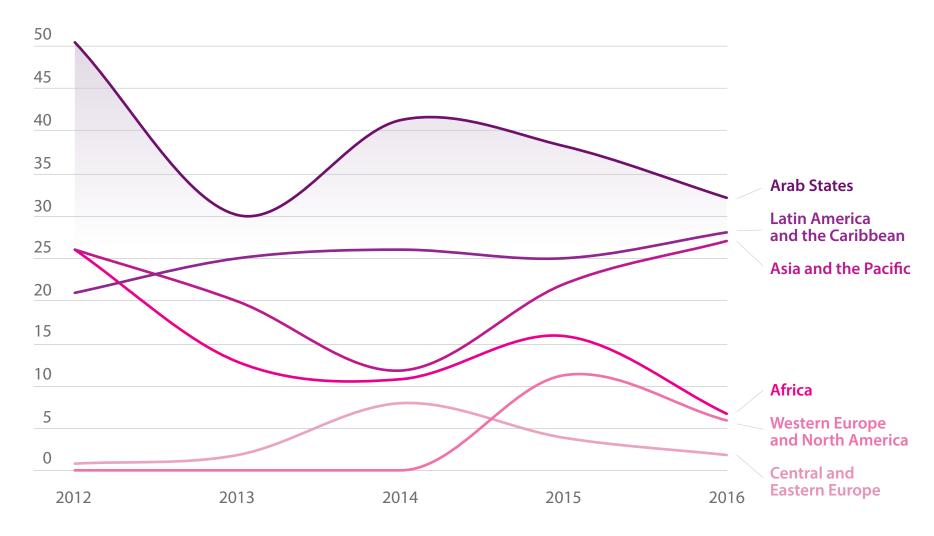


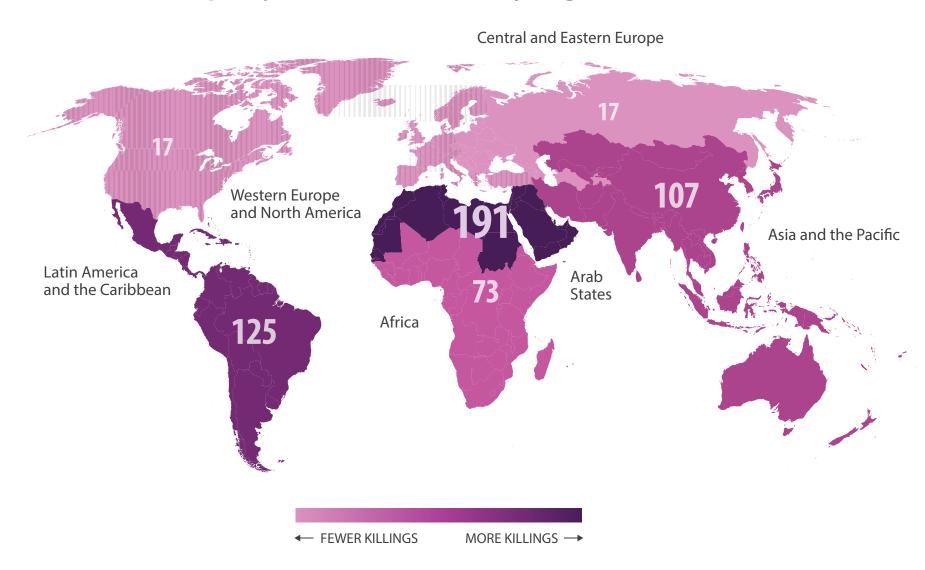
### Journalists killed by year and by region, 2012-2016



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#### Map of journalists killed by region, 2012-2016



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#### Journalists killed by country, 2012-2016



Philippines	*************	21
Yemen	*******	21
Afghanistan	******	20
Honduras	******	19
India		18
Libya	******	17
Guatemala	*****	14
Colombia	*****	12
Palestine	*****	11
Bangladesh		10
Ukraine	*****	10
South Sudan	******	9
France	*****	8
Egypt	*****	7
Paraguay	*****	6
Turkey	*****	6
Democratic Republic of Congo	****	5
Guinea	***	4
Peru	****	4
Russian Federation	***	4
Cambodia	***	3
Eritrea	***	3
Nigeria	***	3
Central African Republic	**	2
El Salvador	**	2
Finland	**	2
Mali	**	2
Uganda	**	2
United Republic of Tanzania	**	2
Azerbaijan Bahrain	<b>å</b>	1
Burkina Faso	<u>.</u>	1
Burundi	<u>•</u>	1
Ecuador	•	1
Haiti	1	1
Indonesia	<u> </u>	1
Iran	Ā	1
Jordan	<u> </u>	1
Kenya	-	1
Lebanon	<u> </u>	1
Mozambique	•	1
Myanmar		1
Nepal	<b>.</b>	1
Poland	<b>å</b>	1
Serbia	<b>.</b>	1
South Africa	<b>.</b>	1
Thailand	<b>&amp;</b>	1
United States of America	4	- 1

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### Journalists killed by country, 2016

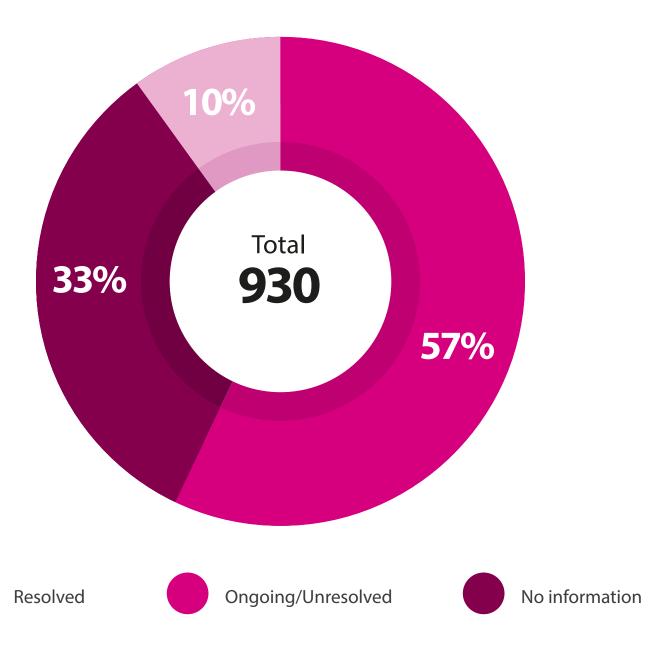
Afghanistan		13
Mexico		13
Yemen		11
Iraq	*****	9
Syrian Arab Republic	*****	8
Guatemala		7
Brazil	****	5
India	****	5
Pakistan	***	4
Libya	***	3
Somalia	***	3
Turkey	***	3
Bangladesh	**	2
Finland	**	2
Philippines	**	2
Burkina Faso	•	1
Demoratic Republic of Congo	4	1
El Salvador	<b>å</b>	1
Guinea	<b>.</b>	1
Honduras	<b>å</b>	1
Jordan	•	1
Myanmar	<b>.</b>	1
Peru	<b>å</b>	1
Serbia	<b>å</b>	1
South Sudan	<b>å</b>	1
Ukraine	<b>å</b>	1
United States of America	<b>.</b>	1

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# Status of judicial inquiry into killings of journalists, 2006-2016



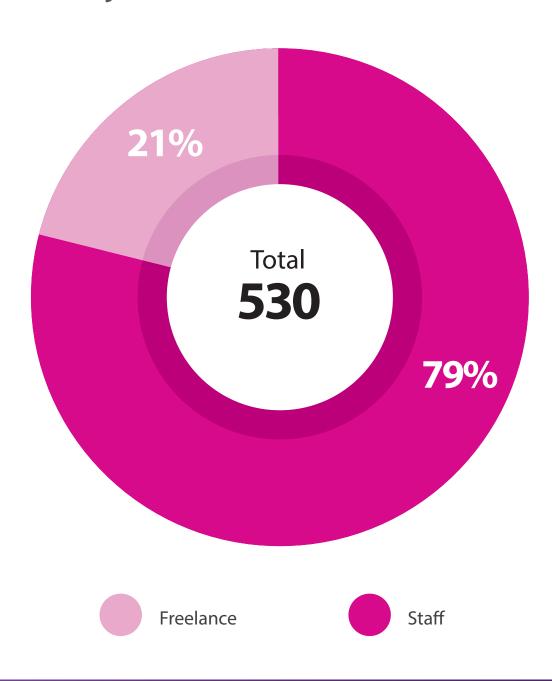
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## Employment status of journalists killed, 2012-2016



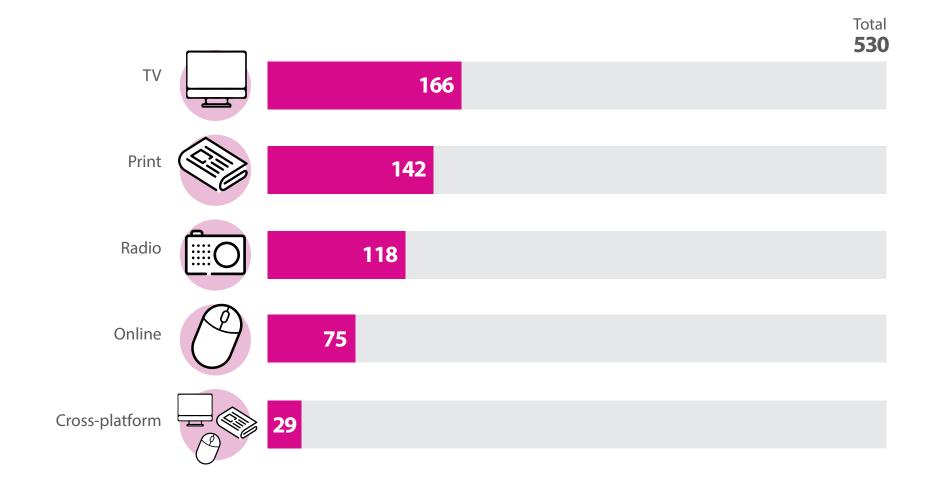
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#### Type of media of journalists killed, 2012-2016



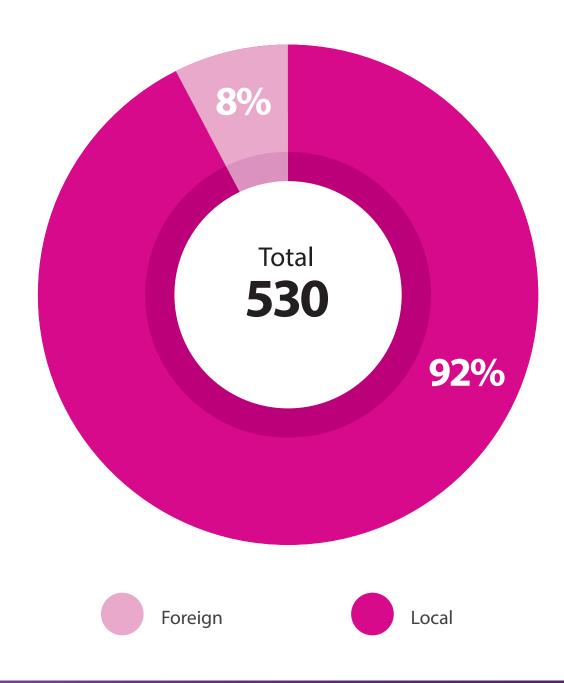
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### Local and foreign journalists killed, 2012-2016



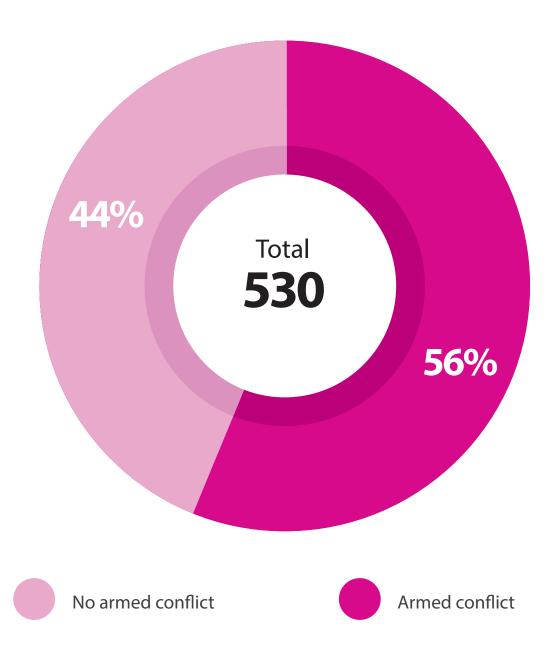
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# Journalists killed in countries with armed conflict, 2012-2016



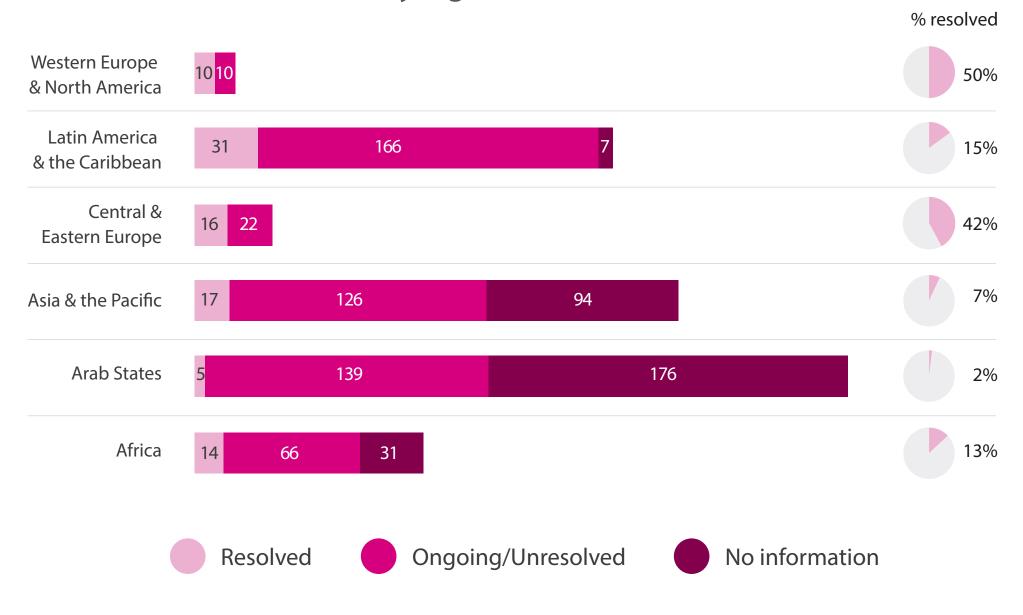
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## Status of judicial inquiry in killings of journalists by region, 2006 - 2016



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## Member State responses to UNESCO's request for information on the status of judicial inquiry, 2017



Kenya	
Kyrgyzstan	
Lebanon	
Libya	
Mali	
Mexico	
Mozambique	
Myanmar	
Nepal	
Nigeria	
Pakistan	<b>&gt;&gt;                                   </b>
Palestine	<b>/</b>
Paraguay	
Peru	<b>/</b>
Philippines	<b>/</b>
Poland	<b>/</b>
Russian Federation	<b>/</b>
Rwanda	<b>/</b>
Serbia	<b>/</b>
Somalia	<b>/</b>
South Sudan	
Sri Lanka	<b>/</b>
Syrian Arab Republic	
Tanzania	<b>/</b>
Thailand	<b>*</b>
Turkey	<b>/</b>
Uganda	
Ukraine	<b>/</b>
United States of America	<b>/</b>
Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela	
Yemen	





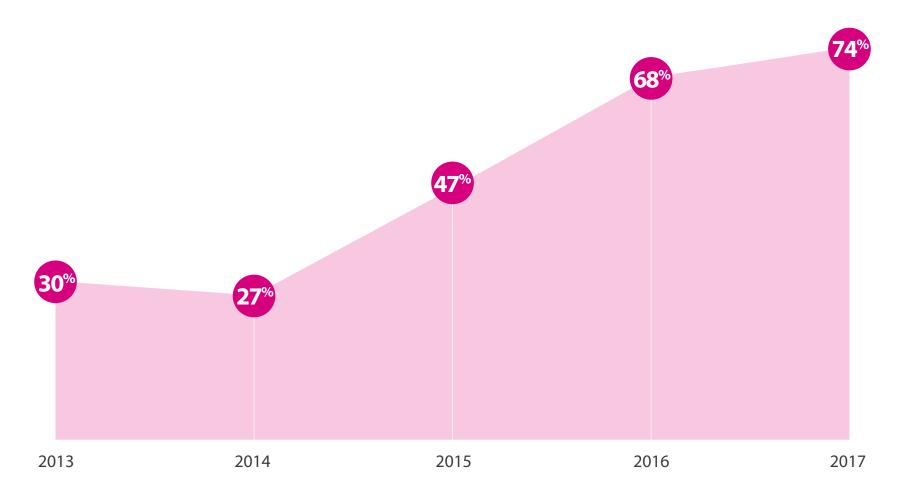
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## Percentage of Member States that responded to UNESCO's request for information on the safety of journalists, 2013-2017

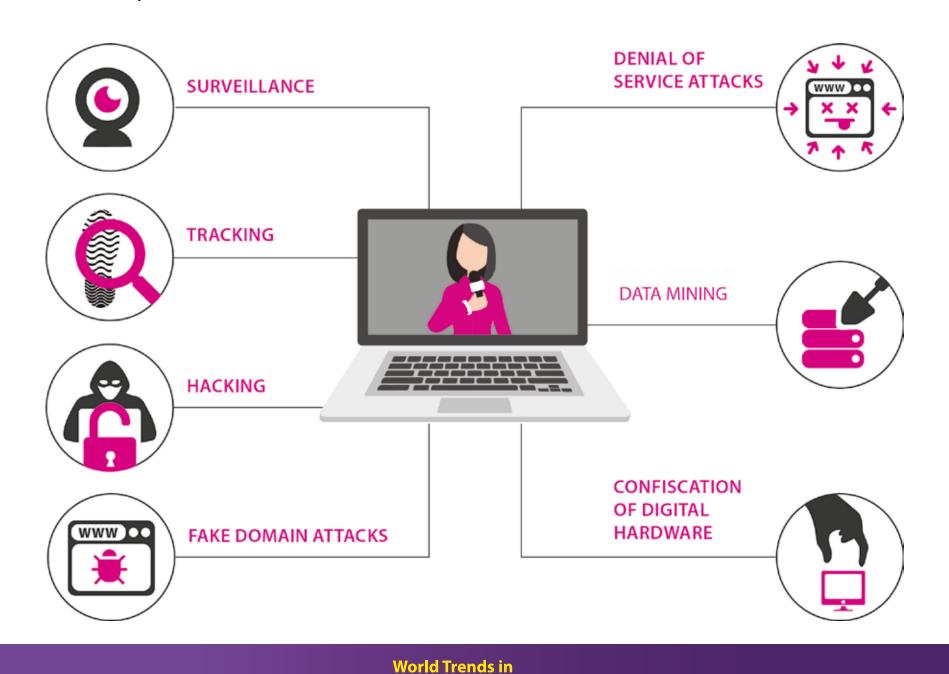


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#### Types of threats to the digital safety of journalism



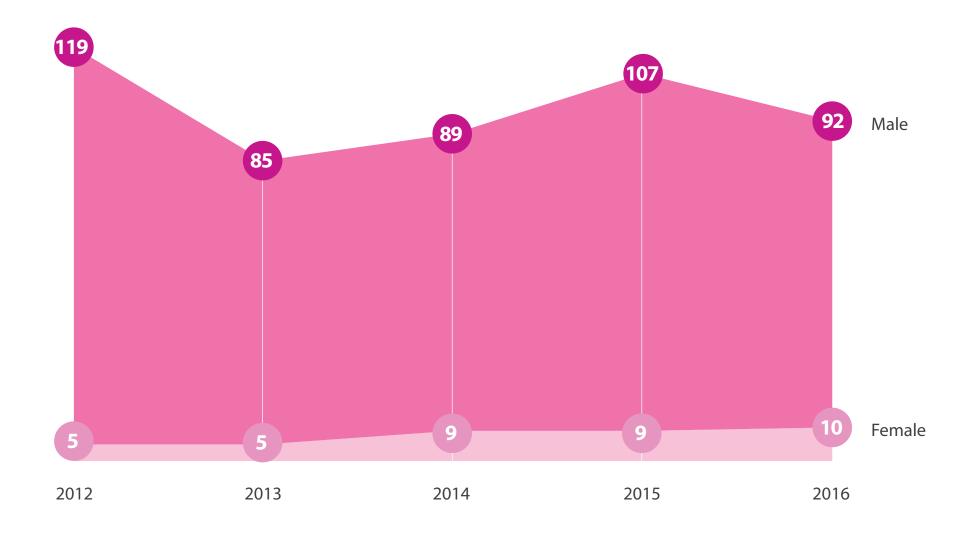
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### Sex of journalists killed, 2012-2016



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### Online harassment of women journalists



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2012

### UN Human Rights Council Resolution 21/12 on the safety of journalists (A/HRC/RES/21/12)

This Resolution calls upon States to promote a safe and enabling environment for journalists and invites further cooperation on the UN Plan of Action on the Safety of Journalists and the Issue of Impunity, elaborated by UNESCO and endorsed by the UN Chief Executives Board. The Resolution further calls upon Member States to consider a number of actions, such as the introduction of legislative measures, monitoring and reporting violence against journalists, and issuing public condemnations of such attacks. The Resolution also calls upon States to ensure accountability by conducting impartial, speedy and effective investigations and to bring to justice those responsible.

2013

#### UN General Assembly Resolution 68/163 on the safety of journalists and the issue of impunity (A/RES/68/163)

This Resolution condemns unequivocally all attacks and violence against journalists. It urges Member States to do their utmost to prevent violence against journalists and media workers, to ensure accountability through the conduct of impartial, speedy and effective investigations and to bring the perpetrators of such crimes to justice. The Resolution also proclaims 2 November as the International Day to End Impunity for Crimes against Journalists.

2014

### UN Human Rights Council Resolution 27/5 on the safety of journalists (A/HRC/RES/27/5)

This Resolution builds upon and strengthens the Human Rights Council's 2012 Resolution by urging Member States to bring perpetrators of violence against journalists including, inter alia, those who command, conspire to commit, aid and abet or cover up such crimes, to justice, and to ensure that victims and their families have access to appropriate remedies. The Resolution calls upon States to implement a number of strategies to counter impunity, such as the formation of special investigative units or independent commissions, the appointment of special prosecutors and the adoption of specific protocols and methods of investigation.

## UN General Assembly Resolution 70/162 on the safety of journalists and the issue of impunity (A/RES/70/162)

This Resolution calls upon States to implement more effectively the applicable legal framework for the protection of journalists and media workers in order to combat prevailing impunity for attacks and violence against journalists. It also stresses the need to ensure better cooperation and coordination at the international and regional levels, including through technical assistance and capacity building, with regard to helping to improve the safety of journalists at the national and local levels.

#### **UN Security Council Resolution 2222** (S/Res/2222)

This Resolution urges all parties involved in armed conflict to respect the professional independence and rights of journalists and media professionals and to take appropriate steps to ensure accountability for crimes committed against journalists working in these situations. The Resolution also affirms that UN peacekeeping operations should report on specific acts of violence against journalists in situation of armed conflict.

## UNESCO 196th Executive Board Decision on the safety of journalists and the issue of impunity (196 EX/31)

This Decision strongly encourages Member States to actively provide information, on a voluntary basis, concerning the judicial investigations of killings of journalists to UNESCO. It also requests the UNESCO Director-General to report on the implementation of the UN Plan of Action on the Safety of Journalists and the Issue of Impunity. This includes through strengthening cooperation and information sharing with professional organizations, civil society groups and other actors, facilitating capacity building in Member States and further developing the Gender-Sensitive Indicators for Media and the Journalist Safety Indicators.

2015

#### UN General Assembly Resolution 69/185 on the safety of journalists and the issue of impunity (A/RES/69/185)

This Resolution condemns unequivocally all attacks and violence against journalists and strongly condemns the prevailing impunity for such attacks. It urges States to do their utmost to prevent violence, threats and attacks against journalists and media workers, to ensure accountability through the conduct of impartial, speedy, thorough, independent and effective investigations into all alleged violence and calls upon States to create and maintain in law and practice an enabling environment for journalists.

2016

### UN Human Rights Council Resolution 33/2 on the safety of journalists (A/HRC/RES/33/2)

This Resolution calls upon States to ensure that measures to combat terrorism and preserve national security or public order do not arbitrarily or unduly hinder the work and safety of journalists. It also calls upon States to protect in law and in practice the confidentiality of journalists' sources. The Resolution emphasizes that in the digital age, encryption and anonymity tools have become vital for many journalists to exercise freely their work and calls upon States not to interfere with the use of such technologies.

2017

# UNESCO 201st Executive Board Decision on the safety of journalists and the issue of impunity (201 EX/SR.10)

In this Decision, UNESCO's Executive Board expresses its commitment to the safety of journalists and media workers. It acknowledges the specific risks faced by women journalists and encourages Member States to develop national prevention, protection and prosecution initiatives. It strongly urges Member States to continue to provide voluntary responses concerning the judicial investigations of the killing of journalists and to develop effective monitoring mechanisms for this purpose.

# UNESCO 202nd Executive Board Decision on the progress report on safety of journalists and the issue of impunity (202 EX/50)

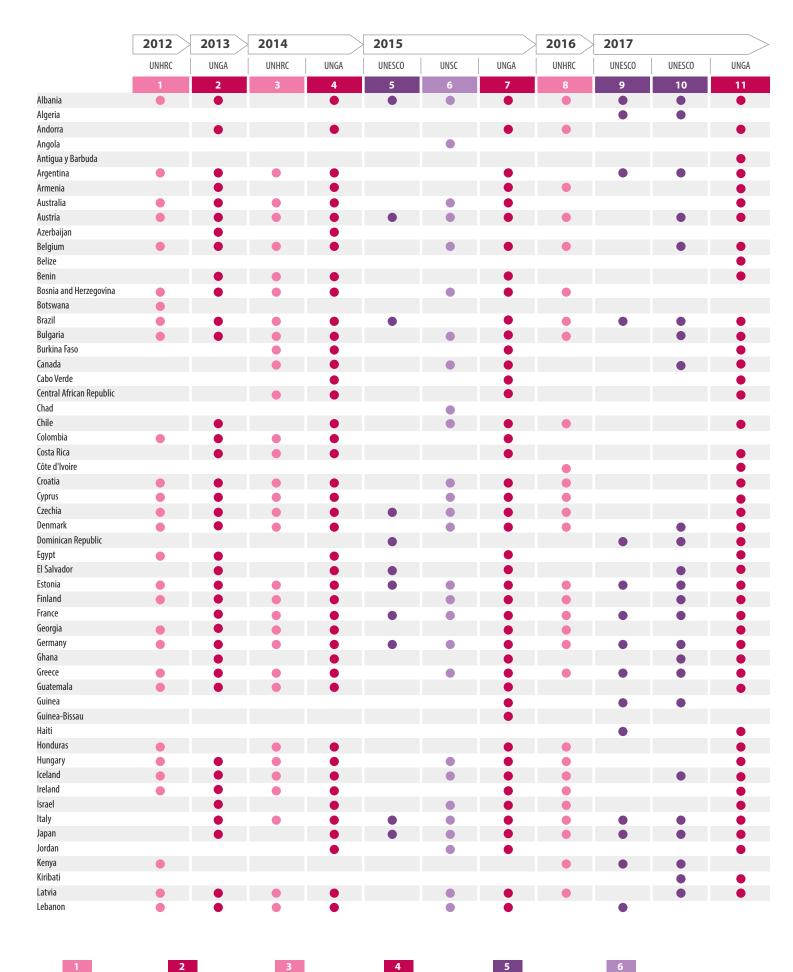
This Decision takes note with interest a progress report by UNESCO's Secretariat on work on safety of journalists and the issue of impunity and the Multistakeholder Consultation on Strengthening the Implementation of the UN Plan of Action. It requests the Director-General to continue work towards the implementation of Sustainable Development Goal 16.10, and monitoring of indicators 16.10.1 and 16.10.2. The Decision encourages Member States to reinforce their efforts in ensuring the voluntary implementation of the UN Plan of Action at national level and strongly urges Member States to provide information on judicial investigations into the killings of journalists. It also calls on Director-General to reinforce activities addressing the specific threats to the safety of women journalists.

#### UNESCO 39th General Conference Resolution on strengthening UNESCO's leadership in the implementation of the UN Plan of Action on Safety of Journalists and the Issue of Impunity (39 C/61)

This Resolution welcomes UNESCO's efforts towards the formalisation of a system of focal points for the safety of journalists within the relevant United Nations entities. It also encourages Member States to strengthen the voluntary implementation of the UN Plan of Action at country level and invites the UNESCO Director-General to reinforce actions addressing threats to the safety of women journalists online and offline.

### UN General Assembly Resolution 75/152 on the safety of journalists and the issue of impunity (A/RES/72/175)

This Resolution condemns unequivocally all attacks and violence against journalists and media workers. It also condemns specific attacks on women journalists in the exercise of their work, including sexual and gender-based discrimination and violence, intimidation and harassment, online and offline. The Resolution calls upon States to implement more effectively the applicable legal framework for the protection of journalists and media workers in order to combat impunity. It also recognizes the decision of the Secretary-General to mobilize a network of focal points throughout the United Nations system to intensify efforts to enhance the safety of journalists and media workers.



Lesotho Liberia Libya Liechtenstein Lithuania Luxembourg Malawi Malaysia Maldives Mali Malta Mexico Monaco Mongolia Montenegro Morocco Netherlands New Zealand Niger Nigeria Norway Palau Palestine Panama Paraguay Peru Poland Portugal Qatar Republic of Korea Republic of Moldova Romania Saint Kitts and Nevis San Marino Senegal Serbia Slovakia Slovenia Somalia Spain Sri Lanka Sweden Switzerland The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia Timor-Leste Trinidad and Tobago Tunisia Turkey Ukraine United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland United States of America Uruguay Vanuatu Yemen

UN HUMAN RIGHTS COUNCIL RESOLUTION 21/12: SAFETY OF JOURNALISTS

NCIL UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY
ETY RESOLUTION 68/163: THE
SAFETY OF JOURNALISTS
AND THE ISSUE OF IMPUNITY

UN HUMAN RIGHTS COUNCIL RESOLUTION 27/5: THE SAFETY OF JOURNALISTS

UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY
RESOLUTION 69/185: THE
SAFETY OF JOURNALISTS
AND THE ISSUE OF IMPUNITY

UNESCO EXECUTIVE BOARD DECISION 196 EX/31: SAFETY OF JOURNALISTS AND THE ISSUE OF IMPUNITY

UN SECURITY COUNCIL
RESOLUTION 2222
RESOLUTION 2222
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UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY RESOLUTION 70/162: THE SAFETY OF JOURNALISTS AND THE ISSUE OF IMPUNITY

2012

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2013

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UNGA

UN HUMAN RIGHTS COUNCIL RESOLUTION 33/2: THE SAFETY OF JOURNALISTS UNESCO EXECUTIVE BOARD DECISION 201 EX/SR.10: SAFETY OF JOURNALISTS AND THE ISSUE OF IMPUNITY UNESCO EXECUTIVE BOARD
DECISION 202 EX/50: SAFETY
OF JOURNALISTS

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FETY RESOLUTION 72/175: THE
SAFETY OF JOURNALISTS
AND THE ISSUE OF IMPUNITY