WORLD PRESS FREEDOM DAY 2018

KEEPING POWER IN CHECK:
MEDIA, JUSTICE AND THE RULE OF LAW

3 MAY

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UNESCO
United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization · World Press Freedom Day

Keeping Power in Check: Media, Justice and the Rule of Law
Provisional Timetable WPFD2018

Accra, 2-3 May 2018

Wednesday, 2 May 2018

08:30-9:30	Registration (for all participants)				
09:45-10.30	**Opening Ceremony**				
10:30-12:00	**Plenary 1** Media under Fire: What are the new challenges to press freedom 27 years after the Windhoek Declaration?				
12:00-13:30	*Lunch Break*				**Informal meeting of donors** (Room tbc) *Arranged by Sida*
13:30-15:00	**Parallel Session 1** Covering elections and electoral campaigns: old and new challenges in times of media disinformation	**Parallel Session 2** Joint Session Special Rapporteurs	**Parallel Session 3** Joint Launch of the UNESCO Report on "World Trends in Freedom of Expression and Media Development" and the UNESCO Global Report		**Academic Conference** Hosted by the University of Ghana Other partners: UNESCO, University of Sheffield,

	ICFJ	ARTICLE 19	"Re|Shaping Cultural Policies" UNESCO with the support of Sweden / Sida		University of Malaga, Central European University
15:00-15:30	_Refreshment break_				
15:30-17:00		**Parallel Session 4** Debate: Does online speech need regulation or self-regulation? Deutsche Welle Akademie	**Parallel Session 5** Right to information: How can freedom of Information laws contribute to sustainable development in Africa? AFIC, EU	**Parallel Session 6** Artistic freedom in the digital age UNESCO	**Academic Conference**
17:00-18:30	_Refreshment break_			**Parallel Session 7** Flourishing Societies and the Role of Press Freedom CIMA/EJC/Project Syndicate	
18:30-22:00	**UNESCO/Guillermo Cano World Press Freedom Prize Ceremony Gala Dinner**				

Thursday, 3 May 2018

9:00-10:30	**Plenary 2** Focus on Investigative Journalism : Uncovering corruption and political malpractice				**Academic Conference**
10:30-11:15	*Refreshment break*				
11:15-12:45	**Parallel Session 8** Internet shutdowns and service restrictions – 'new tools' in restricting the free flow of information? Access Now	**Parallel Session 9** Investigative Journalism: Ethics and risk mitigation IFJ	**Parallel Session 10** National Mechanisms for the Safety of Journalists in Africa UNESCO/IMS	**Parallel Session 11** Towards the Piloting of Internet Universality Indicators UNESCO	
12:45-14:15	*Lunch Break*		**Film Screening 'Courage'** *(2018, dir. Tom Heinemann, funded / developed in cooperation with IMS)*	**JSRN Lunch Meeting** CFOM (University of Sheffield)	**Session 12** (Lunch) Fighting Fakes – the Nordic way Nordic Council of Ministers
14:15-15:45	**Parallel Session 13** Sexual and gender-based harassment in the media industry IWMF	**Parallel Session 14** International Media Organizations: Ensuring effective safety protocols for journalists Al Jazeera	**Parallel Session 15** Ensuring the Rule of Law and fighting impunity: What role for the judiciary in enhancing freedom of expression in Africa? UNESCO, SALC	**Policy Lab** UNESCO, Global Development Network, University of Ghana	
15:45-16:15	*Refreshment Break*				
16:15-17:45	**Parallel Session 16** Changing the Gaze: Repositioning Africa through Press Photography and Videography World Press Photo	**Parallel Session 17** New threats to journalism : artificial intelligence, bots, trolls RSF	**Parallel session 18** Promoting Journalists' Safety and Countering Impunity for Crimes Against Journalists in Africa MFWA	**Policy Lab**	**Film Screening 'City of Ghosts'** *(2017, dir. Matthew Heineman)* **Q&A** with Feras Hanosh and Hussam Eesa (Raqqa is Being

17:45-18:30	*Break*		Slaughtered Silently)
18:30-19:30	**Closing Session: Adoption of the Accra Declaration & Handover to WPFD 2019 Host** **Closing Dinner** offered by Al Jazeera		

Adlon Ballroom Full (GF)
Adlon Ballroom 1 (GF)
Adlon Ballroom 2 (GF)
Adlon Ballroom 3(GF)- French Interpretation provided
Stafford
Siam

Kempinski hotel (exact location tbc)	Baltschug Meeting Room	Upper Lobby
World Press Photo exhibition	**Youth Newsroom**	**Drop-in legal advice for journalists**
World Press Photo	Hosted by the Ghana Institute of Journalism Other partners: UNESCO, EU, University of Oregon	Media Legal Defence Initiative

Plenary Session 1

Title: *Media under Fire: What are the new challenges to press freedom 27 years after the Windhoek Declaration?*
Topic: This plenary will discuss the current challenges to press freedom and freedom of expression, including freedom of artistic expression. 25 years after the first edition of World Press Freedom Day, press freedom is not an established fact, but a goal that constantly needs to be fought for. UNESCO's report on World Trends in Freedom of Expression and Media Development has shown that even in countries where freedom of expression is constitutionally guaranteed, political developments and power shifts have been trending towards a clampdown on press freedom. New challenges, related to political developments, technological advances and national security concerns, require advocates of press freedom to constantly battle for its preservation and further enhancement. The recent trend of rising criticism of the media by political figures encourages self-censorship and undermines the media's credibility. The recent rise in verbal attacks on the media by political figures has encouraged self-censorship and undermined the media's credibility. Self-censorship is also a result of misogyny and sexual harassment targeting women journalists. While there is a trend towards greater access to information, partly due to technology, repression of free speech remains a crucial problem in many countries. This comes at a time of unprecedented business challenges for news media around the world, weakening the ability to maintain editorial independence. The world over, freedom of expression needs to be defended on many fronts: political attacks against the media, the issue of freedom of expression online and physical attacks against journalists are only some examples. Furthermore, an ever-changing political environment and developing media landscape also require the development of adequate legal structures and laws strengthening freedom of expression. This plenary will thus offer an occasion to scrutinize the situation of press freedom in 2018: Where are we concerning freedom of expression globally? What are the most pressing current challenges? How can freedom of expression be upheld and defended in 2018?

Plenary Session 2

Title: *Focus on investigative Journalism : Uncovering corruption and political malpractice*

Topic:
This panel will focus on investigative journalism and specifically, its role in uncovering corruption and political malpractice. Journalists are keeping power in check by researching malpractice, uncovering illegal activities and connections, and making this information accessible to the public. Recently, journalists have especially excelled in uncovering financial and political scandals such as tax evasion schemes, money laundering and misuse of political power. In response to the increasingly transnational nature of corruption and financial scandals, journalists have formed international networks to collaborate in their investigations, relying more on exchanging and storing information online. The ambition to confront power makes investigative journalists frequent targets of physical attacks and legal action, aimed at silencing journalists. Due to the threats against their work, source protection is especially important for investigative journalists.

Questions:
- What are the specific risks that investigative journalists are currently facing?
- What initiatives can be taken to address these risks?
- How can legal source-protection online and offline safeguard investigative journalists and their sources?
- How can international networks of investigative journalists amplify media's work in uncovering corruption? How do such networks organize themselves and do they provide additional protection for the journalists involved?

Parallel Session 1

Title: *Covering elections and electoral campaigns: old and new challenges in times of media disinformation*

Format:
Panel discussion

Summary:
- In recent elections around the globe, there have been attempts to use fabricated media reports as a way of manipulating the electorate
- How can professional journalism amplify its distinctiveness from disinformation posing as news, and from the mass of unverified information and uninformed comment that pervades the social media-scape?
- How can the news media help to build a culture of openness and disclosure, and contribute to the media and information literacy of audiences?
- What strategies can be used to counter a growing trend in the over-reach of internet shut-downs as a means to curtail freedom of expression in the run-up to elections?

Parallel Session 2

Title: *Joint Session Special Rapporteurs*
Format: Panel discussion

Parallel Session 3

Title: *Joint Launch of the UNESCO Report on "World Trends in Freedom of Expression and Media Development" and the UNESCO Global Report "Re|Shaping Cultural Policies"*
Format: Panel discussion • Opening remarks by Director General of UNESCO (10 mn) • Short statement by Deputy Director General of Swedish Development Agency for Cooperation (5 mn) • 60 mn interactive panel discussion with 4 speakers, followed by 20 mn Q&A with audience, moderated by TV journalist
Summary UNESCO's new two 2018 Global Reports examine from different but interdependent perspectives the global situation of freedom of expression and creation, access to information and cultural life, and the protection of fundamental freedoms. They also provide new information and data on the new challenges in media development and cultural policy for the implementation of the United Nations 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. In so doing, they remind us that free, plural and independent media, as well as artistic freedom and creativity are key to the functioning of strong and vibrant democratic societies. Key questions to be addressed: • How do media and cultural stakeholders assess the two Reports? • How can stakeholders ensure that media independence and participatory governance for culture are included as priorities in national policies and frameworks for sustainable development? • What are the efficient ways to support artists and journalists at risk? • How can we improve gender equality in the media and culture workplace? • What is needed to protect freedom of expression and civic engagement in the global digital ecosystem in the coming years?

Parallel Session 4

Title: *Debate: Does online speech need regulation or self-regulation?*
Format: Moderated debate: • 6 participants (2 teams) • Participants representing two different sets of opinion (for and against regulation of speech online) • Participants who promote state regulation on internet • And participants who promote some form of (self-) regulation

- Moderator who is well-informed about the subject and knows how to manage a debate by asking critical questions and summarizing the essential aspects raised by the participants

Summary:
- What can effective self-regulation look like?
- Is it possible to regulate online speech at scale with algorithms - without unjustifiably restricting freedom of expression in the process?
- Online media, internet service providers, search engines, social networks –what are the roles of the different actors?
- Sharing good practices and potential dangers/ challenges

Parallel Session 5

Title: *Right to information: How can freedom of Information laws contribute to sustainable development in Africa?*

Format:
Panel discussion:
- Brief presentation (max. 8 min) of AFIC report "The State of Right to Information in Africa Report"
- Followed by a panel discussion

Summary:

- What is the current state of affairs in Africa?
- Context of target SDG 16.10 – ensuring public access to information
- Only 21 out of African 54 countries have specific RTI legislation
- How can states be encouraged to adopt the Draft Model law on RTI for Africa by the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights (ACHPR)

Parallel Session 6

Title: *Artistic freedom in the digital age*

Format:
Storytelling:
- Panel participants will each recount an experience (maximum 5 minutes per person)
- Following the storytelling, the moderator will encourage a debate among the participants, based on the individual experiences

Summary:

As UNESCO published its second Global Monitoring Report "Re | Shaping Cultural Policies: Advancing Creativity for Development", this session puts the focus on artistic freedom in the digital age.
UNESCO understands artistic freedom as a bundle of rights that relate to freedom of creation, freedom of expression, freedom of movement, social and economic rights of artists and cultural professionals.
The new digital environment opens up multiple opportunities for the creation, distribution and funding ofcreativity (books, music, films, visual arts, etc), digital and social media platforms

(youtube, soundcloud, Twitter, Facebook, Instagram etc) on which artists publicly comment, display and promote their work. These platforms are also spaces where artists receive threats to their rights and freedoms: internet censorship, online 'trolling' and harassment, individual artworks removed, posts and accounts blocked, non-transparent and arbitrary "community guidelines criteria" (on nudity and indecency, for example) laws to control access and content shared online. Fair remuneration of artists is also at risk, and it is unclear how artists' rights will be protected when AI is used to produce new creative works.

Is the digital space becoming a blurred space of control and standards out of step with international human rights standards? The proposed discussion seeks to critically review the emerging challenges faced by artists and cultural professionals in the digital environment and discuss strategies to enable their continued participation in civic, cultural and economic life.

Issues and questions

- What documentation/empirical evidence is available to demonstrate the extent of surveillance and other restrictions on the digital environment specifically as it relates to artists/artworks?
- Are ISPs censorship mechanisms (such as guidelines on 'standards of behaviour') having a corrosive effect on arts freedom?
- What are the ways to improve the conditions for artistic freedom in the digital environment?
- Are women artists more affected by threats in the digital environment?
- What are the models and good practices to be developed that can contribute to the documentation, analysis, monitoring and advocacy to promote artistic freedom in the digital environment?

Parallel Session 7

Title: *Flourishing Societies and the Role of Press Freedom* (Working title)
Format:
Summary: An independent press is the lifeblood of healthy, inclusive societies. But in an era when media freedom is under assault, it is vital that all segments of our global community understand the value of a high quality, sustainable media and open information systems. Drawing on Project Syndicate's list of high-profile contributors, this session will demonstrate and discuss the importance of vigorous, independent media and the free flow of information to the functioning and sustainability of society. It will feature a diverse range of presenters representing the fields of development, economics, gender, youth empowerment, the sciences, and the arts who will discuss their views on the role of media in human progress and how we can contend with the current challenges facing media freedom around the world.

Parallel Session 8

Title: *Internet shutdowns and service restrictions – 'new tools' in restricting the free flow of information?*
Format:

- Participants from diverse backgrounds (online legislation experts, activists promoting an open and accessible internet, media affected by shutdowns,…)

Summary:
- Internet shutdowns are increasingly used as a tool to disrupt the flow of communication and information
- Shutdowns can range from partial shutdowns, such as the blocking of specific communication tools or social media platforms, to the full closing down of the internet for a given period within a geographical area
- Internet shutdowns and the blocking of communication tools often occur in the lead-up or aftermath of elections and during times of political unrest
- They can constitute a violation of human rights, since they block the free flow of information. They can also disrupt the media's work, impeding reporting and information-sharing
- When tools for encrypted communication are targeted, citizens' ability to share information privately is affected. This constitutes a particularly grave threat to human rights defenders, journalists and activists.

This panel will thus discuss:
- When and where do internet shutdowns occur and what are justifications used to disrupt access to the internet or specific services?
- Can national security concerns ever justify such measures?
- What are the effects on the media?

Legal aspects:
- How should the law deal with internet shutdowns?
- Right to encryption
- 'Trumping' effect of national security / anti-terrorism laws

Parallel Session 9

Title: *Investigative Journalism: Ethics and risk mitigation*
Format:
Storytelling, followed by debate

- 4-5 investigative journalists will each recount an experience of an especially risky work situation / of security threats
- Each presentation will not exceed 5 minutes
- After the storytelling presentations, a moderated panel discussion will take place
- The moderator will channel the discussion into a more academic, structured discussion on ethics and risk mitigation in investigative journalism

Summary:
- Investigative journalists often work in extremely dangerous conditions
- How much risk can/ should journalists take?
- What measures can be taken to mitigate the risks?
- Do the ends justify the means when it comes to investigative journalism?
- Is it ethical to use any investigative technique, including false identities or hidden cameras, to expose wrongdoing?

• How can the tension between the public's rights to know and an individual's claim to anonymity and privacy be addressed?

Parallel Session 10

Title: *National Mechanisms for the Safety of Journalists in Africa*
Format: Round Table • Outcome- / result- based • Aim is not principally high interaction with the audience, but to produce a tangible outcome

Summary:
• What are the main safety challenges for journalists in Africa?
• What has been the impact of national initiatives for the safety of journalists on the Continent?
• Exchange good practices (eg. With participants of UNESCO's regional conference in East Africa and representative(s) of the African Union)
• How can these initiatives be scaled up and institutionalized in a way that ensures multi-stakeholder participation?
• How can the implementation of the UN Plan of Action on the Safety of Journalists in Africa be reinforced?
• Outcome-based session responding to questions such as:
    o What could specific mechanisms look like?
    o How to involve the essential stakeholders?

Parallel Session 11

Title: *Defining Internet Universality Indicators: a step towards Internet development and policy improvements*
Format: • Moderated debate (90 minutes) • Six speakers. • The session aims to engage with the press freedom and freedom of expression community to assess the Internet Universality indicators and provide their further inputs and suggestions on the implementation phase. • After a short presentation of the project, the panelists will be asked to assess the indicators in each category related to their area of expertise (ROAMX principles). The moderator will then invite the audience to take the floor for an interactive discussion.
Summary UNESCO's project "Defining Internet Universality Indicators" aims to elaborate appropriate Internet indicators, which can enrich the stakeholders' capacity to assess Internet development, broaden international consensus and foster online democracy and human rights. The draft indicators include five categories concerned with the R-O-A-M principles, which promote an Internet: that is based on human Rights (R); that is Open (O); that is Accessible to

all (A); and that is nurtured by Multistakeholder participation (M). A crosscutting category (X) addresses the relationships between the four previous ones and includes issues on gender, children and the youth…

The first draft Internet Indicators gather more than twenty indicators concerned with freedom of expression and the right to information. These include indicators on restrictions on Internet access and use, journalists and bloggers subject to arbitrary detention, prosecution, intimidation as well as harassment for disseminating and accessing information online.

- How could Internet Universality R-O-A-M framework and indicators enable a conducive environment for freedom of expression, the right to information and the safety of journalists, as part of achieving the SDGs?
- What data sources are available for measuring an indicator?
- What efforts are still needed to formulate recommendations and stimulate change?

Parallel Session 12

Title: *Fighting Fakes – the Nordic way*
Partner: Nordic Council
Format: • 15 participants • lunch meeting
Summary: Propaganda, lies, disinformation and fake factory stories are threats against the credibility of media. The Nordics urge for: • Media and Information Literacy not only in the educational system but widespread in the society • Strong focus on ethics and self-regulatory entities - respected by any authority • Optimizing quality in media including support of financially sustainable media

Parallel Session 13

Title: *Sexual and gender-based harassment in the media industry*
Format: Storytelling, followed by a moderated discussion: • Each participant may share their story (maximum 5 minutes) • Following the storytelling, the moderator will initiate a discussion based on the experiences, the discussion will focus on how gender-based harassment can be fought, how victims can be helped and what kind of mechanisms can prevent gender-based harassment and violence in the media industry
Summary: • Gender-based violence and in particular sexual harassment has been a frequently covered topic in the last months, more and more victims from different industries (such as film, politics, technology) have come forward • How significant is the problem of sexual harassment within the media industry? • What forms of sexual harassment are media workers experiencing, including online? • What are the experiences of LGBTQI journalists?

- What role has the media played in the #MeToo revelations and how should the media coverage of this issue be assessed?
- What initiatives exist to assist victims of sexual harassment and violence in the media industry and what more can be done?

Parallel Session 14

Title: *International Media Organizations: Ensuring effective safety protocols for journalists*

Format:
Outcome based panel discussions
- Each panelist will be asked to provide two examples of how their organization protects its journalists
- Then, each panelist will be asked to provide two concrete recommendations about what more media organizations could do to enhance the safety of their staff
- If the facilities allow for it, the discussion will take place in a <u>fishbowl</u> setting: audience sits around the panel
- Audience should be engaged, asking the panelists questions

Summary:
- Participants will discuss ways in which their organization contributes to safety of journalism and how safety mechanisms of the company should be improved

Parallel session 15

Title: *Ensuring the Rule of Law and fighting impunity: What role for the judiciary in enhancing freedom of expression in Africa?*

Format:
Round Table
- Outcome- / result- based
- Aim is not principally high interaction with the audience, but to produce a tangible outcome

Summary:
- The objective is to exchange experience on UNESCO's training for judges and to expand the scope of the project to West Africa
- UNESCO's project aims at strengthening capacities of judicial actors on Freedom of Expression and Safety of Journalists
- In the context of SDG16, target 16.10 : "Ensure public access to information and protect fundamental rights"
- This project was first implemented in Latin America, where 5000 judicial actors were successfully trained through Massive Open Online Courses (MOOCs) between 2014 and 2017; it is also currently being implemented in African countries
- Expected outcomes of this session are:
  - Exchange of lessons learnt from the training
  - Mobilizing interest for replication of the training

Parallel session 16

Title: *Changing the Gaze: Repositioning Africa through Press Photography and Videography*

Format:

Panel discussion:

- This discussion will be based on photos provided by the panelists
- Each panelist will provide 3-5 images previous to the debate
- The moderator will choose up to three images per panelist and prepare questions accordingly

Summary:

- Africa is often represented through images of conflict and poverty, reproducing stereotypes
- How can stereotypical representations of Africa be countered through images provided by African photographers?
- In what way does photojournalism perpetuate stereotypes about Africa and what initiatives have African photographers / African media taken to counter such stereotypes?
- What is the state of African press photography?

Parallel session 17

Title: *New threats to journalism : artificial intelligence, bots, trolls*

Format:

Storytelling followed by a moderated discussion

- Each citizen journalist victim of cyber harassment may share their story
- Participants from diverse backgrounds (journalists, digital expert, founder of counter-trolling technologies, representatives of NGOs) will discuss the challenges of such new means of censorship, the liability of States and private companies, and solutions for journalists to counter those attacks.

Summary :

- In the context of digital transformation, social media tend to become among the last sanctuaries for independent press.
- However press freedom enemies develop new ways of censorship on those platforms : 1) to extend their propaganda and disinformation 2) to muzzle independent medias (users' account shutdowns, surveillance, cyber harassment)
- Women journalists are all the more on the frontline as they suffer gender based violence on the internet
- Trolls, bots, AI, cyber soldiers become the new information mercenaries, serving those that pose a threat to press freedom.
- GAFA sometimes honour States' abusive demands of censorship, without any public justification or accountability.

This panel will thus discuss :

- What are the new means to censor journalists online?
- How to hold States accountable for using or not opposing such new methods of censorship?
- Are GAFA complicit in censoring?
- How to fight trolls, bots, and other online threats without being censors?

• How to give citizen journalists ways to resist such attacks? How to specifically address gender-based violence online?

Parallel session 18

Title: *Promoting Journalists' Safety and Countering Impunity for Crimes Against Journalists in Africa*
Format: The proposed session will be for one hour and will feature a panel of four speakers who will speak to the topic in the form of a discussion facilitated by a moderator. The panel discussion will last for 30 minutes and it will be followed by a question and answer session for another 30 minutes.
Summary: This session will provide an opportunity for selected speakers from the region to share with and engage participants on the context of safety of journalists in Africa, lessons learnt over the years and ways of improving conditions for journalists and countering impunity for crimes against journalists going forward.

Award Ceremony UNESCO/Guillermo Cano World Press Freedom Prize

On 2 May, The Director-General of UNESCO, Audrey Azoulay, will have the honour to award the UNESCO/Guillermo Cano World Press Freedom Prize.

Created in 1997, the annual UNESCO/Guillermo Cano World Press Freedom Prize honours a person, organization or institution that has made an outstanding contribution to the defence and, or promotion of press freedom anywhere in the world, and especially when this has been achieved in the face of danger.

The Prize was established on the initiative of UNESCO's Executive Board and is formally conferred by the Director-General of the Organization, on the occasion of World Press Freedom Day. It is named in honour of Guillermo Cano Isaza, a Colombian journalist who was assassinated in front of the offices of his newspaper El Espectador in Bogotá, Colombia on 17 December 1986.

Academic Conference on the Safety of Journalists:

An academic conference, during which new research on the safety of journalists will be presented and discussed, will be held alongside the parallel sessions on 2 May. Hosted by the University of Ghana, it will focus on the following themes:

- Systemic failure in rule of law; and impunity for crimes against journalists
- National mechanisms and their effectiveness for the prevention of violence against journalists, protection of journalists, and monitoring and prosecution of attacks.
- Gender-based threats and sexual harassment in the media
- Motivation for attacks against journalists and types of perpetrators
- Digital aspects of journalists' safety
- Safety of journalists covering sensitive cultural issues (e.g. ethnic contestation, chieftaincy, LGBTQI)
- Photo/video journalism and safety
- Working conditions and the protection of journalists

Policy Lab on National Safety Mechanisms

The conference will for the first time accommodate a Policy Lab**,** organized in partnership with the University of Ghana and the Global Development Network. This special session will be organized on the morning of 3 May, 2018 and will offer a unique opportunity for high-quality interactions between researchers and policy actors (broadly understood) who work on a same issue. The topic chosen for this first Policy Lab are **national mechanisms for prevention, protection against and prosecution of violence against journalists: emerging models and their effectiveness**.

Youth Newsroom

A youth newsroom will be set up to engage journalism students and young reporters from all corners of the world in covering the discussions and events at WPFD. Photographers, videographers, social media producers, and other journalists will work together, guided by a team of experienced journalists and editors.

Side events

	Drop-in legal advice for journalists (organized by *MLDI*) Media Legal Defence Initiative (MLDI) provides legal defence to journalists, bloggers and independent media around the world. We do this by administering an emergency defence fund available to journalists in need of legal support; pursuing strategic litigation to challenge repressive laws and expand the space for media freedom; and by providing financial and technical support to partner organisations to provide legal defence to journalists in their home countries. We also provide training and capacity building

		support to lawyers. Notable cases supported by MLDI include *FAJ v the Gambia,* in which the ECOWAS court found that the rights of four Gambian journalists had been violated by the actions of the Gambian authorities, and through the enforcement of laws criminalising speech. And *Konate v Burkina Faso*, in which the African Court of Human and Peoples' Rights delivered a landmark ruling on criminal libel and awarded the Burkinabe journalist Lohé Issa Konaté, compensation for the harm he suffered. We are hosting a drop-in legal advice clinic at WPFD 2018. If you would like more information or to discuss a specific case, please visit us at the Upper Lobby between 12-4pm, on 2-3 of May.
		Photo exhibition: *World Press Photo*
		Art exhibition: *Wahrheitskämpfer*
		Cultural performances
		Film Screening "City of Ghosts" – followed by a 30 min. Q&A Session with two members of the collective *Raqqa is Being Slaughtered Silently*
		Film Screening "Courage – Journalism is not a crime" (supported by *International Media Support*) Across the world, journalists are being killed, harassed and imprisoned for carrying out critical or investigative journalism. Still, many carry on reporting. This is the story of three such journalists. Lawi Weng from The Irrawaddy in Myanmar, Erdem Gül from Cumhuriyet in Turkey and Emin Huseynov from Azerbaijan all went to prison for doing their job. All are devoted to journalism, but under immense pressure by repressive governments because they seek to reveal what those in power wish to hide. They face torture, jail and the threat of death, but continue their fight in the name of democracy with one thing in common. They have courage - because journalism is not a crime. The film has a duration of 44 minutes and features interviews with organisations such as Reporters without Borders, International Media Support, Global Investigative Journalism Network, and the Organised Crime and Corruption Project.