



Florida High Schools Model United Nations

FHSMUN 44

**UNITED NATIONS ECONOMIC, SCIENTIFIC AND
CULTURAL ORGANIZATION (UNESCO)**

PROMOTING THE PROTECTION OF JOURNALISTS

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“Everyone has the right to freedom of opinion and expression; this right includes freedom to hold opinions without interference and to seek, receive and impart information and ideas through any media and regardless of frontiers.”

Universal Declaration of Human Rights, 10 December 1948

“(the organization will) Collaborate in the work of advancing the mutual knowledge and understanding of peoples, through all means of mass communication and to that end recommend such international agreements as may be necessary to promote the free flow of ideas by word and image”

Constitution of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization , 16 November 1945

“The safety of journalists and the struggle against impunity for their killers are essential to preserve the fundamental right to freedom of expression, guaranteed by Article 19 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. Freedom of expression is an individual right, for which no one should be killed, but it is also a collective right, which empowers populations through facilitating dialogue, participation and democracy, and thereby makes autonomous and sustainable development possible.”

UN Plan Of Action On The Safety Of Journalists And The Issue Of Impunity, April 2012

COMMITTEE BRIEF

Introduction

The pursuit of journalism has changed drastically with the proliferation of modern telecommunications technology. Newsprint and radio gave way to the networks, which in turn gave way to the cable giants. Now even these giants have found themselves slain by social media and internet journalism, these former titans finding little traction in the minds of younger generations. However this rapid rise in technology has not been accompanied by a commensurate change in United Nations policy.

When the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) was first drafted in 1948, it was hard to foresee how the media would develop and evolve over time: television was in embryonic stages and was not widely available, leaving radio and print media as the main sources of journalistic output (albeit augmented by newsreels produced for viewing in theaters). The notion of news media having a dynamic and constant presence in life was unheard of. Telex communication was still in its infancy, only just entering its post Second World War period of wide adoption. With the networks still in command of the airwaves, and figures such as Hearst and Sulzberger in command of the printing press, it wasn't readily apparent yet the dramatic pace innovation would soon take. With the first implementation of cable television only taking place the same year, and the first predecessor to the Internet still 21 years away, easily accessible independent journalism and modern mass media were still in the realm of science fiction. Ensuring that the right of free expression and media promulgation would be upheld, and that those wishing to participate would be protected for doing so, was not as Sisyphean in complexity.

Journalism has changed in recent years, however, and with it, so too must the attitude of protecting journalists. While journalists must have protection during times of conflict (i.e., not being violently targeted by state and nonstate actors in reprisal for reporting), they must also be protected during times of peace (i.e., not being allowed to report certain stories based on outside pressures). The rise in independent journalism has exacerbated this, as one person is much easier to silence than the classical structure of journalists associated with large newsgathering units possessing bureaus scattered across the world.

Today, though, virtually anyone with access to the Internet is able to become a journalist. Be it through blogs like substack, or other social media such as Twitter, Mastodon, and YouTube, technology allows anyone, anywhere to broadcast whatever content they wish as journalism. Typical barriers to entry like expensive video and audio equipment have all but been eliminated with the advent of smartphones. This presents a novel challenge for governments and transnational organizations committed to upholding their own laws regarding freedom of the press as well as the UDHR: Just who is a journalist, anyway? Where is the line drawn as to who is protected and who is not? Alternatively, how would such laws apply in terms of protecting nontraditional journalists' sources? Does the classical definition still apply or does it need to be reformed to meet the evolving world?

And that's the way it was¹

According to Reporters Sans Frontières, (Reporters Without Borders, herein RSF) an advocacy group supporting a global free press, it is becoming more difficult for journalists to do their jobs without fear of reprisal. RSF says many countries in its annual rankings of press freedom levels have seen deleterious declines in the overall level of press freedom available. The group notes:

"The ranking of some countries has also been affected by a tendency to interpret national security needs in an overly broad and abusive manner to the detriment of the right to inform and be informed. This trend constitutes a growing threat worldwide and is even endangering freedom of information in countries regarded as democracies."²

Of the 180 countries RSF surveyed in 2022, many saw the level of press freedom drop due to armed conflict. Russia, for example, was ranked 155th of 180 countries due to foreign media bans and domestic media censorship stemming from the ongoing invasion of Ukraine. Besides media blackouts from the conflict, RSF considers the conflict to be detrimental to free press coverage for two reasons. First, during times of war, those in conflict often provide misinformation to the media or obfuscate details of what is going on in order to prevent the actual truth from coming out. Second, ongoing violence makes it physically difficult for journalists to be on the ground and reporting on what takes place, making objective coverage harder to obtain.³

With traditional media outlets cutting costs, many have turned to freelancers, stringers and fixers to provide their reportage in far-flung areas. These journalists are not necessarily attached to any one news organization, but instead provide coverage for a variety of sources, usually in regions that are not easily accessible, that are dangerous, or that are otherwise unattractive due to expense or other reasons. While this provides news outlets with the coverage they need, it often comes at the expense of the journalists themselves who are covering the stories. Because they sometimes may lack the cachet that comes with being an accredited journalist working for, say, the BBC, they do not have the strength of the BBC behind them in case something goes awry. While covering the conflict in Syria, two journalists — James Foley and Steven Sotloff — were kidnapped⁴ and later executed by militants allegedly part of the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL, also known as ISIS and IS) group. Both were freelance reporters.

Armed conflict and war are not the only things that threaten the safety of journalists, however. According to the Committee to Protect Journalists (CPJ), 2,184 journalists and media workers have been killed worldwide since 1992, with the conflict in Iraq, including the latest violence throughout the region, claiming 283 journalists' lives over the past 30 years.⁵ Greater institutional capacity to allow journalists to report freely is also essential. In some instances where journalists are entrusted to report factually on matters of great national or

¹ A slight twist of the trademark closing phrase of legendary news anchor Walter Cronkite.

² Reporters Sans Frontiers World Press Freedom Index, <https://rsf.org/en/index>.

³ Ibid.

⁴ Fomina, Varvara & McLure, Jason. "U.S. journalist executed by Islamist radical group," <https://globaljournalist.org/2014/08/u-s-journalist-beheaded-islamist-radical-group/>.

⁵ Committee to Protect Journalists Database of Attacks on the Press. <https://cpj.org/data/>.

international importance, they may have to use sources who wish to remain confidential for fear of reprisal from their co-workers or superiors, or from governmental officials. Journalists have been imprisoned for refusing to reveal the sources used in their articles or other publications, usually in defiance with government demands to do so. While so-called "shield laws" are in place in a number of countries, the encouragement to develop similar legislation throughout the world may be highly beneficial. Although developing countries have taken strides to protect journalists with things such as the Windhoek Declaration⁶ further action into this topic is needed. Increases in their relative institutional infrastructures may help to mitigate such.

Over the last decade, the UN System and its organs have discussed the necessity to protect reporters as they attempt to do their jobs. In 2006, the Security Council met to discuss violence against journalists in conflict situations. The Security Council, troubled by an uptick in crimes committed against journalists, unanimously adopted a resolution decrying such acts and reaffirmed the rights bestowed to journalists in war zones under the Geneva Conventions.⁷ The following year, UNESCO convened a conference in Medellin, Colombia, to investigate and discuss what the organization could do in order to protect journalists more effectively to commemorate World Press Freedom Day in 2007. Delegates to the conference drafted what is now known as the Medellin Declaration, which calls upon member states to examine claims of violence perpetrated against journalists, to allow journalists to carry out their work without fear of reprisal, violence or persecution and to recommend multi-stakeholder dialogues between states, media groups and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) to reduce the risk of harm against journalists and their staffs. Additionally, the declaration places an onus on media groups and journalists themselves to increase public awareness of crimes perpetrated against journalists with the hope that a greater amount of knowledge would allow for a reduction in overall crimes.⁸ The general goals of the Medellin Declaration were reaffirmed in 2010 with the Brisbane Declaration, a similar document ratified at the 2010 commemoration of World Press Freedom Day

In consultation with RSF and other press freedom organizations, UNESCO brought forward a resolution⁹ to the General Assembly which affirmed the UN's commitment to establishing and maintaining a free press throughout the world, and tasked UNESCO with making sure continued progress had been made with respect to the UN Plan of Action on the Safety of Journalists,¹⁰ a 2012 document outlining how the UN System plans on promoting and affirming press freedom. The Plan of Action largely discusses steps the UN System has already undertaken to promote press freedom, from working with invested NGOs (like RSF) to providing funding for regional intergovernmental organizations (IGOs) to help them foster a sense of press freedom. It also goes on to outline 24 different proposed actions on how the UN

⁶ UNESCO "Declaration of Windhoek on Promoting an Independent and Pluralistic African Press" 1991. <https://unesdoc.unesco.org/ark:/48223/pf0000090759>

⁷ Resolution SC/1738 (2006). <https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N06/681/60/PDF/N0668160.pdf?OpenElement>

⁸ UNESCO "Medellin Declaration" https://en.unesco.org/sites/default/files/wpfd2007_medellin_declaration_en.pdf

⁹ Resolution 68/163 (Dec 18, 2013). <https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N13/449/23/PDF/N1344923.pdf?OpenElement>

¹⁰ UNESCO "UN Plan Of Action On The Safety Of Journalists And The Issue Of Impunity" (2012) https://www.ohchr.org/sites/default/files/Documents/Issues/Journalists/UN_plan_on_Safety_Journalists_EN.pdf

System, in coordination with member states and with other interested parties, can work together to strengthen press freedom regimes worldwide, and asks for consistent and continued reports from the Secretary-General as to their progress.

Two points in the Plan of Action are worth noting that describe some of the challenges facing journalists. The first looks at an increase in attacks on journalists:

1.16. While recognizing that investigating crimes against journalists remains the responsibility of Member States, the acts of violence and intimidation (including murder, abduction, hostage-taking, harassment, intimidation and illegal arrest and detention) are becoming ever more frequent in a variety of contexts. Notably, the threat posed by non-state actors such as terrorist organizations and criminal enterprises is growing. This merits a careful, context-sensitive consideration of the differing needs of journalists in conflict and non-conflict zones, as well as of the different legal instruments available to ensure their protection. It also necessitates an investigation into how the dangers faced by journalists in situations that do not qualify as armed conflicts in the strictest sense (such as sustained confrontation between organized crime groups) may be dealt with.

The increased role of non-state actors in the intimidation and harassment of journalists cannot be overstated. Take, for example, the case of a Colombian journalist who after years of death threats was killed in October 2022 by a motorcycle hit squad operated by an illegal arms group,¹¹ or the continued harassment of Mexican magazine ZETA for publishing stories critical of the country's drug cartels and their sometimes cozy relationships with government officials.¹² Despite this rise, however, government actors are still just as responsible both for preventing this harassment and violence and for promoting and even committing it, as seen by the many journalists who were detained, arrested and abused for covering the national protest movement that began after the 2020 death of George Floyd.¹³

The second point in the Plan of Action specifically worth examining refers to the dangers surrounding female journalists, especially in conflict zones:

1.17. Female journalists also face increasing dangers, highlighting the need for a gender-sensitive approach. In carrying out their professional duties, they often risk sexual assault, whether in the form of a targeted sexual violation, often in reprisal for their work; mob-related sexual violence aimed against journalists covering public events; or the sexual abuse of journalists in detention or captivity. Furthermore, many of these crimes are not reported as a result of powerful cultural and professional stigmas.

For example, during the Arab Spring protests in Egypt, South African journalist Lara Logan, working for American news outlet CBS, was attacked and sexually assaulted by a

¹¹ Valentinyi, Anna “Journalist Rafael Emiro Moreno shot dead in Colombia”

<https://ipi.media/colombia-journalist-rafael-emiro-moreno-shot-dead-in-colombia/>

¹² Committee to Protect Journalists “Cartel plots to shoot at offices of Mexico’s Zeta magazine”

<https://cpj.org/2016/11/cartel-plots-to-shoot-at-offices-of-mexicos-zeta-m/>

¹³ McEvoy Jemima, “A Record Number Of Journalists Were Arrested In 2020, Most Covering Racial Unrest”

<https://www.forbes.com/sites/jemimamcevoy/2020/12/14/a-record-number-of-journalists-were-arrested-in-2020-most-covering-racial-unrest/?sh=380f5d3e78a4>

mob.¹⁴ Hers is far from the only such case, with the UN Plan of Action citing a report from the Committee to Protect Journalists' Lauren Wolfe on how increasingly widespread this atrocity is, and how many journalists affected, men and women alike, may be reticent to report such crimes to authorities given the stigmatization of being a victim of sexual violence.

All the news that's fit to print?¹⁵

When addressing the topic of ensuring journalists are able to report without impunity, there are some further considerations that must be addressed. Accompanying the rise of internet journalism is a rise in “clickbait” content designed, now often algorithmically, to provoke a response from audiences to drive web traffic. This style of content simply looks for an emotional draw, which can range in harmfulness from pictures of cute puppies flanked by an obnoxious amount of advertisements to a purposefully built headline and content bias designed to spark outrage in its target demographic, often omitting facts or creating outright falsehoods in this aim. This latter style of tabloid-esque journalism is dangerous enough to warrant a mention in RSF's 2022 World Press Freedom Index analysis, accusing it of creating divisions and polarization in democratic societies.¹⁶ It is important for journalists to be able to distinguish between actual news coverage and this new threat. That said, in a time when the definition of what exactly a journalist is is under debate, the UN and its member-states have a responsibility to ensure that freedom of expression is not stymied or repressed regardless of the individual. Government intervention in stopping the spread of so called “fake news” can be harmful as, journalists should not have to live in fear of governmental regimes mislabeling legitimate stories (or, arguably, even ones that are clearly satirical in nature) as ones that are harmful.

While journalists must be protected from physical acts of violence, they must also be protected from censorship or muzzled reporting, for such acts are just as damaging to their overall safety. Throughout the world, laws exist that prohibit open criticism of heads of state, be they foreign or domestic. While such a trait is usually believed to be found only in states with more totalitarian regimes, so-called *lèse majesté* (French for 'injured majesty') legislation can be found in states like Thailand, Germany, Denmark, Spain and Turkey. For example, in March 2016 the German comedian and presenter Jan Böhmermann was prosecuted for a televised satirical poem against the Turkish president Recep Erdoğan in an effort by then German Chancellor Angela Merkel to save face during negotiations for a Turkish-German migrant deal. Thankfully, political expediency was not allowed to overcome freedom of the press, and charges were dropped in October of that year.¹⁷ Speaking of Turkey, any individual, be they journalists or otherwise, can be imprisoned there for insulting Turkey, the Turkish nation, Turkish government institutions, or the memory of Turkish national heroes such as Atatürk, founder of the modern-day republic, in any capacity whatsoever, with punishments ranging from a fine to jail time. The widespread publicization and public outcry stemming from these charges can often force victims into exile or lead to their deaths at the hands of

¹⁴Stelter, Brian “CBS Says Lara Logan Suffered ‘Brutal’ Attack in Cairo”
<https://archive.nytimes.com/mediadecoder.blogs.nytimes.com/2011/02/15/cbs-lara-logan-suffered-brutal-attack-in-cairo/?scp=5&sq=Lara+Logan&st=nyt>

¹⁵ The tagline of The New York Times

¹⁶ “RSF's 2022 World Press Freedom Index : a new era of polarisation”

https://rsf.org/en/rsf-s-2022-world-press-freedom-index-new-era-polarisation?year=2022&data_type=general

¹⁷“Germany drops Turkey President Erdogan insult case” <https://www.bbc.com/news/world-europe-37554167>

ultranationalists.¹⁸ Such laws and restrictions stand in the way of legitimate journalistic reporting that may highlight information or goings-on that are critical toward the head of state in question, which is detrimental to transparency and stifles the ability for persons to express themselves freely, contravening the UDHR.

Case Study: Media's Relationship with Conflict.

Ireland has been no stranger to conflict over its history, and this conflict came to the forefront in the thirty year period known now as The Troubles. From 1968 to 1998, conflict raged in the North with bombings, protests, and massacres extending south and across the Irish Sea to England. Chafing against a largely Protestant British ruling class, an Irish civil rights movement formed. This movement was accompanied by a revitalized Irish Republican Army that soon began to conflict with similarly radical elements of the Unionist cause such as the Ulster Defense Association (UDA) and Ulster Volunteer Force (UVF).

A question remains in all of this: just how did the Irish civil rights movement begin? According to the Nieman Report from Harvard, the beginning of the troubles is just one of many complicated relationships the conflict has with the media. Inspiration from footage of American Civil Rights marches, along with a “triumphant” RTE (Raidió Teilifís Éireann, the Irish State Broadcaster) 50th anniversary celebration of the 1916 Irish Rising against the United Kingdom caused a growing desire for greater political rights and representations in republican (an advocate for joining the Republic of Ireland (ROI)) circles. This yearning was transformed into rage as RTE footage showed footage of the then largely protestant police force of Northern Ireland, the Royal Ulster Constabulary (RUC) “attacking civil rights marchers in Derry in October 1968.”¹⁹ As violence began to increase, the ROI, seeking to minimize the conflict to prevent it spreading southward, called upon a previously little known clause in a 1960 communications act, section 31.

Section 31 empowered the minister of posts and telegraphs to ban “any particular matter or matter of any particular class” from appearing on any form of broadcast journalism. This was soon used to block the publication of any footage or audio from any group involved in active conflict, much to the dismay of journalists nationwide. This regulation was soon circumvented by some journalists, instead reading transcripts of interviews they had conducted with leaders and members of the groups affected by the ban. The first such Journalist, Kevin O’Kelly, faced government outrage, and eventual imprisonment on alleged contempt of court for not revealing the name of his source. As outcry continued to mount, not just from journalists, but from concerned members of the public who were appalled that their TV licensing fee²⁰ was devolving into censorship. Reform came in 1976 by the way of a gradual reduction of censorship powers, with a narrowing of scope in what could be censored. A reduction of the duration of censorship orders was also put in place, limiting said orders to a renewable 12-month period. A constant renewal process would remain until 1994, when restrictions were

¹⁸ Cengiz, Orhan Kemal “Turkey resurrects deadly Article 301 against dissent” <https://www.al-monitor.com/originals/2019/10/turkey-nationalism-killer-penal-code-article-has-come-back.html>

¹⁹ Holt, Eddie “The Troubles We’ve Seen” <https://niemanreports.org/articles/the-troubles-weve-seen/>

²⁰ Every home in Ireland with a television is required to pay a fee of €160 yearly. Unlike the BBC, there are still commercials on fee funded stations.

finally allowed to lapse, bringing back truly free broadcast journalism.²¹

Meanwhile in the North, journalists were often harassed and abducted by both sides of the conflict. Martin O' Hagan, a former Official IRA (one of many IRA splinter groups) militant who turned to journalism after his release from prison in 1978. O' Hagan focused primarily on the illicit drug trade that funded many of the increasingly desperate groups involved in the conflict. In 1989 he was kidnapped by IRA agents, who attempted unsuccessfully to coerce him to reveal the identity of his sources. At times O' Hagan was forced to leave to the relative safety of the south in an attempt to hide from hardline unionist groups that relied heavily on the drug trafficking network that O' Hagan was exposing. With peace becoming a prospect, and in sight of the Good Friday Agreement, O' Hagan resumed his writings in Belfast, but was killed by agents of the Loyalist Volunteer Force (a UVF splinter group) in 2001. He was the only journalist killed during the conflict.²²

In modern times, there is a sharp contrast between the experiences of journalists in the North and the Republic. While the Republic now champions the "safety of journalists and the vital work of media in conflict zones," and has made the issue a key point of its security council term, the North hasn't progressed to the same extent. Journalists are still widely harassed and threatened for being on the wrong side of an audience member's political views, by gangs and paramilitaries, and in some cases from the state itself. Female and LGBTQ journalists are more likely to be targeted, and this is unfortunately showcased in the tragic murder of 29 year old Lyra Mckee, a journalist and LGBTQ activist who was planning to propose to her partner when her life was cut short in the crossfire between New IRA militants and the police while reporting on a protest in Derry, Northern Ireland on April 18th, 2019.²³ Action must be taken, or else journalists, especially those from marginalized groups, will continue to be at risk for living their lives.

Conclusion

Irregardless of place or governmental condition, the universal right to the free access of information is inviolable. If access to certain areas or people is limited without just and proper cause, reporters and journalists will be unable to do their jobs properly, leading to the potential concealment of grave atrocities, massive injustices, or worse. While the sovereignty of each member-state must be respected, the United Nations System and its partners can work to ensure a better climate for developing, maintaining and promoting freedom of the press in an effort to increase transparency, accountability and accessibility. Institutional capacity can be reformed, increased or augmented in such a way to help protect journalists in the line of work. As seen in Ireland, these protections must include marginalized groups to be truly effective. Journalists of all kinds must be able to feel secure in the areas in which they are working in order to be able to report on important news stories accurately and in a timely manner. If they are unable to do so, their work is compromised, and we all suffer as a result.

²¹ Ó Duibhir, Séan "A short history of Ireland's Section 31 broadcasting ban"

<https://www.rte.ie/brainstorm/2021/0507/1217560-section-31-broadcasting-ban-censorshop-troubles/>

²² Committee to Protect Journalists "Martin O'Hagan" <https://cpj.org/data/people/martin-ohagan/>

²³ <https://www.nuj.org.uk/resource/end-the-killings-and-targeting-of-journalists.html>

Resource Review

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization. "Constitution of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization" 16 November 1945.

<https://www.unesco.org/en/legal-affairs/constitution>

This Constitution is the backbone upon which UNESCO operates, and clearly states the body's purposes, functions, and goals. As it also outlines the limitations of the body, it is a great asset for learning the powers and suggestion focused nature of the committee, especially with regards to national sovereignty.

United Nations General Assembly. "Universal Declaration of Human Rights" 10 December 1948

<https://www.un.org/en/about-us/universal-declaration-of-human-rights>

As mentioned within the main body of the background guide, the UDHR is one of the first international resolutions that specifically works to guarantee the freedom of both speech and journalism. Although now somewhat outdated in the face of modern technology, it is the bedrock under all further UN efforts to protect free expression.

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization Seminar on Promoting an Independent and Pluralistic African Press. "Declaration of Windhoek" 3 May 1991

<https://www.europarl.europa.eu/document/activities/cont/201104/20110429ATT18422/20110429ATT18422EN.pdf>

The Windhoek Declaration is a landmark work championing freedom of the press and freedom of expression in the African continent. Approved by UNESCO member states in 1995, the anniversary of the declaration's passing has since been celebrated by UNESCO and other UN bodies as International Press Freedom Day.

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization. "UN Plan Of Action On The Safety Of Journalists And The Issue Of Impunity CI-12/CONF.202/6." April 2012.

https://en.unesco.org/sites/default/files/un-plan-on-safety-journalists_en.pdf

This UN plan of action is the current framework upon which current UNESCO endeavors to protect journalists are structured around. Celebrating its 10th year of implementation in 2022, the plan of action is both a strong message for, and a set of guiding principles towards effective action to secure the freedom of journalists worldwide.

Reporters Sans Frontiers "World Press Freedom Index" 2022. <https://rsf.org/en/index>

This interactive map offers an excellent at-a-glance guide towards each nation's attitude towards journalism, based on a 100 point scale. Accompanying this map is a summary of analysis for each region, along with a summary for each nation. Given this information, it is a valuable resource for first investigations into both regional and national situations with journalism.

Guiding questions for Debate

1. Have journalists been accosted in your country for things that they report? Are any journalists imprisoned in your country for doing their job?
2. Does your country have legislation ensuring freedom of the press and freedom of expression?
3. Does your country have "shield laws" that protect the confidentiality of sources journalists use in their reporting?
4. Some countries assess the human rights records of others as part of their foreign affairs mandates. If yours is a country that does so, does it use freedom of the press as a measure of human rights?
5. How does your country rank on various indices measuring freedom of the press?
6. Does your country have a healthy culture of Internet users who independently report on news stories through media such as blogs and other social networking sites?

Guiding Questions of Position Papers

1. Has your country provided commentary to UNESCO on the topic of the protection of journalists? What specific concerns have been raised? What ways can that advocacy be improved in the future?
2. Does your country see the protection of journalists as a priority? Why or why not?
3. What ways can the United Nations improve its advocacy of the protection of journalists, especially those of marginalized communities?
4. What state and peace building solutions has your country proposed that may protect journalists? What role should the UN have in this action?
5. What long term solutions does your country propose for the protection of journalists? How can UNESCO play a part in this initiative?