEY ORGANISATIONS ASSISTING THE MEDIA



DARK BLUE: Press freedom groups



RED: Internet Freedom Communities & Groups



GREEN: News safety and support organisations



LIGHT BLUE: Professional training organisations



YELLOW: Investigative reporting groups



Figure:
Organisations
Assisting the
Media Around
the World

Annex C

Statistics of deaths 2013 (preliminary notes)

As a safety organisation, INSI records all deaths, whether deliberate, accidental or health-related, of all news media staff and freelancers while on assignment or as a result of their news organisation being attacked because of its work.

The following statistics are preliminary findings. A more full analysis will be available in INSI's *Killing the Messenger 2013* report, due to be published later this year.

INSI has put these casualties in to the following categories:

Shot, Blown Up, Road Accident, Beaten, Tortured, Natural Causes, Unclear, Strangled, Stabbed, Decapitated. Cases marked with an asterisk (*) are unusual cases and some of them may not fit into these categories.

Journalists and media staff killed in 2013

Total: 134

Top 5 worst countries:

Syria: 20 journalists killed

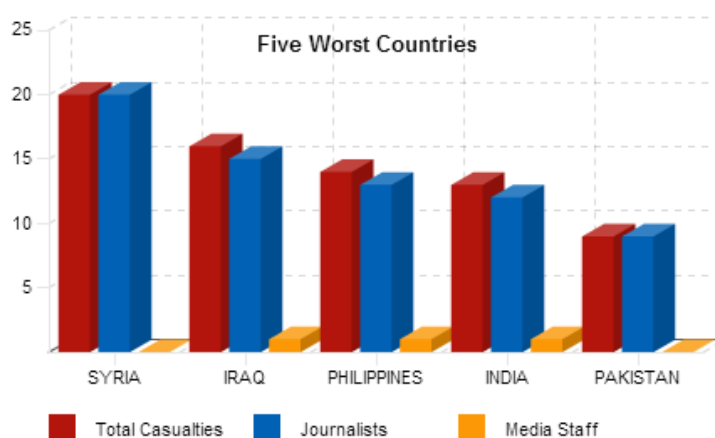
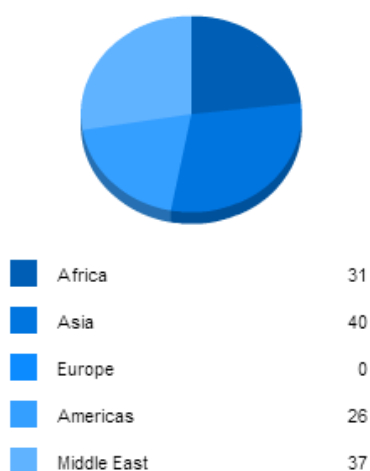
Iraq: 16 (15 journalists, 1 media staff killed)

Philippines: 14 (13 journalists, 1 media staff killed)

India: 13 (12 journalists, 1 media staff killed)

Pakistan: 9 journalists killed

Casualties Database: 2013 »



Analysis

The International News Safety Institute recorded 134 journalists and other media workers killed in 2013.

According to INSI figures, 20 journalists were killed in Syria. Most were local journalists targeted by either the authorities, pro-government or rebel groups, or killed by shelling or in crossfire. The Syrian death toll is down from 2012, when 28 media workers were killed.

Iraq was the second most dangerous country for journalists, with 16 members of the news media killed. Fifteen were murdered by unknown armed groups - seven in the northern city of Mosul. The local and national authorities have thus far failed to respond to the murders.

The Philippines was the third most dangerous country for journalists, with 14 journalists and one media staff worker killed. Ten journalists were murdered by unknown assailants, and at the time of writing their killers have enjoyed total impunity. The numbers of those who died doing their jobs this year in the Southeast Asian archipelago was boosted by the deaths of three journalists and one media staff worker killed while covering Typhoon Haiyan.

India was the fourth most dangerous country for journalists with 13 members of the news media killed. Seven journalists were murdered. Although many of these murders sparked speculation as to the motive of the killers, not one has been thoroughly investigated, and nobody has been brought to justice. A further two journalists were killed while covering communal violence in the Indian state of Uttar Pradesh, and four died in accidents while on assignment.

Pakistan was the fifth most dangerous country for journalists, where bombings and targeted killings are common. One of the biggest risks for journalists there is being caught up in secondary blasts.

The data below was taken from the 2013 casualties page on the INSI website in January 2014. This information, gathered from news reports and local contacts, is correct to the best of our knowledge at the time of writing, but could be updated as further information about these cases emerges. This Annex is an analysis of INSI statistics and is not meant to be offensive in nature.

Note: media staff casualties are in bold

| Date | Country | Name | Cause of death | Comments |
|----------|--------------|--|---|------------------------------|
| 30/12/13 | SOUTH AFRICA | Dudley Saunders | Hit by a train* | Hit by a train while filming |
| 23/12/13 | IRAQ | Raad Yassin, Jamal Abdel Nasser, Mohamed Ahmad Al-Khatib, Wissam Al- Azzawi, Mohamed Abdel Hamid | Shot Shot Shot Shot Shot | |
| 20/12/13 | SYRIA | Molhem Barakat | Shot | |
| 15/12/13 | IRAQ | Nawras al-Nuaimi | Shot | |

| | | | | |
|----------|---------------|--|---|---------------------------------------|
| 11/12/13 | PHILIPPINES | Rogelio Butalib | Shot | |
| 07/12/13 | PHILIPPINES | Michael Diaz Milo | Shot | |
| 07/12/13 | HONDURAS | Juan Carlos Argeñal | Shot | |
| 06/12/13 | INDIA | Sai Reddy | Stabbed | |
| 05/12/13 | IRAQ | Kawa Ahmed Germyani | Shot | |
| 05/12/13 | SYRIA | Yasser Faysal al-Joumaili | Shot | |
| 02/12/13 | IRAQ | Aadel Mohsen Husain | Shot | |
| 02/12/13 | LIBYA | Radwan Gharyani | Shot | |
| 29/11/13 | PHILIPPINES | Joash Dignos | Shot | |
| 27/11/13 | IRAQ | Wadah al-Hamdani | Shot | |
| 24/11/13 | IRAQ | Alaa Edwar | Shot | |
| 19/11/13 | SYRIA | Mohamed Ahmed Taysir Bellou | Shot | |
| 19/11/13 | COTE D'IVOIRE | Desire Oue | Shot | |
| 18/11/13 | LIBYA | Saleh Iyad Hafiyana | Shot | |
| 15/11/13 | PHILIPPINES | Ronald Vinas, Allan Medino , Archie Globio, Malou Realino | Natural disaster Natural disaster Natural disaster Natural disaster | Killed while covering Typhoon Haiyan. |
| 02/11/13 | MALI | Claude Verlon, Ghislaine Dupont | Shot Shot | |
| 29/10/13 | SYRIA | Mohammad Saeed | Shot | |
| 27/10/13 | SOMALIA | Mohamed Mohamud Timacade | Shot | |
| 24/10/13 | IRAQ | Bashar Abdulqader Najm | Shot | |
| 16/10/13 | HONDURAS | Manuel de Jesús Murillo Varela | Shot | |
| 12/10/13 | BRAZIL | Claudio Moleiro de Souza | Shot | |

| | | | | |
|----------|-------------|--|---------------|---|
| 11/10/13 | PAKISTAN | Ayub Khattak | Shot | |
| 08/10/13 | IRAQ | Saad Zaghoul | Shot | |
| 05/10/13 | IRAQ | Mohammed Karim al-Badrani, Mohammed Ghanem | Shot Shot | |
| 29/09/13 | SYRIA | Murhaf al-Modahi | Blown up | |
| 28/09/13 | COLOMBIA | José Darío Arenas | Shot | |
| 22/09/13 | INDIA | Jasdeep Malhotra | Road accident | |
| 21/09/13 | KENYA | Ruhila Adatia Sood | Shot | |
| 18/09/13 | IRAQ | Yakob Rasol Mohamed | Shot | |
| 15/09/13 | SYRIA | Fakhreddine Hassan | Blown up | |
| 14/09/13 | PHILIPPINES | Jesus "Jessie" Tabanao | Shot | |
| 11/09/13 | COLOMBIA | Édison Alberto Molina | Shot | |
| 08/09/13 | INDIA | Rajesh Verma, Isar | Shot Shot | |
| 04/09/13 | PHILIPPINES | Vergel Bico | Shot | |
| 30/08/13 | PHILIPPINES | Fernando Solijon | Shot | |
| 23/08/13 | INDIA | Rakesh Sharma | Shot | |
| 21/08/13 | PAKISTAN | Abdul Razik Baluch | Unclear | Went missing in March. His badly decomposed body was found along with another missing person in August. |
| 20/08/13 | SYRIA | Hadi Baghbani | Unclear | It was reported that he was killed by militants without giving details of the cause of death. |
| 20/08/13 | INDIA | Narendra Dabholkar | Shot | |
| 19/08/13 | EGYPT | Tamer Abdel Raouf | Shot | |
| 17/08/13 | SOMALIA | Ahmed Sharif | Shot | |
| 14/08/13 | EGYPT | Mick Deane | Shot | |
| 14/08/13 | EGYPT | Ahmed Abdel | Shot | |

| | | | | |
|-----------|-----------------------|--|---|--|
| | | Gawad | | |
| 14/08/13 | EGYPT | Mosab El-Shami | Shot | |
| 02/08/13 | NIGERIA | Adolphous Okonkwo, Olatunde Ojenike, Afayat Odunsi | Road accident Road accident Road accident | |
| 01/08/13 | PHILIPPINES | Mario Sy | Shot | |
| 30/07/13 | PHILIPPINES | Richard Kho, Bonifacio Loreto | Shot Shot | |
| 29 /07/13 | COLOMBIA | José Naudin Gómez | Shot | |
| 17/07/13 | MEXICO | Alberto Lopez Bello | Shot | |
| 09/07/13 | RUSSIAN FEDERATION | Akhmednabi Akhmednabiev | Shot | |
| 09/07/13 | HONDURAS | Anibal Barrow | Unclear | Kidnapped in June. His dismembered and burned body was found several weeks later. |
| 08/07/13 | EGYPT | Ahmed Assem el-Senousy | Shot | |
| 07/07/13 | SOMALIA | Libaan Abdullahi Farah | Shot | |
| 05/07/13 | SYRIA | Fidaa al-Baali | Shrapnel wounds* | Injured during government shelling. Died in hospital from shrapnel wounds several weeks later. |
| 28/06/13 | EGYPT | Salah Hassan | Unclear | Initial media reports say he was killed when a butane gas cylinder exploded after being struck by fireworks during a protest. AFP later reported that unidentified men had thrown home-made hand grenades. |
| 27/06/13 | MEXICO | Mario Ricardo Chávez | Unclear | Body was found partially buried alongside the corpse of another victim two weeks after being kidnapped. |
| 23/06/13 | INDIA | Manjunath Gowda | Accident* | Killed by an elephant when he went to close to it to take a photograph. |
| 16/06/13 | UGANDA | Thomas Pere | Beaten | |

| | | | | |
|----------|------------------------------|---|--------------------------------------|--|
| 11/06/13 | BRAZIL | José Roberto Ornelas de Lemos | Shot | |
| 09/06/13 | IRAQ | Zamil Ghanam Al-Zoba'ie | Unclear | Reports say he was targeted by an unknown terrorist group, no more details were given. |
| 27/05/13 | SYRIA | Yara Abbas | Shot | |
| 24/05/13 | PAKISTAN | Ahmed Ali Joiya | Shot | |
| 20/05/13 | INDIA | Ranjit Choudhary, Sujit Bhattacharjee, Balaram Ghosh | Stabbed Stabbed Stabbed | |
| 18/05/13 | RUSSIAN FEDERATION | Nikolai Potapov | Shot | |
| 17/05/13 | DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO | Guylain Chanjabo | Unclear | Reported missing on May 5. His body was found in a river 12 days later, bearing evidence of neck injuries. |
| 10/05/13 | COLOMBIA | Alberto Lazaro del Valle | Shot | |
| 27/04/13 | INDIA | Jitendra Singh | Shot | |
| 25/04/13 | PARAGUAY | Carlos Manuel Artaza | Shot | |
| 22/04/13 | PHILIPPINES | Mario Vendiola | Shot | |
| 21/04/13 | SOMALIA | Mohamed Ibrahim Rageh | Shot | |
| 18/04/13 | CHINA | Bai Lu | Accident * | Accident while interviewing at construction site. |
| 17/04/13 | PAKISTAN | Tariq Aslam | Blown up | |
| 15/04/13 | MEXICO | Alonso de la Colina | Shot | |
| 15/04/13 | BRAZIL | Walgney Carvalho | Shot | |
| 14/04/13 | SOMALIA | Mohamed Hassan Habeeb | Blown up | |
| 11/04/13 | ECUADOR | Fausto Valdivieso | Shot | |
| 08/04/13 | RUSSIAN FEDERATION | Mikhail Beketov | Suffocated * | Food clogged breathing tube after an attack left him disabled. |
| 07/04/13 | GUATEMALA | Luis Alberto Lemus Ruano | Shot | |
| 03/04/13 | INDIA | Prem Thakur | Natural disaster | Avalanche. |

| | | | | |
|----------|--------------|--|---------------------------------------|--|
| 01/04/13 | SYRIA | Abdul Raheem Kour Hassan | Unclear | Died while being held by the Syrian government. Press freedom groups and local media said he had been tortured to death. |
| 24/03/13 | SOMALIA | Rahmo Abdukadir | Shot | |
| 23/03/13 | HAITI | Georges Henry Honorat | Shot | |
| 20/03/13 | GUATEMALA | Jaime Napoleon Jarquin Duarte | Shot | |
| 18/03/13 | SOMALIA | Mohamed Ali Nuhurkey | Blown up | |
| 14/03/13 | SYRIA | Mahmoud Natouf | Blown up | |
| 12/03/13 | SYRIA | Ahmed Khaled Shehadeh | Blown up | |
| 11/03/13 | HAITI | Philippe Allouard, Leonidas | Road accident Road accident | Leonidas was an IT engineer of a radio programme. |
| 10/03/13 | SYRIA | Ghaith Abd al-Jawad, Amr Badir al-Deen Junaid | Blown up Blown up | |
| 09/03/13 | BRAZIL | Rodrigo Neto de Faria | Shot | |
| 03/03/13 | SYRIA | Walid Jamil Amira | Blown up | |
| 03/03/13 | MEXICO | Jaime Gonzalez Dominguez | Shot | |
| 01/03/13 | PAKSITAN | Mahmood Afridi | Shot | |
| 27/02/13 | PAKISTAN | Malik Mumtaz | Shot | |
| 24/02/13 | KENYA | John Driftmier | Air accident | |
| 24/02/13 | SYRIA | Olivier Voisin | Blown up | |
| 22/02/13 | YEMEN | Wagdy al-Shabi | Shot | |
| 22/02/13 | BRAZIL | Mafaldo Bezerra Gois | Shot | |
| 15/02/13 | SYRIA | Youssef Adel Bakri | Blown up | |
| 13/02/13 | INDIA | Nemi Chand Jain | Stabbed | |
| 08/02/13 | SEYCHELLES | Rebecca Davidson | Boat accident* | Killed in boat collision while on assignment in the Seychelles. |
| 06/02/13 | PARAGUAY | Marcelino Vázquez | Shot | |
| 22/01/13 | SOUTH AFRICA | Kevin Ash | Road accident | |

| | | | | |
|----------|--------------------------|--|----------------------------------|--|
| 18/01/13 | SOMALIA | Abdihared Osman Adan | Shot | |
| 18/01/13 | SYRIA | Yves Debay | Shot | |
| 18/01/13 | SYRIA | Mohamed al-Mesalma | Shot | |
| 12/01/13 | NIGERIA | Ik Udendu | Shot | |
| 10/01/13 | PAKISTAN | Imran Shaikh, Saif ur Rehman, Mohammad Iqbal | Blown up Blown up Blown up | |
| 09/01/13 | BRAZIL | Renato Machado Gonçalves | Shot | |
| 08/01/13 | TANZANIA | Issa Ngumba | Hanged* | Medical reports showed the journalist was hanged. There was a bullet wound in the left arm. |
| 05/01/13 | SYRIA | Suheil al-Ali | Shot | |
| 01/01/13 | UNITED STATES OF AMERICA | Chris Guerra | Road accident | The photographer was killed after being hit by a vehicle while taking pictures of a celebrity's car. |

Source: INSI website, casualties page [<http://www.newssafety.org/casualties.php?year=2013>]

Annex D

Statistics of deaths 2012

As a safety organisation, INSI records all deaths, whether deliberate, accidental or health-related, of all news media staff and freelancers while on assignment or as a result of their news organisation being attacked because of its work.

INSI has put these casualties in to the following categories –

Shot, Blown Up, Road Accident, Beaten, Tortured, Natural Causes, Unclear, Strangled, Stabbed, and Decapitated. Cases marked with an asterisk (*) are unusual cases and some of them may not fit into these categories.

Journalists and media staff killed in 2012:

Total: 152

Top 5 worst countries:

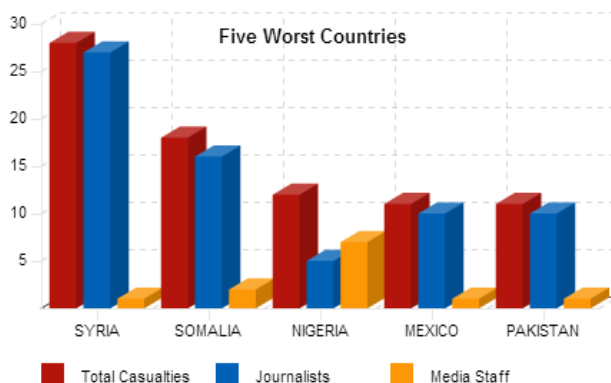
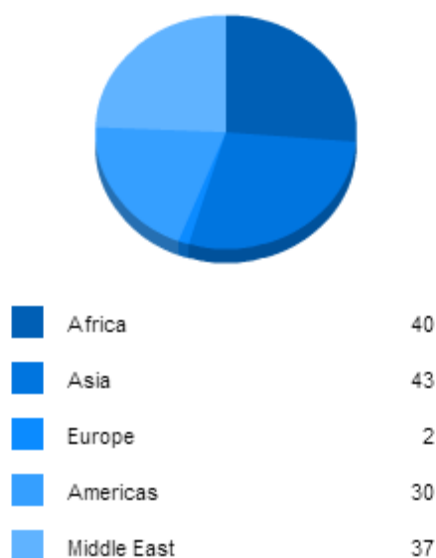
Syria: 28 (27 journalists, 1 media staff)

Somalia: 18 (16 journalists, 2 media staff)

Nigeria: 12 (5 journalists, 7 media staff)

Pakistan: 11 (10 journalists, 1 media staff)

Mexico: 11 (10 journalists, 1 media staff)



Note: This data was taken from the casualties page on the INSI website. This information, gathered from news reports and local contacts, is correct to the best of our knowledge at the time of writing, but could be updated as further information about these cases emerges. This annex is an analysis of INSI statistics and is not meant to be offensive in nature.

Note: media staff casualties are in bold

| Date | Country | Name | Cause of death | Comments |
|----------|-------------------------|---|----------------------------------|---|
| 23/12/12 | INDIA | Dwijamani Singh | Shot | |
| 22/12/12 | SYRIA | Haidar Smoudi | Shot | |
| 12/12/12 | EGYPT | El-Hosseiny Abou-Deif | Accident * | Shot with rubber bullet while covering protests. |
| 05/12/12 | RUSSIAN FEDERATION | Kazbek Gekkiyev | Shot | |
| 05/12/12 | SOUTH SUDAN | Diing Chan Awuol | Shot | |
| 04/12/12 | SYRIA | Naji Assaad | Shot | |
| 28/11/12 | COLOMBIA | Guillermo Quiroz Delgado | Unclear * | Reports say Quiroz died after being hospitalised for injuries suffered when he was arrested by police while covering a protest. Reports say he was beaten by police, or accident after falling from police truck. |
| 23/11/12 | SYRIA | Basel Tawfiq Yussif | Shot | |
| 22/11/12 | PAKISTAN | Saqib Khan | Blown up | |
| 21/11/12 | BRAZIL | Eduardo Carvalho | Shot | |
| 20/11/12 | PALESTINIAN TERRITORIES | Mahmoud al-Kumi Hussam Salama Mohamed Abu Aisha | Blown up Blown up Blown up | |
| 18/11/12 | PAKISTAN | Rehmatullah Abid | Shot | |
| 18/11/12 | IRAQ | Samir al-Sheikh | Shot | |
| 14/11/12 | IRAQ | Ziad Tareq | Blown up | |
| 14/11/12 | MEXICO | Adrian Silva | Shot | |
| 13/11/12 | PAKISTAN | Nasira | Shot | |
| 11/11/12 | UKRAINE | Yuriy Danylov | Accident* | The sports journalist died following a hockey match he had been covering when he fell into a hole that had opened near the ice. |
| 08/11/12 | PHILIPPINES | Julius Cauzo | Shot | |

| | | | | |
|----------|----------|---|--|---|
| 06/11/12 | PERU | Lorena Chauca Marisol Rojas Maria Gomez Javier Azcue | Road accident Road accident Road accident Road accident | |
| 28/10/12 | SOMALIA | Mohamed Mohamud Turyare | Shot | |
| 23/10/12 | SOMALIA | Ahmed Saakin Farah Ilyas | Shot | |
| 22/10/12 | INDIA | Amrita Choudhary | Road accident | |
| 15/10/12 | SYRIA | Hisham Moussalli | Shot | |
| 11/10/12 | SYRIA | Mohammed al- Ashram | Shot | |
| 08/10/12 | PAKISTAN | Mushtaq Khand | Shot | |
| 03/10/12 | SYRIA | Mona al-Bakkour | Blown up | |
| 29/09/12 | PAKISTAN | Abdul Haq Zehri | Shot | |
| 29/10/12 | SOMALIA | Warsame Shire Awale | Shot | Awale was a poet/playwright who worked for Radio Kylmiye, was critical of Islamist fighters. |
| 28/09/12 | SOMALIA | Ahmed Abdulahi Fanah | Shot | |
| 27/09/12 | SOMALIA | Abdirahman Mohamud Ali | Decapitated | |
| 26/09/12 | SYRIA | Maya Nasser | Shot | |
| 24/09/12 | INDIA | Chaitali Santra | Blown up | |
| 21/09/12 | PAKISTAN | Aamir Liaquat | Shot | Liaquat was a driver for ARY News, killed when police opened fire on protesters in Peshawar. |
| 21/09/12 | SOMALIA | Hassan Yusuf Absuge | Shot | |
| 20/09/12 | SOMALIA | Liban Ali Nur Abdisatar Daher Sabriye Abdirahman Yasin Ali | Blown up Blown up Blown up | |
| 16/09/12 | SYRIA | Yusuf Ahmed Deeb | Blown up | |
| 16/09/12 | SOMALIA | Zakariye Mohamed Mohamud | Shot | |
| 12/09/12 | NEPAL | Naresh Khadka | Accident* | Head injuries from falling cliff rocks. |
| 12/09/12 | CAMBODIA | Hang Serei Oudom | Stabbed* | Struck by axe. |
| 09/09/12 | IRAQ | Farqad Hussein | Blown up | |
| 08/09/12 | SYRIA | Tamer al-Awam | Shot | |

| | | | | |
|----------|-----------------------|---|--|--|
| 02/09/12 | TANZANIA | Daudi Mwangosi | Shot with tear gas canister* | Killed reporting police-opposition clash. Reports said police fired a tear gas canister into Mwangosi's stomach at close range. Police commissioner denied police responsibility. Tanzania Editor's Forum secretary general blamed police. |
| 22/08/12 | SYRIA | Mosaab al-Odaallah | Shot | |
| 20/08/12 | SYRIA | Mika Yamamoto | Shot | |
| 20/08/12 | MEXICO | Arturo Barajas José Antonio Aguilar Mota | Shot Shot | |
| 19/08/12 | SUDAN | Abdulhay al Rabei Ismaeil Abdulkarim Bashir Fadil al Sayed, Abdulaati Mohammed | Air accident Air accident Air accident Air accident | |
| 13/08/12 | SOMALIA | Mohamud Ali Keyre | Shot | |
| 13/08/12 | DOMINICAN REPUBLIC | Rosario Olivo Julio Holguín | Road accident Road accident | |
| 11/08/12 | SYRIA | Ali Abbas | Shot | |
| 10/08/12 | SYRIA | Hatem Abu Yehia | Blown up | |
| 05/08/12 | SYRIA | Mohammed al-Saeed | Unclear | The Syrian Observatory for Human Rights said that Mohammed al-Saeed had been executed, unclear how. |
| 31/07/12 | IRAQ | Ghazwan Anas | Shot | |
| 31/07/12 | SOMALIA | Abdi Jeylani Malaq Marshale | Shot | |
| 16/07/12 | SYRIA | Ali Juburi Falah Taha | Unclear Unclear | Two Iraqi journalists died in the Damascus suburb of Jaramana but it is unclear when or how. |
| 12/07/12 | SYRIA | Ihsan al-Buni | Shot | Ihsan al Buni was reportedly assassinated by an armed terrorist group in Darya in Damascus on his way to work. Thought to be shot. |
| 11/07/12 | AFGHANISTAN | Abdul Hadi Hamdard | Blown up | |
| 07/07/12 | RUSSIAN FEDERATION | Alexander Khodzinsky | Stabbed | |
| 05/07/12 | BRAZIL | Valério Luiz | Shot | |

| | | | | |
|----------|-------------|--|--|---|
| 01/07/12 | ECUADOR | Byron Baldeón | Shot | |
| 27/06/12 | SYRIA | Abu Amin Zaid Kahl Mohammad Shamma | Shot Shot Shot | |
| 15/06/12 | INDIA | Tarun Sehrawat | Natural causes* | Malaria. |
| 15/06/12 | BANGLADESH | Jamal Uddin | Stabbed | |
| 14/06/12 | MEXICO | Victor Baez | Unclear | Reports did not give details of how Baez was killed. |
| 29/05/12 | PAKISTAN | Abdul Qadir Hajizai | Shot | |
| 24/05/12 | SOMALIA | Ahmed Addow Anshur | Shot | |
| 19/05/12 | PAKISTAN | Razzaq Gul | Shot | |
| 18/05/12 | MEXICO | Marco Antonio Avila Garcia | Tortured | |
| 16/05/12 | HONDURAS | Alfredo Villatoro | Strangled | |
| 12/05/12 | UGANDA | Amon Thembo Wa'Mupaghasya | Shot | |
| 11/05/12 | INDONESIA | Femi Adi Soempeno Dody Aviantara Didik Nur Yusef Ismiyati Aditia Sukardi | Air accident Air accident Air accident Air accident Air accident | |
| 10/05/12 | PAKISTAN | Aurangzeb Tunio | Shot | |
| 09/05/12 | PAKISTAN | Tariq Kamal | Shot | |
| 08/05/12 | PHILIPPINES | Nestor Libaton | Shot | |
| 03/05/12 | MEXICO | Gabriel Hüge Guillermo Luna Esteban Rodriguez Irasema Becerra | Tortured Tortured Tortured Tortured | The journalists' dismembered bodies were found dumped in a canal. They showed signs of torture. Becerra was Luna's girlfriend and worked as a secretary at a local paper. |
| 02/05/12 | SOMALIA | Farhan Jeemis Abdulle | Shot | |
| 02/05/12 | MALAYSIA | Gaing anak Kunding Patricia Yiu | Road accident Road accident | |
| 30/04/12 | PHILIPPINES | Rommel "Jojo" Palma | Shot | |
| 28/04/12 | MEXICO | Regina Martinez | Strangled | |
| 28/04/12 | NIGERIA | Olatunji Jacob George Okosun | Road accident Road accident | |

| | | | | |
|----------|--------------|--|--|---|
| | | Fidelis Okhani | Road accident | |
| 26/04/12 | NIGERIA | Name unknown Name unknown Name unknown Name unknown Name unknown Name unknown | Blown up Blown up Blown up Blown up Blown up Blown up | Reports said 7 people were killed in two bomb attacks aimed at newspaper offices. No further information available nor indication of profession, so INSI has classed these as 'media staff'. |
| 27/04/12 | BRAZIL | Enildo Paulo Pereira Ezequiel Barbosa | Road accident Road accident | |
| 23/04/12 | BRAZIL | Décio Sá | Shot | |
| 23/04/12 | HONDURAS | Noel Alexander Valladares | Shot | |
| 19/04/12 | SRI LANKA | Muhandiram Mudiyansele Nuraniya Hassan | Road accident | Director of the Tamil Thendral Service and the Marketing Division of National Radio Nurania Hassn. |
| 16/04/12 | SOUTH AFRICA | Tim Ncube | Road accident | |
| 09/04/12 | LEBANON | Ali Shaaban | Shot | |
| 08/04/12 | PHILIPPINES | Aldion Layao | Shot | |
| 08/04/12 | INDONESIA | Leiron Kogoya | Shot | |
| 05/04/12 | SOMALIA | Mahad Salad Adan | Shot | |
| 03/04/12 | IRAQ | Kamiran Salaheddin | Blown up | |
| 01/04/12 | NEPAL | Yadav Poudel | Stabbed | |
| 29/03/12 | COLOMBIA | Jesús Martínez Orozco | Shot | |
| 28/03/12 | ANGOLA | Feliciano Saiminho "Magic" | Air accident | |
| 26/03/12 | SYRIA | Naseem Intriri , Walid Bledi | Shot Shot | |
| 06/03/12 | INDIA | Rajesh Mishra | Beaten | |
| 05/03/12 | SOMALIA | Ali Ahmed Abdi | Shot | |
| 28/02/12 | SOMALIA | Abukar Mahamud Kadaf | Shot | |
| 22/02/12 | SYRIA | Marie Colvin Remi Ochlik | Blown up Blown up | |
| 21/02/12 | AFGHANISTAN | Samid Khan Bahadarzai | Decapitated | |
| 20/02/12 | INDIA | Ravindra Shah | Road accident | |
| 16/02/12 | SYRIA | Anthony Shadid | Natural causes* | Asthma attack. |

| | | | | |
|----------|-------------|---------------------------------|--------------------|---|
| 12/02/12 | BRAZIL | Paulo Roberto Cardoso Rodrigues | Shot | |
| 11/02/12 | BANGLADESH | Meherun Runi Sagar Sarwar | Stabbed Stabbed | |
| 09/02/12 | BRAZIL | Mario Randolpho Marques Lopes | Shot | |
| 05/02/12 | INDONESIA | Darma Sahlan | Unclear | Sahlan's body was found in a ditch near his motorcycle. The cause of death is not clear. His wife said there were lacerations and other injuries on the body. |
| 04/02/12 | SYRIA | Mazhar Tayyara | Blown up | |
| 28/01/12 | SOMALIA | Hassan Osman Abdi | Shot | |
| 20/01/12 | NIGERIA | Enenche Akogwu | Shot | |
| 19/01/12 | NIGERIA | Nansok Sallah | Unclear | Sallah was found face down in a shallow stream under a bridge near a military checkpoint. The body bore no bruises but a wound on the back of his right ear was noticeable. |
| 17/01/12 | PAKISTAN | Mukarram Khan Aatif | Shot | |
| 12/01/12 | THAILAND | Wisut 'Ae' Tangwittayaporn | Shot | |
| 11/01/12 | SYRIA | Gilles Jacquier | Blown up | |
| 06/01/12 | MEXICO | Raul Quirino Garza | Shot | |
| 05/01/12 | PHILIPPINES | Christopher Guarin | Shot | |
| 03/01/12 | BRAZIL | Laecio de Souza | Shot | |
| 02/01/12 | SYRIA | Shukry Abu Burghol | Shot | |
| 02/01/12 | BELGIUM | Michael Cornette | Road accident | The journalist died in a test drive of the Ariel Atom, a street-legal track car. |

Source: INSI website, casualties page [<http://www.newssafety.org/casualties.php?year=2012>]

Note: This document does not contain any citizen journalists. With constant developments in technology and participation, and in an increasingly volatile and diverse global media landscape – for example, the potential influence of the Shaam News Network in Syria – the inclusion of citizen journalists and citizen news networks is currently under review by INSI.

Annex E

Example of a risk assessment form

TRAVEL OUTLINE & RISK ASSESSMENT

EXPLANATION NOTES

- Note 1.** This form should be used for all travel overseas to medium, significant and extreme regions.
- Note 2.** For extreme environments, sign off must be by an authorised senior manager.
- Note 3.** For freelancers this form should be used as a checklist and given and to your commissioning organisation or given to a responsible person who will look out for you and alert people to help you.

The form is divided into 3 sections. All sections must be completed.

Section 1. TRAVEL OUTLINE

You must record the logistics of your trip also including support and emergency contact details.

Section 2. RISK ASSESSMENT

Before travel risks and threats should be considered and evaluated, identifying what precautions and controls should be in place. Including any training that must be completed.

Section 3. AUTHORISATIONS

It must be recorded who has authorised the trip by receipt of email. Any travel to Hostile Environment areas (Significant and Extreme areas) must be agreed to by a senior manager

TRAVEL OUTLINE & RISK ASSESSMENT FORM

1. TRAVEL OUTLINE

| | |
|-------------------------|--|
| COUNTRIES TO BE VISITED | |
| DATES OF TRIP | |
| Purpose of visit | |
| Programme or Project | |
| Department | |

ITINERARY

| Country | Dates (in/out) | Flight Details | Other Transport | Accommodation |
|---------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|---------------|
| | | | | |

Personal Details for team members

| Name | Staff No. | Nationality | Passport No./Country of issue | Next of Kin Details (incl address + phone number) | Blood Group |
|------|-----------|-------------|-------------------------------|---|-------------|
| | | | | | |

| Emergency contacts | Name | Phone number / email |
|--|------|----------------------|
| In country contacts (Time difference +/-) | | |
| Local contacts – day time | | |
| Local contacts - 24 hrs | | |
| Local contact at base – office hours | | |
| Contact at HQ/home – 24 Hours | | |

Make sure someone has your next-of-kin details and that they are up to date.

2. SECURITY RISK ASSESSMENT

CHECKLIST

| | | |
|--|------------------------------|-------|
| Have you contacted your local contacts to check on local safety conditions? | Contact name: | Date: |
| Have you contacted a travel clinic/GP/website for vaccinations requirements? | Contact name: | Date: |
| Do you need training HE/medical refresher training? | | |
| Do you need equipment for your trip? Ballistic vest and helmet? | | |
| Does the local Office know of your trip? | Local Office & Contact name: | |

| Hazards | Y/N | What are you going to do about the risks? |
|---------------------------------------|-----|---|
| Medical/Disease/Local Health | | |
| Climate/Desert/Arctic/Jungle | | |
| Natural Disaster- flood / earthquakes | | |
| Food/Water/Electricity | | |
| Travel – Vehicles / Helicopter | | |
| Local Infrastructure | | |
| Personal Security/Crowd disorder | | |
| Bombs/Bullets/Mortars/Mines | | |
| Kidnapping | | |
| Armed Escorts | | |
| Other | | |

CONTINGENCY PLANS – eg casualty evacuation

REMEMBER TO INCLUDE LOCAL STAFF (INCL. DRIVERS & TRANSLATORS etc) WHEN PLANNING, SUCH AS CONTACT DETAILS, PERSONAL PROTECTION EQUIPMENT.

TRAINING DETAILS

What relevant training and experience does the team have?

| Name | Travelled to HE and extreme countries before? Dates of trip/s | Country Experience | Date of training course |
|------|---|--------------------|-------------------------|
| | | | |

ANY OTHER COMMENTS?

3. AUTHORISATIONS

Risks have been adequately identified & controls in place are sufficient

This form is to be completed and signed by: **Position:**

All team members to sign below:

| Signed | Name | Date |
|--------|------|------|
| Signed | Name | Date |
| Signed | Name | Date |

For significant and extreme countries, a senior manager should sign to satisfy adequate control measures:

Signed

Name:
Senior Manager

Blank for notes: