



In **Mortal** **Danger**

Journalists & Media Staff Killed in 2013

INCLUDES IFJ INTERNATIONAL
SAFETY FUND REPORT



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Cover image: December 8, 2013 Mourners carry the coffin of Yasser Faysal al-Joumaili during his funeral procession in Falluja, 50 km (31 miles) west of Baghdad, December 8, 2013. REUTERS/Thaier Al-Sudani

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TIME OF RECKONING

BY IFJ GENERAL SECRETARY



THE FIGURES FOR JOURNALISTS AND MEDIA STAFF KILLED IN 2013 RELEASED BY THE INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF JOURNALISTS BRING TO LIGHT THE GRAVITY OF THE SAFETY CRISIS IN MEDIA FROM AROUND THE GLOBE. THE REGIONAL NARRATIVES CONTAINED IN THIS REPORT SET OUT IN GRAPHIC DETAIL HOW CONFLICTS, WARS AND POLITICAL UNREST PROVIDE THE BACKDROP FOR RISKY ASSIGNMENTS WHICH OFTEN LEAD TO TRAGIC ENDS FOR JOURNALISTS WHO STRAY ON TO THE TURFS OF MEN OF VIOLENCE.

The IFJ documented 105 killings of journalists and media staff, in murders and cross-fire incidents resulting in deaths. Twenty more colleagues lost their lives in accidents. As usual, the IFJ report comes with a warning that the cases we report are those known to us and no organisation can say for certain that they have counted everyone. But, there are good reasons to be alarmed at the current levels of violence in journalism

As was often the case in years gone by, 2013 had its fair share of shocking assaults on journalists, such as the summary executions by Al-Qaïda au Maghreb islamique (AQMI) of RFI reporters Ghislaine Dupont and Claude Verlon in Kindu in Mali. There was also the raid at the end of December by insurgents on Salaheddin TV in the northern Iraqi city of Tikrit, in which five journalists and employees of the TV station were killed. These cold-blooded murders capped a year which saw a resurgence of excessive violence against media workers in Iraq, with 13 killed.

In Syria, there was no let-up as journalists continue to pay a heavy price in the bloody civil war which has ripped the country apart. The regime and the armed opposition, as well as the myriad of Islamist militias have turned their guns on journalists in their attempts to control the reporting on the conflict and its catalogue of gross violations of human rights. For the second year running, the IFJ has ranked Syria as the deadliest country in the world for journalists in 2013 with 15 dead recorded.

Meanwhile, the toxic combination of armed insurgencies, corruption, ethnic and religious tension in Asia Pacific turned the region into a killing field for journalists. With a death tally of ten each, Pakistan, India and The Philippines make Afghanistan, which posted one killed only, look comparatively safer.

The seemingly never ending descent into chaos and violence in Somalia again claimed more journalists' lives than any other country on the African continent. Seven died in violent incidents last year, one more than in Egypt where journalists and media staff were caught up in the deadly violence caused by the political turmoil.

The IFJ sent a solidarity mission to Cairo, arranged in cooperation with the Federation of Arab Journalists (FAJ), at the height of the attacks on journalists. The delegation heard accounts of journalists who had been forced into hiding, fearing for their lives after their names and addresses had been published in some media, exposing them to mob violence. Women journalists were particularly at risk of sexual attacks while covering the protests.

Meanwhile, in Mexico, it is hoped that the downward trend of murder rates in media will continue after a relatively calm year in which four died, in contrast to the situation in Colombia, Honduras and even Brazil where the numbers of victims of violence suggest the murky politics in Latin America still carry safety challenges for media professionals. In 2013, Brazil posted four killed against three in Honduras and Colombia.

The IFJ and its unions campaign every year to end impunity which, by all accounts, remains the biggest contributing factor for violence targeting journalists. In June, the IFJ World Congress in Dublin resolved to step up our efforts to tackle this major issue. A new campaign was launched in November, urging countries with the poorest records of media safety, starting with Iraq, Pakistan and Russia, to hold accountable those who attack journalists as a means of addressing the issue of rampant impunity.

While our actions alone are unlikely to yield an immediate and positive reaction from governments, they offer an opportunity to promote legal guarantees for the protection of journalists as civilians which states are duty bound to enforce under domestic and international law.

The prospects for the kind of global action we have been calling for looked more promising towards the end of 2013. On 18 December, the United Nations' General Assembly established an International Day to end impunity for crimes against journalists. The UN Day will be marked on 2 November each year, the date of the murders of the two RFI reporters in Mali.

However, the temptation to declare victory in the battle over the safety of journalists should be resisted as it is far too premature to determine the impact of this latest decision of the world body. In fact, a degree of skepticism may be justified. While the resolutions of the UN General Assembly carry some authority, they are not binding on states and it remains to be seen whether the recent decision will be a catalyst for a genuine commitment to the safety of journalists or just another self-congratulatory exercise.

This latest resolution comes seven years after the adoption of Security Council Resolution 1738 adopted unanimously on 23 December 2006, urging governments to respect the rights and professional independence of journalists. Contrary to the UN General Assembly's resolution, Member States are bound by the Security Council resolutions and Resolution 1738 was hailed as a historic UN action to fight impunity for killings of journalists and media staff. Unfortunately, the ensuing years have been marked by consistently high levels of vi-

olence targeting journalists, in scant disregard for the lofty recommendations of the Security Council.

The media death toll of 2013 confirms the abject failure of governments to hold accountable those who are responsible for violence against journalists, which has entrenched the culture of impunity for attacks on media professionals.

For all these facts which call into question the commitment of governments in this particular domain, there is at least another which deserves recognition. The new UN Day may not be a game changer, but it represents a time of reckoning at the highest level of world governance that the safety crisis in media is about much more than silencing the truth. It also threatens democratic rule and, in the process, jeopardise public trust in governments.

Any expectations that the wheels of justice for journalists will turn fast are likely to be quickly disappointed. But the IFJ will maintain the pressure for action on this front and, in the meantime, more efforts will be deployed to assist colleagues in need. The Federation prides itself on the long standing tradition among its members of solidarity with journalists who suffer because of violence, illness or natural disasters.

As usual, this report concludes with a review of the work of the IFJ Safety Fund – the model of solidarity among journalists which has proved a lifeline to many who had nowhere else to turn. Following the launch of an IFJ safety dedicated website, it is now possible to make secure online donations to the Safety Fund, and thus help us do more to ease the pain and suffering of our colleagues and their families around the world.

BETH COSTA
IFJ GENERAL SECRETARY

CHALLENGES TO WOMEN

FROM HOSTILE ENVIRONMENTS,
CORRUPTION AND VIOLENCE

The overall figures for attacks on journalists can be misleading about the security risks facing women journalists.

In 2013, 105 media workers were killed worldwide, of whom only 5 were women. This may suggest that women are less affected by the safety crisis in media. Indeed, this perception is likely to be reinforced by the gender stereotype in many newsrooms which dictates that risky assignments such as reporting on crime in countries like Mexico or in war zones are better suited to men. It would logically follow that there are bound to be more cases of male journalists killed than of their female colleagues.

However, in reality, men and women journalists alike are exposed to a wide range of safety hazards which often lead to tragic ends. These vary from the security context of the environment to the type of assignments through accidents and the ability of Mother Nature to unleash sudden natural disasters.

Thus, in 2013, **REBECCA DAVIDSON**, assistant program manager of the Dubai-based Arabian Radio Network was killed in a boat collision while reporting in the Seychelles. **RAHMO ABDULKADIR**, a Somali radio journalist, was shot dead near her home in the Somali capital, Mogadishu. **BAI LU** of *Urumqi Evening News*, was crushed to death by a collapsing building while she was conducting interviews at a construction site in Urumqi, in northwest China. **YARRA ABBAS AL- IKHBARIYAH** TV, was killed on 27 May while covering clashes near the border with Lebanon and French journalist **GHISLAINE DUPONT** of Radio France Internationale (RFI) was kidnapped and murdered with a male colleague **CLAUDE VERLON** in the town of Kidal, northern Mali.



The circumstances of these deaths may be common to male and female journalists but there should be a gender-orientated approach in handling security issues specific to women journalists. Depending on the culture and position of women journalists, the type of the threat to them may be different. Sexual harassment against women journalists is an example and cases of such incidents perpetrated by sources or their acquaintances have been reported among journalists covering international news.

Local women journalists also face a particular type of violence aimed at violating their private or family life. In some societies, all it takes to disqualify a newspaper's report is to attack the journalist's reputation.

We must raise awareness about the dangers to the safety of women reporters, not to cause them further distress but, rather, to understand the specific kind of violence they face. There are differences between men and women even in newsrooms, but they should reflect their natural attributes, not some extraordinary impediment or professional inherent weakness.

The situation of women in the media has changed from what it was 30 years ago, even if the progress achieved by women in the profession is not generally reflected in decision making positions. Women should talk about what happens in newsrooms and beyond. They cannot continue to suffer violence in silence.

ZULIANA LAINEZ,
GENDER COUNCIL MEMBER
IFJ EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEMBER

IFJ LIST OF JOURNALISTS & MEDIA STAFF KILLED IN 2013

105 TARGETED KILLINGS & 15 ACCIDENTAL DEATHS

TARGETED KILLINGS, BOMB ATTACKS AND CROSS-FIRE INCIDENTS

105

COUNTRY	NAME	POSITION	EMPLOYER	DATE
Afghanistan	Mohammad Nasim Turak	Journalist		5/14/2013
Brazil	Renato Machado	Journalist	Radio Barra FM	2/8/2013
	Rodrigo Neto de Faria	Radio Host and Columnist	Radio Vanguard and Vale do Aco	3/9/2013
	Mafaldo Bezerra Gois	Journalist	Radio Jaguaribe FM	5/28/2013
	Walgney Assis Carvalho	Photojournalist	Vale de Aco	4/14/2013
Colombia	José Gómez Naudin	Journalist	Radio Guadalajara	7/29/2013
	Edison Alberto Molina	Presenter		9/11/2013
	José Darío Arenas	Vendor	Extra Quindío	9/29/2013
Democratic Republic of Congo	Guylain Chanjabo		Radio Canal Révélation	5/17/2013
Ecuador	Fausto Valdivieso	Journalist	Freelance	4/11/2013
Egypt	Ahmed Abdel Gawad	Reporter	Al Akhbar	8/14/2013
	Mick Deane	Cameraman	Sky News	8/14/2013
	Mosab El-Shami	Photographer	Rassd news	8/14/2013
	Salah Eddin Hassan	Journalist	Shaab Misr	6/28/2013
	Ahmed Assem el-Senousy	Photographer		7/8/2013
	Tamer Abdel Raouf	Bureau Chief	Al Ahram	8/19/2013
Haiti	Georges Henri Honorat	Journalist	Haiti Progress	3/23/2013
Honduras	Anibal Barrow	Journalist	Globo TV	7/10/2013
	Manuel de Jesús Murillo Varela	Photographer	Globo TV	10/9/2013
	Juan Carlos Argeñal	Correspondent	Globo TV and Radio	12/7/2013
India	Nemi Chand Jain	Journalist	Hari Bhoomi and Dainik Bhaskar	2/13/2013
	Jitendra Singh	Reporter	Prabhat Khabhar	4/27/2013
	Ranjit Choudhary	Manager	Dainik Ganadoot	5/19/2013
	Sujit Bhattacharjee	Proof reader	Dainik Ganadoot	5/19/2013
	Balaram Ghosh	Driver	Dainik Ganadoot	5/19/2013
	Narendra Dabholkar	Editor	Sadhana	8/20/2013
	Rakesh Sharma	Journalist	Dainik Aa j	8/23/2013
	Rajesh Verma	Cameraman	IBN 7	9/7/2013
	Israr	Photographer	Freelance	9/7/2013
	Sai Reddy	Journalist		12/6/2013

COUNTRY	NAME	POSITION	EMPLOYER	DATE
Iraq	Zamel Ghannam al Zoubaie	Journalist	Freelance	6/9/2013
	Mohamd Karim al-Badrani	Journalist	Al-Sharqiya TV	10/5/2013
	Mohamed Ghanem	Cameraman	Al-Sharqiya TV	10/5/2013
	Bashar Abdulqader Najm	Cameraman	Al-Sharqiya TV	10/24/2013
	Alaa Edwar		Nivenehe Al-Ghad	11/27/2013
	Wadah al-Hamdani	Photographer	Baghdad Satellite Channel	11/27/2013
	Aadel Mohsen Husain	Journalist	Freelance	12/2/2013
	Kawa Garmyani	Editor	Rayal Magazine	12/5/2013
	Raad Yassin	Chief News editor	Salaheddin TV	12/23/3013
	Jamal Abdel Nasser	Producer	Salaheddin TV	12/23/2013
	Mohamed Ahmad Al-Khatib	Cameraman	Salaheddin TV	12/23/2013
	Wissam Al-Azzawi	Presenter	Salaheddin TV	12/23/2013
	Mohamed Abdel Hamid	Archives Manager	Salaheddin TV	12/23/2013
Guatemala	Jaime Napoleón Jarquín Duarte	Journalist	Nuestro Diario	3/20/2013
	Luis Alberto Lemus Ruano	Media Executive	Radio Stereo Café / Café TV	4/7/2013
Ivory Coast	Désiré Doué	Editor-in- chief	Tomorrow	11/15/2013
Lebanon	Mohammed Darrar Jammo	Journalist		7/24/2013
Libya	Radwan Ghariani	Radio owner	Tripoli FM	12/1/2013
	Saleh Iyad Hafiyana	Photographer	Fasatu News Agency	11/18/2013
Mali	Ghislaine Dupont	Journalist	RFI	11/2/2013
	Claude Verlon	Technician	RFI	11/2/2013
Mexico	Jaime Guadalupe	Photojournalist	Ojinaga Noticias	3/3/2013
	González Domínguez			
	Alonso de la Colina Noriega	Journalist	La Vanguardia	4/14/2013
	Mario Ricardo Chávez Jorge	Editor	El Ciudadano	7/2/2013
	Alberto Lopez Bello	Journalist	El Imparcial	7/17/2013
Nigeria	Ikechukwu Udenwu	Editor	Anambra	1/12/2013
Pakistan	Saifur Rehman	Senior Journalist	Samaa TV	1/10/2013
	Imran Shaikh	Cameraman	Samaa TV	1/10/2013
	Mohammad Iqbal	Photographer	Samaa TV	1/10/2013
	Khushnood Ali Shaikh	Chief reporter	Associated Press of Pakistan (APP)	2/25/2013
	Malik Mumtaz Khan	Journalist	Geo TV and Jang Group	2/27/2013
	Mehmood Ahmed Afridi	Correspondent	Intikhab	3/1/2013
	Tariq Aslam	Journalist	Pakistan	4/17/2013
	Ahmed Ali Joiya	Journalist	Freelance	5/24/2013
	Ayub Khattak	Journalist	Jang	10/11/2013
	Salik Ali Jafri	Journalist	Geo News	11/22/2013
Philippines	Mario Vendiola Baylosis	Presenter	Radyo Natin & DXNC-Radyo Suhman	4/22/2013
	Richard Kho	Columnist	Aksyon Ngayon	7/30/2013
	Bonifacio Loreto	Columnist	Aksyon Ngayon	7/30/2013
	Mario Sy	Contributor	Akyson Ngayon	8/1/2013
	Fernando Solijon	Radio Host	DXLS Love Radio	8/30/2013
	Vergel Bico	Editor	Bandera Philipino	9/4/2013
	Jesus 'Jessie' Tabanao	Reporter	dyRC Radyo Calungsod	9/14/2013
	Joash Dignos	Radio Host	DXGT Radyo Abante	11/29/2013
	Michael Milo	Radio Host	DXFM radio	12/7/2013
	Rogelio Butalib	Commentator	Radyo Natin station	12/11/2013
Paraguay	Marcelino Vásquez	Journalist	Sin Fronteras FM	2/6/2013
	Carlos Manuel Artaza	Photojournalist		4/25/2013
Russian Federation	Mikhail Beketov	Editor	Khimkinskaya Pravda	4/8/2013
	Akhmednabi Akmednabiyev	Deputy Chief Editor	Novoye Delo (New Business)	7/9/2013
	Nikolai Potapov	Editor	Selsovet	5/18/2013

COUNTRY	NAME	POSITION	EMPLOYER	DATE
Somalia	Abdihared Osman Adan	Journalist	Radio Shabelle	1/18/2013
	Mohamed Ali Nuhurkey	Journalist	Mustaqbal Radio	3/18/2013
	Rahmo Abdulkadir	Journalist	Radio Abudwaq	3/24/2013
	Mohamed Ibrahim Rageh	Journalist	Radio Mogadishu and SNTV	4/21/2013
	Liban Abdullahi Farah	Journalist	SBC and Kalsan TV	7/7/2013
	Ahmed Sharif Ahmed	Technician	Radio Mogadishu	8/17/2013
	Mohamed Mohamud Tima'ade	Journalist	Universal TV	10/27/2013
Syria	Suheil al-Ali	Journalist	Dunya TV	1/5/2013
	Yves Debay	Editor-in-chief	Assaut	1/17/2013
	Mohamed al-Mesalma	Reporter	Al-Jazeera	1/18/2013
	Youssef Adel Bakri	Reporter	Halab News Network	2/15/2013
	Olivier Voisin	Photographer	Freelance	2/24/2013
	Ghaith Abd al-Jawad	Cameraman	Qaboun Media Cente	3/10/2013
	Amr Badir al-Deen Junaid	Cameraman	Qaboun Media Cente	3/10/2013
	Mahmoud Natouf	Journalist	Saana al-Thrawra	3/14/2013
	Adbul Raheem Kour Hassan	Director of broadcasting	Watan FM	4/1/2013
	Yara Abbas	Correspondent	Al-Ikhbariyah TV	5/27/2013
	Fakhreddine Hassan	Journalist		9/15/2013
	Murhaf al-Modahi	Photographer	Freelance	9/29/2013
	Mohammad Saeed	Correspondent	Al-Arabiya TV	10/29/2013
	Mohamed Ahmed Taysir Bellou	Reporter	Shabha Press	11/19/2013
	Yasser Faysal al-Joumaili	Journalist	Freelance	12/3/2013
Tanzania	Issa Ngumba	Journalist	Radio Kwizera	1/8/2013
Uganda	Thomas Pere	Contributor	New Vision	6/16/2013

TOTAL VICTIMS: 105

ACCIDENTS, DISEASES AND NATURAL DISASTERS RELATED DEATHS

15

COUNTRY	NAME	POSITION	EMPLOYER	DATE
China	Bai Lu	Journalist	Urumqi Evening News	4/18/2013
India	Prem Thakur	Reporter	Asia News International	5/28/2013
	Jasdeep Malhotra	Reporter	Hindustan Times	9/22/2013
Kenya	John Driftmier	Journalist	Freelance	5/28/2013
Nigeria	Adolphous Okonkwo	Journalist	Voice of Nigeria	8/2/2013
	Olatunde Ojenike	Journalist	Federal Radio Corporation of Nigeria	8/2/2013
	Afayat Odunsi	Journalist	Nigerian Television Authority (NTA)	8/2/2013
Philippines	Archie Globio	Journalist	DyBR Apple Radio	11/12/2013
	Malou Realino	Journalist	DyBR Apple Radio	11/12/2013
	Allan Medina	Journalist	Aksyon Radyo Tacloban	11/12/2013
	Ronald Vinas	Journalist	Aksyon Radyo Tacloban	11/12/2013
Seychelles	Rebecca Davidson	Deputy Head of Programming	Arabian Radio Network	5/28/2013
Serbia	Hasan Elmas	Cameraman	Turkish State Broadcaster (TRT)	10/30/2013
South Africa	Kevin Ash	Motorcycle Correspondent	The Daily Telegraph	5/28/2013
United States	Chris Guerra	Photojournalist	Freelance	1/1/2013

TOTAL VICTIMS: 15

Journalists Killed by Region

AFRICA KILLED	22	EUROPE KILLED	3
Democratic Republic of Congo	1	Russia	2
Egypt	6	ACCIDENTAL DEATHS	1
Ivory Coast	1	Serbia	1
Libya	2	MIDDLE EAST & ARAB	
Mali	2	WORLD KILLED	29
Nigeria	1	Iraq	13
Somalia	7	Syria	15
Tanzania	1	ACCIDENTAL DEATHS	0
Uganda	1		
ACCIDENTAL DEATHS	6		
Kenya	1		
Nigeria	3		
Seychelles	1		
South Africa	1		
AMERICAS KILLED	20		
Brazil	4		
Colombia	3		
Ecuador	1		
Haiti	1		
Honduras	3		
Guatemala	2		
Mexico	4		
Paraguay	2		
ACCIDENTAL DEATHS	1		
United States	1		
ASIA-PACIFIC KILLED	31		
Afghanistan	1		
India	10		
Pakistan	10		
Philippines	10		
ACCIDENTAL DEATHS	7		
China	1		
India	2		
Philippines	4		



AFRICA

MOHAMMED GARBA

PRESIDENT - FEDERATION OF AFRICAN JOURNALISTS (FAJ)

Africa ranked as the third deadliest region in the world for journalists this year, behind Asia Pacific and the Middle East and Arab World.

Twenty-two journalists and media staff were killed on the continent, many of whom lost their lives in the African hot spots of 2013 such as Somalia, Egypt and Libya. There were other killings in the Democratic Republic of Congo, Ivory Coast, Uganda and Tanzania, each country recording one fatal incident.

It is disheartening to note that, for the last decade, Africa has recorded some of the highest levels of violence targeting journalists in the world.

These statistics are unacceptable to the Federation of African Journalists (FAJ) and constitute an indictment of the poor record on democracy and rule of law in some African countries. Instead, the lack of transparency, corruption and politics of exclusion often result in frustrations and violent rivalries, creating toxic environments in which independent journalists become easy targets for powerful forces intent on suppressing dissent and evading public accountability.

The massive loss of lives and the tragedies for families and colleagues of the victims are a constant reminder of the failure of governments to uphold their international obligation to protect the lives and liberties of their citizens, including journalists. The systematic failure to address the ever-increasing numbers of unresolved murders of journalists and other media workers feeds into the sense of impunity and encourages further violence against the media.



In addition to attacks on journalists, instigated or tolerated by the authorities, African journalists are now facing a new, ruthless and non-state player in the form of armed militants' groups such as Al-Shabab in Somalia and Boko Haram in Nigeria. As in other parts of the world, these groups can designate journalists as 'legitimate targets' for daring to report independently on the conflict in which they are involved.

Furthermore, these extremist groups tend to stage deadly attacks on public events and premises, with the sole aim of causing the deaths of the unsuspecting public and media professionals covering them. This new security situation increases risks to journalists' safety at work. It also means that journalists, their organisations and employers must develop new strategies to overcome these security challenges.

In view of the current safety crisis in African media, both in peace time and during conflicts, the Federation of African Journalists (FAJ) is committed to fully playing its role in defending journalists' best interests by waging a resolute campaign at both African and global levels to end impunity for attacks on journalists. It will also pursue all avenues to strive for press freedom and protect journalists in dangerous and distressing situations within Africa.

We know we can count on the solidarity of all affiliates of the International Federation of Journalists worldwide.

MOHAMMED GARBA

PRESIDENT – FEDERATION OF AFRICAN JOURNALISTS (FAJ)



KILLED LIST AFRICA

Rageh, who was working for the government broadcaster, was shot dead outside his home in the capital Mogadishu on Sunday, the fourth reporter to be murdered in the country this year, the union of journalists said. REUTERS/Feisal Omar

JANUARY 12 NIGERIA

IKECHUKWU UDENDU, the editor of the monthly Anambra was shot dead by unknown gunmen in Onithsa city in Anambra state, south east of Nigeria.

JANUARY 08 TANZANIA

ISSA NGUMBA, the 45-year old journalist for Radio Kwizera was found dead in the West of Tanzania. Sources said he appeared to have been hanged by unknown assailants and his left arm had a deep bullet wound.

JANUARY 18 SOMALIA

ABDIHARED OSMAN ADAN, the 45 year-old journalist was brutally killed in an unprovoked attack by three unknown armed men who shot him in the Wadajir district of the capital, Mogadishu, according to the IFJ affiliate National Union of Somali Journalists (NUSOJ). In a statement, NUSOJ paid tribute to Adan, saying he was a brave journalist and one of the few people who could publicly criticize the ruling style of the government. He had, unlike the rest of his colleagues at Radio Shabelle station who live in the premises, decided to live at his home, NUSOJ added.

MARCH 18 SOMALIA

MOHAMED ALI NUHURKEY, the producer at Mustaqbal Radio, a private radio station in Mogadishu, was among eight people killed when a suicide bomber blew up his car near the Presidential Palace. His colleague and fellow journalist Abdirashid Nur was wounded in the attack along with more than 20 other people.

MARCH 24 SOMALIA

RAHMO ABDULKADIR, the female radio journalist was gunned down in the Somali capital, Mogadishu, according to NUSOJ. Ms Abdulkadir, who worked for Radio Abudwaq, was shot dead near her house by three young men armed with pistols. The shooting took place in the district of Towfiq in north Mogadishu.

APRIL 21 SOMALIA

MOHAMED IBRAHIM RAGEH, the newscaster, reporter and program producer for state owned Radio Mogadishu and Somali National Television (SNTV) was shot dead in Mogadishu by two men armed with pistols, NUSOJ said. Rageh was killed in front of his house while he reached home after his work. He was shot in the chest and head seven

times, his family was quoted as saying. The journalist was one of the members of NUSOJ's Banadir Branch and was among the fifteen journalists who resigned from their work in 2009 due to increased killings and deadly threats he received from Al-Shabaab militants when he was working for Radio Shabelle. In August 2009, the union with the help of the International Federation of Journalists (IFJ) evacuated him to Kampala, Uganda, for safety reasons.

MAY 17 DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO

GUYLAIN CHANJABO, the body of Guylain Chanjabo, a journalist for Radio Canal Révélation based in Bunia, the provincial capital of Ituri in the north eastern Congo, was found on the bank of the Ngezi River. He had been missing for twelve days. The 'Syndicat national des professionnels de la presse' (SNPP), an IFJ affiliate, said that Chanjabo's disappearance sparked a protest by his colleagues who stopped work for one day. His body reportedly had marks of strangulation, according to the local mayor Ferdinand Fimbo. The journalist had to be laid to rest near the river because his body was in advanced state of decay.

JUNE 16 UGANDA

THOMAS PERE, the freelance journalist and contributor to New Vision newspaper was killed by unidentified assailants. According to the newspaper's management, the body of Pere was found in a pool of blood on Entebbe road in Masajja, a few kilometers south west of the capital city, Kampala. The Uganda Journalists' Union (UJU), an IFJ affiliate, said that there were injuries all over the journalist's body but no signs of struggle at the scene, leading the police to suggest that Pere had been killed elsewhere and his body dumped by the roadside. Police recovered the victim's possessions on his body, including ID documents, press card, ATM cards, phone and wallets, UJU added.

JUNE 28 EGYPT

SALLAH EDDIN HASSAN (38) who worked for the local Shaab Misr newspaper, was killed in an explosion that is believed to have been caused by a

home-made hand grenade while reporting on a protest against Egyptian President, Mohamed Morsi, in the city's Al-Shuhada Square. The blast left 15 more people injured.

JULY 07 SOMALIA

LIBAN ABDULLAHI FARAH, who worked for Bossaso-based Somali Broadcasting Corporation (SBC) and London-based Kalsan TV, was shot dead in Puntland, according to the National Union of Somali Journalists (NUSOJ). NUSOJ says that the journalist was attacked by unidentified gunmen in the Barahley neighborhood of Galkayo town while he was walking home. He was shot six times and was rushed to hospital but was pronounced dead on arrival. Farah became the fifth journalist killed since the start of the year, NUSOJ added.

JULY 08 EGYPT

AHMED ASSEM EL-SENOUSY, the photographer (26) was shot dead by a sniper while covering clashes between security forces and pro-Morsi protestors at the Republican Guards' headquarters in Cairo.

AUGUST 14 EGYPT

Three journalists were killed as Egyptian security forces moved in to break up the pro-Morsi sit-ins in Cairo. **AHMED ABDEL GAWAD**, reporter for Al Akhbar newspaper and for Canal Misr 25, was killed while covering the crackdown at Rabaah al-Adawiya mosque. Sky News cameraman **MICK DEANE** was shot while covering the violence and died soon after he was treated for his injuries. Photographer **MOSAB EL-SHAMI** for Rassd news website (RNN) was also shot dead near the mosque.

AUGUST 17 SOMALIA

AHMED SHARIF AHMED, a senior technician of the government owned Radio Mogadishu was killed on 17 August in the morning at his home in the district of Shibis, north Mogadishu, by three men armed with pistols, according to the National Union of Somali Journalists (NUSOJ), an IFJ affiliate.

AUGUST 19 EGYPT

TAMER ABDEL RAOUF, the regional bureau chief of Egypt's daily Al Ahram was shot by soldiers at



The two French journalists, who both worked for Radio France Internationale, were found dead in northern Mali on Saturday after being kidnapped in the city of Kidal. REUTERS/Jacky Naegelen

an army check point shortly after the start of the curfew in Damanhur in the Nile delta province of Buheira. Another journalist, Hamed Al Barbari, a reporter for the daily Al Gumhuria, who was travelling with him in the car, was also shot in the hand and leg.

OCTOBER 27 SOMALIA

MOHAMED MOHAMUD TIMA'ADE, the broadcast journalist died of wounds sustained in an assassination attempt on 22 October 2013. He was taken to Madina hospital where he died. Tima'ade who worked for the London-based Universal TV was attacked by gunmen who shot him in the neck, stomach, chest and shoulder, according to NUSOJ. The union paid tribute to the respected journalist who had earned credibility with some incisive reporting on social, security and political issues in Mogadishu, which often featured in the top headlines of Universal TV.

NOVEMBER 02 MALI

GHISLAINE DUPONT and **CLAUDE VERLON**, the two reporters working for French international broadcaster, Radio France International (RFI), were abducted in the Malian northern city of Kidal by several armed men who bundled them in a car and drove them out of the city. Their bodies were found later bearing signs of gunshots wounds. The two journalists had visited the city to interview a member of the Mouvement National de Libération de l'Azawad (MNLA).

NOVEMBER 15 IVORY COAST

DÉSIRÉ OUÉ, the editor-in-chief of Tomorrow, a popular magazine among the Christian community in Ivory Coast and reportedly close to former President Laurent Gbagbo, was killed at his home located in Cocody-Angré, a district of the economic capital Abidjan. According to media reports confirmed by the National Union of Journalists in Ivo-

ry Coast (UNJCI), armed men shot him dead when he arrived home. Family sources, quoted in media, claim that the armed men forced their way into his home but did not find him there. They laid in wait and shot him when he got home.

NOVEMBER 18 LIBYA

SALEH IYAD HAFIYANA, the photographer with the Fasatu news agency, was among people killed in Tripoli when members of the Misrata militia opened fire on protesters who had gathered outside its headquarters in Tripoli to demand an end to the reign of the Katiba (militias). Several other several journalists were reportedly among the wounded.

DECEMBER 2013 LIBYA

RADWAN GHARIANI, the 40-year old owner of Tripoli FM, a Libyan English language radio station, was found dead in his car, his body riddled with bullets, according to media reports. Police found the body of Radwan Ghariani in his car with four gunshots wounds. The authorities were not able to indicate the motive behind his murder but have ruled out robbery. Source: Al-Arabiya News

AFRICA ACCIDENTAL DEATHS

JANUARY 22 SOUTH AFRICA

KEVIN ASH, the motorcycling correspondent for The Daily Telegraph, was killed in an accident during a new bike launch in South Africa. BMW said that Kevin was fatally injured in a motorcycle accident in George town, 250 kilometers east of Cape Town. The newspaper said that he was a 15-year veteran motorcycling correspondent.

FEBRUARY 8 SEYCHELLES

REBECCA DAVIDSON, the deputy head of programming at the Dubai-based Arabian Radio Network, was killed in a boat collision while on assignment in the Seychelles. The network said Rebecca, a New Zealand national, died when the vessel she was aboard struck another boat in the Indian Ocean archipelago, according to the website, Emirates247.com

MAY 28 KENYA

JOHN DRIFTMIER, the 30 year-old Canadian journalist was killed when the plane he was travelling in crashed near Mount Kenya. Dr Anthony King, the director of the Laikipia Wildlife Forum Trust Fund, who was piloting the plane also died. The two-seater aircraft's owner, Pixcom, said that the crash was caused by poor weather condition. John Driftmier was shooting aerial footage for a documentary series called 'Dangerous Flights,' the Montreal-based film producer Pixcom said. The show tracks pilots who fly small private planes to various locations around the world, according to media reports.

AUGUST 02 NIGERIA

Three journalists and members of the IFJ affiliate in Nigeria, the National Union of Journalists (NUJ) were killed in a road accident. They were **ADOLPHOUS OKONKWO**, of the Voice of Nigeria (VON), **OLATUNDE OJENIKE** of Federal Radio Corporation of Nigeria (FRCN) and chairman of Radio Nigeria Ibadan Network Centre Chapel, as well as **AFAYAT ODUNSI** of the Nigerian Television Authority (NTA).

According to NUJ, the victims were part of the delegation which had left Abuja on 2 August after a meeting at the NUJ National Secretariat. The accident happened between Ile Ife and Ilesha in Osun State (south west). Nine other journalists survived the car crash.



AMERICAS

CELSO SCHRODER, FEPALC PRESIDENT

In Latin America, journalists are victims of violence, including harassment, arrests and killings on a regular basis and this year has been no exception.

Violence against journalists has taken a foothold in countries where democratic rule remains as elusive as ever. But, even in relatively stable nations, powerful economic and political forces as well as criminal groups continue to make journalism a perilous profession.

Four countries have recorded the highest levels of violence in media. The drug war in Mexico and political violence in Honduras and Colombia were responsible for journalists' killings. However, Brazil also appeared alarmingly high on the list with four killed in violent incidents.

In central America, governments have been guilty of failing to enact legislation and to adopt measures for the protection of journalists. Instead, in some cases, violence targeting journalists was instigated, aided or abetted by the authorities.

The combination of criminal litigation to intimidate journalists, repressive press laws and precarious work constitutes a subtle but real threat to press freedom in the region.

The only protection journalists can count on remains their unions which can mobilise solidarity and effectively defend their interests. The role of journalists' organisation, both at national, regional and international level represents the best guarantee to enforce their human rights and end the impunity which has been a hindrance for justice and the single biggest contributor to the ramping violence in media.

In this regard, FEPALC, working in lockstep with unions and journalists' organisations in Latin America and the Caribbean, is committed to combating crimes against journalists report crimes and pursuing justice for all those who have been victims of violence.

The organisation is working to create an international environment which is conducive to the practice of a safer journalism in the region, free from the climate of fear and barbarism, which has caused loss of lives and hardship for many years.

CELSO SCHRODER
FEPALC PRESIDENT



KILLED LIST AMERICAS

FEBRUARY 06 PARAGUAY

MARCELINO VÁQUEZ, the 54-year old owner of radio station Sin Fronteras 98.5 FM, was gunned down in front of the station's offices in Pedro Juan Caballero, Paraguay, near the border with Brazil. Media reports quoted witnesses as saying that two armed men intercepted Vázquez while he left the station and shot him at close range as he was en route to a club which he also owned.

FEBRUARY 08 BRAZIL

RENATO MACHADO GONÇALVES, the manager of Radio Barra FM based in the city of Sao Joao da Barra, Río de Janeiro was shot as he returned home by a gunman on a motorcycle who called out his name and shot him at least three times. The victim was taken to hospital where he died of his wounds. Media reports quoted family sources as saying that the incident was recorded on security cameras but no arrest has been made.

FEBRUARY 22 BRAZIL

MAFALDO BEZERRA GOIS, the 51-year-old journalist for Radio Jaguaribe FM, was shot dead by men on motorbike as he was walking to work, media reports said. He was hit twice in the head and three times in the chest, according to police sources. Gois, a popular host of a daily political talk show programme where he regularly denounced corruption, had reportedly received threats from anonymous callers, reports added.

MARCH 03 MEXICO

JAIME GUADALUPE GONZÁLEZ DOMÍNGUEZ, the online photojournalist who wrote for a news website Ojinga Noticias, was shot and killed while he ate at a taco stand in the Mexican town of Ojinaga, in the state of Chihuahua. In a statement, the website said that the 38-year-old journalist was shot at least 18 times with an assault rifle and described his murder as an attack against journalism. The gunmen stole his camera but a woman who was with him was not wounded in the attack, it added.

MARCH 09 BRAZIL

RODRIGO NETO DE FARIA, the radio reporter and columnist, was gunned down at his home in Ipatinga, a city in Brazil's Minas Gerais state, according to news reports quoting officials. He was shot by two unknown gunmen on a motorcycle when he arrived home after an evening out with friends. The journalist, who hosted a program on Radio Vanguarda and wrote a column for the Ipatinga daily Vale do Aco, had reportedly denounced corruption among the police and organised crime in Belo Horizonte, the state capital, and had been receiving frequent death threats. The country's Human Rights Minister, Maria do Rosario, conceded this was a targeted killing, tweeting that the journalist's death "has characteristics of an execution, a crime against life and an attack on human rights".



From top: Renato Machado, Rodrigo Neto de Faria, Walgney Assis Carvalho & Carlos Alberto Orellana Chavez (body)

MARCH 20 GUATEMALA

JAIME NAPOLEON JARQUIN DUARTE, the journalist for Nuestro Diario newspaper was shot and fatally wounded in the city of Pedro de Alvarado in the eastern Guatemalan province of Jutiapa near the border with El Salvador, the newspaper said in a statement. The 63-year old former schoolteacher who joined the paper three years earlier was with three friends when gunmen travelling in a tractor opened fire, killing the journalist and wound-

ing two of his friends. Nuestro Diario is known for its hard hitting coverage of crime and violence in Guatemala, where it is estimated that 16 homicides take place a day.

MARCH 23

GEORGES HENRI HONORAT, the editor-in-chief of the Haiti Progress newspaper, was shot dead outside his home in Port au Prince by armed men who were riding a motorcycle. Media reports said that he had reportedly received death threats from political activists who form grass roots organisations in the country.

APRIL 07 GUATEMALA

LUIS ALBERTO LEMUS RUANO, the director of Radio Stereo Café and owner of the TV cable channel Café TV, was killed in the department of Jutiapa, near the Salvadoran border, according to the Guatemalan Information Centre. The victim, who was also Vice President of the Jutiapa Association of Journalists, was killed by a gunman who followed him in a pharmacy and shot him. He was taken to hospital but died shortly afterwards. The attacker escaped on a waiting motorcycle driven by an accomplice.

APRIL 11 ECUADOR

FAUSTO VALDIVIESO, the former employee of privately-owned TV stations Ecuavisa, Teleamazonas and TC Televisión, who worked as a freelance journalist and a PR consultant, was killed by a gunman who shot him three times. Valdivieso was getting out of his car when his attacker came up to him and opened fire from close range. The victim was rushed to hospital but he died there. Media reports quoted relatives and friends of the journalist as saying that he had escaped an attempted murder the day before.

APRIL 14 BRAZIL

WALGNEY ASSIS CARVALHO, the photographer who worked for Vale do Aço newspaper was killed near the town of Ipatinga in the state of Minas Gerais. He was shot twice in the back by a gunman on a motorcycle as he was sitting in a restaurant. In March 2013, a reporter who covered police is-

sues for the same newspaper, Rodrigo Neto, was killed in Ipatinga. According to the Association of Investigative Journalism in Brazil (Abraji), an anonymous caller to the State House of Representatives claimed that Walgney knew who might have killed Rodrigo Neto, a crime reporter who had been murdered in Ipatinga.

APRIL 15 MEXICO

ALONSO DE LA COLINA NORIEGA, the journalist for La Vanguardia newspaper, was killed in the city of Puebla, media reports said. He had worked as a news presenter for a local TV station called Hechos Guerrero TV in the state of Guerrero, one of the regions in Mexico which had been affected by violence committed by organised crime groups. The 50-year old journalist was shot in the chest as he left the bank in a shopping center in the city of Puebla, according to the Office of the State Prosecutor quoted by media. The Director of the Ministerial Police, Juan Luis Galán, reportedly said that the journalist “was approached in the parking lot of the shopping plaza by a man who was about 1.80 meters tall and robust .He fired twice into the air to scare him and then killed him.”

APRIL 25 PARAGUAY

CARLOS MANUEL ARTAZA, the journalist was killed when gunmen opened fire on his car in Pedro Juan Caballero city, near the capital of Asunción, according to media reports. The Journalists’ Union of Paraguay condemned the killing, saying that journalists in the area near the border with Brazil receive frequently threats. The organisation cited the cases of Aníbal Gómez, of Radio América and ABC Color correspondent Cándido Figueroa, both of whom had reportedly received death threats. Artaza had been very critical on the radio in the lead up to the elections in Paraguay, La Nación newspaper added.

JUNE 27 MEXICO

MARIO RICARDO CHÁVEZ, the editor of a website ‘El Ciudadano ‘ was found dead near the city of Victoria in the northeastern state of Tamaulipas. According to police sources, the journalist had been kidnapped two weeks earlier by armed men

as he was leaving a cinema with his family in Victoria. His body was found partially buried alongside a decapitated body of an unidentified female victim. Chávez’s Twitter feed had been silent since May 22, reports added.

JULY 10 HONDURAS

ANIBAL BARROW, the correspondent of Globo TV in San Pedro de Sula was kidnapped on 24 June as he was driving near the Olympic stadium. A few hours later, his truck was found in a sugar plantation located in the Villanueva Balsam. The journalist’s lifeless body was also found on 10 July dumped in a lagoon. According to the testimony of a protected suspect linked to the killing, Anibal Barrow was killed shortly with a bullet in his left temple.

JULY 17 MEXICO

ALBERTO LOPEZ BELLO, the crime reporter for El Imparcial newspaper in the Mexican state of Oaxaca, was found dead reportedly with gunshot wounds. The paper published a brief statement demanding a thorough investigation and saying that the killing “demonstrates the vulnerability to which communicators are exposed in their daily work of providing truthful and timely information to the citizenry.” The Oaxacan state government said that Lopez’s body was found along with the corpse of another man in Trinidad de Viguera, a city north of the Oaxacan capital.

JULY 29 COLOMBIA

JOSÉ GÓMEZ NAUDIN was gunned down by two assailants upon his arrival at Radio Guadalajara where he presented a morning ‘Talk-Back’ programme, according to eyewitness reports.

SEPTEMBER 11 COLOMBIA

ÉDISON ALBERTO MOLINA, the presenter for Puerto Berrío stereo community radio, was shot dead by a gunman on a motorcycle as he left the station’s offices with his wife. He was hit four times in an attack which left his wife also injured. Molina , who was also a lawyer, hosted a regular program ‘Consultorio Jurídico ‘, a legal advice call-in show and had received death threats before his murder,



according to reports. Two weeks before he was murdered, rocks had been thrown at his law offices. According to Reporters Without Borders, Puerto Berrío city councilman Francisco Villa said that he had received a phone call after the killing, warning him that he would be the next victim.

SEPTEMBER 28 COLOMBIA



JOSÉ DARÍO ARENAS, the newspaper vendor was shot several times by unidentified attackers in the town of Caicedonia in the western province of Valle del Cauca of Colombia, according to media reports. Arenas was attacked while he was selling copies

of a regional daily, Extra Quindío. The newspaper had run a story about complaints by relatives of inmates at the Caicedonia prison who accused guards of mistreating them. Andrés Mauricio Osorio, a fellow journalist, said that Arenas, who served as the paper's unofficial stringer because it had no permanent reporter in the town, had approached him with the story, helped find sources and taken photographs. After his murder, another vendor quoted in the story received a threatening phone call with a message. "First one down."



OCTOBER 09 HONDURAS

MANUEL DE JESÚS MURILLO VARELA, the photographer who formerly worked for deposed President Manuel Zelaya, was found dead in Tegucigalpa, three years after the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights (IACHR) requested that the Honduran government to adopt "precautionary measures" to protect the life of Murillo Varela, fellow cameraman Ricardo Antonio Rodríguez, and their families."



DECEMBER 07 HONDURAS

JUAN CARLOS ARGEÑAL, the local correspondent for national broadcaster Radio y TV Globo, was shot dead outside his home in the southeastern municipality of Danlí. Media reports quoted TV Globo chief David Romero Ellner as saying that Argeñal had received threats after exposing a case of corruption in a local hospital.

From top: Jaime Guadalupe Gozález Domínguez, Anibal Barrow, Alberto López Bello



ASIA-PACIFIC

JACQUI PARK

DIRECTOR OF IFJ ASIA-PACIFIC OFFICE

It is a grim task each year to compile the list of media casualties from the Asia-Pacific region. Sadly, 2013 witnessed a rise in the number of lives lost – 31 media workers killed – making the region the deadliest in the world. The numbers speak volumes about the lethal daily reality journalists continue to face.

Pakistan and the Philippines continue an alarming pattern of violence against journalists, holding the mantle as the most dangerous places in the region.

With over half of all media deaths accounted for in these two countries alone, targeted killings of journalists and government inaction to find perpetrators continues to foster a dire culture of impunity within their borders.

Four years on from the Ampatuan massacre of 32 journalists in the Philippines, not a single perpetrator has been convicted; three crucial witnesses have been killed; only 104 of the 195 accused have been formally charged; while 88 suspects remain at large. Analysts have predicted that with its current pace, the trial could last 24 years.

Murders by drive-by shooting are the method of choice to silence Filipino journalists who challenge or expose the powerful and the corrupt. In 2013, like in previous years, local radio station hosts were the main targets in these shooting murders.

Tragically, Typhoon Haiyan also dealt its deadly blow, wiping out local media networks and killing at least four media workers, while many more are still unaccounted for.

In Pakistan, the safety situation for journalists

and media workers in the Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA), Kyber Pakhtunkhwa and Baluchistan is especially dire, with endemic tribal violence and Taliban reprisals. More broadly, many journalist killings resulted from bombings and suicide attacks; with media professionals either directly targeted or unfortunate victims of circumstances on this volatile frontline.

Across the region, incidents of violence against media workers, threats, intimidation and imprisonment showed no sign of abating with corruption, ethnic and religious tensions at the centre of most incidents.

A further concerning trend in 2013 has been the rise in the number of journalists killed in India, largely in mob-related violence and direct physical attacks. They included the fatal stabbing of three media workers by contract killers in the north-eastern Indian state of Tripura. In addition, there has been an increase in reports of sexual harassment and gender-based violence including the rape of a photojournalist in Mumbai in August.

In Bangladesh, a pattern of violence persists, largely in response to critical political reporting, while Sri Lanka's "war on journalism" is waged through threat and intimidation. IFJ Sri Lankan affiliates report that since 2005, when the last phase of active hostilities in Sri Lanka's long-running civil war began, more than 80 journalists have fled the country.

In China, the harassment and hostility of Chinese officials that has historically been directed at local media, has taken an international dimension.



KILLED LIST ASIA PACIFIC

Imran Shaikh

In 2013 there was a noted increase in the levels of violence directed at foreign media workers and Hong Kong journalists.

Two journalists lost their lives in Afghanistan, including one whose body, bearing stab and bullet wounds, was found down a well near his home 18 days after his disappearance. The 16-year prison terms handed down to the two suspects in his murder was a positive measure to address the climate of impunity in Afghanistan and shed some hopeful light on an otherwise bleak situation.

The tragic death toll of 2013 gives a picture of the working environment for so many media workers in our region, where threat and intimidation are a part of life, where self-censorship becomes a means to survival and where governments turn a blind eye to violence against journalists, further diminishing a country's capability of sustaining a free and independent media.

JACQUI PARK:

DIRECTOR OF IFJ ASIA-PACIFIC OFFICE

JANUARY 10 PAKISTAN

Samaa TV cameraman **IMRAN SHAIKH** and NNI photographer **MOHAMMAD IGBAL** were killed in the twin blasts in Quetta, the capital of Pakistan's restive Baluchistan province. They died in the second blast as they rushed to cover the first explosion which took place on Alamdar Road in Quetta at a snooker club and killed 42 people. Saifur Rehman, a senior reporter with Samaa TV, was also seriously injured in the blasts and died two days later.

FEBRUARY 13 INDIA

NEMI CHAND JAIN, the 45-year-old journalist based in Tongapal, the tribal Sukma district in the South Bastar area of Chhattisgarh, in central India, was found dead with his throat slit. His body was discovered on the road in the Leda village, around four kilometres away from Tongapal. A note clipped to his belt accused the journalist of being a police informer, according to the Times of India. Reports said that Jain, who worked for the region's Hindi dailies Hari Bhoomi and Dainik Bhaskar, had gone to the weekly market in Nama village on Tuesday and never returned. Initial reports suspected the outlawed Communist Party of India (Maoist) for the killing.

FEBRUARY 25 PAKISTAN

KHUSHNOOD ALI SHAIKH, the chief reporter of the state-controlled Associated Press of Pakistan (APP), was killed in Karachi, the capital of Sindh province when he was struck in a hit-and-run incident with a car. Shaikh had been receiving threatening calls for some time, warning him that his child would be abducted and murdered if he did not pay Rs. 50,000 in extortion. He had informed his union, his employer and the police of the threats. The journalist relocated to Islamabad and thought that the threats had gone away. Returning to Karachi, the threats resumed.

FEBRUARY 27 PAKISTAN

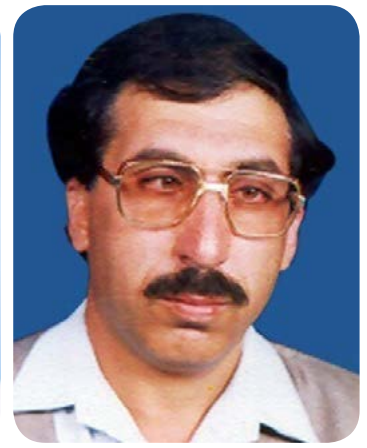
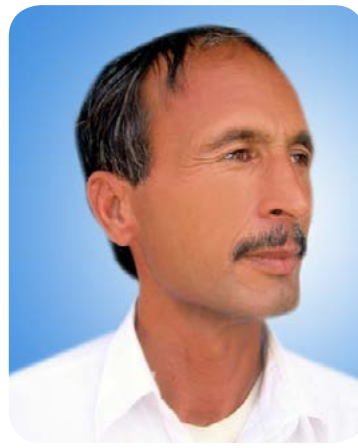
MALIK MUMTAZ KHAN, who worked for TV news channel GEO and the Jang newspaper, was gunned down in Miranshah, North Waziristan, in the Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA). He was on his way home when armed men waiting in a vehicle with tinted windows of the kind widely used by militants open fire on his car, killing him instantly. Khan had been a journalist for 15 years and had also recently been elected president of the Miranshah press club.

MARCH 01 PAKISTAN

MEHMOOD AHMED AFRIDI, the correspondent for Intikhab newspaper, was killed by gunmen traveling by motorcycle in Kalat, in the south western province of Balochistan. Afridi (56) had worked as a journalist since 1995 and was president of the Kalat press club. Colleagues said Afridi had been waiting outside a public telephone booth when two men on a motorcycle stopped and opened fire, hitting him four times.

APRIL 11 PHILIPPINES

MARIO VENDIOLA BAYLOSIS, the 33-year-old radio announcer and presenter at Radyo Natin and DX-NC-Radyo Suhnan, was killed by two unidentified gunmen on a motorcycle in the town of Kabasalan in the southern province of Zamboanga Sibugay. Baylosis had previously reported a death threat to the local authorities.



*Top from left: Imran Shaikh, Pakistan
Middle: Khushnood Ali Shaikh, Mehmoood Afridi
Bottom: Saifur Rehman, Salik Ali Jafri*

APRIL 17 PAKISTAN

TARIQ ASLAM, the news editor of the daily Pakistan was among at least fifteen people killed in a suicide bomb attack on a political rally in the city of Peshawar, provincial capital of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, according to the Pakistan Federal Union of Journalists (PFUJ), an IFJ affiliate. His colleague Azhar Ali Shah and Ehtesham Khan, a reporter for Express TV, were seriously injured, but their injuries were not considered life threatening.



*Top from left: Jasdeep Singh Malhotra, Nemi Chand Jain & Nemi Chand Jain (body)
Bottom: Rajesh Verma & Sai Reddy*

APRIL 27 INDIA

JITENDRA SINGH, the part-time reporter for Prabhat Khabhar newspaper, was killed in Khunti district, Jharkhand state, according to media reports. Members of the People’s Liberation Front of India (PLFI), a breakaway Maoist faction, claimed responsibility. In a letter found in Singh’s pocket, the PLFI said “No one can work in the area without approval of the PLFI,” according to media, adding that Singh had written about activities of the rebels for the past 16 years.

MAY 14 AFGHANISTAN

MOHAMMAD NASIM TURAK, the journalist based in Laghman province, was killed by an unknown assailant in Kandi Rijae village, in the Alingar district of the eastern Laghman province, according to the Afghanistan Independent Journalists’ Association (AIJA), an affiliated of the International Federation of Journalists. The AIJA said Turak was violently stabbed and his body was left outside the village where he was killed.

MAY 19 INDIA

Three employees of the Bengali language daily, Dainik Ganadoot, were killed during a frenzied attack on the newspaper’s office in Agartala, capital of the northeastern Indian state of Tripura. Sources in the Tripura Journalists’ Union (TJU) inform the IFJ that three masked assailants forced their way into the office of the newspaper at around 3 pm, and made their way up to the first floor of the building, where the editor, Sushil Choudhary lives. While searching for the editor, the assailants ran into **RANJIT CHOUDHARY**, manager of the newspaper and repeatedly stabbed him, in an apparent case of mistaken identity. On their way out of the building, the attackers stabbed **SUJIT BHATTACHARJEE**, a proof-reader for the newspaper, who just happened to be in their way. **BALARAM GHOSH**, a driver with the newspaper, who arrived at the scene on hearing the commotion, was also stabbed repeatedly. All three reportedly died on the spot. It is believed that the three attackers were contract killers and that the target was editor Sushil Choudhary.

MAY 24 PAKISTAN

AHMED ALI JOIYA, the journalist who reported for several local newspapers and magazines, was killed in Bahawalnagar district of Punjab province in Pakistan. According to reports, the journalist had been coordinating with the local police on a crime story he was working on. Police reportedly said that Joiya had received threats from Maqbool (Kooli Sassi), a known criminal. On Friday 24 May, Joiya was in a market in Bhangrana village when unidentified men shot him dead. Two street vendors were also injured in the attack.

JULY 30 PHILIPPINES

RICHARD KHO and **BONIFACIO LORETO**, two columnists for the Aksyon Ngayon newspaper, were killed in a drive-by shooting incident, according to the Committee to Protect Journalists (CPJ). Two unidentified assailants on motorcycles shot at close range Richard and Bonifacio as they stood outside a convenience store in the Quezon City neighborhood of Manila, said CPJ quoting news reports. Authorities said the journalists died from multiple gunshot wounds and that police recovered several .45 caliber and 9-millimeter shells from the crime scene, the reports added. Kho's daughter, Richelle, told local radio station Radyo Inquirer 990 AM that her father's murder could have been related to his reporting, news reports added.

AUGUST 20 INDIA

NARENDRA DABHOLKAR, the editor of Sadhana, a weekly Marathi-language magazine, was killed by two unidentified gunmen on motorcycles in the city of Pune early, according to Agence France-Presse. He was shot in the neck and back, suffering fatal injuries from which he died, police said. Dabholkar's magazine promotes scientific thought and covers topics including caste, politics, and religion. Dabholkar used to lecture and write on rationalism and scientific thinking in India, a country where superstitious beliefs are still rampant, according to reports.

AUGUST 21 PHILIPPINES

MARIO SY, the 53-year-old freelance photographer and regular contributor to the local Sapol newspaper, was shot twice by an unidentified gunman in front of his wife and daughter in his home in southern General Santos City. Sy died later at a local hospital. His murder occurred only two days after the double murder of two other Filipino journalists, Richard Kho and Bonifacio Loreto.

AUGUST 23 INDIA

RAKESH SHARMA, the reporter for Dainik Aaj newspaper in the northern state of Uttar Pradesh, was shot dead by unidentified gunmen, according to Reporters Without Borders. The Paris-based pressure group said that the victim received a call on his mobile phone shortly after returning home on the evening of 23 August. He left home for the city's Bakewar district and was killed on the way by gunmen who shot him several times on the Bharthana road, according to police sources. Nation News Channel journalist Vikas Sharma was quoted by Reporters Without Borders as saying that the journalist was killed because of his reporting on criminal groups operating in Etawah and elsewhere in Uttar Pradesh.

Police superintendent N. Chowdhary said the murder was being thoroughly investigated and that the source of the last call he received on his mobile phone would be analysed. Five individuals from Etawah are reportedly suspected even if no arrests have so far been made.

AUGUST 30 PHILIPPINES

FERNANDO SOLIJON, the popular radio commentator and an outspoken critic of corruption and rising crime in a southern Philippine city of Lligan, was killed by a gunman, according to media reports citing police sources. The presenter at DXLS Love Radio was shot dead late in the evening as he left a friend's house, the Iligan City police chief Crestito Rey Gonzalodo said. He died on the way to hospital and his killer escaped on a waiting motorcycle driven by an accomplice. The police chief described Solijon as a "fearless radio commentator" and said the motive for the attack may have been political. However, the victim's widow was quoted as saying that her husband had received telephone and text messages threats.

SEPTEMBER 04 PHILIPPINES

VERGEL BICO, the 40-year editor of *Bandera Pilipino* based in Calapan City, the capital of the western province of Oriental Mindoro, was shot dead by two gunmen. Police reports said that two gunmen followed Bico from a village and shot him. Bico was rushed to Maria Estrella Hospital but was pronounced dead on arrival. The IFJ affiliate in the country, the National Union of Journalists in the Philippines (NUJP) said that, if work-related, Bico's killing brought to 158 the number of journalists killed in the line of duty since 1986 and to 17 the number of those killed under the administration of President Benigno Aquino III.

SEPTEMBER 07 INDIA

RAJESH VERMA, ISRAR, the cameraman Rajesh Verma who worked for the IBN 7, a cable channel which broadcasts in English, Hindi, Marathi and other languages all across India, and a freelance photographer identified only by the single name Israr, were attacked by a mob after a meeting in Muzaffarnagar town.

According to information received by the IFJ affiliate, the National Union of Journalists of India (NUJ-I), both had been assigned to cover the meeting and seem to have been attacked with deliberate intent. Rajesh Verma was shot through the chest and Israr died of serious injuries inflicted by blunt objects. An estimated twenty-seven people were

killed in communal rioting that broke out in Muzaffarnagar district.

SEPTEMBER 14 PHILIPPINES

JESUS 'JESSIE' TABANAO, the radio presenter was shot dead by an unidentified gunman on a motorcycle in the central region of Cebu City. He was shot in the back while he stood by his parked car and media reports quoted a security guard who witnessed the incident as saying that the gunman was wearing a full-faced helmet and fled the crime scene after the shooting. Police recovered eight empty shells from a handgun at the crime scene, the Committee to Protect Journalists (CPJ) said. The journalist who worked for *dyRC Radyo Calungsod* frequently reported on the illegal drug trade on the station's "Police Line Up" and "Drug Watch" programmes.

OCTOBER 11 PAKISTAN

AYUB KHATTAK, the journalist for *Jang*, one of Pakistan's largest media groups which publishes the Urdu daily *Jang*, the English daily *News International* and owns the GEO broadcast network; was gunned down outside his home in the district of Karak in Pakistan's northern province. According to information from the Pakistan Federal Union of Journalists, Ayub Khattak had just left his residence in the Takht Nusrati area of Karak when unknown assailants opened fire on him. He died at the scene. PFUJ President Pervaiz Shaukat and Secretary-General Amin Yousuf condemned the attack and deplored the situation that allowed attacks on Pakistan's journalists to continue in total impunity.

NOVEMBER 22 PAKISTAN

SALIK ALI JAFRI, the GEO news journalist was among five people killed in the twin bomb explosions which also wounded dozens more in Karachi. Two simultaneous explosions went off in the densely-crowded Federal B area of Ancholi. Eyewitnesses said a motorcycle exploded near a crowded tea shop where dozens of people were having tea. Another device attached to a bike parked outside a confectionery shop also went off. Officials from the local bomb disposal squad said both ex-

plosions were set off by improvised explosive devices (IEDs), weighing around five to six kilograms and containing nails and ball bearings. Salik Ali Jafri was severely injured in the blast and later died in hospital from his injuries. He had joined Geo News in 2008.

NOVEMBER 29 PHILIPPINES

JOASH DIGNO, the radio journalist, who hosted a programme entitled “Bombardeyo” at DXGT Radyo Abante in Maramag town, was shot dead by four attackers in Valencia City, according to media reports. The victim was with a group of friends in a watering hole in front the CAP Building along Sayre Highway. When he went to the rest room, one of the assailants followed him and started shooting, one eye witness was quoted as saying. Dignos was reported to have run towards his car but came under fire from three other assailants on the way out. He was an outspoken critic of some politicians and government officials.

DECEMBER 06 INDIA

SAI REDDY, the correspondent of The Times of India newspaper, died en route to the hospital after being attacked with sharp edged weapons near a market in Basaguda in Bijapur district of Chhattisgarh. The Times of India reported that the attackers were Maoists and that Reddy had received multiple threats in the months leading up to his murder.

DECEMBER 07 PHILIPPINES

MICHAEL DIAZ MILOS, a host at DXFM radio, was gunned down, according to Minda News

DECEMBER 11 PHILIPPINES

ROGELIO BUTALIB, the journalist for Radyo Natin was shot and killed by gunmen in the southern city of Tagum on Mindanao Island, according to police sources. The attack, carried out by armed riding a motorcycle, was condemned by the National Union of Journalists of the Philippines who suspected that the motive was the victim’s work as a journalist. Butalib was a commentator for the local Radyo Natin station and his programme often tackled local issues like corruption.



From top: Joash Digno, Vergel Bico & Fernando Solijon



ASIA PACIFIC ACCIDENTAL DEATHS

Bai Lu

APRIL 18 CHINA

BAI LU, the female journalist for the Urumqi Evening News, died in an accident while conducting interviews on a construction site in Urumqi, capital of Northwest China's Xinjiang Uygur autonomous region, according to media reports. The management of the media outlet confirmed that the Ms Lu was accidentally crushed by a forklift at a site under a viaduct on Tuanjie Road. Another colleague who was with her was also injured and taken to hospital for treatment.

MAY 28 INDIA

PREM THAKUR, the 28 year-old reporter for Asia News International (ANI), was filming a snow clearing operation with two colleagues in the Rahla Nallah area when the accident took place. The crew had crossed a restricted area, which was unfit for vehicle use, to take shots. News reports said that a search and rescue operation to find the crew was hindered by heavy snowfall. Mukesh Kumar, a machine operator, and camera assistant Karan were later rescued, according to the Hill Post / IANS

SEPTEMBER 22 INDIA

JASDEEP MALHOTRA, the Jalandhar-based reporter of the Hindustan Times newspaper, died in a car accident when a truck overtook and rammed into the car he was travelling in alongside a police superin-

tendent. The journalist died on the spot while the police officer sustained serious injuries and was taken to hospital for treatment. Media reports said that the accident happened in an area where the mafia groups are known to operate, raising the suspicion for foul play rather than an accident. The victim had published a story on the sand mafia and the truck's driver fled the scene. However, the police insisted on treating the incident as an accident, The Times of India added.

NOVEMBER 12 PHILIPPINES

Four journalists died while reporting on the typhoon "Yolanda" in Tacloban City, according to the National Union of Journalists (NUJP). In a Facebook post, NUJP chair Rowena Paraan said that "the list of media casualties is also building along with the growing death toll from the tragedy."

The NUJP confirmed the deaths of **ARCHIE GLOBIO** and **MALOU REALINO** who worked for the Tacloban-based DyBR Apple Radio. The area was one of the hard hit by the typhoon. Paraan also said that two other radio broadcasters, **ALLAN MEDIAN** and **RONALD VINAS** of Aksyon Radyo Tacloban, were killed.

At least four other media workers from DyBR were reported missing, namely Babay Jaca, Lulu Palencia and Jun Estoya, according to the Nation newspaper.



EUROPE

RICARDO GUTIÉRREZ
**GENERAL SECRETARY OF THE EUROPEAN
FEDERATION OF JOURNALISTS (EFJ)**

In 2013, Russia again ranked as the deadliest country for journalists in Europe. But the most shocking incident for the EFJ this year was the murder of French journalists Ghislaine Dupont and Claude Verlon in Mali.

The armed conflict in Mali took a tragic turn for the community of European journalists on Saturday 2 November when Ghislaine Dupont and Claude Verlon, journalists for Radio France Internationale (RFI), were summarily executed by armed insurgents in the northern city of Kindal. They had travelled to the city to interview a Touareg leader and they were kidnapped and killed shortly afterwards.

That date has now been chosen, following the proposal by France, for the UN International Day to end impunity for crimes against journalists, established by the General Assembly of the world body.

The EFJ French unions (SNJ, SNJ-CGT, CFDT-Journalists) mobilised for “Stand Up For Journalism” Day on November 5, calling for action against these killings. They met the President of the French Senate, Jean-Pierre Bel, and the President of the French National Assembly, Claude Bartolone, to urge for “the urgent formation of a parliamentary commission of inquiry” into the murders of their colleagues in Mali. The EFJ strongly supported that call.

In 2013, the EFJ recorded the killings of three journalists in Europe, all of them in Russia, where

journalists continue to face physical threats and intimidation, including threats from law enforcement officials. The EFJ member, the Russian Union of Journalists (RUJ), estimates that 349 journalists have disappeared or died in unclear situations since 1993. According to the EFJ Vice-President, Nadezda Azhgikhina, most of them died because of their work. The majority of these cases have not been investigated properly and their killers continue to enjoy impunity”.

The EFJ believes that this culture of impunity is the single biggest contributor to violence against journalists. For this reason, Russia is the first European country targeted by the End Impunity campaign, launched by the IFJ in October.

In July this year, Akhmednabi Akhmednabiev, a journalist reporting on human rights violations in the Caucasus, was shot dead. He had received several death threats and even survived an attempted assassination only six months before his killing.

Mikhail Beketov, the former editor-in-chief of the independent newspaper Khimkinskaya Pravda in the Moscow suburb Khimki, died on April 8 at a Moscow hospital. He never fully recovered from injuries suffered from a violent attack in 2008.

Nikolai Potapov was shot five times on 7 August 2013 in the small town of Vygorka (Stavropol Region) where he was editor of Selsovet, the local newspaper. He had been repeatedly threatened, it was reported, before his murder.

There is a need for a change of attitude to vio-

lence against journalists in Russia, but that does not seem to be a priority for the government. During the 20th Ministerial Council meeting of the Organisation for Security and Cooperation (OSCE), in Kiev on December 5-6, Russia was the only participating country, out of 57, to oppose a decision on the protection of journalists.

Killings of journalist recorded in 2013 were not the only form of violence against journalists on the rise. In some parts of Europe, journalists face more intimidation in their work, including threats to jail “critical” reporters. Turkey remains the world’s biggest prison for journalists, with more than 60 in jail. Most of them were charged under the Turkey anti-terrorism law for fulfilling their roles as journalists.

The EFJ also expressed many concerns about the situation in Macedonia where press freedom is declining and critical media is vanishing. We were shocked by the four-and-a-half-year jail sentence that a court in Skopje gave, in October, to journalist Tomislav Kezarovski.

We will continue to campaign for Kezarovski’s freedom. We keep on fighting for the decriminalisation of journalism in Turkey and we fully back the IFJ’s End Impunity campaign and support its call for investigations into the intimidation, violence and killing of journalists.

RICARDO GUTIÉRREZ, GENERAL
SECRETARY OF THE EUROPEAN FEDERATION
OF JOURNALISTS (EFJ)

APRIL 08 RUSSIA

MIKHAIL BEKETOV, the former editor of the independent newspaper Khimkinskaya Pravda died of heart failure in a Moscow hospital after choking on food. In November 2008, Beketov was the victim of a savage beating by unknown attackers who left him for dead out in the cold. He lost three fingers and part of his leg and suffered long term brain damage. The journalist had a breathing tube inserted in a life-saving surgery following the assault. However the operation also left scars that caused food to block the airflow to his lungs, eventually leading to heart failure. In 2012, he was awarded a journalism prize by Russian President Vladimir Putin who promised that his attackers would be found and prosecuted but , to date, no one has been arrested.

MAY 18 RUSSIA

NIKOLAI POTAPOV, the 66-year old founder and editor of the Selsovet (Village Council) newspaper, was gunned down in the Stavropol region. Local media reports said the newspaper exposed alleged corruption by local authorities, particularly with respect to land deals in which officials were accused of transferring state property to criminal gangs in neighbouring Caucasus regions. Sources also said that the newspaper’s uncompromising stance was the most likely motive for Potapov’s killing. Authorities took suspects into custody shortly after the crime and in mid-August they said they had identified the mastermind behind the killing, but they did not release that person’s name, according to the international Press Institute (IPI).



Top: Journalist Mikhail Beketov (L) in a wheelchair attends a rally to support assailed civil activists and reporters in Moscow November 21, 2010. REUTERS/Sergei Karpukhin

R: People stage a rally in support of reporter Mikhail Beketov in central Moscow November 30, 2008. REUTERS/Denis Sinyakov

JULY 09 RUSSIA

AKHMEDNABI AKMEDNABIYEV, the deputy chief editor of Novoye Delo (New Business) newspaper, was killed by gunmen in Dagestan, Russia's North Caucasus.

According to media reports, Akmednabiyev was in his car, just 50 meters from his home, when the unknown attackers began shooting, killing him at the scene. The attackers then fled the scene in their car.

Media reports say that Akhmednabiyev had written articles criticising local authorities and insurgent groups. He is said to have received repeated death threats and in January of this year he survived an attempt on his life when attackers also fired shots at his car.

EUROPE ACCIDENTS DEATHS

OCTOBER 30 SERBIA

HASAN ELMAS, the cameraman for the Turkish state broadcaster TRT died in a car crash, on the Belgrade-Niš highway, in Serbia., according to reports. Four members of the TRT team, who were working on a documentary about Balkan music, were also injured in the accident. Hasan Elmas had begun his career in 1987 at TRT.



MIDDLE EAST & ARAB WORLD

YOUNES M'JAHED
IFJ SENIOR VICE PRESIDENT

The figures of journalists and media staff killed in 2013 lay bare the sad reality about the safety crisis in journalism in the Arab World and Middle East. The region is ranked as the second deadliest region for journalists with 29 killed, behind Asia Pacific.

But, even these horrible statistics don't tell the whole story of the threats journalists face in the region on a daily basis. While journalists' killings represent the worst case scenario, risks to their safety and wellbeing come in other forms, including arbitrary arrests and detention as well as acts of intimidation which have become routine in this part of the world.

There are many reasons for this state of affairs. The bloody civil war in Syria accounts for over half of the region's death tally with 15 journalists and media workers killed in this year alone. In addition to killings, cases of kidnapping and detention of journalists by all parties to the conflict have made the country the deadliest for journalists.

In the meantime, violence has returned to the streets of Iraq and journalists have paid a heavy price, losing 13 journalists and media staff in targeted attacks. The brutal murders of five journalists and media workers in a suicide attack on the headquarters of Salaheddin TV in the northern Iraqi city of Tikrit on 23 December showed that men of violence had independent journalists in their sights. The country still holds the tragic record of the number of journalists killed since the US-led invasion in 2003, with an estimated 500

fatalities, according to the Iraqi Journalists' Syndicate.

In Egypt, journalists have also been caught up in violent protests between the security forces and members of the Muslim Brotherhood group, following the decision of the army to remove President Morsi from power in July. Six journalists and media workers were killed during these clashes. Despite the return of relative calm in the country, there remain risks to media safety because of the on-going stand-off between the new government and supporters of the former President.

As with all cases of journalists' killings, the authorities show no resolve to investigate and punish the killers in the Middle East. In Syria, there can be no dialogue with either the government or the armed rebellion while all appeals to the Egyptian government to protect journalists have been in vain.

In Iraq, the government has failed to ensure justice is done for victims and their families. The authorities seemingly are reluctant to do anything which is likely to antagonise various armed groups.

The fact remains that the murder of a journalist is a crime against the victim and a terrible tragedy for his family. But, it is also a violation of the public's fundamental right to be informed in a truthful and accurate manner. The attacks on journalists are designed to cover up the killers' criminal activities.

There is therefore an urgent need for the international community to address the issue of impunity in an age where journalists are considered as easy targets by all parties to a conflict. It has become a deeply revolting and macabre game which must stop.

YOUNES M'JAHED
IFJ SENIOR VICE PRESIDENT



KILLED LIST ARAB WORLD & MIDDLE EAST

Mourners carry the coffin of Yasser Faysal al-Joumaili during his funeral procession in Falluja, 50 km (31 miles) west of Baghdad, December 8, 2013. REUTERS/Thaier Al-Sudani

JANUARY 05 SYRIA

SUHEIL AL-ALI, the journalist for Dunya TV station, a pro-government television station, died of wounds sustained in a shooting attack in the suburbs of Damascus, state media said. The state news agency, SANA, said that al-Ali, died four days after he had been while returning home from work. The agency blamed a “terrorist,” the term the government uses for those trying to topple Assad, media reports added.

JANUARY 17 SYRIA

YVES DEBAY, the editor-in-chief of military magazine Assaut, was killed in the Syrian city of Aleppo. He was reportedly shot by a sniper.

JANUARY 18 SYRIA

MOHAMED AL-MESALMA, the reporter for Al-Jazeera was killed by a sniper in the city of Daraa. The Qatar-based cable TV network said that their reporter was shot while reporting on fighting in the village of Basri Al-Hariri in Daraa.

FEBRUARY 15 SYRIA

YOUSSEF ADEL BAKRI, the reporter for Halab News Network (HNN), was killed while filming the shelling of the Karam al-Tarab neighborhood in Aleppo by government’s troops, according to HNN and Al-Jazeera. The Aleppo-based HNN covers the conflict and its footages are used by several regional news outlets including Al-Jazeera, according to press freedom organisations.

FEBRUARY 24 SYRIA

OLIVIER VOISIN, the French photojournalist died from injuries suffered while working in Syria, the office of French President Francois Hollande said. Voisin sustained a head wound and later died in a hospital in Turkey, French officials said in a written statement. He was reportedly wounded in an explosion. At the time of the incident, the photographer was embedded with a Syrian opposition group, according to media reports.

MARCH 10 SYRIA

GHAITH ABD AL-JAWAD and **AMR BADIR AL-DEEN JUNAID**, two cameramen for Qaboun Media Center, were killed by a mortar shell, according to the Committee to Protect Journalists. The media center distributed video that was published by a number of international news organizations, CPJ added.

MARCH 14 SYRIA

MAHMOUD NATOUF, the reporter for Sana al-Thawra, a self-proclaimed Syrian Arab News Agency for the Revolution, was killed during government shelling of the Damascus suburb of Moadamyat al-Sham, according to his employer, Sana al-Thawra, quoted in media reports. He was filming government forces' shelling of a residential area near the neighborhood mosque when he was hit by rocket fire, the Moadamyat al-Sham Media Center reported on its Facebook page, CPJ said. According to CPJ, the Syrian Arab News Agency of the Revolution is considered a rival pro-opposition news agency to the pro-government Syrian Arab News Agency (SANA).

APRIL 01 SYRIA

The death of **ADBUL RAHEEM KOUR HASSAN**, the former director of broadcasting at Watan FM, was announced to his family on April 1, 2013 by Syrian officials. They did not give details on the circumstances or exact date of his death. The journalist had been arrested in January in Damascus, according to the local opposition station Watan FM. He died while being held at Palestine Branch, a feared prison of Syria's Military Intelligence Security that is known for the severe abuse of prisoners, according to Watan FM. The station, local opposition groups, and press freedom groups including the Syrian Journalists Association said he had been tortured to death.

MAY 27 SYRIA

YARA ABBAS, the female television correspondent for Al-Ikhabariyah TV, a pro-government channel, was killed while covering clashes near the border with Lebanon, according to media reports quoting sources in the Syrian Information Ministry. The

journalist was reportedly attacked by rebels near the town of Qusayr in Homs province, the Ministry said in a statement carried by Syrian state television. The Syrian Observatory for Human Rights activist group also reported her death, saying she "was killed by a sniper close to Dabaa airport", north of Qusayr. The group said other members of Abbas's crew were wounded, without providing further details, according to Al-Jazeera network.

JUNE 09 IRAQ

ZAMEL GHANNAM AL ZOUBAIE, the body of well-known journalist, Zamel Ghannam al Zoubaie, was found in the al Washwash area of western Baghdad on Sunday, according to the IFJ affiliate, the Iraqi Journalists' Syndicate (IJS). He had been killed in a terrorist attack, the IJS said. Mr Zoubaie was a member of the IJS since the 1980's. He worked for the Iraqi News Agency from the 90's up to 2004 and then worked as a freelancer for a number of media organisations in Iraq.

JULY 24 LEBANON

MOHAMMED DARRAR JAMMO, the pro-Syrian government journalist, was killed in the coastal town of Sarafand, southern Lebanon and a stronghold of Hezbollah where he was living with his Lebanese wife. Reports said that Jammo, a well-known staunch supporter of Syrian President Assad, was gunned down with automatic rifles shot at close range in his apartment.

SEPTEMBER 15 SYRIA

FAKHREDDINE HASSAN, the journalist who worked for the youth publication of Baath, the ruling party in Syria, was among people who died in a bomb attack in northwest Syria, according to the Syrian state news agency, Sana. Nine more people were injured in a blast that hit their bus on a road in the northwestern province of Idlib, AFP reported.

SEPTEMBER 29 SYRIA

MURHAF AL-MODAHI, the Syrian photographer who had worked for the French news agency AFP, was killed by shelling in the eastern city of Deir Ez-zor, according to a fellow photographer quoted by media reports. Known by the pseudonym Abu



Yara Abbas, a reporter for the al-Ikhbariya news channel, is seen in this undated handout photo distributed to Reuters by Syria's national news agency SANA on May 27, 2013. SANA/Handout via Reuters

Top: Mourners carry the coffin of Yara Abbas, a reporter for the al-Ikhbariya news channel, during her funeral in Nisyaf village in the countryside of Hama city, in this handout photograph distributed by Syria's national news agency SANA. SANA/Handout via Reuters

Shuja, al-Modahi was killed in fighting between rebels and troops loyal to President Bashar al-Assad. The main opposition group, the National Coalition, also reported Abu Shuja's death, saying in a statement that he "died while carrying out his duty as a journalist." The Coalition said he "picked up a camera and started documenting the Syrian revolt as soon as the first protests broke out in Deir Ezzor. He continued to work under the bullets, bombs and tank shells, defying the regime's military might." (Source: AFP)

OCTOBER 05 IRAQ

TV journalist **MOHAMD KARIM AL-BADRANI** and his cameraman **MOHAMED GHANEM** who worked for Al-Sharqiya TV, were shot dead by unknown gunmen in the Iraqi city of Mosul as they were making a report about a local market. The Iraqi Journalists' Syndicate (IJS), condemned the killings and called on the security forces to identify and punish those behind the attack. Mosul ranked as the most dangerous city in Iraq for journalists, the IJS added.

OCTOBER 24 IRAQ

BASHAR ABDULQADER NAJM, the cameraman for Al-Mosuliya television station, was killed by gunmen outside his house, according to police sources quoted in media. He was the third journalist be killed in Mosul in the month of October as violence gripped the media community in the restive northern city of Iraq.



Iraqi freelance cameraman Yasser Faysal al-Joumaili poses for a picture in Falluja, 50 km (31 miles) west of Baghdad November 22, 2004. REUTERS/Mohanned Faisal

Top: Mourners carry the coffin of Yasser Faysal al-Joumaili during his funeral procession in Falluja, 50 km (31 miles) west of Baghdad, December 8, 2013. REUTERS/Thaier Al-Sudani

OCTOBER 29 SYRIA

MOHAMMAD SAEED, the television correspondent for Al Arabiya, was shot dead by a gunman using while on assignment in the Hreitan village located in the city of Aleppo, the cable network said. In a statement, Al Arabiya said that Saeed had worked for main news outlets but his work focused on the humanitarian crisis sparked by more than two years of civil war in Syria.

NOVEMBER 19 SYRIA

MOHAMED AHMED TAYSIR BELLOU, the correspondent for the opposition Shahba news agency and editor of Shahba television in Syria, was shot dead near Aleppo. The news agency blamed the killing on a Syrian army sniper. The northern Aleppo region had been the focus of a major military advance in the days leading up to the killing, according to media reports.

NOVEMBER 27 IRAQ

ALAA EDWAR, the 41-year old cameraman for TV station Nivenehe Al-Ghad, was shot three times in the head and chest by unidentified gunmen and died on the spot, according the Iraqi Journalists Syndi-

cate. The murder took place in Mosul, the capital of the country's northern province of Niveneh. Anwar had previously worked for Al-Rashid TV and for other TV stations as a freelance cameraman.

NOVEMBER 27 IRAQ

WADAH AL-HAMDANI, the TV journalist was killed in Basra province by random shots fired by mourners of the funeral of Sheikh Ghanim clans, according to security sources quoted in media. "The mourners of the funeral of Sheikh Othman Ghanim in al-Zubair district shot randomly as an expression of grief, but one of the bullets hit the reporter and photographer of Baghdad Satellite Channel, Wadah al-Hamdani," the source told Shafaq News. He added that the bullet hit his neck as killed him immediately.

DECEMBER 02 IRAQ

AADEL MOHSEN HUSAIN, the 43-year old independent reporter who contributed to a number of news organisations in Iraq was shot dead in the northern city of Mosul. There was no immediate information on who carried out the attack.

DECEMBER 03 SYRIA

YASSER FAISAL AL JUMAILY, the freelance Iraqi journalist, was murdered by an al-Qaeda linked terrorist group in the Idlib region of Syria near the border with Turkey, according to Iraqi journalists' Syndicate. He was travelling with his Syrian fixer and a driver when they were stopped by the Islamist insurgents who shot him dead and injured his driver. The two colleagues were able to bring his body over the border into Turkey. The Iraqi Journalists Syndicate has condemned the "heinous murder" and demanded that the perpetrators are brought to justice. Faisal had worked for a number of international media organisations in Syria.

DECEMBER 05 IRAQ

KAWA GARMYANI, the editor of Rayal magazine and correspondent for Awene newspaper, was shot dead outside his home in Kalar, South Kurdistan. Reports said that he died in a hail of bullets, in front of his mother. Three days ago, Kawa had announced on his Facebook page that he had doc-

uments relating to a corruption case that he was planning to write about in Rayal magazine. Kawa had been involved in disputes with local Patriotic Union of Kurdistan (PUK) leaders because of his investigative reporting and recently he registered a complaint with the police against one PUK official. Previously he had appeared in court for publishing the photo of an official in a report on corruption, according to Kurdistan Tribute.

DECEMBER 20 SYRIA

MOLHEM BARAKAT, the Syrian photographer who took pictures for Reuters news agency on a freelance basis, was killed while covering fighting in Aleppo, activists said. Barakat died while taking photographs of a battle over a hospital between rebels and forces loyal to President Bashar al-Assad. As well as covering the conflict, Barakat took pictures showing the life of ordinary Syrians in the divided city, which used to be Syria's commercial hub. He had sent Reuters dozens of pictures since May this year.

DECEMBER 23 IRAQ

Five Iraqi journalists and media staff were killed in a bomb attack when gunmen carried out a suicide attack on the headquarters of Salaheddin TV in the northern Iraqi city of Tikrit. The five Salaheddin TV employees killed by the explosions were chief news editor **RAAD YASSIN**, producer **JAMAL ABDEL NASSER**, cameraman **MOHAMED AHMAD AL-KHATIB**, presenter **WISSAM AL-AZZAWI** and the archives manager **MOHAMED ABDEL HAMID**. Four other employees were injured. According to reports, two of the four gunmen detonated their explosive vests while security forces shot the other two before they could detonate theirs.



The IFJ World Congress in Dublin (June 2013) honoured the memory of journalists and media staff killed: Delegates held roses for the group photo before going on a Freedom Walk through the streets of Dublin.





INTERNATIONAL **safety** FUND

2013 REPORT

The IFJ International Safety Fund exists to provide relief to journalists and media staff or their families when misfortune strikes—and this year was no exception. The Fund paid out over 60,000 euros in response to requests for humanitarian assistance resulting from crisis situations which left many journalists and media staff in need of solidarity.

Some escaped to safety while others received assistance to meet the costs of living or treatment for illness. One journalist even made history with

a breakthrough legal victory for the protection of sources. In each of these cases, the IFJ Safety Fund made a difference to the lives and careers of the journalists and media staff concerned.

As in previous years, the beneficiaries came from all over the world and show the scope of attacks on journalists—threats, lawsuits, detention and cases of forced exile which remain unacceptably high.

Furthermore, the Fund provided assistance to journalists and media staff who were affected by the Typhoon Haiyan in the Philippines.

The IFJ Safety Fund is made up of money raised by individual journalists and IFJ unions. It has taken up cases all over the world and intervened to provide special support for the media victims of natural disasters and accidents.

The IFJ International Safety Fund covers the following areas of assistance:

The Safety Fund is designed primarily to provide assistance for journalists and media staff who are injured in the line of duty, often in the so-called “hot-spots” of the world and in cases where the media employing the journalist/media staffer are unable to cover such costs. This assistance can be in the form of travel, medical or subsistence costs.

The Safety Fund can also be used on a case by-case limited basis to assist in legal fees for journalists/media staff that again cannot find sufficient support from their employer.

Finally, the Safety Fund can provide immediate assistance for the families of journalists and media staff whose ‘bread-winner’ has been killed and who have no means to sustain themselves.

Whenever the IFJ gives assistance there is a monitoring and reporting process to ensure that the money goes to where it is intended. In 2010 the IFJ revised the Safety Fund rules. These are available on request from the IFJ secretariat.

Over the years the IFJ Safety Fund has been used to produce publications as part of the IFJ Safety Programme. These have included the IFJ Safety Fund brochures produced in English, French, Japanese and Spanish and the IFJ Safety Manual, Live News, for journalists travelling to conflict areas.

Live News has been produced in Albanian, Arabic, Bulgarian, Chinese, English, French, Italian, Japanese, Macedonian, Romanian, Russian, Serbian and Spanish. A new and up to date version of Live News will be published in 2013.

These publications provide basic guidelines on the dangers which may occur, and what measures journalists can take to minimise risks. They are distributed to journalists free of charge.

When a journalist is attacked, everyone in journalism is affected. When a journalist is helped to overcome intimidation and violence it strikes a blow for press freedom and our rights which are of benefit to the whole community.

The Safety Fund is not just a practical source of aid and comfort; it is also a symbol of international goodwill that encourages journalists to carry on even in times of struggle and distress.

The type of relief provided by the IFJ Safety Fund, the speed with which it can be used, and the flexibility built into the system, means that it is a unique source of solidarity for journalists.

The IFJ does not try to duplicate work that is being done by others. We are in regular contact with other organisations working in the field of journalists’ safety and freedom of expression. These include the Committee to Protect Journalists, the International Press Institute, Reporters Without Borders, the Canadian Journalists for Free Expression, the Writers in Prison Committee, the Rory Peck Trust and the World Association of Newspapers.

Information is exchanged, and, where necessary, an individual may receive coordinated assistance from more than one source.

Nonetheless, without the IFJ Fund, many would have gone unaided. Some may have suffered unnecessarily, others might have died.

The IFJ Safety Fund can only continue to assist journalists if its future is secured. In order to go out, money must come in. But, most importantly, it is a Fund that must provide help to those who need it most. Since the launch of the IFJ safety dedicated website, it is now possible to make secure online donations. Please visit <http://ifj-safety.org/en> and donate to ensure that we get the message out to those who have suffered and face a bleak future: you are not alone – the IFJ Safety fund is there to help.

SOLIDARITY IN ACTION

ASIA & PACIFIC

Afghanistan: The Safety Fund provided financial assistance to an Afghan journalist who had fled his country because of death threats.

Pakistan: Families of two families of journalists who had been killed received help with living expenses.

Philippines: The Safety Fund made a financial contribution to the relief efforts to help journalists and media staff who had been affected by the Typhoon Haiyan.

Singapore: A journalist based in Singapore received assistance to defend a case of the protection of sources which he won.

Sri Lanka: Two journalists who faced death threats and were forced into exile received assistance with living expenses.

AMERICAS

Argentina: The Safety Fund provided assistance to journalists and media staff who had been victims of a natural disaster.

Panama: A journalists' leader received help with medical costs after an attack which left him needing medical treatment.

AFRICA

Burundi: The Fund provided assistance for legal representation to a journalist who was jailed due to accusations of terrorism

Central Africa: A journalist who had received death threats received assistance for relocation and temporary settlement in a safe place.

Djibouti: The Safety Fund provided financial assistance for living expenses to a Djibouti journalist who lived in exile.

The Gambia: Three journalists received assistance with legal fees to defend charges brought by the government over press publications.

South Africa: The Safety Fund contributed to legal fees in a court case involving the rights of journalists.

Rwanda: Two Rwandan journalists who live in exile received financial help for living expenses.

Somalia: The Safety Fund provided assistance to journalists who needed to escape to safety because of threats to their security.

EUROPE

Russia: The Safety Fund contributed to a programme of assistance to families of journalists who lost their lives as a result of their work covering corruption and conflicts in Russia.

MIDDLE EAST

Iran: The Safety Fund provided humanitarian assistance to Iranian journalists living in exile.

Syria: The Safety Fund supported a Syrian journalist who escaped for his safety and went to live in exile.

With these considerations in mind, the IFJ calls on journalists groups, media organisations and all relevant public authorities to respect the following International Code of Practice for the Safe Conduct of Journalism:

1 Journalists and other media staff shall be properly equipped for all assignments including the provision of first-aid materials, communication tools, adequate transport facilities and, where necessary, protective clothing;

2 Media organisations and, where appropriate, state authorities shall provide risk awareness training for those journalists and media workers who are likely to be involved in assignments where dangerous conditions prevail or may be reasonably expected;

3 Public authorities shall inform their personnel of the need to respect the rights of journalists and shall instruct them to respect the physical integrity of journalists and media staff while at work;

4 Media organisations shall provide social protection for all staff engaged in journalistic activity outside the normal place of work, including life insurance;

5 Media organisations shall provide, free of charge, medical treatment and health care, including costs of recuperation and convalescence, for journalists and media workers who are the victims of injury or illness as a result of their work outside the normal place of work;

6 Media organisations shall protect freelance or part-time employees. They must receive, on an equal basis, the same social protection and access to training and equipment as that made available to fully employed staff.

INTERNATIONAL CODE OF PRACTICE FOR THE SAFE

The dangers posed to journalists and media staff working in dangerous situations and conflict zones are the subject of extensive record. The IFJ has recorded the deaths of more than 1000 journalists and media staff over the past ten years.

Many journalists are killed, injured or harassed in war zones, either targeted by one side or another or caught in the crossfire of violence. Others are the victims of premeditated assault and intimidation either by criminals, terrorists or by agencies of the state — the police, the military or the security forces — acting secretly and illegally.

Very often there is little that journalists or media organisations can do to avoid casualties. There will, inevitably, be accidents, no matter how much care is taken to provide protection and there is little one can do when those targeting media use ruthless and brutal methods to crush journalistic inquiry.

However, there are steps that journalists and media organisations should take to minimise the risks to staff. In particular, the following are vital considerations in providing protection:

- **ADEQUATE PREPARATION, TRAINING AND SOCIAL PROTECTION.** It is essential that journalists and media staff be in a state of readiness when difficulties arise. There should be a framework for providing individuals with health care and social protection.
- **MEDIA PROFESSIONALS MUST BE INFORMED AND INFORM THEMSELVES** about the political, physical, and social terrain in which they are working. They must not contribute to the uncertainty and insecurity of their conditions through ignorance or reckless behaviour.
- **MEDIA ORGANISATIONS MUST GUARD AGAINST RISK-TAKING FOR COMPETITIVE ADVANTAGE,** and should promote co-operation among journalists whenever conditions exist which are potentially hazardous.
- **GOVERNMENTS MUST REMOVE OBSTACLES TO JOURNALISM.** They must not restrict unnecessarily the freedom of movement of journalists or compromise the right of news media to gather, produce and disseminate information in secure and safe conditions.
- **PEOPLE MUST KEEP THEIR HANDS OFF MEDIA.** Everyone should respect the physical integrity of journalists and media staff at work. Physical interference with filming or other journalistic work must be prohibited.

INTERNATIONAL **safety** **FUND**

It's the
thought
that **counts**

When people think of the **IFJ Safety Fund**, they remember to raise money for it. Hats only go round at conference where someone thought of the Fund. People only dig in their pockets because they know it exists. Someone has to start the ball rolling. Will you start it next time? Keep the IFJ Safety Fund in mind whenever union members get together.

How to Give

There are three ways to make a donation:

- Please donate to the Safety Fund on the IFJ Safety website <http://ifj-safety.org/en>
- Please send donations to the IFJ member union in your country; the money will be forwarded in a lump sum and cut the administration costs of the Fund. If there is no IFJ member,
- Please send your donation to:

The Safety Fund

α/c BE64 2100 7857 0052

SWIFT CODE: GEBABEBB

BNP PARIBAS FORTIS BANK, Rond Point Schuman 10, 1040 Brussels

The Safety Fund for Media Translators and Interpreters (SFMI)

α/c BE90 3630 4689 8732

SWIFT CODE: BBRU-BE-BB

ING Bank, Rond Point Schuman 8, 1040 Brussels

For more information, please contact:

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The IFJ is the world's largest organisation of journalists with members in more than 130 countries. Today the IFJ spans the world with a range of programmes and solidarity activities that help to strengthen journalists' trade unions. IFJ Offices around the world highlight the need for safety of journalists. The Federation has in the past opened offices in Afghanistan, Algeria, Colombia, the Philippines and Sri Lanka to provide local support for journalists most in need.

Find out more and about what you can do to help:



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