

PANDUAN PELAPORAN DAN ADVOKASI KASUS

KEKERASAN JURNALIS

Potret Kekerasan terhadap Jurnalis

Mengenal Kekerasan terhadap Jurnalis

Advokasi dan Bagaimana Melakukannya

Aliansi Jurnalis Independen
Unesco IPDC
2021

PANDUAN PELAPORAN DAN ADVOKASI KASUS KEKERASAN JURNALIS

Disusun oleh: Musdalifah dan Erick Tanjung
Editor: Abdul Manan dan Ika Ningtyas
Tata Letak: Fahrul Rozi

Diterbitkan oleh:



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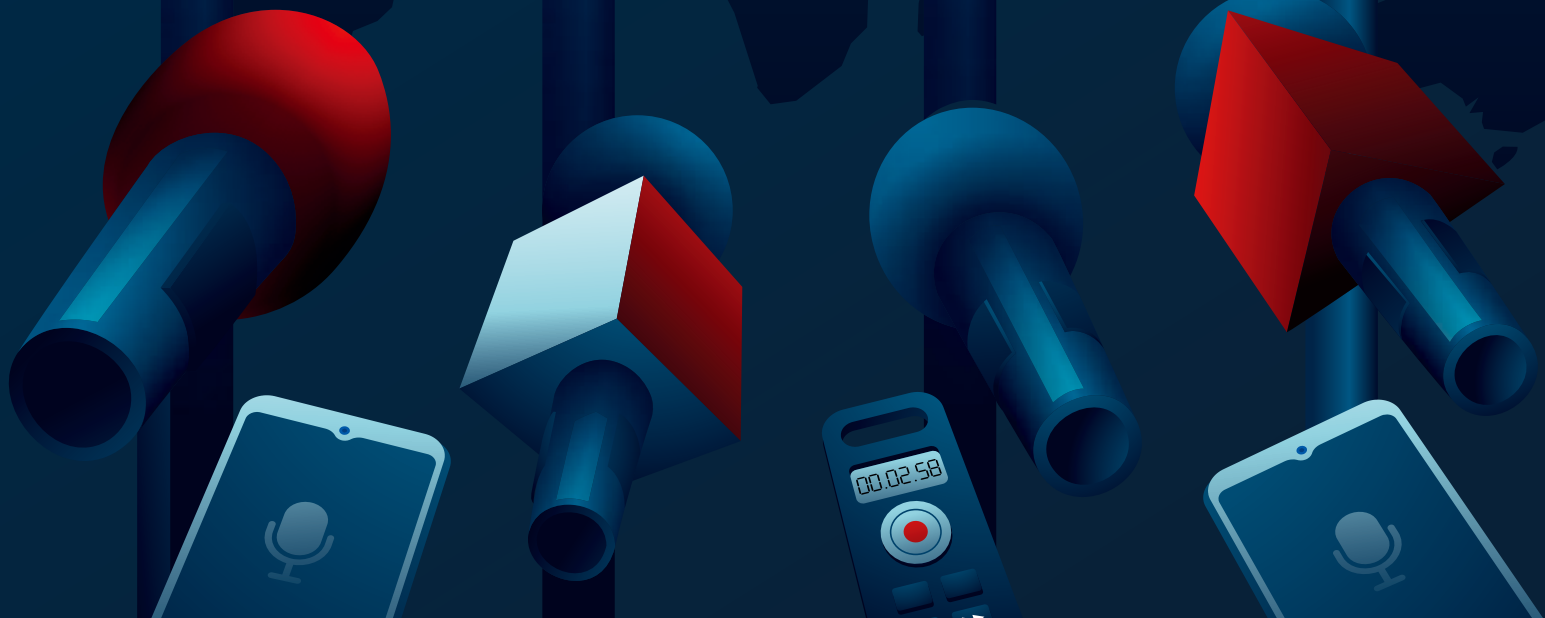


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Daerah Khusus Ibukota Jakarta



Sambutan Ketua AJI Indonesia

Reporters Without Borders (RSF) menetapkan Kebebasan Pers Indonesia tahun 2021 di ranking 113 dari 180 negara. Posisi ini naik enam tingkat dibandingkan indeks tahun 2020. Kendati demikian, kenaikan ranking ini tidak dapat diartikan adanya perbaikan kebebasan pers di Indonesia. Salah satu indikator yang dapat kita lihat yaitu angka kekerasan terhadap jurnalis yang terus meningkat. Bahkan AJI mencatat 90 kasus kekerasan terhadap jurnalis pada periode 3 Mei 2020 - 3 Mei 2021. Angka ini merupakan kasus tertinggi dalam 10 tahun terakhir.

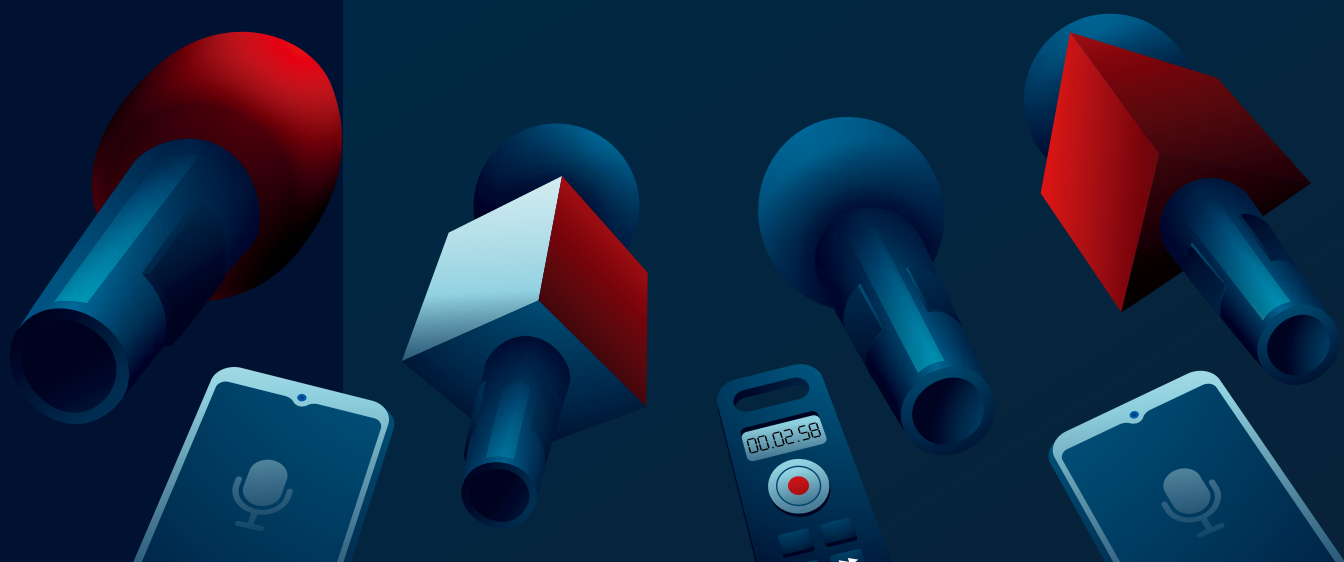
AJI Indonesia memperkirakan jumlah kasus kekerasan terhadap jurnalis di lapangan lebih banyak dibandingkan dengan data yang dihimpun AJI. Sebab pendataan AJI bersumber dari laporan anggota AJI yang tersebar di 40 Kota dan verifikasi pemberitaan kekerasan terhadap jurnalis di media massa. Itu artinya masih ada kemungkinan kasus kekerasan di luar wilayah AJI dan wilayah yang kebebasan persnya belum bebas tidak masuk dalam pendataan AJI.


Sebagai contoh di wilayah Papua dan Papua Barat yang kondisi kebebasan pers di sana belum dapat dikatakan baik. AJI hanya memiliki perwakilan di Jayapura, dan kerap kesulitan melakukan verifikasi ketika kekerasan terhadap jurnalis di Bumi Cendrawasih lainnya. Ini seperti ketika AJI dan komunitas pers lainnya kesulitan melakukan verifikasi saat ada kasus kekerasan yang dialami jurnalis perempuan di Sorong, Papua pada November tahun lalu.

Kendala lain, AJI belum memiliki panduan pelaporan kasus kekerasan terhadap jurnalis yang dapat menjadi rujukan bagi anggota AJI. Akibatnya sebagian anggota AJI kesulitan melaporkan kasus kekerasan terhadap jurnalis di wilayah masing-masing. Kondisi ini membuat sistem pelaporan data kekerasan terhadap jurnalis menjadi terhambat.

Sistem pendataan kekerasan terhadap jurnalis yang dibuat AJI sejak awal juga memberi peluang masyarakat menjadi pelapor. Namun, laporan dari masyarakat sejauh ini nyaris tidak ada. Dugaannya, masyarakat juga mengalami kesulitan untuk melaporkan kasus kekerasan terhadap jurnalis karena tidak ada pedoman pelaporan.

Penyusunan "Panduan Pelaporan Dan Advokasi Kasus Kekerasan Terhadap Jurnalis" ini diharapkan dapat memudahkan anggota AJI dan masyarakat pada umumnya untuk melaporkan kasus-kasus kekerasan terhadap jurnalis. Keterlibatan masyarakat akan melengkapi jangkauan AJI di wilayah-wilayah lain dalam pemantauan kasus kekerasan terhadap jurnalis.





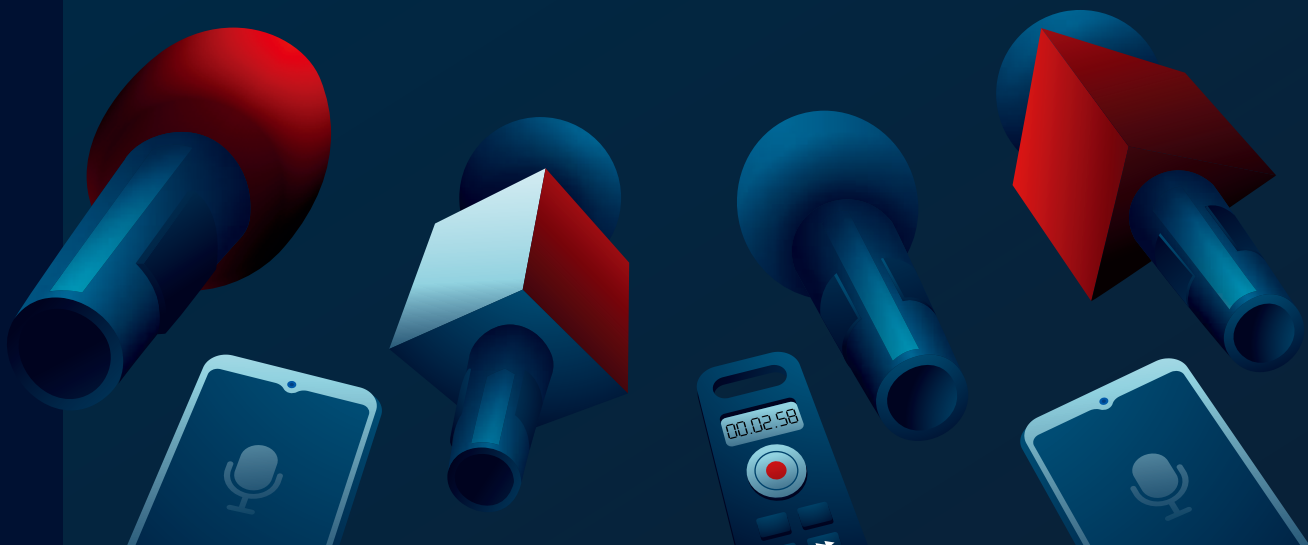
Panduan ini secara umum dibagi menjadi tiga bagian yaitu potret kekerasan, jenis kekerasan, prinsip dan tahapan advokasi kekerasan terhadap jurnalis. Para pelapor dapat membaca dan memahami dengan mudah panduan ini untuk dapat membedakan kekerasan terhadap jurnalis atau kekerasan lain. Identifikasi awal ini penting untuk menentukan strategi lanjutan dalam advokasi kasus kekerasan.

Kami mengucapkan terima kasih kepada tim penyusun "Panduan Pelaporan Dan Advokasi Kasus Kekerasan Terhadap Jurnalis" yaitu Musdalifah dan Erick Tanjung, serta editor Abdul Manan dan Ika Ningtyas yang telah meluangkan waktu di tengah kesibukannya. Kami juga mengucapkan terima kasih kepada UNESCO yang telah mendukung AJI dalam penerbitan pedoman ini.

Akhir kata, kami berharap pedoman ini dapat menjadi rujukan bagi semua anggota AJI dan masyarakat umum dalam membuat laporan kasus kekerasan terhadap jurnalis ke sistem pendataan AJI. Data kasus kekerasan ini dapat menjadi dasar bagi komunitas pers dalam melakukan advokasi kebijakan, riset tentang pers bagi kalangan akademis, dan menjadi dasar bagi pemerintah dalam membuat kebijakan tentang pers.

Ketua Umum Aliansi Jurnalis Independen (AJI) Indonesia

Sasmito



Sambutan dari UNESCO

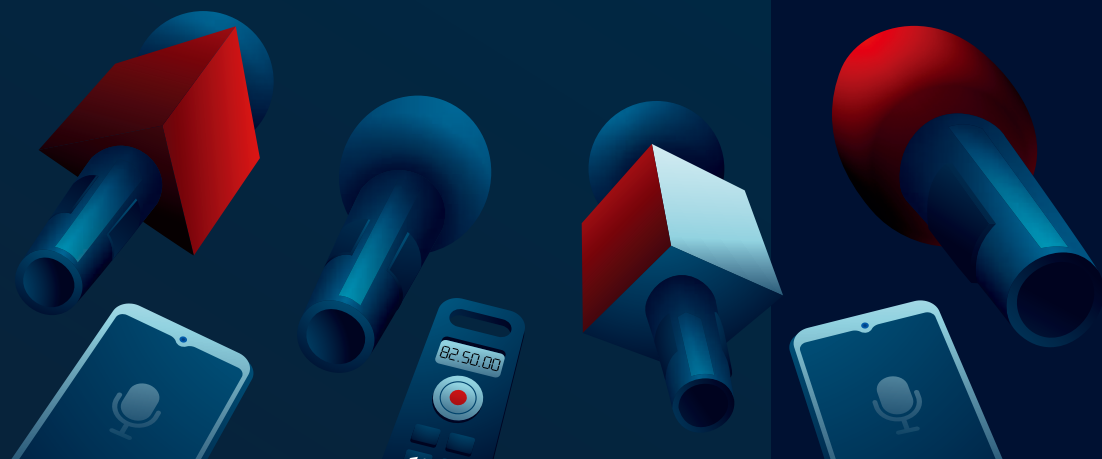
Mewujudkan Kebebasan Pers Melalui Program-Program Penguatan Keselamatan Wartawan dan Pekerja Media

Keselamatan jurnalis merupakan bagian yang tidak terpisahkan dari perwujudan kebebasan pers. Wartawan berada di garda terdepan dalam menyampaikan informasi kepada masyarakat. Menjamin keselamatan jurnalis dalam menjalankan fungsi pengawasannya berarti menciptakan ruang demokrasi dan akses informasi bagi publik sebagaimana yang ditargetkan oleh indikator Tujuan Pembangunan Berkelanjutan 16.10.1.

Laporan Direktur Jenderal UNESCO 2020 tentang Keselamatan Jurnalis dan Bahaya Impunitas mencatat bahwa pada 2018-2019 telah terjadi 156 pembunuhan jurnalis di seluruh dunia. Selama dekade terakhir, seorang jurnalis terbunuh rata-rata setiap empat hari. Pada 2018-2019, 89 jurnalis, termasuk 54 pada 2018 dan 35 pada 2019, terbunuh di negara-negara tanpa konflik bersenjata. Di sisi lain, 67 jurnalis, termasuk 45 pada 2018 dan 22 pada 2019, tewas di negara-negara konflik bersenjata. Ini menunjukkan bahwa lebih banyak jurnalis terbunuh di negara-negara konflik non-bersenjata.

Sejak 2017, UNESCO telah mengundang setiap negara anggota untuk melaporkan tindakan yang diambil oleh negara-negara untuk mempromosikan keselamatan jurnalis dan memerangi impunitas serta menyoroti risiko spesifik yang dihadapi jurnalis perempuan dalam pekerjaan mereka. Laporan Direktur Jenderal 2020 menunjukkan bahwa permintaan laporan dari Direktur Jenderal kepada Negara-Negara Anggota mengenai keselamatan jurnalis dan penghapusan impunitas semakin meningkat. Dari 63 negara, 45 memberikan reaksi, di mana 36 negara memberikan informasi tentang prosedur peradilan setelah pembunuhan wartawan.

Meski negara berperan dalam menjamin keselamatan jurnalis, upaya peningkatan kapasitas jurnalis terkait keselamatannya harus didukung banyak pihak. Ketika kapasitas jurnalis ditingkatkan untuk mengidentifikasi jenis kekerasan dan data serangan terhadap jurnalis tercatat dengan baik, jurnalis memiliki banyak kesempatan untuk meliput isu-isu sensitif dan melaporkan berbagai topik kepada publik. Penerima manfaat utama dari jaminan keselamatan jurnalis adalah orang-orang yang dapat menerima informasi akurat dan kredibel serta jurnalis yang menjalankan tugasnya tanpa rasa takut.



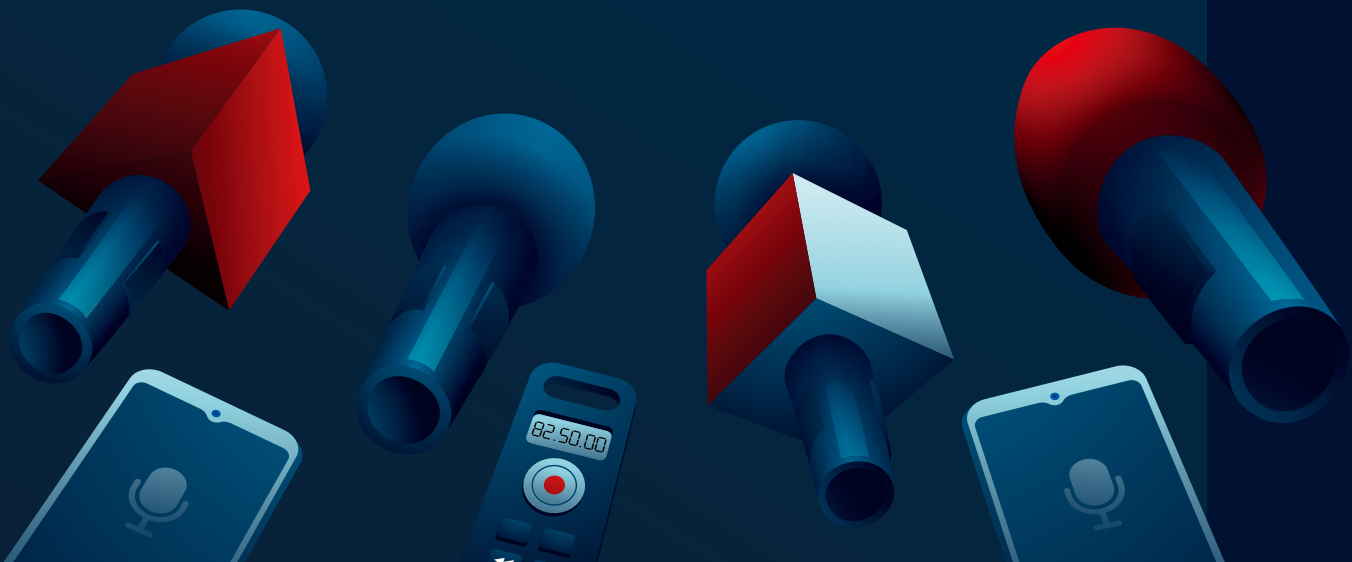
Kami mengapresiasi Aliansi Jurnalis Indonesia (AJI) yang telah memprakarsai proyek "Penguatan Program Keamanan Wartawan dan Pekerja Media di Indonesia". Kami percaya dengan meningkatkan perlindungan keamanan di kalangan jurnalis dan aktivis media, program AJI ini akan mengurangi kekerasan terhadap jurnalis.

Melalui inisiatif serupa di masa depan, UNESCO dapat membantu membawa kesadaran yang lebih besar untuk mengakhiri kekerasan terhadap jurnalis.



Mohamed Djelid

Direktur dan Perwakilan
Kantor UNESCO, Jakarta



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Potret Kekerasan terhadap Jurnalis

Nurhadi, Jurnalis Tempo, tiba di Gedung Samudra Bumimoro yang terletak di JL. Moro Krembangan, Morokrembangan, Kec. Krembangan, Surabaya, Sabtu malam 27 Maret 2021. Ia datang ke gedung tersebut sedianya untuk meminta konfirmasi kepada Angin Prayitno Aji¹, Direktur Pemeriksaan Ditjen Pajak Kementerian Keuangan, yang sedang diselidiki oleh Komisi Pemberantasan Korupsi (KPK) karena kasus suap pajak.

Hari itu ada acara resepsi pernikahan antara anak Angin Prayitno Aji dan anak Kombes Pol Achmad Yani, mantan Kepala Biro Perencanaan Kepolisian Daerah Jawa Timur. Setibanya di sana, Nurhadi sempat memotret Angin Prayitno yang sedang berada di atas pelaminan dengan besannya. Saat menunggu kesempatan bertemu Angin Prayitno, dia didatangi oleh panitia pernikahan serta difoto.

Tak bisa mewawancarai Angin, Nurhadi keluar dari acara pernikahan itu pada pukul 20.00 WIB. Niat itu tak kesampaian karena ia keburu dihentikan oleh panitia pernikahan. Panitia memeriksanya dan juga mengundang keluarga mempelai untuk mengkonfirmasi apakah mengenal tamu tak diundang ini. Setelah keluarga mempelai mengatakan tidak kenal, Nurhadi lantas dibawa pergi. Setelah itu kekerasan mulai terjadi.

Orang-orang dekat Angin Prayitno, ada dari polisi dan TNI, merampas handphone Nurhadi, memukul dan juga mengancam akan membunuhnya. Nurhadi sempat dibawa ke sebuah pos TNI. Setelah diinterogasi sejenak, ia dibawa ke markas Polres Pelabuhan Tanjung Perak. Tak berselang lama, ia kembali dibawa ke Gedung Samudra Bumimoro. Setelah lewat tengah malam, barulah Nurhadi diantar pulang ke rumahnya.

Berdasarkan pendataan AJI Indonesia, apa yang menimpa Nurhadi adalah salah satu contoh kasus kekerasan² terhadap jurnalis pada tahun 2021 ini. Berdasarkan definisi yang dirumuskan Dewan Pers, sebuah peristiwa dikategorikan kekerasan terhadap wartawan jika kekerasan itu terjadi terhadap “wartawan yang sedang menjalankan pekerjaan jurnalistik atau kekerasan akibat karya jurnalistiknya.”

1 Angin Prayitno Aji akhirnya ditetapkan sebagai tersangka oleh KPK, 4/5/2021, terkait dugaan suap penerimaan hadiah atau janji terkait dengan pemeriksaan perpajakan tahun 2016 dan tahun 2017. Tima tersangka lain, yakni Kepala Subdirektorat Kerja Sama dan Dukungan Pemeriksaan pada Direktorat Jenderal Pajak Dadan Ramdani serta kuasa wajib pajak, Veronika Lindawati. Ada juga tiga konsultan pajak yang ikut ditetapkan sebagai tersangka yakni Ryan Ahmad Ronas, Aulia Imran Maghribi, dan Agus Susetyo.

2 Peraturan Dewan Pers Nomor 1/Peraturan-DP/III/2013 Tentang Pedoman Penanganan Kasus Kekerasan Terhadap Wartawan mendefinisikan kekerasan terhadap jurnalis adalah Kekerasan terhadap wartawan yang sedang menjalankan pekerjaan jurnalistik atau kekerasan akibat karya jurnalistik.

Pada tahun 2020, AJI Indonesia mencatat setidaknya terdapat 84 kasus kekerasan terhadap jurnalis, merupakan jumlah paling banyak dalam kurun waktu 10 tahun ini. Tingginya kasus kekerasan terhadap jurnalis ini bisa dikatakan sebagai sinyal lampu merah bagi situasi kebebasan pers di Indonesia. Lembaga pemeringkat kebebasan pers Reporters Without Border (RSF) memasukkan kekerasan terhadap jurnalis sebagai salah satu indikator bebas atau tidaknya pers sebuah negara³.

Selain kekerasan, yang juga menjadi momok menakutkan bagi jurnalis juga datang dari aspek regulasi. Yang paling banyak dirisaukan, karena banyak dipakai untuk menjerat wartawan dan publik, adalah Undang Undang Informasi dan Transaksi Elektronik (UU ITE)⁴. Mereka yang tidak senang atas pemberitaan media, dengan mudah menjerat wartawan dengan pasal dalam Undang Undang ITE. Undang-undang lain yang juga kerap dipakai untuk mempidanakan wartawan adalah Kitab Undang Undang Hukum Pidana.

Pada tahun 2021 ini, peringkat kebebasan pers Indonesia di RSF berada di peringkat 113 (dengan skor 37,40) dari 180 negara yang diteliti. Ranking pertama diduduki oleh Norwegia dengan skor 6.72. Dengan peringkat itu, posisi Indonesia lebih baik dari negara yang berada di kawasan Asia Tenggara lainnya seperti Malaysia (119, skor 39.47), Thailand (137, skor 45.22), Vietnam (175, skor 78.46), Singapura (160, skor 55.20), Filipina (138, 45.64), kecuali Timor Timur (71, skor 29.11).

Dengan posisi 113, peringkat Indonesia memang lebih baik dari tahun sebelumnya. Namun itu bukan berarti situasi di dalam negeri memang menunjukkan ada perbaikan. Sebab, peringkat itu tidak hanya ditentukan oleh seperti apa situasi kebebasan pers di dalam negeri, tapi juga dipengaruhi oleh keadaan negara lain. Peringkat kebebasan pers sebuah negara bisa saja mengalami perbaikan meski kondisi riilnya sama dengan tahun sebelumnya jika situasi di negara lain lebih buruk kondisinya.

Salah satu yang juga menjadi sorotan RSF adalah soal kebebasan pers di Indonesia adalah soal kondisi Papua. Dalam kurun waktu beberapa tahun ini, situasi di provinsi paling timur Indonesia mendapatkan sorotan dari luar. Selain daerahnya relatif tertutup bagi jurnalis asing, juga karena sensor di media sosial terhadap yang berbau Papua di Facebook⁵ serta pelambatan dan pemblokiran internet⁶ di daerah yang masih terus bergejolak itu.

3 RSF menggunakan 7 indikator untuk menilai kebebasan pers sebuah negara. Salah satunya adalah soal kasus kekerasan terhadap jurnalis. Detail indikator, lihat <https://rsf.org/en/detailed-methodology>

4 UU No 11 Tahun 2008 tentang Informasi dan Transaksi Elektronik (ITE), yang kemudian direvisi menjadi Undang-Undang Nomor 19 Tahun 2016.

5 <https://rsf.org/en/news/melanesia-facebook-algorithms-censor-article-about-press-freedom-west-papua>

6 <https://rsf.org/en/news/news-reporting-hit-internet-blackout-west-papua>

Bagi AJI Indonesia, salah satu topik lain yang perlu menjadi sorotan adalah soal kekerasan terhadap jurnalis berbasis gender. Meski data pastinya belum tersedia, namun ada kecenderungan peningkatan dalam jumlah kasusnya. Salah satu yang memicu perdebatan soal kekerasan berbasis gender ini adalah laporan yang dikeluarkan oleh Asian Correspondent pada Januari 2018 yang menyebutkan adanya kekerasan terhadap jurnalis perempuan dari Malaysia, Indonesia dan Filipina saat melakukan pekerjaan mereka sebagai jurnalis profesional⁷.

AJI menilai banyaknya kasus kekerasan terhadap jurnalis, dan rendahnya proses hukum terhadap para pelakunya, menjadi salah satu indikator rendahnya kebebasan pers sebuah negara. Saat terjadi demonstrasi mahasiswa menolak revisi Undang Undang Komisi Pemberantasan Korupsi pada September 2019 lalu, setidaknya ada 7 kasus kekerasan terhadap jurnalis yang dilaporkan ke polisi. Namun sampai akhir 2020, proses hukum terhadap para pelaku tak jelas nasibnya.

Tingginya kasus kekerasan terhadap jurnalis, serta pemidanaan terhadap jurnalis (selain warga) dengan menggunakan instrumen Undang Undang ITE, merupakan salah satu tanda dari menyempitnya ruang kebebasan sipil di negara berpenduduk 270 juta jiwa ini. Apa yang terjadi di dunia pers ini bukan peristiwa yang terpisah. Sebab, pada saat yang sama, tekanan terhadap warga dan masyarakat sipil saat menggunakan haknya untuk menyampaikan kritik dan menggunakan kebebasan berekspresi, juga menghadapi tekanan.

Perkembangan inilah yang dinilai sebagai sinyal dari menyempitnya ruang kebebasan sipil dan juga mundurnya demokrasi di periode kedua kepemimpinan Presiden Joko Widodo ini. Selain soal pemidanaan terhadap warga karena komentarnya di media sosial, juga terjadi penangkapan dalam jumlah besar terhadap mereka yang memprotes penyusunan dan pengesahan Undang-undang Cipta Kerja pada Oktober 2020 lalu. Pembungkaman terhadap masyarakat sipil yang kritis terhadap pemerintah juga terjadi di ranah siber.

Sinyal soal kemunduran demokrasi ini sudah disampaikan para peneliti di dalam dan luar negeri sejak tahun 2020⁸. The Economist Intelligence Unit (EIU) dalam Laporan Indeks Demokrasi 2020 menjadikan Norwegia sebagai peraih skor tertinggi, yakni 9,81 dan menjadikannya negara dengan indeks demokrasi tertinggi di dunia. Sedangkan Indonesia berada dalam peringkat ke-64 dengan skor 6.3. Meski dalam segi peringkat Indonesia masih tetap sama dengan tahun sebelumnya, namun skor tersebut menurun dari tahun sebelumnya yang skornya 6.48⁹.

Kebebasan pers (yang manfaatnya dirasakan oleh warga melalui pemberitaan yang faktual, kritis dan independen) adalah bagian dari kebebasan berekspresi. Pers bebas itu diibaratkan sebagai oksigen bagi demokrasi. Karena itu, sehat tidaknya kondisi pers menjadi penanda penting dari kondisi demokrasi sebuah negara. Jadi, kalau kebebasan persnya menyempit, itu adalah salah satu simptom dari negara yang mulai tergerus kebebasan berekspresinya dan juga kondisi demokrasinya.

7 <https://aji.or.id/read/press-release/755/aji-geramm-kecam-pelecehan-seksual-terhadap-jurnalis-perempuan.html>

8 <https://www.kompas.id/baca/polhuk/2019/12/21/lp3es-kemunduran-demokrasi-akan-terjadi-pada-2020>

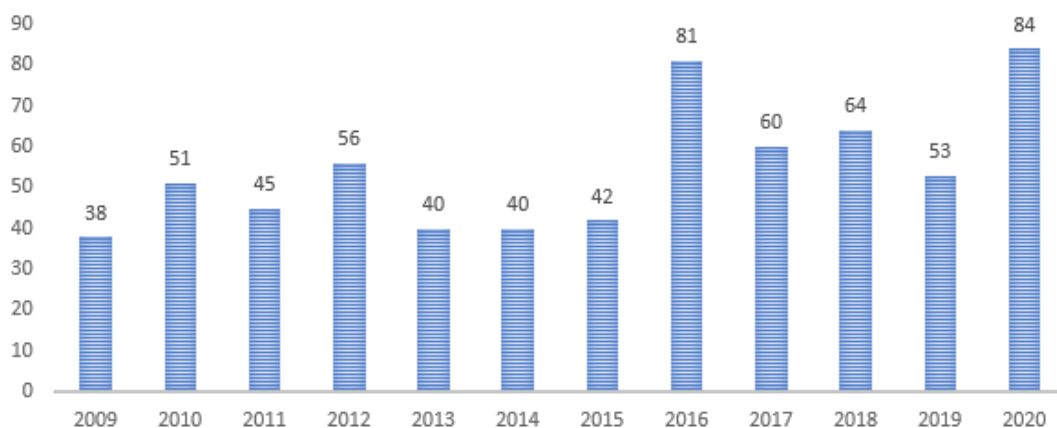
9 <https://www.dw.com/id/indeks-demokrasi-indonesia-catat-skor-terendah-dalam-sejarah/a-56448378>

1 Tren Kekerasan terhadap Jurnalis

AJI Indonesia secara rutin mendokumentasikan kasus kekerasan terhadap jurnalis dan datanya bisa diakses secara online melalui Situs Bidang Advokasi <https://advokasi.aji.or.id/index.php>. Berdasarkan pendataan sejak tahun 2019, jumlah kasus kekerasan terhadap jurnalis ada kecenderungan meningkat. Meski sempat berada di kisaran 40 kasus pada tahun 2019, setelah itu jumlahnya terus merangkak naik dan puncaknya pada tahun 2016 yang mencatat 81 kasus kekerasan. Sempat turun dalam kurun waktu 3 tahun, tapi kemudian kembali melonjak pada tahun 2020.

I.1 Tabel Jumlah Kasus Kekerasan terhadap Jurnalis 2009-2020

JUMLAH KASUS KEKERASAN 2009-2020



Kekerasan terhadap jurnalis jenisnya beragam, dari kekerasan fisik hingga non-fisik. Dalam kurun waktu tiga tahun terakhir ini, jenis kekerasan fisik masih paling banyak mendominasi. Pada tahun 2018, kekerasan fisik terhadap jurnalis setidaknya ada 12 kasus. Jenis kekerasan lainnya yang juga banyak adalah pengusiran atau pelarangan liputan dan ancaman teror, yang masing-masing sebanyak 11 kasus. Lainnya adalah perusakan alat dan atau hasil Liputan (10 kasus), pemidanaan (8 kasus).

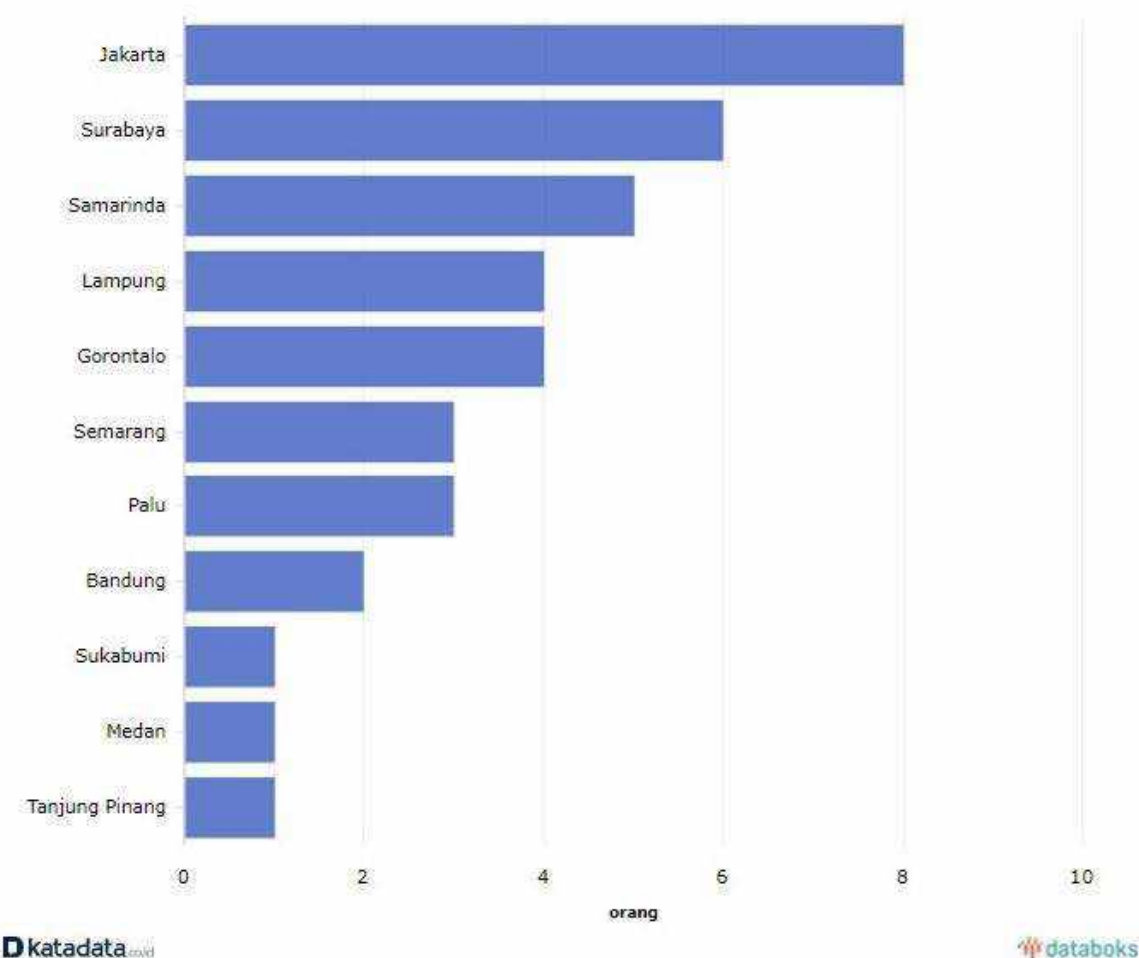
Situasi itu berulang di tahun berikutnya, 2019. Dari total 53 kasus, sebanyak 20 adalah berupa kekerasan fisik. Setelah itu diikuti oleh perusakan alat atau data hasil liputan (14 kasus), ancaman kekerasan atau teror (6 kasus), pemidanaan atau kriminalisasi (5 kasus), pelarangan liputan (4 kasus). Di tahun 2020, yang terbanyak tetap kekerasan fisik (18 kasus), perusakan alat atau data hasil liputan (14), ancaman kekerasan atau teror (8).

Pada tahun 2020, yang menjadi penyumbang terbanyak terhadap statistik kasus kekerasan terhadap jurnalis adalah peristiwa demonstrasi secara nasional buruh dan masyarakat sipil yang menolak Undang-undang (UU) Omnibus Law Cipta Kerja sejak 7-12 Oktober 2020. Dalam catatan AJI, setidaknya ada 38 jurnalis di 11 kota yang menjadi korban kekerasan oleh polisi saat meliput demonstrasi tersebut. Jenis kekerasannya beragam, mulai dari penghalang-halangan hingga kekerasan fisik.

38 Jurnalis Jadi Korban Kekerasan saat Liput Demo Omnibus Law

Sebaran Jurnalis Korban Kekerasan saat Demonstrasi Menolak Omnibus Law

Sumber : Aliansi Jurnalis Independen (AJI) Indonesia, 15 Oktober 2020



Dalam kurun waktu 3 tahun belakangan ini, jenis kekerasan yang menjadi sorotan adalah serangan di ranah digital terhadap jurnalis dan media. Ada sejumlah jenis kekerasan di dunia digital. Salah satu yang paling menonjol adalah Doxing (kependekan dari “dropping documents”), yaitu tindakan yang menyebarkan data pribadi jurnalis (foto, alamat rumah atau nomor handphone) dengan maksud untuk mengintimidasi.

Ada sejumlah kasus doxing yang menonjol. Salah satunya adalah yang menimpa jurnalis detik.com pada Mei 2020. Teror ini bermula ketika jurnalis Detik memberitakan rencana Presiden Joko Widodo meninjau persiapan new normal di salah satu mal di Bekasi. Setelah berita ini viral, data pribadi jurnalis Detik disebarluaskan oleh para buzzer. Akun ojek onlinenya juga diretas hingga ia diserbu dengan orderan makan melalui aplikasi meski ia tak memesannya. Ia juga menerima ancaman pembunuhan melalui Whatsapp.

Di tahun 2021 ini, doxing juga menimpa jurnalis Liputan6 di Sulawesi Tenggara setelah menulis berita berjudul “Mencari Keadilan Ratusan Orang Duduki Polres Konawe Sambil Pamer Parang” pada 13 Maret 2021. Berita itu mengisahkan soal kedatangan sekelompok massa yang masuk dan menyerbu kantor Polres Konawe pada 13 Maret 2021 sekitar pukul 11.00 Wita. Mereka meminta polisi membebaskan rekan mereka yang ditahan. Buntut pemberitaan itu, kartu pers dan identitas jurnalis Liputan6 diekspose ke media sosial sehingga ia menjadi target ancaman kekerasan.

Selain doxing, ada juga jurnalis yang mengalami peretasan akun media sosialnya. Inilah yang dialami oleh Ketua AJI Lampung Hendry Siholo. Peretasan ini terjadi Juni 2020 saat ia mendampingi aktivis pers mahasiswa Teknokra, Universitas Lampung, yang mendapat teror digital saat menyelenggarakan diskusi soal kasus rasisme terhadap warga Papua, 11 Juni 2020. Teror terhadap mahasiswa itu beragam. Selain telpon berulang kali dari nomor asing, juga pemesanan makanan secara online meski ia tak melakukannya.

Peretasan juga menimpa dua media, yaitu Tempo.co dan Tirto.id pada 21 Agustus 2020. Peretasan di situs Tempo.co diketahui setelah tampilan mukanya menjadi layar putih dengan tulisan 403 forbidden lalu muncul iringan lagu Gugur Bunga selama 15 menit. Pada pukul 00.30 WIB itu, situs Tempo.co menampilkan tulisan, “Stop Hoax, Jangan BOHONGI Rakyat Indonesia”, Kembali ke etika jurnalistik yang benar patuhi dewan pers, Jangan berdasarkan ORANG yang BAYAR saja. Deface By @xdigeembok”.

Serangan ini terjadi setelah Tempo online hingga Koran Tempo, memberitakan soal artis dan pesohor yang dibayar untuk menjadi buzzer untuk membela pengesahan Undang Undang Omnibus Law Cipta Kerja yang saat itu mendapatkan kritik dan penolakan secara luas. Dari penelusuran jurnalis Tempo, Jaringan Bonus Demografi membayar para artis itu kisaran Rp1,5 hingga Rp10 juta untuk membela kebijakan kontroversial pemerintah tersebut.

Peretasan terhadap Tirto.id hampir bersamaan waktunya dengan Tempo.co. Pelaku meretas akun email editor Tirto.id, lalu masuk ke sistem manajemen konten dan menghapus 7 artikel Tirto.id. Peretas menghapus dan mengubah setidaknya 7 artikel. Berita yang dihapus antara lain soal uji klinis obat Corona yang dilakukan oleh Universitas Airlangga yang bekerjasama dengan TNI – Badan Intelijen Negara (BIN). Penelitian ini menjadi kontroversi karena banyak pertanyaan soal metodologinya.

Selain Tempo dan Tirto.id, serangan digital juga menimpa situs Magdalene.co dan Konde.co, dua media yang rutin menyuarakan hak-hak perempuan dan kelompok minoritas. Magdalene.co mendapatkan serangan Ddos (serangan dengan cara membanjiri lalu lintas jaringan internet pada server, sistem, atau jaringan) yang mengakibatkan situs Magdalene down dan tak bisa diakses. Konde.co, sejak tanggal 15 Mei 2020, juga tak bisa lagi mengakses akun Twitter-nya. Konde mendapat informasi adanya pembukaan akun twitternya secara paksa oleh seseorang di Surabaya, Yogyakarta, dan Belanda.

Jenis kekerasan yang juga tak kalah merisaukan jurnalis adalah kriminalisasi dengan menggunakan UU ITE. Salah satu korbannya adalah Pemimpin Redaksi Metro Aceh Bahrul Walidin pada 24 Agustus 2020 dan Tuah Aulia Fuadi, jurnalis Kontra.id di Kabupaten Batubara, Sumatera Utara. Bahrul dilaporkan oleh Direktur Utama PT Imza Rizky Jaya Rizayati, sedangkan Tuah Aulia dilaporkan oleh Bupati Batubara Zahir M. Mereka dijerat dengan pasal Pasal 27 ayat 3 tentang defamasi dan pencemaran nama baik setelah menerbitkan berita terkait pelapor.

Kasus pemidanaan yang sangat mengundang perhatian adalah yang menimpa Jurnalis Banjarhits.id/ Kumparan di Kalimantan Selatan, Diananta P. Sumedi. Ia dijerat dengan UU ITE, khususnya Pasal 28 ayat 2 tentang ujaran kebencian. Buntut berita itu, Diananta divonis 3 bulan 15 hari penjara karena berita berjudul “Tanah Dirampas Jhonlin, Dayak Mengadu ke Polda Kalsel” pada 10 Agustus 2020. Hakim menilai berita menimbulkan rasa kebencian atau permusuhan individu dan/atau kelompok masyarakat tertentu berdasarkan atas suku, agama, ras, dan antargolongan.

Jurnalis yang bernasib serupa dengan Diananta adalah Muhammad Asrul. Jurnalis berita.news di Palopo, Sulawesi Selatan, diadili dan dijerat pasal berlapis di UU ITE, yakni Pasal 27 ayat 3 dan Pasal 28 ayat 2 karena menulis berita dugaan korupsi putra Wali Kota Palopo Judas Amir, Farid Kasim Judas. Tiga tulisan yang dipermasalahkan masing-masing: Putra Mahkota Palopo Diduga “Dalang” Korupsi PLTMH dan Keripik Zaro Rp11 M, 10 Mei 2019; Aroma Korupsi Revitalisasi Lapangan Pancasila Palopo Diduga Seret Farid Judas, 24 Mei 2019; Jilid II Korupsi jalan Lingkar Barat Rp5 M, Sinyal Penyidik Untuk Farid Judas?, 25 Mei 2019.

Pemidanaan terhadap Diananta P. Sumedi dan Muhammad Asrul itu dikritik keras karena berita yang dipersoalkan itu sudah diperiksa oleh Dewan Pers dan dinyatakan sebagai karya jurnalistik. Sesuai ketentuan Undang Undang Nomor 40 tahun 1999 tentang Pers, sengketa atas karya jurnalistik harus melalui mekanisme di Dewan Pers, bukan di peradilan pidana. Dalam kasus yang dihadapi Diananta, kasusnya juga diperiksa dan diselesaikan oleh Dewan Pers sehingga tidak sepatutnya berlanjut ke proses hukum.

Di luar kasus serangan fisik, digital dan pemidanaan, kasus kekerasan lain yang juga menonjol adalah pembunuhan. Menurut pendataan AJI, sejak tahun 1996, setidaknya ada 10 kasus pembunuhan terhadap jurnalis¹⁰. Hanya sebagian kecil saja yang pelakunya diproses hukum dan diganjar dengan layak. Salah satu kasus pembunuhan yang sangat menonjol dan menjadi pekerjaan rumah aparat penegak hukum kita adalah pembunuhan Fuad M. Syafrudin alias Udin, jurnalis dari Harian Bernas.

Udin dianiaya orang tak dikenal di teras rumahnya di Bantul pada 13 Agustus 1996. Dua orang berbadan tegap mendatangi Udin di kediamannya di Bantul, Yogyakarta, memukul besi ke kepala Udin¹¹. Akibat kekerasan itu, Udin ambruk. Ia koma dan tiga hari kemudian meninggal setelah dirawat di rumah sakit. Kematian Udin dikaitkan dengan tulisan kritisnya yang menyangkut Bupati Bantul saat itu, Sri Roso Sudarmo. Hingga kini, pelaku sebenarnya tak pernah diproses hukum.

10 1. Herliyanto, seorang wartawan lepas Tabloid Delta Pos Sidoarjo, tewas 29 April 2006 di hutan jati Desa Taroka, Probolinggo, Jawa Timur; 2. Ardiansyah Matra'is Wibisono, jurnalis Tabloid Jubi dan Merauke TV, ditemukan tewas 29 Juli 2010 di Gudang Arang, Sungai Maro, Merauke, Papua; 3. Naimullah, wartawan Sinar Pagi di Kalimantan Barat, tewas 25 Juli 1997; 4. Alfrets Mirulewan Alfrets, Pemred Tabloid Pelangi, tewas 18 Agustus 2010 di Pelabuhan Pulau Kisar, Maluku Tenggara Barat; 5. Agus Mulyawan, koresponden dan fixer di Indonesia untuk Asia Press, media Jepang, tewas ditembak di Pelabuhan Qom, Los Palos, Timor Timur pada 25 September 1999; 6. Fuad M Syarifuddin (Udin) Fuad Muhammad Syarifuddin, jurnalis Harian Bernas di Yogyakarta, dibunuh pada 16 Agustus 1996; 7. Ersu Siregar, jurnalis RCTI, tewas saat dalam penyanderaan GAM 29 Desember 2003, di Kuala Maniham, Simpang Ulim; 8. Muhammad Jamaluddin, juru kamera TVRI Aceh, ditemukan tewas pada 17 Juni 2003; 9. AA Prabangsa Anak Agung Narendra Prabangsa, wartawan Radar Bali, ditemukan tewas pada 16 Februari 2009 di Pelabuhan Padang Bai, Bali; 10. Ridwan Salamun, kontributor Sun TV di Tual, Maluku Tenggara, tewas akibat dikeroyok pada 21 Agustus 2010.

11 <https://nasional.tempo.co/read/903402/21-tahun-pembunuhan-wartawan-udin-aji-yogya-desak-polisi-usut/full&view=ok>

Kasus pembunuhan terhadap wartawan yang relatif baru dan sangat menarik perhatian adalah yang menimpa jurnalis *Radar Bali* Anak Agung Narendra Prabangsa atau yang dikenal sebagai Prabangsa. Ia ditemukan meninggal pada 16 Februari 2009 di perairan Teluk Bungsil. Beberapa waktu sebelum ia meninggal, dia diketahui banyak menulis soal proyek penyimpangan pembangunan di Kabupaten Bangli.

Polisi kemudian menemukan bukti bahwa pembunuhnya adalah I Nyoman Susrama, adik kandung Bupati Bangli dua periode (2000-2010) Nengah Arnawa. Ia ternyata pemimpin proyek Dinas Pendidikan Kabupaten Bangli yang menjadi obyek pembritaan Prabangsa. Hakim Majelis Hakim di Pengadilan Negeri (PN) Denpasar memvonis Susrama bersalah dan mengganjarnya dengan penjara seumur hidup, 15 Februari 2010¹².

Kasus ini sempat menjadi perdebatan ramai karena Susrama masuk dalam daftar narapidana yang dikurangi masa hukumannya melalui keputusan Presiden pada akhir 2019 lalu. Kabar ini memicu protes luas dari komunitas jurnalis. AJI melakukan kampanye sangat panjang dan sistematis untuk menolak pemberian remisi itu, melalui kampanye di media sosial, petisi online dan demonstrasi lebih kurang di 30 kota. Usaha itu membuahkan hasil. Pemberian remisi itu dibatalkan pada 9 Februari 2019.

Ada sejumlah hal yang menjadi penyebab jurnalis mengalami kekerasan. Dari pendataan AJI, umumnya kekerasan itu dipicu oleh sikap tidak senang narasumber terhadap jurnalis yang berusaha mengungkap informasi yang ingin disembunyikan. Padahal, membuka informasi kepada publik, termasuk yang bernada skandal, adalah bagian dari amanat dari Undang Undang Pers terhadap jurnalis dan media.

Dalam kasus kekerasan terhadap Nurhadi, misalnya. Ia datang ke acara di Gedung Samudra Bumimoro, Surabaya, 27 Maret 2021 itu adalah untuk meminta keterangan dan konfirmasi kepada bekas Direktur Pemeriksaan Ditjen Pajak Kemenkeu Angin Prayitno Aji yang sedang diusut Komisi Pemberantasan Korupsi (KPK) karena kasus penyuapan pajak. Dalam peristiwa tersebut, Nurhadi tak hanya dianiaya oleh para pelaku yang berjumlah sekitar 10 sampai 15 orang. Pelaku juga merusak sim card di ponsel milik Nurhadi serta menghapus seluruh data dan dokumen yang tersimpan di dalamnya.¹³

Dengan konstruksi kasus Nurhadi itu diketahui bahwa kekerasan terhadap dia adalah sebagai bagian dari upaya untuk menghindari kasus ini diekspose secara meluas di masyarakat. Kekerasan dan intimidasi yang dilakukan pelaku, yang berasal dari anggota Polri dan TNI itu, juga untuk memberikan efek menakutkan bagi jurnalis lain untuk melakukan tindakan serupa di masa-masa mendatang. Dengan kata lain, kekerasan itu untuk diharapkan memberi efek jera dan tak diulang jurnalis lainnya.

¹² <https://nasional.tempo.co/read/225972/susrama-divonis-penjara-seumur-hidup/full&view=ok>

¹³ Setelah peristiwa itu, Nurhadi melaporkan kasus tersebut ke Polda Jatim dengan didampingi Aliansi Anti Kekerasan Terhadap Jurnalis yang beranggotakan Aliansi Jurnalis Independen (AJI) Surabaya, KontraS, LBH Lentera, LBH Pers, dan LBH Surabaya.

Upaya jurnalis untuk mengekspose kejahatan atau perbuatan melanggar hukum itu pula yang patut diduga menjadi penyebab kekerasan terhadap Vany Fitria, jurnalis Narasi TV. Ia mengalami kekerasan dari aparat kepolisian saat meliput unjuk rasa mahasiswa yang menolak revisi UU KPK dan RKUHP pada 25 September 2019 di kawasan gedung DPR RI, Jakarta. Sekitar 8 orang polisi mengerumuni Vany saat ia merekam kejadian ricuh antara siswa STM bersama mahasiswa dengan polisi. Tiba-tiba salah satu polisi merampas ponsel yang digunakan Vany untuk merekam kejadian, lalu membantingnya. Seorang polisi lainnya lalu memukul lengan Vany dengan tameng. Meski ia sudah menjelaskan bahwa ia adalah jurnalis, tapi itu tak digubris.¹⁴

Selain Vanny, cukup banyak jurnalis yang juga mengalami kekerasan dari polisi saat meliput demonstrasi mahasiswa yang terjadi di seluruh Indonesia itu. Jurnalis lain di Jakarta yang menghadapi nasib serupa adalah Tri Kurnia Yuniyanto, jurnalis Katadata. Tri dikeroyok, dipukul dan ditendang oleh aparat dari kesatuan Brimob Polri saat meliput peristiwa demonstrasi di depan DPR tersebut. Meski Kurnia telah menunjukkan ID Pers yang menggantung di leher dan menjelaskan sedang melakukan liputan, pelaku kekerasan tidak menghiraukan dan tetap melakukan penganiayaan. Polisi juga merampas HP Kurnia dan menghapus video yang terakhir kali direkamnya. Video itu berisi rekaman polisi membubarkan massa dengan menembakkan gas air mata.

Selain di Jakarta, kasus kekerasan juga terjadi di Makassar, Sulawesi Selatan. Berdasarkan data AJI, 3 jurnalis menjadi korban kekerasan oleh polisi saat meliput aksi penolakan terhadap revisi UU KPK dan RKUHP di depan Gedung DPRD Sulsel, 24 September 2019 petang. Ketiga jurnalis yang menjadi korban masing-masing Muhammad Darwi Fathir jurnalis (ANTARA), Saiful (inikata.com) dan Ishak Pasabuan (Makassar Today). Darwin mengalami kekerasan fisik berupa pengeroyokan, ditarik, ditendang dan dipukul menggunakan pentungan. Perlakuan yang sama juga dialami Saiful. Ia dipukul dan dipentung di bagian wajah oleh polisi.

Kekerasan ini dipicu oleh kemarahan polisi saat melihat Saiful mengambil gambar aparat memukul mundur para demonstran dengan gas air mata dan meriam air. Ishak juga mengalami kekerasan fisik berupa hantaman benda tumpul oleh polisi di bagian kepala dan dilarang mengambil gambar saat polisi bentrok dengan demonstran. AJI menilai, kekerasan terhadap jurnalis itu terjadi saat mereka merekam tindak kekerasan polisi terhadap massa. Artinya, kekerasan itu dilakukan karena polisi tidak mau kejahatannya diketahui oleh publik¹⁵.

14 Atas peristiwa kekerasan itu, Vany mengadu ke AJI Jakarta untuk meminta bantuan diadvokasi. AJI Jakarta dan LBH Pers pun telah melaporkan kasus tersebut ke Polda Metro Jaya terkait dugaan tindak pidana kekerasan jurnalis untuk diproses secara hukum. Namun hingga saat ini tidak ada tindak lanjut dari kepolisian.

15 <https://www.cnnindonesia.com/nasional/20201010141329-20-556854/aji-kekerasan-polisi-ke-jurnalis-untuk-sembenyikan-kejahatan>



2 Kekerasan terhadap Jurnalis di Papua

Papua menjadi salah satu topik tersendiri dalam kebebasan pers di Indonesia. Sebab, daerah itu menjadi satu-satunya daerah yang tak bisa dikatakan terbuka. Jurnalis asing masih sangat dibatasi. Meski diperbolehkan datang, tapi perizinannya tidak mudah. Dengan daerah yang luas, medan yang sulit, juga tak mudah (dan berbiaya besar) melakukan liputan di daerah tersebut. Kekerasan terhadap jurnalis juga kerap terjadi. Itu sebabnya Papua menjadi sorotan tersendiri bagi lembaga pemeringkat kebebasan pers dunia seperti RSF.

Data yang dikumpulkan Subbidang Papua AJI Indonesia dari pelbagai sumber menunjukkan bahwa jumlah kekerasan terhadap jurnalis dan media di Papua dalam 20 tahun terakhir (2000-2021) sebanyak 114 kasus. Jumlah ini meliputi kekerasan pada jurnalis asli Papua, jurnalis non-Papua, dan intimidasi ke perusahaan media. Sedangkan secara khusus, jumlah kasus kekerasan pada periode Januari-akhir April 2021 mencapai lima kasus.

Kontrol yang ketat terhadap pers di Papua, sama sekali tidak akan menguntungkan kehidupan demokrasi dan kesejahteraan masyarakat di Papua. Sebaliknya, menutup akses informasi dan bentuk-bentuk teror lainnya pada jurnalis, justru akan memperparah ketimpangan di Papua dan memicu kekerasan yang terus berlanjut. Kebebasan pers seharusnya dijamin oleh pemerintah tanpa diskriminasi, sesuai amanat Undang Undang Pers. Jokowi masih punya kesempatan untuk menunaikan janjinya enam tahun silam.

Salah satu kasus kekerasan terbaru di provinsi paling timur Indonesia itu adalah terhadap Pemimpin Umum Jubi.co.id Victor Mambor. Ia mendapatkan teror, berupa perusakan mobil Isuzu DM miliknya yang diparkir di tepi jalan, di samping rumahnya pada Rabu 21 April 2021. Kerusakan terjadi pada kaca depan mobil (diduga dipukul dengan benda tumpul hingga retak) dan kaca mobil sebelah kiri (kaca depan dan belakang) yang dipukul yang diduga dengan benda tajam hingga hancur. Selain itu pintu depan dan belakang sebelah kiri dicoret coret dengan cat pilox berwarna orange.

Diduga kuat, teror yang dialami Victor terkait pemberitaan Tabloid Jubi yang tidak disukai pihak tertentu. Ini merupakan rentetan dari sejumlah serangan terhadap Victor maupun Tabloid Jubi yang terjadi sebelumnya, yakni serangan melalui digital, doxing, dan penyebaran flyer di media sosial. Konten flyer menyudutkan Tabloid Jubi maupun Victor Mambor, mengadu domba, dan tuduhan untuk mengkriminalkan media maupun pribadi Victor.

Sebelumnya Victor juga mengalami doxing dari akun bernama Dapur (@antilalat), 22 Agustus 2019. Pemilik akun @Dapur menuding Victor sebagai penghubung Organisasi Papua Merdeka (OPM) dan pemasok informasi bagi pengacara hak asasi manusia Veronica Koman, pengacara orang Papua yang kini berada di luar negeri dan dicari otoritas Indonesia. Setidaknya ada 3 kali tuduhan yang dilontarkan @Dapur terhadap Victor dalam rentang Juli-Agustus 2019 ini.

Kekerasan yang berhubungan dengan soal Papua juga dialami jurnalis freelance Febriana Firdaus. Selain dirundung (bully), ia juga didoxing. Akun Facebook, Twitter dan Instagram @maklambeturah menyebarkan akun pribadi Febriana terkait pemberitaan korban kerusuhan di Papua. Pemilik akun tersebut meragukan jumlah korban yang ditulis Febriana karena berbeda dengan versi pemerintah. Setelah akunnya disebar, Febriana banyak menerima pesan bernada ancaman di media sosial.

Selain serangan di ranah digital, yang juga jadi sorotan adalah soal pemblokiran internet di Papua. Langkah ini dilakukan menyusul pecahnya aksi unjuk rasa yang berujung ricuh di beberapa wilayah Papua seperti Fakfak, Sorong, Manokwari, dan Jayapura. Pemicunya adalah aksi rasialisme terhadap sejumlah mahasiswa Papua di Surabaya, Jawa Timur, medio Agustus 2019. Saat itu, ratusan massa meneriaki mahasiswa asal Papua yang berada di dalam asrama dengan sebutan binatang.

Buntut demonstrasi itu, pemerintah melakukan throttling atau pelambatan akses di beberapa daerah pada 19 Agustus 2019. Kebijakan tersebut dijalankan hanya melalui siaran pers. Tiga hari kemudian pemerintah resmi melakukan pemblokiran internet di Bumi Cendrawasih. Akibat pemblokiran internet, warga Papua sempat membakar kantor Telkom Indonesia di Jayapura.

Selama dua pekan, warga di puluhan kabupaten/kota Papua dan Papua Barat dibikin sulit dalam perekonomian dan keseharian karena tidak dapat mengakses internet. Jaringan telekomunikasi semisal pesan singkat (SMS) dan telepon di Jayapura juga sempat terganggu. Pada 6 September 2019 pemerintah mulai kembali membuka akses internet di Papua. Namun, saat itu hanya dilakukan di beberapa wilayah Papua dan Papua Barat. Kemudian, baru pada 11 September 2019 pukul 16.00 WIT, pemerintah melalui Kemenkominfo mencabut seluruh blokir akses internet di Papua dan Papua Barat.

Kebijakan pemblokiran itulah yang kemudian digugat oleh lembaga seperti South East Asia Freedom of Expression Network (SAFEnet) Indonesia, Aliansi Jurnalis Indonesia (AJI), LBH Pers, Yayasan Lembaga Bantuan Hukum Indonesia (YLBHI), KontraS, Elsam, dan ICJR menggugat Jokowi dan Kemenkominfo ke PTUN, 21 November 2019 dengan nomor gugatan 230/G/TF/2019/PTUN.JKT. Setelah hampir enam bulan, gugatan akhirnya dikabulkan PTUN Jakarta. Dalam sidang 3 Juni 2020, Hakim Ketua Nelvy Christin bersama dua hakim anggota Baiq Yuliani dan Indah Mayasari memutuskan untuk mengabulkan gugatan para penggugat.

Topik penting lain yang berhubungan dengan Papua adalah soal akses liputan. Selama ini, dua wilayah tersebut tertutup bagi kedatangan dan kegiatan peliputan oleh wartawan asing. Pemerintah beralasan, penutupan akses itu karena di sana masih kerap terjadi konflik dan aksi kekerasan, seperti aksi bersenjata dari kelompok-kelompok yang ingin memisahkan diri dari Negara Kesatuan Republik Indonesia. Presiden Jokowi saat kunjungan ke Kampung Wapeko, Kecamatan Kurik, Kabupaten Merauke, Papua, 10 Mei 2015, Presiden Joko Widodo mengatakan, wartawan asing dari negara manapun diizinkan untuk datang dan meliput di seluruh wilayah Indonesia, termasuk di Papua dan Papua Barat.

Namun AJI menilai janji itu masih sebatas janji. Berdasarkan catatan AJI, pada periode 2012-2015, setidaknya ada 77 kasus penutupan akses bagi wartawan yang akan melakukan kegiatan jurnalistiknya di Bumi Cendrawasih. Selain itu, AJI juga mencatat ada 74 kasus yang mengharuskan jurnalis lebih dulu meminta izin untuk melakukan peliputan di Papua. Selanjutnya, terdapat 56 kasus penolakan izin. Dari puluhan yang diajukan, hanya terdapat 18 izin yang diperbolehkan melakukan peliputan. Ada enam kasus deportasi juga terhadap jurnalis asing.¹⁶

3 Kasus Kekerasan Berbasis Gender

Salah satu bentuk kekerasan terhadap jurnalis yang juga menjadi sorotan AJI adalah yang berhubungan dengan gender tertentu, yaitu perempuan. Ini perkembangan yang mulai muncul ke permukaan dalam beberapa tahun ini. Tindakan kekerasan itu, yang salah satunya berupa pelecehan, adalah yang cukup kerap terjadi saat jurnalis perempuan melakukan kerja jurnalistiknya. Data yang tersedia masih minim karena banyak korban yang enggan melaporkan kasusnya. Kebanyakan keluhan pelecehan itu hanya disampaikan secara lisan kepada rekan kerja di organisasi atau kantor.

Asian Correspondent pernah menulis soal kekerasan berbasis gender ini pada Januari 2020. Dalam laporannya Asian Correspondent menulis, delapan jurnalis perempuan dari Malaysia, Indonesia dan Filipina telah menjadi korban pelecehan seksual saat melakukan pekerjaan mereka sebagai jurnalis profesional. Laporan tersebut mengutip cerita dua jurnalis perempuan Malaysia dan seorang jurnalis perempuan Indonesia. Ketiganya berbagi pengalaman serupa tentang terjadinya pelecehan seksual saat menjalankan profesinya sebagai jurnalis. Tindakan pelecehan itu dilakukan melalui pesan teks, kontak fisik, hingga undangan makan malam ‘khusus.’

Hal yang disesalkan, ada satu fakta yang terungkap bahwa ketika jurnalis perempuan melaporkan kasus pelecehan seksual itu pada editornya, ia justru diminta untuk ‘memanfaatkan’ situasi itu untuk mendapatkan berita yang lebih eksklusif. AJI dan Gerakan Media Merdeka (Geramm) Malaysia meespons tema ingan merilis pernyataan bersama pada 19 Januari 2018. Dalam pernyataannya, AJI dan Geramm mendesak pihak-pihak yang berkepentingan untuk menolak dan terus menolak segala bentuk pelecehan seksual terhadap semua jurnalis, atau dalam kasus khusus ini terhadap jurnalis perempuan. Kasus-kasus seperti ini telah lama diabaikan karena dianggap tidak penting, bahkan dianggap hal yang ‘normal’ sebagai bagian dari interaksi sehari-hari antara jurnalis dan sumber berita mereka.

Selama ini, AJI Indonesia belum secara spesifik memisahkan data kekerasan berbasis gender, khususnya kekerasan yang dialami oleh jurnalis perempuan. Data kekerasan masih disatukan secara umum, baik itu korbannya jurnalis laki laki atau jurnalis perempuan. Namun mengingat banyaknya kasus kekerasan yang terjadi terhadap jurnalis perempuan. Misalnya pelecehan secara verbal, digoda oleh narasumber. Ada juga yang dilihat atau disentuh bagian tubuhnya saat melakukan wawancara dengan narasumber. Maka kebutuhan pendataan kekerasan berbasis gender, menjadi sebuah kebutuhan. Hal ini dilakukan untuk bisa mengetahui berapa banyak jumlah pasti kasus kekerasan berbasis gender terjadi setiap tahun. Dengan data tersebut, AJI bisa membuat upaya mitigasi serta menyusun strategi tertentu dalam advokasinya.

¹⁶ <https://nasional.kompas.com/read/2021/05/03/15014461/aji-tagih-janji-jokowi-soal-akses-bagi-jurnalis-asing-ke-papua?page=all>

Berdasarkan survey yang dilakukan AJI Jakarta pada Agustus 2020, jumlah kasus kekerasan terhadap jurnalis perempuan saat pandemi COVID-19 justru meningkat. Hasil survei yang diikuti oleh 34 jurnalis dari berbagai kota di Indonesia itu menyatakan bahwa dari 31 jurnalis perempuan, 25 orang di antaranya mengakui telah mengalami kekerasan seksual. Peristiwanya terjadi di berbagai tempat. Antara lain, kantor pemerintahan, rumah narasumber, gedung DPR/DPRD, kantor, kantor partai, transportasi publik, acara giat aparat, sampai ruang siber.

Bentuk kekerasan seksualnya bermacam-macam, mulai dari catcalling, perkosaan, disentuh/dipegang, sampai dikirim pesan seksual. Sebanyak 13 responden menyatakan menjawab bahwa pelakunya adalah pejabat publik. Pelaku lainnya sesama jurnalis (11 responden), teman sekantor (10 responden), atasan di kantor media (10 responden), narasumber non pejabat publik (8 responden), dan aparat keamanan. Sebanyak 63,3 persen dari responden memilih tak melapor atas kasus kekerasan yang dialaminya. Kalau pun ada yang melaporkan, ternyata tidak ditanggapi. Bahkan ada yang pelaporan soal ini malah berujung pada adanya intimidasi dari kantor maupun pelaku.

Dari penuturan beberapa jurnalis perempuan, mereka menyampaikan pengalamannya pernah digoda oleh narasumber, saat bertugas meliput di berbagai tempat. Misalnya, jurnalis perempuan yang bertugas melakukan tulisan in-depth, meminta statemen konfirmasi salah satu pejabat di gedung DPR RI. Saat berhasil ditemui, pejabat tersebut kemudian mencolek dagu jurnalis perempuan tersebut, lalu sambil senyum senyum menatap wajahnya, kemudian berkata “kamu gigih sekali yah mengejar saya”. Contoh lain, narasumber mengajak kencan jurnalis perempuan saat melakukan wawancara, atau mengedipkan mata dengan maksud menggoda.

Kekerasan Berbasis Gender (KBG), yang lebih spesifik terjadi terhadap jurnalis perempuan memiliki dampak yang sangat signifikan pada korbannya, baik jangka pendek maupun jangka panjang. Dampak ini meliputi aspek fisik, psikologis, dan sosial korban. Dampak ini tidak terjadi secara tunggal dan terpisah akan tetapi saling berkaitan, yang itu bisa menambah peliknya masalah yang dialami korban dan keluarganya. Misalnya dampak fisik akan juga berakibat pada penderitaan psikologis korban.



BAB II

Mengenali Kekerasan terhadap Jurnalis

Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia (KBBI) mendefinisikan kekerasan sebagai “perbuatan seseorang atau kelompok orang yang menyebabkan cedera atau matinya orang lain atau menyebabkan kerusakan fisik atau barang orang lain”. Dengan pengertian itu, maka sebuah tindakan disebut sebagai kekerasan jika “menyebabkan kerusakan”. Jika kita bicara soal kekerasan terhadap jurnalis, pengertiannya memang tidak semata karena menyebabkan kerusakan, tapi juga soal dampak lain yang ditimbulkannya, yaitu rasa takut dan intimidatif dari tindakan tersebut.

Pengertian kekerasan terhadap jurnalis yang dipakai selama ini adalah merujuk Pedoman Penanganan Kasus Kekerasan terhadap Wartawan yang dituangkan dalam Peraturan Dewan Pers Nomor 1/Peraturan-DP/III/2013. Dalam pedoman itu, definisinya adalah “kekerasan terhadap wartawan yang sedang menjalankan pekerjaan jurnalistik atau kekerasan akibat karya jurnalistik.”

Terdapat dua unsur dalam definisi tersebut yaitu “wartawan” dan “menjalankan pekerjaan jurnalistik atau akibat karya jurnalistik.” Kedua unsur tersebut harus terpenuhi untuk dapat disebut sebagai kekerasan terhadap jurnalis. Jadi, jika salah satu unsur saja, itu belum tentu masuk kategori kekerasan terhadap jurnalis.

Sebagai contoh, ada seorang wartawan yang dipukuli oleh seseorang di jalan. Dalam kasus itu, korbannya memang sudah bisa dipastikan wartawan. Namun, itu saja tak cukup untuk mengkategorikannya sebagai “kekerasan terhadap jurnalis”. Hal lain yang juga perlu dibuktikan adalah apakah ia mengalami pemukulan itu karena “menjalankan pekerjaan jurnalistik”, yaitu saat sedang mencari, mengumpulkan, dan memproses informasi? Atau dia dipukul karena “karya jurnalistik” yang dibuatnya? Jika hal ini tidak terbukti, maka itu tak masuk kategori kekerasan terhadap jurnalis.

Apa saja jenis kekerasan yang bisa dialami oleh jurnalis? Berdasarkan Pedoman Penanganan Kasus Kekerasan terhadap Wartawan yang dibuat oleh Dewan Pers dan pengalaman AJI melakukan pendataan dan advokasi, jenis kekerasan terhadap jurnalis bisa dibagi ke dalam dua kelompok besar. Masing-masing:

- Kekerasan fisik. Kekerasan ini meliputi penganiayaan ringan, penganiayaan berat, penyiksaan, penyekapan, penculikan, dan pembunuhan.
- Kekerasan non-fisik. Kekerasan ini meliputi ancaman verbal, penghinaan, penggunaan kata-kata yang merendahkan, pelecehan, perusakan peralatan liputan, penghalang-halangan dan juga pemidanaan.



Dalam kenyataan, tidak selalu mudah mengklasifikasikan sebuah peristiwa kekerasan terhadap jurnalis. Selain itu, dua kategorisasi itu memang masih sangat lebar dan kurang memberi penekanan pada jenis-jenis kekerasan yang sifatnya khusus dan baru. Misalnya, soal kekerasan di dunia siber atau kekerasan berbasis gender. Ini adalah dua jenis kekerasan yang sangat mengemuka dalam beberapa tahun belakangan ini. Kekerasan di dunia siber terutama dipicu oleh meningkatnya peran digitalisasi dalam keseharian kita. Dalam kategorisasi di atas, keduanya memang lebih dekat ke jenis kekerasan non-fisik. Dalam buku panduan ini, ada alokasi khusus untuk menjelaskan kasus kekerasan di dunia siber dan juga kekerasan di dunia siber yang dihadapi jurnalis.

1 Kekerasan Fisik

Kekerasan fisik adalah jenis kekerasan yang umumnya ditandai dengan adanya kontak fisik antara pelaku dan jurnalis. Dampaknya tentu saja tidak hanya menimbulkan kesakitan, atau luka, secara fisik, tapi juga yang sifatnya tidak fisik, seperti trauma misalnya. Pasal 6 Undang Undang Nomor 23 Tahun 2004 tentang Penghapusan Kekerasan dalam Rumah Tangga mendefinisikan kekerasan fisik sebagai “perbuatan yang mengakibatkan rasa sakit, jatuh sakit, atau luka berat.”

Berdasarkan pengalaman advokasi yang dilakukan AJI selama ini, di bawah ini adalah sejumlah perbuatan yang masuk dalam kategori kekerasan fisik. Antara lain:

- Pembunuhan. Perbuatan yang menyebabkan hilangnya nyawa orang lain. Dalam pasal 338 KUHP, pembunuhan didefinisikan secara ringkas dengan “perampasan nyawa orang lain.”
- Penganiayaan ringan. Perbuatan yang tidak menjadikan korbannya sakit atau berhalangan untuk melakukan pekerjaan. Pengertian ini merujuk pada pasal 352 KUHP.
- Penganiayaan berat. Perbuatan yang mengakibatkan luka-luka berat. Definisi ini mengacu kepada Pasal 351 ayat (2) KUHP. Luka berat itu meliputi sakit atau mendapat luka yang tidak memberi harapan akan sembuh sama sekali, tidak mampu terus menerus untuk menjalankan tugas jabatan atau pekerjaan, atau kehilangan salah satu pancaindranya.
- Penyiksaan. Perbuatan dengan sengaja yang menimbulkan rasa sakit atau penderitaan yang hebat, baik jasmani maupun rohani.¹
- Penyekapan. Perbuatan yang menempatkan orang secara melawan hukum di bawah kekuasaannya atau kekuasaan orang lain. Definisi ini mengacu pada Pasal 328 KUHP.
- Penculikan. Perbuatan membawa pergi seseorang tanpa hak dengan maksud agar orang tersebut (korban) dikuasai oleh penculik.

Dalam pendataan AJI, jenis kekerasan fisik yang paling banyak terjadi adalah kategorinya penganiayaan ringan. Perbuatan itu ditandai dengan pemukulan atau ada sentuhan pada bagian badan yang sifatnya tidak menimbulkan dampak yang fatal. Inilah yang paling banyak dialami oleh jurnalis saat meliput demonstrasi, bentrokan antara mahasiswa atau massa dengan aparat keamanan, dan semacamnya. Termasuk saat meliput peristiwa demonstrasi mahasiswa menolak revisi UU KPK pada September 2019 lalu.

¹ Undang Undang Nomor 39 tahun 1999 tentang Hak Asasi Manusia mendefinisikan “penyiksaan adalah setiap perbuatan yang dilakukan dengan sengaja, sehingga menimbulkan rasa sakit atau penderitaan yang hebat, baik jasmani maupun rohani, pada seseorang untuk memperoleh pengakuan atau keterangan dari seseorang atau dari orang ketiga, dengan menghukumnya atas suatu perbuatan yang telah dilakukan atau diduga telah dilakukan oleh seseorang atau orang ketiga, atau untuk suatu alasan yang didasarkan pada setiap bentuk diskriminasi, apabila rasa sakit atau penderitaan tersebut ditimbulkan oleh, atas hasutan dari, dengan persetujuan, atau sepengetahuan siapapun dan atau pejabat publik.”

2 Kekerasan Non-Fisik

Kekerasan non-fisik adalah kekerasan yang dilakukan secara verbal atau dengan bahasa tubuh, untuk mempermalukan, menghina, menghalang-halangi jurnalis menjalankan tugas profesionalnya. Meskipun tidak terjadi sentuhan fisik antara pelaku dan korbannya, dampaknya menimbulkan trauma terhadap korban jurnalis, serta bisa sangat merugikan korban secara materil dan imateril. Ini juga termasuk tindakan lain yang menimbulkan efek kesulitan, atau jera, seperti pemidanaan.

Kalau dibuat daftar, inilah beberapa tindakan yang bisa dikategorikan sebagai kekerasan non-fisik:

- Pemidanaan.
- Ancaman verbal.
- Pelecehan..
- Intimidasi.
- Teror
- Sensor
- Perusakan peralatan liputan.
- Perampasan hasil liputan.

3 Kekerasan Siber/Digital

Serangan Siber adalah serangan yang ditujukan kepada target dengan prasarana teknologi digital. Cara serangannya terus berkembang, yang pasti ada niat jahat dari pelaku serangan dan dampak dari serangan siber tersebut. Dampaknya menimbulkan trauma terhadap korban jurnalis, serta bisa menimbulkan ketakutan dan rasa tidak aman. Jenis kekerasan digital ini merupakan perkembangan baru di dunia media dan peningkatannya sangat terasa dalam tiga tahun belakangan ini karena masifnya pemanfaatan internet dan sarana teknologi komunikasi. Di bawah ini adalah jenis kekerasan yang masuk kategori ini:

- Doxing adalah proses mengumpulkan informasi yang dapat diidentifikasi tentang seseorang atau sekelompok orang, dengan tujuan untuk mempermalukan, menakut-nakuti, memeras, memfitnah, menggertak, atau membahayakan target. Motif pelaku doxing untuk balas dendam, pemerasan, atau membuat malu korban. Hal ini membahayakan jurnalis yang ditargetkan menjadi korban doxing. Serta dapat menyeret menyeret keluarga dan teman dari target, termasuk anak-anak. Pelaku doxing bisa individu atau kelompok dari negara, atau didukung negara atau kelompok non negara.
- Malware adalah malicious software, atau perangkat lunak (software) berbahaya, yang merugikan karena dapat merusak komputer dan mencuri identitas pribadi pengguna. Perangkat lunak ini sengaja dirancang untuk menyebabkan kerusakan pada komputer. Bisa berbentuk virus, trojan, atau spyware.
- Phising adalah serangan berkedok jebakan untuk target yang luas. Misalnya oknum berpura pura menjadi sebuah institusi resmi, pemberi tunjangan prakerja, dan kemudian membujuk korban mengisi data pribadinya secara lengkap, pada sebuah link atau form.

- Man in the Middle (MitM) adalah sebuah serangan yang menggunakan cara konvensional pada sistem teknologi. Tekniknya mencegat pesan singkat yang dikirim dari subyek A ke subyek B. Karena mediumnya sama, pelaku memberikan intersepsi di tengah sehingga mampu mengubah total isi pesannya dari isi pesan sebenarnya. Saat ini, Man in the Middle Attack bisa terus dilakukan, tetapi bentuknya berbeda. Misalnya pelaku serangan mencegat one time password (OTP) atau password sekali pakai, yang dikirim dari Gojek untuk memvalidasi dan memverifikasi akun penggunaan atau pengiriman uang.
- Trojan adalah perangkat lunak berbahaya, yang dapat merusak sebuah sistem atau jaringan. Tujuan dari trojan adalah memperoleh informasi dari target dan mengendalikan target.
- Ransomware adalah menahan dokumen sebelum dibayar dengan uang tebusan.
- Distributed Denial of Service (DDos) adalah sebuah serangan yang dilancarkan dalam bentuk pengiriman paket besar, dari sejumlah tempat. Sehingga server kehabisan, dan tidak bisa bekerja.²
- Peretasan mengacu pada aktivitas yang berupaya mengambil alih perangkat digital, seperti komputer, ponsel cerdas, tablet, dan bahkan seluruh jaringan.
- Disinformasi adalah kampanye berisi informasi palsu yang bertujuan untuk menjatuhkan kredibilitas jurnalis, narasumber atau media tertentu.
- Online harassment/cyberbullying adalah bentuk ancaman dengan memposting komentar kasar, mengirim pesan yang mengancam atau merendahkan, membuat rekaman audio atau video seseorang tanpa persetujuan mereka.
- Pemalsuan/impersonate adalah pemalsuan identitas atau akun digital untuk menipu orang lain dengan tujuan menurunkan kredibilitas jurnalis atau media.

² Jenis kekerasan siber lainnya adalah attacks on IoT Devices, data breaches (peretasan data) dan berbagai macam malware yang bekerja di mobile apps.



4 Kekerasan Berbasis Gender

Deklarasi Penghapusan Kekerasan terhadap Perempuan (CEDAW) mendefinisikan Kekerasan Berbasis Gender sebagai perbuatan berdasarkan perbedaan berbasis gender, yang berakibat atau mungkin berakibat kesengsaraan atau penderitaan perempuan secara fisik, seksual atau psikologis. Termasuk di dalamnya adalah berupa ancaman terjadinya perbuatan tersebut, pemaksaan atau perampasan kebebasan secara sewenang-wenang, baik yang terjadi di ruang publik maupun di dalam kehidupan pribadi.

Kekerasan berbasis gender adalah istilah yang memayungi setiap perilaku membahayakan yang dilakukan terhadap seseorang berdasarkan aspek sosial, termasuk gender yang membedakan antara laki-laki dan perempuan. Termasuk di dalamnya adalah segala perilaku yang mengakibatkan penderitaan fisik, seksual, atau mental, ancaman akan melakukan suatu perbuatan membahayakan, pemaksaan, dan atau perilaku lain yang membatasi kebebasan seseorang.

Perspektif bahwa laki laki merupakan makhluk yang kuat, dan perempuan adalah makhluk yang lemah, menjadi penyebab utama terjadinya kekerasan berbasis gender. Adapun jenis tindakan yang bisa dikategorikan sebagai kekerasan berbasis gender, di antaranya:

- Kekerasan Fisik adalah tindakan yang dapat melukai tubuh, termasuk pembatasan gerak fisik, dan tidak bersifat seksual. Ini bisa dalam bentuk kekerasan seperti memukul, mencekik atau menggunakan senjata/alat berbahaya, atau melalui tindakan pengabaian yang mengakibatkan sakit atau luka fisik. Bentuk kekerasan fisik yang dialami jurnalis perempuan diantaranya berupa penganiayaan, penculikan, atau penyekapan atau pengusiran paksa dan penghalang-halangan liputan.
- Kekerasan Psikis adalah kekerasan yang dapat berupa tindakan verbal maupun nonverbal yang menyerang secara mental atau emosional. Misalnya intimidasi, pengrusakan barang, serta pelecehan seksual secara verbal. Bentuk kekerasan psikis yang sering dialami jurnalis perempuan adalah dilecehkan secara verbal, diintimidasi oleh narasumber atau rekan kerja. Hal itu mengakibatkan ketakutan, hilangnya rasa percaya diri, dan hilangnya kemampuan untuk bertindak, serta timbulnya rasa tidak berdaya.
- Kekerasan seksual adalah setiap tindakan, baik berupa ucapan maupun perbuatan yang dilakukan seseorang, untuk menguasai atau memanipulasi orang lain, serta membuatnya terlibat dalam aktivitas seksual yang tidak dikehendaki. Bentuk kekerasan seksual, di antaranya melihat jurnalis perempuan sebagai perempuan yang bisa digoda dan diajak berkencan. Contoh lain narasumber atau rekan kerja melecehkan jurnalis perempuan karena menilai perempuan makhluk yang lemah dan bisa dilecehkan. Hal ini mengakibatkan ketakutan, trauma mendalam, hilangnya rasa percaya diri dan kemampuan untuk bertindak, serta rasa tidak berdaya.

Komnas Perempuan merumuskan ada 14 jenis kekerasan seksual. Akan tetapi AJI mengidentifikasi beberapa jenis kekerasan seksual yang terjadi pada jurnalis yakni:

a. Perkosaan

Merupakan serangan dalam bentuk pemaksaan hubungan seksual dengan memakai penis ke arah vagina, anus, atau mulut korban. Bisa juga menggunakan jari tangan atau benda-benda lainnya. Serangan dilakukan dengan kekerasan, ancaman kekerasan, penahanan, tekanan psikologis, penyalahgunaan kekuasaan, dan dengan mengambil kesempatan dari lingkungan yang penuh paksaan.

b. Intimidasi Seksual

Merupakan tindakan menyerang seksualitas untuk menimbulkan rasa takut atau penderitaan psikis pada korban. Intimidasi seksual bisa disampaikan secara langsung maupun tidak langsung melalui surat, sms, email, dan lain-lain. Ancaman atau percobaan perkosaan juga bagian dari intimidasi seksual.

c. Pelecehan Seksual

Merupakan tindakan seksual lewat sentuhan fisik maupun non-fisik dengan sasaran organ seksual atau seksualitas korban. Ia termasuk menggunakan siulan, main mata, ucapan bernuansa seksual, mempertunjukan materi pornografi dan keinginan seksual, colekan atau sentuhan di bagian tubuh, gerakan atau isyarat yang bersifat seksual sehingga mengakibatkan rasa tidak nyaman, tersinggung, merasa direndahkan martabatnya, menguntit, deklarasi kasih sayang yang berkelanjutan yang tidak diinginkan, eksibisionisme, dan mungkin sampai menyebabkan masalah kesehatan dan keselamatan.

d. Eksploitasi Seksual

Merupakan tindakan penyalahgunaan kekuasaan yang timpang atau penyalahgunaan kepercayaan untuk tujuan kepuasan seksual, maupun untuk memperoleh keuntungan dalam bentuk uang, sosial, politik, dan lainnya. Praktik eksploitasi seksual yang kerap ditemui adalah menggunakan kemiskinan korban sehingga ia masuk dalam prostitusi atau pornografi.

5 Kekerasan Berbasis Gender Online

Dengan perkembangan teknologi informasi dan komunikasi yang digunakan oleh jurnalis, berbagai bentuk kekerasan berbasis gender juga meluas ke ranah online. Jenis kekerasan secara spesifik ini disebut kekerasan berbasis gender online (KBGO). Pada Hari Kemerdekaan Pers Sedunia 2020, UNESCO merilis hasil survei terhadap 900 responden, bahwa 73% jurnalis perempuan di berbagai dunia pernah mengalami kekerasan online selama bekerja. Dari jumlah itu, 20 persen di antaranya melaporkan menerima serangan secara offline yang didahului dengan intensitas kekerasan online.

Kekerasan berbasis gender online (KBGO) atau KBG yang difasilitasi teknologi, sama seperti kekerasan berbasis gender di dunia nyata, tindak kekerasan tersebut harus memiliki niatan atau maksud melecehkan korban berdasarkan gender atau seksual. Jika tidak, maka kekerasan tersebut masuk dalam kategori kekerasan umum di ranah online.³

Bentuk-bentuk KBGO yang dapat menyerang jurnalis yakni⁴:

1. Pelanggaran privasi: adalah tindakan mengakses, menggunakan, memanipulasi dan/atau menyebarkan data pribadi tanpa persetujuan (dengan cracking akun pribadi, mencuri kata sandi, menggunakan/mencuri identitas, menggunakan komputer orang lain untuk mengakses akun pengguna saat sedang masuk, dll)
2. Pengawasan dan pemantauan: Tindakan pemantauan, pelacakan dan/atau pengawasan aktivitas online dan offline, dengan menggunakan spyware tanpa persetujuan pengguna, menggunakan GPS atau perangkat lunak geolocator lainnya untuk melacak pergerakan wanita tanpa persetujuan atau menguntit.
3. Merusak reputasi dan/atau kredibilitas: Tindakan berupa memanipulasi konten tanpa persetujuan, membuat dan membagikan data pribadi palsu, memanipulasi dan/atau membuat foto dan/atau video palsu, dan mencuri identitas.
4. Pelecehan: Tindakan berupa melecehkan melalui pesan atau kontak, ancaman kekerasan seksual, pengiriman materi seksual, ujaran kebencian, penggambaran wanita sebagai objek seksual, komentar seksis, penggunaan gambar yang merendahkan gender tertentu.
5. Ancaman dan/atau kekerasan langsung: Tindakan berupa pemerasan seksual, pencurian atau peniruan identitas yang mengakibatkan serangan fisik.
6. Serangan yang ditargetkan ke komunitas: Tindakan berupa peretasan situs/media sosial atau akun email organisasi/komunitas tertentu, pengawasan kegiatan kelompok masyarakat, mobbing atau pelecehan oleh sekelompok orang.

3 SAFEnet.2018.*Memahami dan Menyikapi Kekerasan Berbasis Gender Online:Sebuah Panduan*. Jakarta:SafeNet.

4 Association for Progressive Communications (APC). 2017. Online gender-based violence: A submission from the Association for Progressive Communications to the United Nations Special Rapporteur on violence against women, its causes and consequences.

Advokasi dan Bagaimana Melakukannya

Mencari penyebab tingginya kasus kekerasan terhadap jurnalis merupakan topik yang akan menjadi bahan diskusi panjang. AJI Indonesia sendiri menilai bahwa salah satu yang menjadi penyumbang bagi banyaknya kasus kekerasan terhadap jurnalis adalah karena masih kuatnya “kultur impunitas” terhadap para pelaku kekerasan. Sedikitnya jumlah pelaku yang diproses secara hukum membuat mereka merasa tidak takut dan punya potensi untuk mengulang dan membuat orang lain tak takut mengikutinya. Karena kebutuhan untuk memutus rantai impunitas inilah penting ada advokasi dalam kasus kekerasan terhadap jurnalis ini.

Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia (KBBI) mendefinisikan “advokasi” sebagai “pembelaan”. Kamus Merriam-webster¹ yang mendefinisikannya sebagai “tindakan atau proses pembelaan terhadap sesuatu.” Artinya, advokasi adalah “serangkaian tindakan” untuk membela atau memperjuangkan sesuatu, baik kasus maupun nilai-nilai tertentu. Karena itu, advokasi sudah bisa dipastikan merupakan proses yang panjang, rangkaian dari berbagai aktivitas. Seperti itulah proses advokasi terhadap kasus kekerasan terhadap jurnalis.

Setiap jenis kasus kekerasan punya keunikan tersendiri. AJI membuat penggolongan kasus kekerasan ini pada dua kategori besar: fisik dan non-fisik. Kasus kekerasan fisik tentu berbeda karakternya dengan yang non-fisik. Itu pula sebabnya advokasi kasus pembunuhan terhadap jurnalis, tentu berbeda dengan menangani serangan digital seperti doxing. Derajat kesulitan advokasi sebuah kasus biasanya sangat tergantung pada seberapa berat kasus kekerasannya dan siapa yang menjadi pelakunya.

Selain itu, kondisi jurnalis dan media tempatnya bekerja juga sangat mempengaruhi advokasinya. AJI berusaha agar semua kasus kekerasan diproses secara hukum dengan Undang Undang Undang Pers dan KUHP. Namun kenyataan seringkali berkata lain. Kasus yang seharusnya bisa masuk ke proses hukum di kepolisian, pada akhirnya berhenti di tengah jalan. Pada akhirnya sebuah kasus bisa berlanjut, atau berhenti, karena soal kesiapan atau keberanian korban.

Salah satu faktor yang membuat jurnalis berani atau tidak meneruskan proses hukum atas kasusnya adalah soal dukungan dari media tempatnya bekerja, selain kesiapannya secara personal dan keluarga menanggung dampak lain yang kemungkinan dihadapinya. Ada kalanya korban, juga perusahaan media, memiliki kekhawatiran yang berlebihan atas apa yang kemungkinan dihadapinya jika melanjutkan proses hukum kasusnya. Apalagi jika pelakunya adalah aparat keamanan.

¹ <https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/advocacy>

Inilah salah satu tantangan yang harus dihadapi oleh sejumlah organisasi yang bergerak di bidang advokasi jurnalis. Keberanian jurnalis untuk melawan kekerasan yang dialaminya merupakan faktor dominan atas lanjut atau tidaknya sebuah kasus kekerasan. Tanpa ada keberanian dari jurnalis, atau media melawan praktik ini, maka tak banyak advokasi yang bisa dilakukan atas kasus tersebut. Karena itulah penting untuk menanamkan kesadaran untuk tak diam ketika mengalami kasus kekerasan. Sebab, sikap tak melawan itu berpotensi melanggengkan kekerasan terhadap jurnalis.

1 Prinsip Advokasi

Ada sejumlah prinsip penting yang harus dipahami dalam menangani kasus kekerasan terhadap jurnalis. Sebisa mungkin prinsip ini dihormati dan dipahami, karena itu akan menentukan langkah apa yang bisa dan harus dilakukan. Di bawah ini adalah pedoman umum yang bisa menjadi rujukan bagi jurnalis, termasuk pengurus organisasi jurnalis bidang advokasi, dalam menangani kasus kekerasan terhadap jurnalis. Prinsip ini diambil dari Pedoman Penanganan Kasus Kekerasan Terhadap Wartawan yang dituangkan dalam Peraturan Dewan Pers Nomor 1/Peraturan-DP/III/2013 Tentang Pedoman Penanganan Kasus Kekerasan Terhadap Wartawan.

- Penanganan kasus kekerasan terhadap wartawan harus dilakukan atas persetujuan korban atau ahli waris. Ini merupakan prinsip penting dalam advokasi. Pada akhirnya, kasus kekerasan itu akan lanjut atau tidak sepenuhnya sangat tergantung pada kesediaan korban. Dalam advokasi yang sifatnya non-litigasi, kesediaan korban itu sangat diperlukan untuk kebutuhan antara lain: menyusun kronologi, terlibat dalam kampanye dan lain-lain. Dalam tahap litigasi, perannya jauh lebih menentukan. Jika kasusnya akan dilaporkan ke polisi, korban yang harus datang ke polisi untuk membuat laporan. Jika korban tidak bersedia, kasusnya tidak akan bisa diproses polisi alias kasusnya tak bisa dilanjutkan. Karena itulah penting menciptakan awareness di kalangan jurnalis untuk punya komitmen yang kuat untuk memproses hukum setiap kasus kekerasan yang dialaminya agar memberi efek jera bagi para pelakunya.
- Penanganan kasus kekerasan terhadap wartawan harus dilakukan secepatnya. Seberapa cepat sebuah tindakan harus diambil dan seperti apa reaksi awal yang harus dilakukan, sepenuhnya tergantung pada urgensi kasusnya. Untuk kasus ancaman yang bisa berdampak pada nyawa, maka ada urgensi sangat tinggi untuk melakukan tindakan segera. Misalnya, apakah diperlukan untuk membawa korban ke rumah aman sebelum advokasi bisa dilakukan? Atau, ada mekanisme lain yang bisa diambil untuk memastikan bahwa tidak ada ancaman nyata yang akan segera datang saat advokasi sedang berjalan. Apakah diperlukan untuk meminta bantuan kepada aparat penegak hukum atau lembaga negara lain, seperti Lembaga Perlindungan Saksi dan Korban (LPSK), atau Komnas HAM, untuk memberikan rasa aman jika bahayanya sangat nyata. Penilaian terhadap seberapa serius kasusnya akan menentukan seberapa cepat tindakan harus dilakukan.

- Penanganan kasus kekerasan yang berhubungan dengan kegiatan jurnalistik menjadi tanggung jawab bersama perusahaan pers, organisasi profesi wartawan, dan Dewan Pers. Kasus kekerasan terhadap jurnalis tak boleh hanya dipahami sebagai urusan jurnalis yang mengalaminya secara langsung. Kasus kekerasan terhadap jurnalis menjadi tanggung jawab bersama stakeholder pers, mulai dari perusahaan media, organisasi wartawan dan Dewan Pers. Sebab, serangan terhadap jurnalis pada hakikatnya adalah serangan terhadap media, ancaman terhadap kebebasan pers. Praktik seperti ini tak boleh dibiarkan karena itu juga bisa menimpa jurnalis lainnya. Karena itulah perlu ada upaya kolektif untuk menghadapi kasus semacam ini. Di Indonesia, selama ini ada jaringan advokasi kasus kekerasan terhadap jurnalis seperti Komite Keselamatan Jurnalis (KKJ) yang menjadi wadah untuk merespons kasus-kasus seperti itu secara bersama-sama tidak hanya lintas organisasi jurnalis, tapi juga dengan lembaga swadaya masyarakat yang punya concern soal tema kebebasan pers.
- Penanganan kasus kekerasan yang tidak berhubungan dengan kegiatan jurnalistik menjadi tanggung jawab langsung penegak hukum.² Ini adalah prinsip yang juga harus dipahami dengan baik oleh organisasi jurnalis. Jika kasus kekerasannya tak ada hubungannya dengan pekerjaannya, maka tak bisa dikategorikan sebagai kekerasan terhadap jurnalis. Artinya, kasus semacam itu cukup diproses secara langsung oleh polisi. Misalnya, jika ada jurnalis dipukul karena berkelahi akibat serempetan motor, mengalami kekerasan karena konflik dengan tetangga, dan semacamnya. Advokasi dalam konteks buku ini adalah hanya untuk jurnalis yang menjadi korban kekerasan saat menjalankan tugas jurnalistik, atau mengalami kekerasan (fisik dan non-fisik) karena karya jurnalistik yang dihasilkannya. Salah satu tantangannya adalah, bagaimana jika faktanya tidak begitu terang soal penyebab kekerasan? Dalam advokasi, jika ada kasus kekerasan yang menimpa wartawan dan ada indikasi kuat bahwa itu terkait dengan pekerjaannya, maka kasus itu diperlakukan sebagai kasus kekerasan terhadap jurnalis. Jika faktanya masih meragukan, penyikapannya juga harus memberi ruang bahwa kasus itu mungkin saja bukan terkait pekerjaannya atau tak ada hubungannya dengan karya jurnalistiknya. Sikap ini harus ditunjukkan dalam advokasi yang dilakukan, termasuk siaran pers atau pernyataan sikap merespons kasus tersebut.

² Dalam pedoman Pedoman Penanganan Kasus Kekerasan Terhadap Wartawan, ada sejumlah prinsip lain yang juga bisa jadi rujukan dalam bersikap. Antara lain: organisasi profesi wartawan dan perusahaan pers harus bersikap adil dan memberikan sanksi tegas jika ditemukan bukti-bukti bahwa wartawan juga melanggar kode etik jurnalistik dan atau turut menyebabkan terjadinya kasus kekerasan; advokasi itu merupakan pekerjaan panjang dan membutuhkan waktu lama sehingga perlu dipertimbangkan adalah perlunya perusahaan pers, asosiasi perusahaan pers, dan organisasi profesi wartawan membentuk lumbung dana taktis untuk penanganan tindak kekerasan terhadap wartawan; pemberitaan kasus kekerasan terhadap wartawan hendaknya jangan sampai menghambat penanganan masalah, termasuk mempersulit evakuasi dan perlindungan korban.

2 Tahapan Umum Advokasi

Belum ada rujukan standar soal seperti tahapan sebenarnya advokasi kekerasan terhadap jurnalis harus dilakukan. Namun ada sejumlah tahapan yang selama ini lazim dipakai oleh organisasi jurnalis seperti AJI, atau organisasi serupa lainnya, saat menangani kasus kekerasan terhadap jurnalis. Adanya tahapan-tahapan ini diharapkan bisa membuat advokasi kasusnya bisa berjalan sistematis sehingga hasilnya sesuai dengan harapan. Inilah beberapa tahapan penting dalam advokasi kasus kekerasan terhadap jurnalis.

Pertolongan Pertama. Ini adalah proses pertama ketika mendengar ada kasus kekerasan terhadap jurnalis. Memastikan kondisi jurnalis yang mengalami kondisi tekanan, ancaman atau kekerasan perlu dilakukan pertama kali. Jika jurnalis tersebut mengalami luka karena kekerasan dan perlu mendapatkan perawatan, langkah pertolongan pertama dengan membawa ke dokter, klinik atau puskesmas perlu segera dilakukan untuk menyelamatkan nyawa.

Jika diperlukan untuk keselamatan korban lakukan evakuasi ke rumah aman yang dirahasiakan atau ke tempat aman. Pastikan hanya orang dipercaya yang mengetahui tempat ini. Sarankan korban untuk mengganti nomor telepon yang selama ini digunakan jika diperlukan. Tentukan siapa saja tim advokasi yang patut mengetahui nomor telepon ini. Jika keluarga korban rentan menjadi pihak yang melemahkan kasus, patut dipertimbangkan tidak mengetahui nomor baru korban. Komunikasi dengan keluarga dapat dilakukan melalui tim leader advokasi.

Pencarian informasi awal. Proses berikutnya adalah memverifikasi informasinya. Dalam tahap ini yang perlu diperjelas adalah, apakah ini merupakan kasus “kekerasan terhadap jurnalis” atau “kasus kriminal atau kekerasan lain”. Sesuai definisi kekerasan terhadap jurnalis, yang harus diperiksa adalah dua hal ini: apakah korbannya jurnalis? Apakah dia menjadi korban saat “melakukan kerja jurnalistik”? Apakah dia menjadi korban akibat “karya jurnalistik” yang dihasilkannya?

Tidak selalu kekerasan yang dialami oleh jurnalis masuk dalam kategori kekerasan terhadap jurnalis seperti dimaksud dalam Pedoman Penanganan Kasus Kekerasan Terhadap Wartawan atau layak masuk dalam database kasus kekerasan terhadap jurnalis yang secara rutin didata oleh AJI. Terlebih dahulu harus dibuktikan, apakah dia “sedang menjalankan kerja jurnalistik”, mulai dari pencarian sampai publikasi informasi. Atau, apakah kekerasan itu terjadi karena ada hubungan dengan berita yang dibuatnya.

Tahapan ini adalah untuk memeriksa apakah kasus itu merupakan kekerasan terhadap jurnalis atau tidak. Jika jawabannya adalah itu memang kasus kekerasan terhadap jurnalis, maka tahapan advokasinya sudah dimulai. Dalam kasus tertentu, pada tahap ini juga sudah bisa ditentukan langkah segera apa yang harus dilakukan dalam kasus tersebut. Jika kasusnya adalah ancaman pembunuhan, upaya segera tentu perlu dilakukan untuk memastikan bahwa ancaman itu tidak menjadi kenyataan. Antara lain, memberikan perlindungan, menghubungkan dengan lembaga lain yang memiliki melindungi korban seperti Lembaga Perlindungan Saksi dan Korban, Komnas HAM, dan semacamnya.

Pada tahap ini, juga bisa diambil tindakan segera lainnya. Misalnya, membuat alert (kabar singkat) kasus itu, atau membuat pernyataan sikap secara terbuka agar ada tindakan segera yang bisa dilakukan oleh aparat penegak hukum. Atau setidaknya untuk memberikan peringatan bahwa ada kasus kekerasan yang dialami jurnalis. Karena pentingnya tahapan ini, maka pemeriksaan awal ini sangat penting. Informasinya tidak hanya berasal dari korban, tapi juga orang lain yang mengetahui peristiwa tersebut.

Menyusun kronologi. Setelah diketahui posisi kasusnya bahwa itu kasus kekerasan terhadap jurnalis, tahapan berikutnya adalah menyusun kronologi kasus. Tahapan ini diperlukan agar bisa diidentifikasi siapa korban, di mana peristiwanya, siapa pelakunya, dan apa yang menjadi penyebabnya. Kronologi harus disusun sedetail mungkin sehingga tergambar jelas kasusnya sehingga cukup jelas faktanya bahwa ini merupakan kasus kekerasan terhadap jurnalis.

Dengan kebutuhan seperti itu, maka detail dari peristiwa sangat diperlukan untuk masuk dalam kronologi. Terutama pada bagian soal peristiwanya. Kalau terjadi kekerasan, seperti apa kekerasan dilakukan? Dipukul, ditempeleng, ditendang, atau seperti apa. Deskripsi detail kasus akan sangat membantu membangun argumentasi kasus, dan juga advokasinya. Adanya gambaran detail kasus akan membuat publik lebih yakin bahwa kasus kekerasan terjadi dan detailnya seperti disampaikan dalam kronologi.

Dari kronologi itu nanti akan tergambar bukan hanya kasusnya, tapi juga pelakunya. Mengidentifikasi pelaku ini memang tidak selalu mudah. Dalam kasus kekerasan terhadap jurnalis di tengah demonstrasi massa, mengenali pelaku memang cukup menantang. Namun setidaknya perlu ada identifikasi yang lebih detail. Misalnya, jika pelakunya adalah aparat keamanan, setidaknya bisa dikenali dari kesatuan mana, pangkatnya apa. Akan lebih baik lagi jika bisa diketahui nama pelakunya.

Kronologi ini sangat penting fungsinya dalam proses advokasi kasusnya. Kronologi yang detail akan sangat membantu dalam advokasi non-litigasi maupun litigasi (proses hukum). Dalam litigasi, detail dari peristiwa itu akan sangat membantu untuk mendapatkan saksi yang tepat, barang bukti yang relevan untuk memperkuat kasus jika nantinya dilaporkan ke polisi. Menyusun kronologi ini juga tahapan yang cukup menantang karena korban belum tentu mengingat banyak detail, entah karena shock atau lainnya, pada saat mengalami kekerasan.

Bagi AJI, kronologi yang detail juga sangat membantu dalam advokasi jangka panjang. Kronologi itu nantinya akan diinput dalam data advokasi yang terdapat dalam situs AJI, yang itu menjadi database kasus kekerasan terhadap jurnalis di Indonesia yang berlangsung dari tahun ke tahun. Dokumentasi kasus semacam ini penting bagi upaya kampanye penghapusan kekerasan terhadap jurnalis ---selain bisa menjadi bahan dasar untuk studi soal kebebasan pers bagi kalangan peneliti maupun akademisi.

Di bawah ini adalah beberapa point penting yang perlu ada dalam kronologi dan laporan kasus kekerasan.

- Kronologi kasus atau fakta kejadian yang menjelaskan siapa, melakukan apa, kapan, di mana, mengapa, dan bagaimana kasus kekerasan itu terjadi.
- Sertakan informasi pendukung lainnya, dilengkapi dengan identitas korban, nomor hp korban untuk kebutuhan verifikasi dan pendataan.
- Lengkapi dengan bukti permulaan yang cukup. Bukti itu berupa data, dokumen, gambar dan rekaman suara, foto, video yang mendukung atau menjelaskan adanya tindak kekerasan.
- Sertakan data data keterangan informasi terkait korban, termasuk berapa tahun korban telah bekerja di medianya. Serta informasi terkait pelaku kekerasan, termasuk dari nama lengkap dan lembaganya.
- Berikan update informasi penanganan kasusnya, apakah korban sudah melapor kepada aparat penegak hukum, didampingi oleh lembaga apa saja, dan bagaimana kelanjutan proses hukumnya.

Contoh penyusunan kronologi kasus kekerasan terhadap jurnalis, ada dalam lampiran.

Menentukan strategi advokasi. Bahan yang berasal dari kronologi korban sangat diperlukan untuk menyusun dan merumuskan advokasi macam apa yang bisa dan harus dilakukan. Strategi itu tentu akan sangat ditentukan oleh jenis kekerasan, korban, pelaku, dan kerumitan masalahnya. Fungsi kronologi adalah menjawab semua kebutuhan informasi tersebut sehingga advokasi bisa memilih cara yang dianggap paling tepat dan strategis untuk menghadapi kasus tersebut.

Dalam advokasi, ada dua strategi yang biasanya dipilih. Pertama, non-litigasi. Kedua, litigasi. Ketiga, kombinasi non-litigasi dan litigasi. Strategi yang diambil sangat ditentukan oleh apa jenis kekerasan yang dialami jurnalis dan target apa yang ingin dicapai. Strategi non-litigasi bisa berjalan sendiri, untuk kasus yang masuk kategori ringan, atau tujuan utamanya adalah meningkatkan atau mendapatkan dukungan publik dalam kasus tertentu. Sedangkan litigasi adalah jalur hukum untuk menyelesaikan sebuah kasus kekerasan terhadap jurnalis. Selama ini, litigasi selalu didukung oleh non-litigasi, sebagai upaya selain melalui proses hukum dari kepolisian hingga pengadilan.

Pilihan untuk melakukan advokasi non-litigasi biasanya diambil dalam kasus kekerasan yang kategorinya “lebih ringan”, atau untuk tujuan tertentu seperti menciptakan public awareness, meraih dukungan publik, atau bisa juga untuk memberikan efek tekanan kepada institusi negara, termasuk penegak hukum. Sejumlah cara dalam strategi non-litigasi ini meliputi penerbitan siaran pers, surat protes, petisi, demonstrasi dan segala bentuk kampanye publik lainnya. Salah satu tantangannya adalah, kasus apa yang masuk kategori ringan, dan mana yang berat sehingga harus ditangani dengan strategi litigasi.

Sedangkan untuk strategi litigasi adalah semua cara yang menggunakan koridor hukum, mulai dari somasi hingga proses pidana melalui laporan ke polisi. Kasus-kasus kekerasan yang “sifatnya berat”, atau penyelesaiannya memerlukan “campur tangan aparaturnegara” biasanya menggunakan strategi litigasi ini. Misalnya, kasus kekerasan fisik yang menimbulkan gangguan serius terhadap jurnalis, yang ditandai dengan adanya luka fisik atau tak bisa bekerja seperti biasanya.

Sejumlah kasus kekerasan terhadap jurnalis yang diadvokasi dengan litigasi adalah yang berhubungan dengan peristiwa protes massa atas pengesahan RUU KPK pada September 2019. Puluhan jurnalis yang menjadi korban kekerasan polisi saat mereka berusaha mengendalikan atau membubarkan massa. Setidaknya ada tujuh kasus kekerasan yang terjadi pada periode September 2019 itu yang diadvokasi dengan cara membawa kasusnya ke polisi agar para pelaku (yang ironisnya justru adalah polisi) dibawa ke pengadilan.

Implementasi advokasi. Tahapan terpenting berikutnya adalah bagaimana mengimplementasikan strategi advokasi yang sudah dipilih, baik itu litigasi maupun non-litigasi. Salah satu kendala utama dalam tahap ini adalah pada sumber daya dan sumber dana yang biasanya terbatas. Untuk advokasi non-litigasi, langkah pertama yang biasanya sering dilakukan adalah membuat pernyataan sikap, yang berisi tuntutan dan penyelesaian kasus yang sedang diperjuangkan. Dua strategi itu tentu memiliki perbedaan dalam tahap implementasinya.

Ketika memilih non-litigasi, pada langkah awal yang biasanya dilakukan adalah memberikan respons atas kasus, yaitu dengan memberikan pernyataan sikap. Untuk kasus yang sudah jelas merupakan kekerasan terhadap jurnalis, sikap yang dituangkan dalam pernyataan sikap bisa dengan mudah ditentukan. Misalnya, dari menyayangkan, mengecam, hingga mengutuk kekerasannya. Pilihan kata apakah menggunakan kata mengecam atau mengutuk, hendaknya disesuaikan dengan gradasi kekerasannya. Diksi “mengutuk” merupakan yang paling keras dalam sebuah pernyataan sikap.

Salah satu tantangan dalam memberikan reaksi awal adalah, bagaimana jika kita belum bisa memastikan apakah kasus kekerasan itu benar-benar kekerasan terhadap jurnalis atau kriminal biasa. Salah satu contohnya adalah kasus Demas Laira³, wartawan Sulawesi.com. Pria 28 tahun itu ditemukan tewas di pinggir Jalan Poros Mamuju-Palu, Desa Tobinta Kecamatan Karossa, Kabupaten Mamuju Tengah, Sulawesi Barat, 20 Agustus 2020 dengan 17 luka tusukan. Sedari awal memang muncul ada dua kemungkinan, dia dibunuh karena profesinya, atau karena sebab di luar urusan jurnalistik.⁴

Dalam kasus yang kita belum sepenuhnya yakin bahwa itu terkait aktivitas jurnalistiknya, maka penyikapan dasar yang dilakukan lebih bersifat normatif. Misalnya, sikap pertama adalah mengecam kasus pembunuhan itu. Sebab, apapun alasannya, menyelesaikan masalah dengan pembunuhan adalah tindak pidana, harus dikecam dan sama sekali tak ada pembenaran untuk itu. Tuntutan berikutnya adalah mendesak aparat penegak hukum untuk mengusut kematiannya, termasuk menyelidiki kemungkinan pembunuhan itu ada hubungan dengan profesinya. Dengan sikap normatif seperti itu, penyikapan itu mengandung sikap dasar yang lazim, yaitu mengecam pembunuhan dan mendesak pengusutan, namun memberi celah bahwa bisa saja itu bukan kasus kekerasan terhadap jurnalis sehingga polisi perlu mengusut untuk memastikan penyebabnya.

Tahapan penting dari implementasi adalah bagaimana melakukan advokasi non-litigasi dengan memaksimalkan sumber daya yang tersedia dengan harapan bisa membuahkan hasil yang sesuai harapan. Dalam soal ini, yang juga perlu dipertimbangkan adalah, cara-cara apa saja yang perlu dilakukan di awal, dan segera. Apa saja cara lain yang harus dilakukan berikutnya yang dianggap mendukung advokasi kasus. Misalnya, apakah cara kampanye di media sosial merupakan prioritas utama daripada yang lain, seperti tekanan politis melalui audiensi dengan aparat penegak hukum dan sebagainya.

Pilihan soal cara apa yang harus dilakukan, mana yang lebih didahulukan, sepenuhnya sangat tergantung jenis kasusnya, dan seperti apa kalkulasi kita atas kasus tersebut. Inilah bagian penting dari elemen strategi advokasi. Selain memilih cara yang akan dilakukan serta mana yang perlu diprioritaskan karena dianggap lebih memiliki dampak, yang juga harus dibahas dalam strategi advokasi adalah kapan daftar aktivitas itu harus dilakukan.

Jika strateginya adalah melalui litigasi, maka yang harus dilakukan adalah jelas: menghubungi pengacara untuk memulai proses hukum. Pada saat itu juga harus disiapkan kira-kira apa saja bukti pendukung laporan ke polisi, apa pasal yang diusulkan untuk disangkakan, apa bukti yang mendukung, dan siapa saja saksi yang kira-kira mendukung laporan kasus tersebut. Adanya bukti dan saksi yang memadai akan membantu pekerjaan polisi, meski itu juga bukan jaminan kasusnya bisa diproses sesuai harapan kita.

Monitoring perkembangan kasus. Dalam kasus kekerasan yang serius, advokasi pasti akan memakan waktu lama. Organisasi juga belum tentu memiliki sumber daya manusia yang memadai untuk memonitor secara dekat semua kasus, apalagi jika jumlahnya banyak. Namun tahapan ini (monitoring) juga tahapan krusial yang harus juga mendapat perhatian besar. Monitoring kasus itu bisa dilakukan dengan mendokumentasikan perkembangan penanganan kasusnya, termasuk advokasi yang sudah dilakukan organisasi.

Fungsi monitoring ini juga diperlukan sebagai bahan evaluasi atas strategi advokasi yang dilakukan. Melalui mekanisme monitoring ini bisa diketahui apakah strategi advokasi yang sudah dipilih itu membuahkan hasil seperti harapan kita atau tidak. Ada fungsi evaluasi yang itu diperlukan untuk menentukan langkah selanjutnya jika memang itu diperlukan. Monitoring, untuk non-litigasi, bisa dimanfaatkan untuk melihat kesesuaian antara rencana dalam strategi advokasi dengan implementasinya. Sudah jamak terjadi jika apa yang dilakukan tak sama dengan saat direncanakan.

³<https://www.suara.com/news/2020/08/21/063000/misteri-pembunuhan-wartawan-magang-demas-laira-di-mamuju-tengah?page=all>

⁴ Polisi menilai pembunuhan Demas bukan berhubungan dengan pekerjaannya sebagai jurnalis. Polisi menangkap enam pelaku dan menemukan bahwa motif mereka menghabisi nyawa korbannya lantaran permasalahan pribadi. Lihat <https://www.merdeka.com/peristiwa/motif-pembunuhan-jurnalis-di-mamuju-pelaku-sakit-hati-adiknya-dipermalukan.html>

Untuk kasus yang memakai strategi litigasi, monitoring ini diperlukan untuk memastikan bahwa prosesnya sudah sesuai ketentuan. Setelah kasusnya dilaporkan ke polisi dan diterima, langkah selanjutnya adalah memonitor apa saja yang dilakukan (atau belum dilakukan) polisi dalam kasus tersebut. Melalui monitoring diketahui kemajuan penanganan kasusnya. Bahan dari monitoring itu juga bisa dijadikan basis untuk melakukan upaya lain. Misalnya, perlukan memberikan pressure (dengan datang langsung, audiensi dengan tokoh, siaran pers) untuk mendorong agar proses hukum bisa berjalan –atau lebih cepat kemajuannya.

3 Advokasi Kasus Kekerasan

Selain tahapan umum di atas, di bawah ini adalah sejumlah tindakan yang perlu diambil oleh korban dan juga pengurus bidang advokasi. Di atas dijelaskan secara umum tahapan advokasi kasus kekerasan. Di bawah ini akan lebih menjelaskan, apa saja yang harus dilakukan oleh jurnalis jika menjadi korban kekerasan, baik fisik maupun non-fisik (selain serangan digital dan kekerasan berbasis gender yang akan dibahas dalam bagian terpisah). Bagian ini diharapkan bisa menjadi panduan bagi jurnalis jika menjadi korban, dan para pengurus advokasi untuk pegangan dalam mendampingi korban.

Jika Anda menjadi korban kekerasan, inilah yang bisa dilakukan?

- Segera menghubungi perusahaan tempatnya bekerja atas apa yang dialaminya, atau menghubungi organisasi jurnalis yang ia tergabung di dalamnya
- Membuat kronologi kasus secara detail, mulai dari peristiwa hingga identifikasi lebih detail siapa pelakunya. Termasuk mengidentifikasi barang bukti, termasuk saksi, yang memperkuat bukti adanya kasus kekerasan.
- Melakukan visum et repertum untuk melihat akibat kekerasan yang dialaminya

Jika Anda merupakan pengurus bidang advokasi, inilah yang perlu dilakukan?

- Berkomunikasi dengan korban untuk menggali informasi atas kasus yang dihadapinya. Termasuk mengecek komitmen dan menanyakan kesediaannya untuk diadvokasi. Komitmen korban sangat penting, terutama jika kasusnya akan masuk ke tahap litigasi, sehingga korban tidak mencabut laporan atau mundur saat proses hukum dilakukan.
- Membuat kronologi kasus dan menganalisis apa saja pelanggaran hukum dalam peristiwa tersebut. Bahannya bisa didapatkan melalui keterangan korban, atau kronologi yang sudah dibuatnya. Kronologi itu juga hendaknya mendeskripsikan dengan baik siapa pelaku kekerasan, termasuk orang di sekitar atau jaringannya yang kira-kira akan berdampak pada penanganan kasus ini.

- Mendiskusikan strategi advokasi penanganan kasusnya dengan sesama tim advokasi dan jaringan organisasi wartawan dan lain-lain yang punya concern soal kasus kekerasan terhadap jurnalis. Di Indonesia, ada Komite Keselamatan Jurnalis (KKJ), yang anggotanya terdiri dari organisasi jurnalis dan organisasi perusahaan media.⁵
- Jika kasusnya akan dibawa ke proses hukum, hal yang juga perlu dilakukan adalah meminta komitmen dari korban untuk mengikuti prosesnya dan tak menarik diri saat sudah berjalan prosesnya.
- Mendiskusikan semua langkah advokasi yang akan dilakukan kepada korban, termasuk yang berhubungan dengan proses hukum.
- Melakukan komunikasi dengan pengacara publik atau lembaga yang punya concern soal ini, yaitu LBH Pers misalnya, atau jaringan lainnya, untuk membawa kasus ini ke ranah hukum.

Saat berkomunikasi dengan korban, hal yang perlu dilakukan:

- Mengecek kondisi kesehatan korban
- Melakukan assessment keselamatan korban beserta saksi. Jika terdapat ancaman yang nyata atas keselamatannya, perlu ditawarkan soal safe house atau rumah aman kepada korban dengan menghubungi Lembaga Perlindungan Saksi dan Korban (LPSK).
- Membantu trauma healing terhadap korban jika memang diperlukan

4 Advokasi Kasus Kekerasan Digital

Serangan digital adalah bagian dari bentuk kekerasan non-fisik terhadap jurnalis. Akan tetapi, serangan digital tidak dapat diabaikan, karena skalanya dapat meluas menjadi kekerasan fisik. Mengingat jumlah kasus ini menunjukkan tren peningkatan, bagian ini ditempatkan dalam bagian tersendiri. Ada sejumlah jenis serangan digital yang bisa dialami oleh jurnalis, antara lain doxing dan peretasan. Selain menimpa jurnalis, serangan digital juga bisa menimpa perusahaan media. Bedanya, media umumnya diserang dengan serangan DDoS, atau peretasan akun media sosial atau sistemnya.

Bagaimana jika Anda menjadi korban serangan digital? Di bawah ini adalah beberapa langkah yang harus dilakukan:

- Catat semua bentuk ancaman yang diterima melalui dunia siber.
- Simpan semua bentuk ancaman, baik berupa verbal, teks, video, dan tautan untuk menjadi alat bukti.
- Laporkan ke Bidang Advokasi dan perusahaan tempat Anda bekerja untuk mendapatkan bantuan.
- Blokir pelaku yang melakukan serangan di internet dengan melaporkan ke platform digital.

⁵ Komite Keselamatan Jurnalis dideklarasikan di Jakarta, 5 April 2019, yang anggotanya terdiri dari: Aliansi Jurnalis Independen (AJI), Lembaga Bantuan Hukum (LBH) Pers, SAFEnet, Ikatan Jurnalis Televisi Indonesia (IJTI) Yayasan Lembaga Bantuan Hukum Indonesia (YLBHI), Asosiasi Media Siber Indonesia (AMSI), Federasi Serikat Pekerja Media Independen (FSPMI), Amnesty International Indonesia, Serikat Pekerja Media dan Industri Kreatif untuk Demokrasi (SINDIKASI), Persatuan Wartawan Indonesia (PWI).

- Matikan sementara waktu ponsel apabila nomor yang Anda gunakan diekspos oleh pelaku.
- Nonaktifkan sementara akun digital yang mendapatkan serangan.
- Tingkatkan keamanan dan manajemen data pribadi di digital untuk mengantisipasi serangan yang sama berulang.

Pengurus bidang advokasi bisa melakukan sejumlah langkah untuk mendampingi korban serangan siber. Di bawah ini adalah sejumlah tindakan yang perlu dilakukan:

- Memberi respon cepat dengan membantu pemulihan akun yang diretas atau memblokir pelaku atau postingan yang digunakan pelaku.
- Jika ancaman meningkat, keluarkan alert kepada publik terkait serangan yang terjadi dan mengajak publik melaporkan akun-akun yang menyerang ke platform.
- Membuat siaran pers atas serangan yang terjadi.
- Menyediakan dan menawarkan “rumah aman” bagi korban dan keluarganya apabila pelaku serangan digital membuka alamat rumahnya dan terdapat ancaman nyata bagi keamanan dan keselamatannya.
- Memberikan pendampingan kepada korban untuk melapor kepada aparat penegak hukum apabila serangan digital sudah mengancam keselamatan jiwa korban.
- Mengawal proses hukum.

5 Advokasi Kasus Kekerasan Berbasis Gender

Penanganan kasus kekerasan berbasis gender merupakan salah satu concern baru bagi organisasi jurnalis seperti AJI⁶. Dalam konteks advokasi kasus kekerasan terhadap jurnalis, di dalam panduan ini yang menjadi yurisdiksi panduan ini adalah semua bentuk kekerasan terhadap jurnalis perempuan yang menjadi korban kekerasan karena faktor gendernya. Misalnya, jurnalis perempuan sedang melakukan wawancara mendapatkan pelecehan dari narasumbernya, atau diancam akan diperkosa oleh orang tak dikenal karena berita yang dibuatnya. Ada karakteristik kuat gender dalam kekerasan itu yang itu hanya bisa diterapkan pada perempuan dan tidak dilakukan pada koleganya yang laki-laki.

Mengingat sensitifnya kasus yang berbau gender, ada sejumlah prinsip yang dipahami oleh organisasi yang akan melakukan advokasi soal ini. Berbeda dengan jenis kekerasan lainnya, penanganannya benar-benar harus memperhatikan kepentingan atau aspirasi korban yang mungkin punya preferensi berbeda soal bagaimana kasusnya sebaiknya ditangani, siapa yang boleh mengetahui pengalaman kekerasan yang dialaminya, dan apa yang akan terjadi selanjutnya.

⁶ Di AJI, penanganan kasus kekerasan berbasis gender terdapat di dalam dua regulasi AJI, yaitu AD ART dan Kode Perilaku. Keduanya dibedakan berdasarkan karakteristik kasusnya. Jika kasusnya terjadi karena ada faktor “jurnalistik”, pelanggaran diurus menggunakan Kode Perilaku dan diproses oleh Majelis Etik Nasional AJI. Jika kasusnya terjadi tanpa ada unsur jurnalistiknya, maka kasusnya diproses menggunakan ketentuan AD ART AJI yang pengusutannya dilakukan oleh Pengurus AJI, atau MPO, atau tim yang khusus dibentuk untuk itu. Penanganan kasus kekerasan seksual yang dilakukan oleh anggota AJI, diselesaikan berdasarkan SOP yang disusun terpisah dari panduan advokasi ini.

Di bawah ini adalah sejumlah prinsip dalam penanganan kasus kekerasan terhadap jurnalis yang berbasis gender, yang bisa menjadi acuan bagi tim atau pengurus bidang advokasi:

- Keselamatan dan keamanan korban. Keselamatan dan keamanan korban harus menjadi pertimbangan utama. Pendamping harus memastikan bahwa korban dalam keadaan aman dan nyaman ketika menceritakan masalah yang dihadapinya.
- Menjaga privasi dan kerahasiaan korban. Korban dan penyintas memiliki hak untuk memilih kepada siapa mereka akan atau tidak akan menceritakan kisah mereka. Informasi itu hanya boleh dibagikan kepada orang lain dengan persetujuan mereka.
- Penghormatan kepada korban. Semua tindakan yang diambil dalam penanganan kasus kekerasan berbasis gender harus didasari dengan menghormati pilihan, keinginan, hak dan martabat korban. Peran pendamping adalah untuk memfasilitasi pemulihan dan penyediaan sumber daya untuk membantu korban dan penyintas. Perlakuan hormat akan membangkitkan harga diri korban yang seringkali terpuruk saat mengalami kekerasan
- Non-Diskriminasi. Korban dan penyintas harus menerima perlakuan yang sama dan adil, tanpa memandang usia mereka, disabilitas, identitas gender, agama, kebangsaan, etnis, orientasi seksual atau karakteristik lainnya.
- Menghormati perbedaan tiap individu (Individual difference). Tiap individu adalah pribadi unik dan berbeda satu sama lain. Masing-masing memiliki pengalaman hidup, latar belakang dan cara menghadapi masalah yang berbeda-beda. Pendamping atau tim advokasi tidak boleh membandingkan antara satu korban dan lainnya dalam menghadapi masalah.

Bila akan memberi bantuan advokasi, maka pengurus advokasi harus menyadari dan memenuhi hak-hak korban, di antaranya:

- Hak atas keselamatan dan keamanan. Seseorang yang melaporkan dirinya mengalami kekerasan memiliki resiko mengalami kekerasan lebih lanjut dari pelaku ataupun lingkungan sekitarnya.
- Hak atas jaminan kerahasiaan. Kerahasiaan merupakan hak dimana seseorang dapat memilih dan menentukan kepada siapa ia hendak mengungkapkan pengalamannya. Menjaga kerahasiaan korban berarti tidak menyebarkan informasi tersebut kepada pihak manapun tanpa persetujuannya. Menjaga kerahasiaan korban, dapat meningkatkan keamanan dan kepercayaannya.
- Hak untuk dihormati dan membuat keputusannya sendiri. Korban adalah aktor utama dalam kasus ini. Semua tindakan penanganan harus menghormati pilihan, harapan, keinginan, hak dan martabatnya.
- Hak atas perlakuan yang non-diskriminatif. Korban harus mendapatkan layanan yang sama dan adil terlepas dari karakteristik usia, gender, ras, suku, agama, orientasi seksual atau faktor lainnya.

Sikap dan pendekatan yang perlu dilakukan oleh tim advokasi dalam menangani kasus kekerasan jurnalis berbasis gender.

- Menanyakan kesediaan untuk diadvokasi (informed consent).
- Do no harm. Hindari memberikan janji palsu, bias kepentingan pribadi, komentar atau respon yang bias.
- Hindari sikap menghakimi.
- Tunjukkan sikap empati.
- Semangat dalam advokasinya bersifat memberdayakan.
- Memberikan pilihan jika ada situasi yang dilematis dan keputusannya sepenuhnya merupakan hak korban dan penyintas.
- Jangan mengambil keuntungan dan atau meminta imbalan baik pada korban, ataupun keluarganya.

Pendataan kasus kekerasan jurnalis berbasis gender, juga perlu dilakukan lebih hati-hati. Dalam kasus semacam ini, ada informasi yang mungkin sensitif dan membuat tidak nyaman bagi korban jika diketahui orang banyak. Di bawah ini adalah sejumlah tips yang bisa dipakai:

- Bersikap ramah, tenang dan sabar dalam menggali informasi dari korban.
- Tunjukkan sikap empati dan nada mendukung dan memberikan kesempatan kepada korban untuk lebih banyak berbicara dan mengungkapkan kasusnya.
- Meminta izin kepada penyintas untuk mencatat kronologi kekerasan, meminta identitas korban dengan menekankan soal prinsip kerahasiaan yang akan dijaga.
- Observasi, gali, klarifikasi masalah dan kebutuhan korban/penyintas.

Apa yang sebaiknya dilakukan Bidang Advokasi AJI jika ada anggota AJI yang menjadi korban kekerasan berbasis gender? Di bawah ini adalah beberapa langkah yang bisa dilakukan.

- Bersama dengan Bidang Gender, melakukan asesmen cepat terhadap kondisi dan kebutuhan korban dan mendokumentasikannya secara tertulis.
- Simpan semua barang bukti kasus kekerasan berbasis gender. Penyimpanan barang bukti harus bersifat rahasia dan aman.
- Berkoordinasi dengan perusahaan media tempat korban bekerja dan/atau lembaga lain yang terkait apabila Bidang Advokasi membutuhkan.

- Memberikan respon cepat terhadap hasil asesmen seperti:
 - a. Membawa ke fasilitas kesehatan apabila kondisi fisik korban membutuhkan penanganan medis.
 - b. Meminta layanan visum untuk korban kasus kekerasan fisik. Visum menjadi barang bukti untuk pelaporan ke kepolisian.
 - c. Mencari layanan psikolog apabila korban mengalami trauma seperti: tindakan melukai diri sendiri, upaya bunuh diri, marah dan agresif, tidak dapat tidur selama minimal 3 hari, dan merasa sedih yang mendalam tanpa sebab yang jelas.
- Membantu korban mengakses layanan bantuan hukum apabila korban akan membawa kasusnya ke kepolisian.
- Membantu korban mengakses rumah aman, apabila korban membutuhkan layanan tersebut sesuai hasil asesmen.
- Membuat siaran pers atas kasus KBG sesuai persetujuan korban.
- Mengawal proses hukum.

6 Advokasi Kasus Kekerasan Berbasis Gender Online (KGBO)

Prinsip advokasi untuk korban KBGO sebenarnya sama dengan pendampingan bagi korban KBG di ranah luring. Hanya saja, karena tipe KBGO menggunakan sarana teknologi, maka ada kebutuhan khusus untuk memisahkan upaya advokasinya. Memang tidak ada solusi tunggal untuk menangani kasus KBGO karena bergantung pada situasi yang dihadapi oleh masing-masing korban.

Berikut ini langkah-langkah yang bisa Anda lakukan, saat menjadi korban KBGO⁷:

1. Menyimpan barang bukti berupa tangkapan layar (screenshot) dan link/tautan media sosial yang digunakan oleh pelaku. Untuk menghindari trauma, simpan barang bukti di tempat yang tidak terlihat namun aman.
2. Buat catatan kronologis berdasarkan barang bukti untuk membantu saat mencari pendampingan hukum atau melapor ke kepolisian.

⁷ Diadopsi dari buku Memahami dan Menyikapi Kekerasan Berbasis Gender Online (2017) yang diterbitkan SAFEnet dan buku Panduan Sigap Menghadapi Penyebaran Konten Intim Non Konsensual (2020) yang diterbitkan SAFEnet dan Kolektif Advokat untuk Keadilan Gender.

3. Menutup semua jalur komunikasi dengan pelaku dengan memblokir nomor pelaku, melakukan deaktivasi akun digital untuk sementara waktu, atau mengganti/menghapus akun secara permanen. Jangan menuruti permintaan pelaku.
4. Melakukan pemetaan risiko untuk mengetahui apa yang Anda butuhkan dan hal-hal yang bisa diupayakan untuk mengantisipasi serangan berikutnya.
5. Melaporkan ke platform digital. Laporkan akun pelaku atau postingan yang dibuat pelaku di platform digital tempat kekerasannya berlangsung untuk mencegah konten intim tersebar lebih lanjut dan menghindar dari teror pelaku.

Langkah-langkah yang bisa dilakukan oleh Bidang Advokasi AJI jika ada anggota AJI yang menjadi korban KBGO:

- Bersama dengan Bidang Gender, melakukan asesmen cepat terhadap kondisi dan kebutuhan korban.
- Membantu korban menyimpan barang bukti secara rahasia dan aman.
- Berkoordinasi dengan perusahaan media tempat korban bekerja.
- Membantu korban melaporkan akun pelaku atau postingan yang dibuat pelaku ke platform digital. Dalam hal ini, Bidang Advokasi bisa meminta bantuan dari organisasi lain.
- Membantu korban mengakses layanan bantuan hukum apabila korban berencana membawa kasusnya ke kepolisian.
- Membantu korban mengakses rumah aman dan layanan konsultasi psikologis apabila korban mengalami trauma seperti: tindakan melukai diri sendiri, upaya bunuh diri, marah dan agresif, tidak dapat tidur selama minimal 3 hari, dan merasa sedih yang mendalam tanpa sebab yang jelas.
- Membuat siaran pers atas kasus KBGO sesuai persetujuan korban.

LAMPIRAN

Form Standar Laporan Kasus Kekerasan terhadap Jurnalis

Berikut contoh kronologi kasus kekerasan terhadap jurnalis dan update penanganan kasusnya, yang bisa menjadi rujukan setiap menulis kronologi kasus.

Judul: Jurnalis Tempo Surabaya, Dipukul dan Diintimidasi saat Meliput**Deskripsi:**

Jurnalis Tempo di Surabaya, Nurhadi mengalami rangkaian kekerasan dan intimidasi ketika melakukan peliputan terkait kasus dugaan suap yang melibatkan pejabat Ditjen Pajak Kemenkeu. Kasus tersebut sedang ditangani Komisi Pemberantasan Korupsi (KPK).

Pada Sabtu, 27 Maret 2021 sekitar pukul 18.25 WIB, Nurhadi hadir di Gedung Samudra Bumimoro yang terletak di Jl. Moro Krembangan, Morokrembangan, Kec. Krembangan, Surabaya, untuk melakukan investigasi terkait kasus dugaan suap yang dilakukan oleh Direktur Pemeriksaan Ditjen Pajak Kemenkeu, Angin Prayitno Aji. Di gedung tersebut, sedang berlangsung resepsi pernikahan anak Angin Prayitno Aji dan anak Kombes Pol Achmad Yani, mantan Karo Perencanaan Polda Jatim.

Sekitar Pukul 18.40 WIB, Nurhadi memasuki gedung Samudra Bumimoro untuk melakukan investigasi. Dia memotret Direktur Pemeriksaan Ditjen Pajak Kemenkeu Angin Prayitno Aji, yang saat itu sedang berada di atas pelaminan dengan besarnya.

Sekitar pukul 19.57 WIB, dia kemudian didatangi oleh seorang panitia pernikahan serta difoto. Sekitar pukul 20.00 WIB, Nurhadi yang akan keluar dari gedung kemudian dihentikan oleh beberapa orang panitia, dan ditanya identitas dan undangan mengikuti acara hari itu.

Sekitar pukul 20.10 WIB, keluarga mempelai didatangkan untuk mengonfirmasi apakah mengenal Nurhadi. Setelah keluarga mempelai mengatakan tidak mengenali korban, dia kemudian dibawa ke belakang gedung, dengan cara didorong oleh seseorang ajudan Angin Prayitno Aji. Ditempat tersebut, HP Nurhadi dirampas dan dia mengalami kekerasan fisik dan verbal.

Sekitar pukul 20.30 WIB, Nurhadi dibawa keluar oleh seseorang yang diduga oknum anggota TNI yang menjaga gedung, kemudian dimasukkan ke dalam mobil patroli dan di bawa ke pos TNI. Identitasnya diminta dan sekitar pukul 20.45 WIB, Nurhadi kemudian dibawa ke Polres Pelabuhan Tanjung Perak.

Sekitar Pukul 20.55 WIB, belum sampai ke Polres, Dia dibawa kembali ke Gedung Samudra Bumimoro. Sesampainya di Gedung tersebut, korban kembali diinterogasi oleh beberapa orang yang mengaku sebagai polisi dan beberapa orang lain yang diduga sebagai oknum anggota TNI, serta ajudan Angin Prayitno Aji. Sepanjang proses introgasi tersebut, Nurhadi kembali dipukul, ditendang dan ditampar, bahkan diancam akan dibunuh. Dia juga dipaksa untuk menerima uang Rp. 600.000,- sebagai kompensasi perampasan dan pengrusakan alat liputan milik korban. Tetapi uang ini ditolak namun pelaku bersikeras memaksa korban menerima, bahkan memotret saat korban menerima uang tersebut. Nurhadi kemudian meletakkan uang tersebut pada mobil pelaku.

Sekitar Pukul 22.25 WIB, setelah melakukan proses interogasi penuh kekerasan tersebut, korban kemudian dibawa ke Hotel Arcadia yang terletak di Jl. Rajawali No.9-11, Krembangan Selatan, Kec. Krembangan, Surabaya. Di hotel tersebut Nurhadi kembali di interogasi oleh dua orang yang mengaku sebagai anggota kepolisian Polrestabes dan anak asuh Kombes. Pol. Achmad Yani yang bernama Purwanto dan Firman.

Minggu, 28 Maret 2021, sekitar 01. 10 WIB, Nurhadi keluar dari hotel Arcadia dan diantarkan pulang dan tiba di rumah sekitar pukul 02.00 dini hari.

Contoh update kronologi kasus kekerasan jurnalis

Judul: Berkas Sudah Diserahkan ke Kejati Jatim, Namun tersangka belum ditahan

Deskripsi:

Kasus kekerasan terhadap jurnalis Tempo di Surabaya, Nurhadi, telah diserahkan ke Kejaksaan Tinggi Jawa Timur.

Kuasa hukum Nurhadi, M Fatkhul Khoir kepada media, menyampaikan dirinya telah mendapat Surat Pemberitahuan Perkembangan Hasil Penyidikan (SP2HP) dari penyidik Polda Jatim, pada Selasa, 15 Juni 2021. Padahal pemeriksaan terhadap kasus tersebut telah dilimpahkan ke Kejati Jatim pada 27 Mei 2021.

Menurut Fatkhul Khoir, meskipun kasus kekerasan terhadap jurnalis ini, sudah diserahkan ke Kejaksaan Tinggi Jawa Timur, namun mereka yang telah ditetapkan sebagai tersangka belum juga ditahan oleh pihak berwajib.

Khoir menyatakan, pihaknya ingin mempertanyakan alasan penyidik tidak menahan tersangka Purwanto dan Firman. Juga ingin mengetahui apakah keduanya telah mendapat sanksi dari internal kepolisian, terhadap 2 anggotanya yang menjadi tersangka. Apalagi pihaknya sudah melaporkan ini ke Propam Mabes Polri. Pihaknya mendesak agar Polri juga memberikan sanksi internal kepada kedua orang tersangka kasus kekerasan terhadap jurnalis itu, Purwanto dan Firman.

Salawati, anggota kuasa hukum jurnalis Nurhadi dari LBH Lentera menyatakan dalam rekonstruksi yang berlangsung pada 19 Mei 2021 di gedung Graha Samudra Bumimoro yang merupakan lokasi terjadinya penganiayaan, muncul informasi baru mengenai keterlibatan seorang anggota polisi yang diduga menantu Angin Prayitno Aji.

Informasi tersebut sempat muncul dalam rekonstruksi. Namun saat rekonstruksi dilakukan, keterangan itu belum masuk ke BAP yang dibuat penyidik Polda Jatim. Sehingga pasca rekonstruksi, penyidik kembali memanggil Nurhadi untuk membuat BAP tambahan.

Salawati menyatakan berdasarkan keterangan korban dan dari berbagai barang bukti, ada keterlibatan banyak orang. Penyidik harus mengusut mereka juga, termasuk orang yang saat peristiwa di hotel Arcadia, dihubungi oleh dua tersangka dan disebut-sebut dengan panggilan bapak.

Nurhadi adalah jurnalis Tempo di Surabaya yang mendapat tindakan kekerasan oleh sekelompok orang, saat menjalankan tugas jurnalistik di Gedung Samudra Bumimoro. Nurhadi berencana meminta keterangan terkait kasus dugaan suap yang dilakukan oleh Angin Prayitno Aji, yang saat itu melakukan hajatan resepsi pernikahan anaknya serta anak Kombes Pol Ahmad Yani, mantan Karo Perencanaan Polda Jatim. Kedatangan Nurhadi ke lokasi rupanya membuat marah para pelaku yang berjumlah belasan orang. Mereka kemudian menganiaya Nurhadi lalu merusak sim card di ponsel miliknya serta menghapus seluruh data dan dokumen yang tersimpan di ponsel tersebut.

Form kronologi kasus kekerasan terhadap jurnalis

Ada 5 bagian kolom yaitu **Kejadian, Korban, Pelapor, Pelaku, Files**

Judul kasus kekerasan (tuliskan judul kasus kekerasannya)
Tanggal kejadian (sudah ada sistem kalendernya, tinggal dipilih tanggal, bulan dan tahun)
Kota/kabupaten tempat lokasi kejadian (sudah ada nama kota/kabupaten, tinggal dipilih)
Jenis kekerasan (sudah ada kategorinya. Kategori lama diantaranya kekerasan fisik, teror, pembunuhan, mobilisasi massa, penyerangan kantor redaksi) (Sementara kategori baru, diantaranya pembunuhan, penahanan, kekerasan fisik, ancaman, teror dan intimidasi, penculikan, penyanderaan, penuntutan hukum, pelarangan liputan, perusakan dan perampasan alat, penghapusan hasil liputan, pelarangan pemberitaan, serangan digital, kekerasan seksual/berbasis gender, pelecehan.
Deskripsi (tuliskan kronologi kejadian secara lengkap kasus kekerasan, atau tuliskan alur secara detail, terjadinya peristiwa kekerasan terhadap jurnalis)
Nama korban (tuliskan nama lengkap korban)
Kota tempat lokasi kekerasan (tinggal pilih kotanya, sudah tercatat di sistem)
Jenis kelamin korban (pilihannya laki laki, perempuan dan lainnya)
Rentan usia korban (sudah ada pilihannya)
Pekerjaan (Silakan tulis pekerjaannya, jurnalis, fotografer atau videografer dll)
Nama media (tuliskan media tempat jurnalis bekerja)
Jenis media (cetak, harian, mingguan, dwi mingguan, bulanan, media online)
Lama bekerja sebagai jurnalis
Telp
HP
Email
Catatan (Jika ada tambahan catatan)
Simpan (Silakan klik tombol simpan, untuk menyimpan laporan kasus)



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of the Intergovernmental Council of
the International Programme for the Development of Communication**

25-26 November 2020
Room X, Fontenoy Building
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Item 11 of the provisional agenda

**Director-General Report
on the Safety of Journalists and the Danger of Impunity
2020**

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1. Executive Summary

In 2018-2019, UNESCO recorded a total of 156 killings of journalists worldwide, a 14% drop from the previous two-year period, when UNESCO recorded a total of 182 killings. The year 2019 in particular shows the lowest annual death toll in 10 years with 57 deaths.

However, closer analysis of these numbers shows some worrying trends. Within this overall decline, a total of 89 of the killings recorded in 2018-2019 occurred in countries not experiencing armed conflict, compared to 67 in conflict contexts.¹ This is the continuation of a long-term trend whereby casualties in countries experiencing armed conflict have significantly declined, but this has been less the case in countries with no armed conflict where fatal attacks continue against journalists covering stories related to corruption, human rights violations, environmental crimes, trafficking, and political wrongdoing. In terms of raw numbers, 2018 saw the highest number of journalists killed in countries not experiencing armed conflict in the past four years.

In the past two years, Latin America and the Caribbean and the Asia-Pacific regions saw the largest number of journalist killings recorded by UNESCO. In 2018, Asia and the Pacific represented 32% of killings registered, followed by Latin America and the Caribbean, with 26% of killings. In 2019, the 40% of fatal attacks were recorded in Latin America and the Caribbean, followed by Asia and the Pacific with 26% of killings.

While there are significantly fewer women journalists among the victims of fatal attacks, they are particularly targeted by offline and online gender-based attacks putting their safety at risk – these attacks can range from harassment, trolling and doxxing² to physical and sexual assault.

The 2018-2019 biennium was marked by several fatal attacks claiming the lives of multiple journalists and their support staff at the same time. While impunity for these crimes against journalists still prevails, 2020 saw the continuation of a trend that was observed in the previous years, namely a slight decrease in the rate of impunity, with a percentage of 13% of cases worldwide reported as resolved in 2020, in comparison to 12% in 2019, and 11% in 2018.

This report is based on the decision of the 31st [IPDC Council](#) which called on the Director-General “to continue to provide to the Intergovernmental Council of the IPDC an analytical report on the killing of journalists, media workers and social media producers who are engaged in journalistic activities based on the Director-General’s condemnations; including information on the judicial inquiries which is based on the information provided by Member States on a voluntary basis” and to reinforce synergies with the methodology of the Universal Periodic Review (UPR) and the overall reporting on SDG 16.10.1. It focuses on the killings of journalists around the world and shines a light on the extreme risks that they are facing daily while performing their profession.

Extensive information supplied by Member States shows a range of initiatives, systems and activities in place to address the issues of safety and impunity. These cover monitoring and

¹ Based on the countries mentioned in the reports of the Secretary-General published in [2020](#) and [2019](#) on the protection of civilians in armed conflict. The countries considered as being in armed conflict are: Afghanistan, the Central African Republic, Chad, Cameroon, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Iraq, Libya, Mali, Myanmar, the Niger, Nigeria, Somalia, South Sudan, the Sudan (Darfur) the Syrian Arab Republic, Ukraine and Yemen, the occupied Palestinian territory (*names as mentioned in the UN Secretary-General’s reports*).

² Trolling usually designates the range of acts of online abuse, and doxxing is the practice of obtaining and publishing private and identifiable information about individuals, usually with malicious intent

reporting; prevention of crimes against journalists; protection of journalists against attacks; prosecution of crimes against journalists; legal reforms and other measures, including in tackling the gender dimension of journalists' safety. Increasing the safety of journalists worldwide and combating impunity for crimes committed against them requires a concerted effort of all stakeholders and is crucial in order to achieve Sustainable Development Goal target 16.10 of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, which contributes to the range of other SDGs to which the international community has committed itself.

2. Background and context

Since the publication of the 6th Director-General's Report on the Safety of Journalists and the Danger of Impunity in 2018, several important decisions and resolutions concerning journalists' safety have been adopted at the level of UNESCO and of the United Nations.

The importance of the biennial Director-General's Report on the Safety of Journalists was expressed by Member States at the 31st session of the Council of the International Programme for the Development of Communication (IPDC) in 2018 and the mandate to continue preparing this report was stated in the IPDC Council Decision on the Director-General's Report on the safety of journalists and the danger of impunity.

The Executive Board Decision [206 EX/Decision 5.I.B](#), adopted at the 206th session of UNESCO's Executive Board in 2019, addresses the safety of journalists and the danger of impunity for crimes against journalists. The decision acknowledges important steps taken in the implementation of the [UN Plan of Action](#) and requests UNESCO to continue leading this process.

UN Plan of Action on the safety of journalists and the issue of impunity

The UN Human Rights Council at its 45th session in October 2020 adopted a Resolution on the Safety of Journalists ([A/HRC/RES/45/18](#)). The resolution, co-sponsored by over 70 countries from all regions of the world, addresses new issues such as extraterritorial threats, overbroad and vague laws, strategic lawsuits against public participation, accreditation regimes, access to information, surveillance and protests, while strengthening language on gender-specific threats against journalists.³ This followed the adoption of another resolution focused on the safety of journalists ([A/HRC/RES/39/6](#)) two years earlier, in 2018.

At its 44th session in June and July 2020, the UN Human Rights Council adopted a resolution ([A/HRC/RES/44/12](#)) on Freedom of Opinion and Expression which calls on all States to take active measures to protect the safety of journalists, media workers and human rights defenders so that they can practice their right to freedom of expression.

Further emphasizing the urgency of addressing the safety of journalists, the UN General Assembly in 2019 adopted Resolution [A/RES/74/157](#) on the Safety of Journalists and the Issue of Impunity. The resolution recognizes the important role of journalism for sustainable development and democratic societies; condemns attacks against journalists and impunity for crimes against journalists; and "calls upon States to create and maintain, in law and in practice, a safe and enabling environment for journalists to perform their work independently and without undue interference, taking into account the gender dimensions." Additionally, the Resolution requests Member States to provide, on a voluntary basis, information to UNESCO within the framework of the annual request regarding information on judicial follow-up on killings.

³ <https://www.article19.org/resources/hrc45-new-un-resolution-on-the-safety-of-journalists/>

These decisions reaffirm the importance of UNESCO's mandate in this field and encourage Member States to continue cooperating with the relevant mechanisms in this area. Furthermore, they call for reinforcement of concrete actions to tackle attacks against journalists.

Further work at the level of the UN includes a UN Focal Points Network, which spans 14 UN agencies, and which was reactivated in 2018. The Focal Points Network has since coordinated various preventative actions regarding safety of journalists across the United Nations, including in specific cases of attacks against journalists, as well as activities to sensitize UN relevant staff in headquarters, regional hubs and in the field. UN entities that have reported implementing actions in the field of enhancing the safety of journalists include OHCHR, UNESCO, UNODC, UNDP, ILO, UN Women, and the Department of Global Communications of the UN Secretariat.

UNESCO, as the UN agency with the mandate to defend safety of journalists and to head the implementation of the UN Plan of Action, carries out numerous projects in this field.

UNESCO also worked to raise awareness on ongoing issues linked to the safety of journalists, most notably the COVID-19 pandemic, which has created new challenges and considerably exacerbated existing ones. Deaths of journalists from COVID-19 were deplored in a [message](#) by UNESCO's Director-General which expressed solidarity with media workers reporting on the crisis. UNESCO also published a [statement](#) stressing the importance of safety of journalists during the COVID-19 crisis.⁴

UNESCO's dedicated [Resource Centre of Responses to COVID-19](#) includes references and examples of good practices to ensure the safety of journalists in this context.

In September 2020, UNESCO also published an issue brief as part of the UNESCO Series on [World Trends in Freedom of Expression and Media Development](#), titled [Safety of Journalists Covering Protests – Preserving Freedom of the Press During Times of Civil Unrest](#).

IPDC and the safety of journalists

Since 2009, UNESCO's IPDC has supported 128 projects that promote the safety of journalists in more than 45 countries. For the 2019-2020 period, a total of 27 IPDC projects dealing with safety were approved.

In 2019, 15 IPDC projects related to the safety of journalists were approved: 5 in Africa; 5 in the Latin America and the Caribbean region; 4 in the Asia and the Pacific region; and 1 is a global project.

In 2020, the [IPDC Bureau at its 64th session](#) approved 12 projects related to the safety of journalists: 4 in Africa; 6 in the Asia and the Pacific region; 1 in the Arab States region; and 1 global project.

These local projects, together with a wide range of activities and initiatives supported by the Programme's different funding modalities, have supported national monitoring and reporting mechanisms on the safety of journalists; capacity building, including of judicial operators;

⁴ Read the statements here: <https://en.unesco.org/news/unesco-deplores-fatalities-among-journalists-covering-covid-19-pandemic>, <https://en.unesco.org/news/unesco-stresses-importance-safety-journalists-amid-covid-19-pandemic>.

awareness-raising; development of safety guidelines; and country assessments using UNESCO's Journalists' Safety Indicators (JSI). This research framework of the IPDC serves civil society, governments and international organizations alike by providing data and recommendations to better protect journalists. The JSI assessments have continued to guide the efforts of UNESCO and other stakeholders in identifying priority areas at national level for the implementation of the UN Plan of Action on the Safety of Journalists. Seven assessments were ongoing during 2020 (Cambodia, Colombia, Ecuador, Mali, South Sudan, Uganda and Viet Nam), in addition to seven already completed.

The Programme has also actively promoted reporting on SDG indicator 16.10.1 on the safety of journalists as part of the Voluntary National Reports (VNRs) submitted by Member States on SDG 16 (see also section below).

International attention to the safety of women journalists

The need to address specific threats faced by women journalists is increasingly being recognized by UN agencies and their Member States, as well as other international and regional institutions. Resolution ([A/RES/74/157](#)) by the UN General Assembly expresses concern about specific threats faced by women journalists and reiterates the need to employ a gender-sensitive approach when addressing safety of journalists. UNESCO's General Conference at its 39th session invited the Director-General to reinforce activities aimed at addressing the specific threats to the safety of women journalists, both online and offline.

UNESCO has launched a global study on effective measures to combat online harassment which will be published in 2021.

Complementary to the global research project, UNESCO is currently implementing an extrabudgetary capacity-building project, which includes activities in four countries (India, Mali, Senegal and Sri Lanka). Through baseline studies, local realities and needs were identified which later allowed for a targeted approach in conducting trainings for women journalists, media managers and security forces

UNESCO's expertise on safety of women journalists was consulted by the UN Special Rapporteur on violence against women whose annual report focused on attacks against women journalists. UNESCO and its activities were mentioned 13 times in the report which was presented at the 44th session of the Human Rights Council.

Legal safety of journalists

UNESCO has been developing comprehensive programmes in Latin America and in Africa to raise capacities of judges and judicial actors (prosecutors, lawyers, civil servants of the judicial systems) and civil society on international and regional standards on freedom of expression and safety of journalists. Examples of workshops and trainings have included two regional seminars (Dakar, September 2019; and Kampala, October 2019) which gathered high-level judges, judiciary actors, and civil society and a further edition of the Latin American MOOC. Since 2013, 17,000 judicial operators coming from 60 countries have benefitted from this initiative.

The past biennium was also marked by the signing of Memoranda of Understanding (MoU) [with the ECOWAS Court of Justice \(July 2019\)](#), [the Inter-American Court of Human Rights \(2 October 2019\)](#) and [the Ibero-American Association of Attorney Generals](#) (3 May 2020), while

another one is expected to be signed in late 2020 with the International Association of Prosecutors.

UNESCO has also conducted training dialogues with police and security officers which aim at fostering mutual understanding by also including members of the press. Since 2013, UNESCO has provided trainings to more than 3,400 law enforcement agents in 17 countries in this area.

In 2020, UNESCO kicked-off the core activities of the Global Media Defence Fund, established with support of the governments of Canada and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. After launching a call for partnerships with the aim of financing local, regional and international projects related to safety of journalists, legal assistance to journalists and the fight against impunity, 110 proposals were received from not-for-profit organizations, representing all regions of the world and targeting over 50 countries. A first Implementation Partnership Agreement with the International Bar Association's Human Rights Institute (IBAHRI) was signed in January 2020 to support the work of the High-Level Panel of Legal Experts on Media Freedom.

Safety of journalists was systematically included in field projects providing assistance to media in times of elections, including in Pakistan, Uruguay, and Myanmar. UNESCO's work has been acknowledged in the 2019 report of the [UN Secretary-General on United Nations Electoral Assistance](#) which stressed that "UNESCO promotes and supports freedom of expression, freedom of the press, the safety of journalists and access to information".

Supporting national mechanisms

[Resolution 39](#) adopted by UNESCO's General Conference at its 39th session (39 C/ Resolution 39), encourages Member States to establish "national safety mechanisms to prevent, protect against, and prosecute attacks on journalists and to combat impunity." Such structures or institutions at the national level have been set up in more than 25 countries in recent years.

UNESCO's efforts have included advocacy and coordination for the setting up or enhancing of national mechanisms. These cover the functionalities of prevention, protection, prosecution, as well as monitoring and reporting. Mechanisms vary and range from special investigative units, independent commissions and task forces to personal protection schemes, rapid response systems, and structures aimed at information-sharing on attacks committed against journalists.

UNESCO has supported safety mechanisms in the following countries: Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Botswana, Brazil, Burundi, Cambodia, Colombia, Ecuador, Guatemala, Iraq, Kenya, Mali, Mexico, Myanmar, Nepal, Pakistan, Palestine, Paraguay, Peru, the Philippines, Rwanda, Somalia, South Sudan, Tanzania, Uganda and Yemen.

In Africa, UNESCO intensified cooperation with the African Union, building on the [interregional forum on national mechanisms for the safety of journalists](#) organized by the African Union in 2018 and supported by UNESCO.

Actions under the Multi-Donor Programme on Freedom of Expression and Safety of Journalists (MDP) have made a substantial contribution to the implementation of the UN Plan of Action of the Safety of Journalists, such as in promoting multi-stakeholder mechanisms on safety as well as on the issue of training judges mentioned above.

In the past biennium, national mechanisms on the safety of journalists involving protection, prevention, monitoring, reporting, and/or strengthening the justice chain to deal with attacks were created in Pakistan, Palestine and Somalia with MDP support. Networks of Safety Focal

Points in media houses were formed across Myanmar and Palestine, the latter combining members from both the West Bank and Gaza. Other important achievements include the launch of a high-level National Media and Justice Dialogue towards creating a safety mechanism in Morocco, and the upscaling of prevention and prosecution mechanisms in Tunisia, along with the reinforcement of the methodology and coordination mechanisms of the Monitoring Unit on attacks against journalists led by the Union of Journalists (SNJT). These projects were complemented by projects funded through the IPDC to support the monitoring dimensions of safety mechanisms.

3. JOURNALISTS' KILLINGS IN 2018 AND 2019: KEY FINDINGS

The following section of the report presents an overview of the killings of journalists condemned by UNESCO's Director-General in 2018 and 2019. Specifically, in line with the [IPDC Council Decision on the Director-General's Report on the safety of journalists and the danger of impunity](#) adopted by the Intergovernmental Council of the IPDC at its 31st session in 2018, the analysis covers "the killing of journalists, media workers and social media producers who are engaged in journalistic activities based on the Director-General's condemnations".

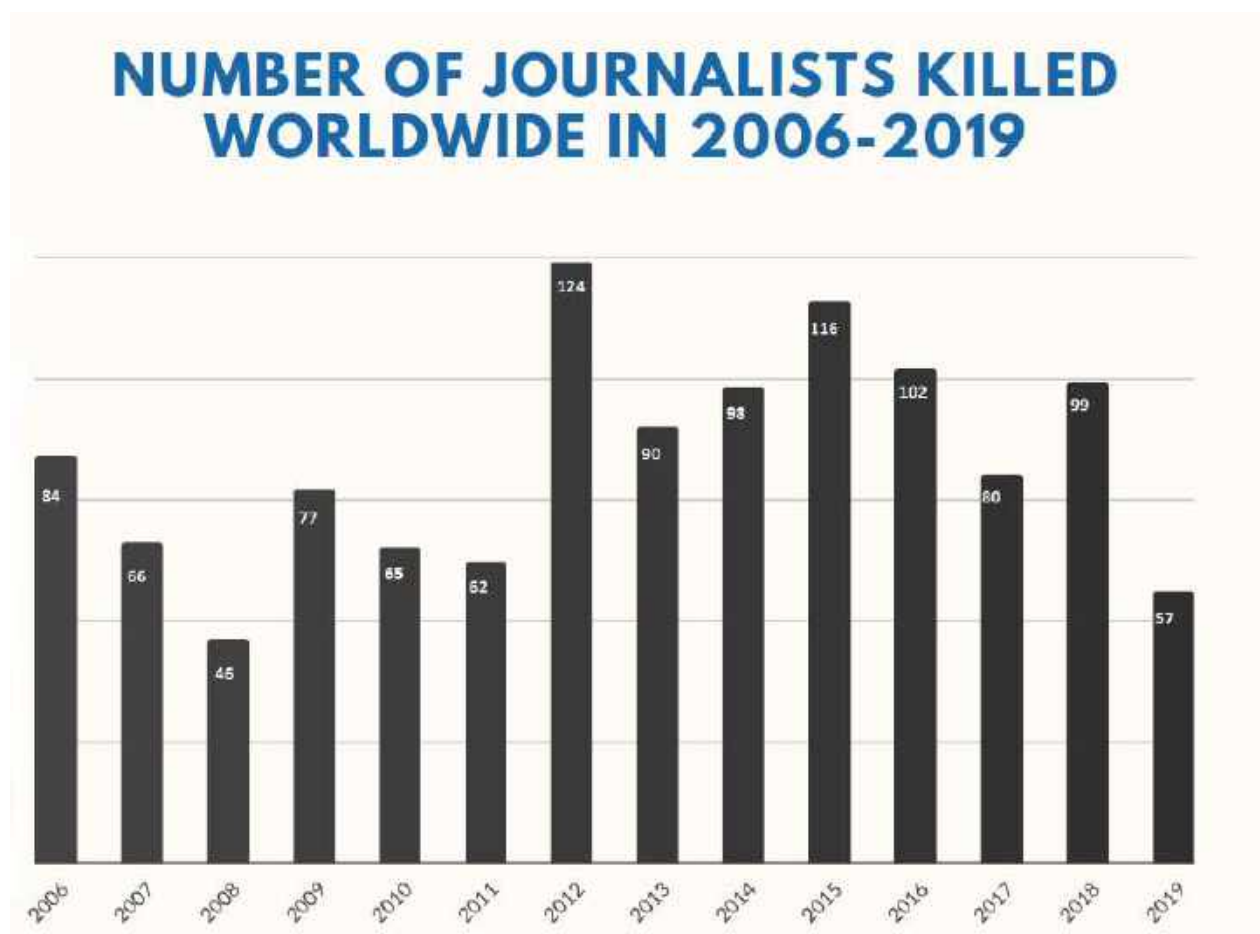
3.1 FEWER JOURNALISTS KILLED IN 2019 THAN IN ANY OTHER YEAR OF THE PAST DECADE

In 2018 and 2019, UNESCO recorded a total of 156 killings of journalists and media workers worldwide. In 2018, 99 killings were recorded, while 2019 showed a clear decrease with 57 deaths, the lowest death toll in the last decade. The overall number of killings for this new biennium is lower than in the previous two-year period (2016-2017) when UNESCO recorded a total of 182 killings.

At the time of drafting this report,⁵ 39 journalists had been killed in 2020 - 16 in the Latin America and the Caribbean region, 11 in the Asia and the Pacific region, 7 in the Arab States region, and 5 in Africa - including 3 women.

⁵ As of 28 September 2020.

Figure 1:



One of the reasons which may help to explain this significant drop in the number of killings of journalists in 2019 could be the decline in those that were registered as occurring in countries in conflict. Another reason may be the unprecedented global attention given to the safety of journalists and the danger of impunity. Some high-profile murders of journalists in recent years have had a strong impact on public opinion and may have contributed to enhanced mobilization by the international community around the issue of journalists' safety and tackling impunity, with new initiatives such as the Media Freedom Coalition, the [Global Media Defence Fund](#), the Civil Society Coalition for the Safety of Journalists, and the [One Press Freedom Coalition](#).

At national level as well, an increasing number of countries are putting in place or strengthening national mechanisms for the safety of journalists focused on prevention, protection, prosecution, and/or monitoring and reporting. Another hypothesis is that the widespread threats faced by journalists have led some of them to resort to self-censorship to avoid the risk of being killed or in a context of media capture, a form of media control achieved through systematic steps by governments and powerful interest groups which weakens the watchdog role of journalists in society.⁶ More research would be needed to understand the

⁶ [Reporting facts: free from fear or favour: preview of In Focus report on World Trends in Freedom of Expression and Media Development](#), 2020

causes of this decrease and assess whether it is indeed the beginning of a trend or a momentary drop linked to contingent factors.

3.2 MOST DANGEROUS REGIONS

In 2019, the largest number of fatal attacks (23 killings) occurred in the Latin America and the Caribbean region, representing 40% of the total killings registered worldwide, followed by the Asia and the Pacific region with 26% of killings (15 killings). The third deadliest region was the Arab States with 18% of killings (10 killings).

In 2018, the largest number of fatal attacks (32 killings) occurred in the Asia and the Pacific region, representing 32% of killings registered worldwide, followed by Latin America and the Caribbean with 26% of killings (26 killings). In the Arab States region, UNESCO recorded 20 killings, representing 20% of killings.

The countries where killings occurred

According to UNESCO data, in 2019, the two countries with the highest number of fatalities were Mexico (12) and the Syrian Arab Republic (6), followed by Afghanistan (5) and Pakistan (5). In 2018, the highest number of fatal attacks was recorded in Afghanistan (16), Mexico (13), and the Syrian Arab Republic (9).

The countries where killings occurred in 2019 were: Mexico (12) the Syrian Arab Republic (6), Afghanistan (5), Pakistan (5), Colombia (3), Honduras (3), the Philippines (3), Somalia (3), Brazil (2), Haiti (2), Indonesia (2), Iraq (2), Chad (1), Chile (1), Democratic Republic of Congo (1), Ghana (1), Ukraine (1), Libya (1), Nigeria (1), the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (1), and Yemen (1).

The countries where killings occurred in 2018 were: Afghanistan (16), Mexico (13), the Syrian Arab Republic (9), Somalia (7), Yemen (7), India (6), the United States of America (6), Colombia (5), Pakistan (5), Brazil (4), the Central African Republic (3), the Philippines (3), Guatemala (2), Palestine (2), the Russian Federation (2), Bangladesh (1), Bulgaria (1), El Salvador (1), Indonesia (1), Liberia (1), Libya (1), Nicaragua (1), Saudi Arabia (1), and Slovakia (1).

3.3 TYPES OF ATTACKS SUFFERED BY JOURNALISTS IN 2018-2019

Among the 156 journalists killed in 2018-2019, just over half (79 or 51%) were killed while on duty. The remaining 77 (49%) were killed outside their immediate work context, often in or in front of their homes, or while driving.

3.3.1. Journalists killed on duty

The **79** journalists that were killed in 2018-2019 while on duty died in the following circumstances:

- **Journalists killed while covering armed conflicts⁷**

13 journalists were killed in **2018** while they were covering armed conflicts. Specifically, **5** died in the Syrian Arab Republic, **7** in Yemen, and **1** in Libya. In **2019**, **10** journalists were killed

⁷ This figure excludes those covered above in the analysis of armed attacks

while they were covering armed conflicts. These killings occurred in Chad (1), Libya (1), Somalia (1), the Syrian Arab Republic (6), and Yemen (1).

- **Journalists killed in terror attacks**

Journalists and media workers in the past biennium have fallen victim to attacks by groups engaged in violent extremism as well as terrorism. These attacks include suicide attacks and bombings. In some cases, they target journalists directly, while in others, journalists are associated casualties. In 2018, 20 journalists were killed in such types of attacks while in 2019, 4 journalists were killed in such armed attacks.

- **Journalists killed at their offices⁸**

In 2018, 7 journalists and media workers were killed in their offices. The bloodiest attack perpetrated on a media outlet that year was the one at the *Capitol Gazette* in Maryland, in the United States of America, which claimed 5 lives. In 2019, 6 journalists were killed in or close to their office.

- **Journalists killed while working on specific assignments**

12 journalists died in 2018 while they were working on specific assignments such as field reports, documentary filmmaking, or conducting interviews. 3 Russian journalists were killed in Central African Republic while they were working on an investigative documentary; 3 Ecuadorian media workers were killed in Colombia while documenting drug-related border violence; 2 died in Guatemala as they were on their way to cover a local carnival; 1 in Mexico was killed while driving a company van marked with the logo of his news outlet; 2 died in Pakistan; one was shot while he tried to conduct an interview, and the other was shot while driving with his camera-person; 1 died in India after being sent by his media outlet to cover state assembly elections. In 2019, 1 journalist from Colombia was killed while he was working on a specific assignment.

- **Journalists killed while covering protests⁹**

In 2018, 3 journalists died while covering protests or riots.¹⁰ In 2019, a further 3 journalists were killed while covering protests or riots.¹¹ The number of journalists killed in 2018-2019 is twice as high as the number killed in such contexts in 2016-2017 (1 in 2016¹², and 2 in 2017¹³).

⁸ This category also encompasses journalists killed on their way to their offices, and those killed in front of their offices.

⁹ [UNESCO's report on Safety of Journalists Covering Protests – Preserving Freedom of the Press During Times of Civil Unrest](#), 2020

¹⁰ [Ángel Eduardo Gahona](#) (Nicaragua), [Ahmed Abu Hussein](#), and [Yaser Murtaja](#) (Palestine).

¹¹ [Lyra McKee](#) (Northern Ireland), [Precious Owolabi](#) (Nigeria), and [Ahmed Muhana al-Lami](#) (Iraq).

¹² [Elidio Ramos Zárate](#) (Mexico)

¹³ [Efigenia Vasquez Astudillo](#) (Colombia) and [Shantanu Bhowmick](#) (India)

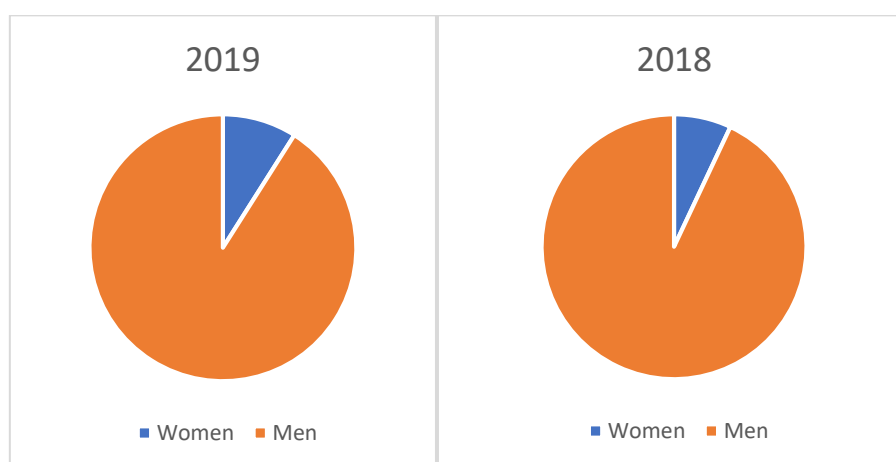
3.3.2. Journalists who died in other circumstances

77 journalists killed in 2018-2019 were killed outside of their specific work context. A significant number of them were killed in their home or in front of it: **11** in **2018** and **10** in **2019**. **17** of the 21 journalists killed at home were killed in Latin America and the Caribbean.

In **2018**, **2** journalists died while they were in detention.

3.4. FEWER WOMEN JOURNALISTS AMONG FATALITIES

In 2018-2019 men continue to represent the majority of the victims of fatal attacks against journalists, representing 91% of the victims in 2019 and 93% in 2018. This may be explained by the fact that there are fewer women journalists working in dangerous areas and, at least in some regions, fewer who are assigned to cover sensitive topics such as political corruption or organized crime. This gap can be partly explained by the existence of prevailing stereotypes which sometimes prevent women journalists from being sent on assignments in high-risk areas or covering certain beats.¹⁴ However, while there are fewer women journalists among fatalities, women journalists and female media workers continue to face offline and online attacks putting their safety at risk – these attacks can range from harassment, trolling and doxing to physical and sexual assaults.



3.4.1 Regions and countries where killings of women journalists occurred

Killings of women journalists in 2018-2019 occurred in all regions except in the Arab States. In the two-year period, 5 were killed in Latin America and the Caribbean, 3 in Western Europe and North America, 2 in Asia and the Pacific, 1 in Africa and 1 in Central and Eastern Europe.

The majority of the killings of women journalists in the 2018-2019 period occurred in countries where there is currently no armed conflict.

3.4.2 Types of attacks suffered by women journalists in 2018-2019

Among the 12 women journalists and media workers killed over the 2018-2019 period, 5 were murdered in or in front of their homes, 2 died as a result of terrorist attacks, 2 died during a mass shooting in their office, 1 while covering riots, and 2 were found dead in a street.

¹⁴ See [UNESCO Report on World Trends in Freedom of Expression and Media Development](#), page 154.

Femicide refers to gender-based homicides of women, and it includes cases where women were killed by their partners or former partners. In the [Report of the Special Rapporteur on violence against women, its causes and consequences](#), published on 6 May 2020, it is stated that for each killing of a woman journalist, “it would be important to conduct an analysis of such cases from a human rights and gender perspective, in order to determine whether there was a gender motive that would lead to the killing being classified as femicide”. Analyzing if the motive of a woman journalist’s killing is based on gender in varying degrees or not would give another perspective to the attacks suffered by women journalists.

For the 2018-2019 period, gender appears to have been **a contributing factor** in at least 2 killings of women journalists: in April 2018 in the killing of [Karla Turcios](#); and in October 2019 in the killing of [Victoria Marinova](#).

It is important to note that women journalists face a wide range of other gender-based threats and attacks, in particular online. The [Report](#) of the Special Rapporteur on violence against women refers to three types of manifestations of gender-based violence against women journalists: “Femicide, rape and sexual violence”; “discrimination and sexual harassment in the workplace”; and “online violence”.

UNESCO and UN Women’s joint publication titled [The Big Conversation: Handbook to Address Violence Against Women and Girls in and Through Media](#) published in 2019 highlights the alarming levels of online violence that women journalists face on a regular basis. This echoes the findings of recent studies led by Reporters Without Borders in 2018,¹⁵ and by Trollbusters jointly with the International Women’s Media Foundation (IWMF).¹⁶ UNESCO [launched](#) in September 2020 a new survey to gather more detailed information about the scale and impact of online harassment and to help identify solutions to the problem. The results of the survey will feed into the above-mentioned UNESCO study on effective measures in combatting online harassment of women journalists.

3.5 TV JOURNALISTS MOST VULNERABLE TO FATAL ATTACKS

The following categories are used in this report to classify journalists: those working for print media, TV, radio, online media, and cross-platform.¹⁷

Like in previous years, TV journalists constitute the largest group among the victims. Over **2018** and **2019**, TV journalists constitute 30% of the journalists killed with **47** fatalities, followed by radio with 24% of the killings, and print media with 21% of the killings.

Among the 20 radio journalists killed in **2019**, at least **5** were community radio journalists. In **2018**, among the 18 radio journalists killed, at least **2** were community radio journalists.

3.6 MAJORITY OF VICTIMS ARE LOCAL JOURNALISTS

The previous Director-General’s reports have shown that the majority of victims were local journalists covering local stories. The study of the 2018-2019 biennium confirms this trend, with **95** local journalists killed in **2018** on a total of 99 killings, and **56** local journalists killed in

¹⁵ Reporter Without Borders, [“Online Harassment of Journalists: Attack of the trolls”](#), 2018.

¹⁶ Study available [here](#).

¹⁷ Cross-platform media include journalists who worked regularly across different media including print/web; film; radio/print; radio/web; TV/radio; TV/print).

2019 on a total of 57 killings. All of the four foreign victims in 2018-2019 were killed in countries experiencing conflicts.

3.7 FREELANCE AND STAFF JOURNALISTS

While more and more media organizations are working with freelance journalists, they usually do not enjoy the same level of assistance and protection as journalists employed as staff. Freelance journalists usually work alone and have less access to security training, insurance and protective equipment.

UNESCO recorded the death of **11** freelance journalists in **2019** (representing 19% of the killings) and **9** freelance journalists in **2018** (representing 9% of the killings).

3.8 MOST JOURNALISTS WERE KILLED IN COUNTRIES WITH NO ARMED CONFLICTS¹⁸

In the biennium covered by this report, the total number of journalists killed in countries with no armed conflict amounted to **89 killings** (54 in 2018; and 35 in 2019). The numbers killed in countries with armed conflict were **67** (45 in 2018 and 22 in 2019).

The increase recorded by UNESCO since 2016 in the proportion of killings of journalists in countries with no armed conflict has continued in the 2018-2019 biennium. In 2018 and 2019, respectively 55% and 61% of the killings occurred in countries with no armed conflict, while in 2016 and 2017 the proportion was respectively 50% and 55%.

This represents the continuation of a longer-term trend in recent years – in 2014, just 34% of journalist killings occurred outside of armed conflict countries.

Part of this trend could be explained by a significant reduction over this period in the raw numbers for journalists killed in countries in conflict, due to the decrease in new armed conflicts around the world and the proportional decrease in the number of journalists covering these areas. This means killings outside of countries experiencing conflict represent a higher proportion of all killings.

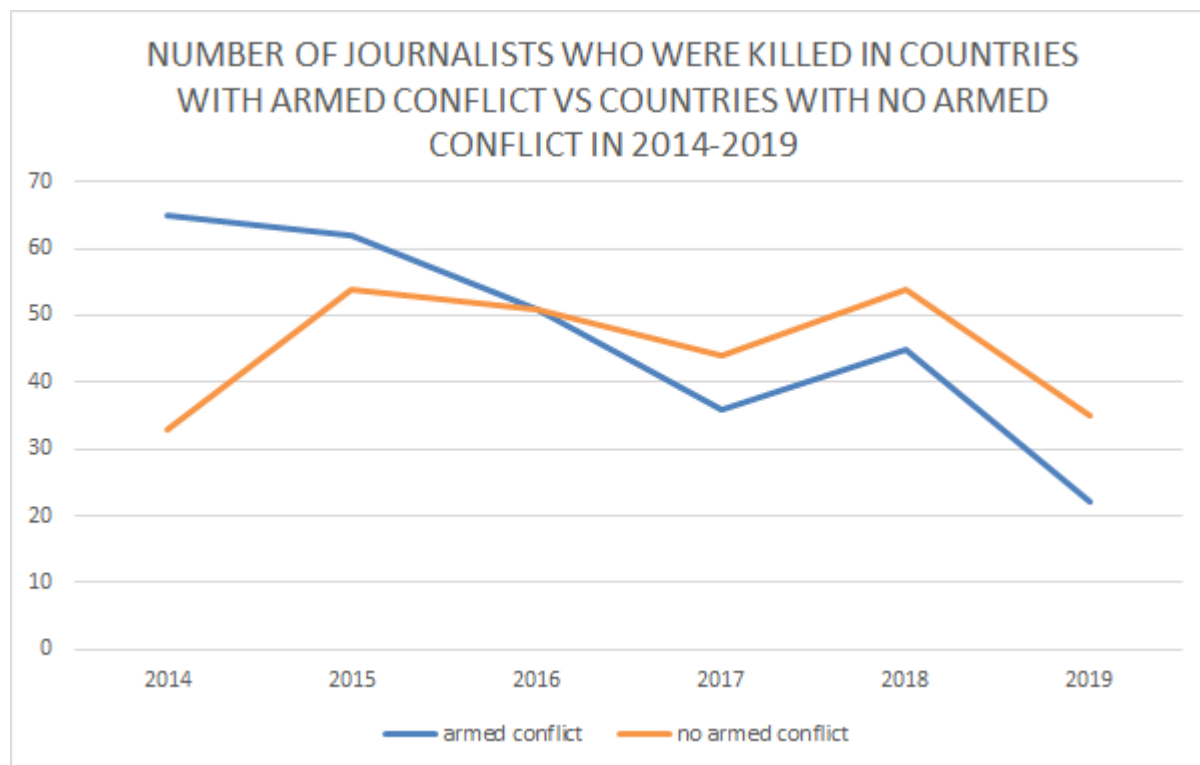
However, it is also important to note that, in terms of raw numbers, killings outside of armed conflict countries have not seen the same decrease. The year 2018 saw the highest number of such cases in recent years, reaching a peak equal to that of 2015.

These figures show the high levels of violence to which journalists are exposed even when working in countries not experiencing conflict. Additional factors affecting certain countries without armed conflict could be increasing intolerance towards reporting, fostered by a climate of endemic anti-press rhetoric, including by political leaders, and the influence of corruption and organized crime.

¹⁸ Based on the countries mentioned in the reports of the Secretary-General published in [2020](#) and [2019](#) on the protection of civilians in armed conflict. The countries considered as being in armed conflict are: Afghanistan, the Central African Republic, Chad, Cameroon, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Iraq, Libya, Mali, Myanmar, the Niger, Nigeria, Somalia, South Sudan, the Sudan (Darfur) the Syrian Arab Republic, Ukraine and Yemen, the occupied Palestinian territory (*names as mentioned in the UN Secretary-General's reports*).

The UN Human Rights Council in its Decision [A/HRC/RES/39/6](#) (2018) expressed alarm “at instances in which political leaders, public officials and/or authorities denigrate, intimidate or threaten the media, including individual journalists, which increases the risk of threats and violence against journalists”.

Figure 2:



4. STATES’ RESPONSES: STATUS OF THE JUDICIAL ENQUIRIES ON CASES OF JOURNALISTS KILLED FROM 2006 TO END 2019

The following section analyzes responses by concerned States to the annual request by the UNESCO Director-General to inform her on the status of judicial proceedings related to the killings of journalists recorded by the Organization.

Based on a mandate conferred to the UNESCO Director-General in the Organization’s General Conference [29 C/Resolution 29 \(1997\) on “Condemnation of violence against journalists”](#), UNESCO continuously records and condemns killings of journalists worldwide. Pursuant to the [Decision](#) adopted by the 26th session of the Intergovernmental Council of the International Programme for the Development of Communication (IPDC) (2008),^[1] and to subsequent Decisions of the Council at each of its biennial sessions since 2008, the Director-General prepares an analytical report on the safety of journalists and the issue of impunity. This report is based on information provided by those Member States in which killings of journalists took place and which responded to the Director-General’s request. At its last session in 2018,^[2] the IPDC Council urged Member States to continue “to inform the Director-General of UNESCO, on a voluntary basis, on the status of the judicial inquiries conducted on each of the killings condemned by the Director-General”.

Overview of responses received from States to the Director-General's request in 2020^{19,20}

In 2020, UNESCO sent a request for information to the **63 States** in which killings of journalists were registered by the Organization between 2006 and 2019, for which UNESCO records showed no evidence that the judicial cases had been resolved. The request concerned **992 out of the 1167 killings** that UNESCO recorded between 2006 and 2019. The remaining cases are those that UNESCO has categorized as resolved or archived.

The table below provides an overview of the responses received.

Figure 3: Responses received from States on status of judicial enquiries

STATES	STATES PROVIDED INFORMATION ON CASES / ACKNOWLEDGED REQUESTS	NUMBER OF KILLINGS PER REQUEST
Afghanistan	✓	65
Angola	○	1
Bahrain	✓	1
Bangladesh	✓	12
Brazil	✓	33
Burkina Faso	○	1
Burundi	○	1
Cambodia	✓	1
Central African Republic		5
Chad		1
Chile	✓	1
Colombia	✓	20
Congo, Republic		1
Democratic Republic of Congo		11
Dominican Republic	✓	3
Ecuador	✓	3
Egypt		8
El Salvador	✓	1
Eritrea		4
Ghana	✓	1
Greece	✓	1
Guatemala	✓	14
Guinea	✓	1
Guyana, Republic of		1
Haiti	✓	4
Honduras	✓	31

¹⁹ The methodology followed to draw this report can be read in Annex A

²⁰ This report analyzes responses that were received at the latest on 28 September 2020

India		39
Indonesia	✓	2
Iraq	✓	163
Kenya		2
Kyrgyzstan	✓	1
Liberia		1
Libya	○	23
Maldives	✓	2
Mali		2
Malta	✓	1
Mexico	✓	96
Mozambique		1
Myanmar	✓	2
Nepal	✓	5
Nicaragua	✓	1
Nigeria	○	5
Pakistan	○	67
Palestine	✓	4
Paraguay	○	5
Peru	✓	3
Philippines	✓	72
Russian Federation	✓	7
Saudi Arabia	✓	1
Slovakia	✓	1
Somalia		60
South Sudan		10
Sri Lanka		9
Syrian Arab Republic		109
Tanzania	✓	1
Thailand	○	5
Turkey	✓	8
Uganda		4
Ukraine	✓	11
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	✓	1
United States of America²¹	✓	6
Venezuela, Bolivarian Republic		1
Yemen	○	35

TOTAL: 63

²¹ The USA withdrew from UNESCO on 31 December 2018 but have continued supplying information to UNESCO

Caption: ✓ Response on cases received (36); 27 reported on actions to promote the security of journalists and to combat impunity; 13 reported on actions to address the safety of women journalists / ○ Acknowledgment of the Director-General Request (9); 18 did not respond

The IPDC Intergovernmental Council, in its 2018 Decision, encouraged Member States on a voluntary basis to authorize UNESCO to make the information on judicial follow-up publicly available on the dedicated UNESCO webpage, for the purposes of transparency. The responses of Member States that have agreed to make public the information provided on the status of judicial follow-up have been published on the UNESCO online observatory of killed journalists, along with the statement of the Director-General condemning the killing. Twenty-one of the 45 Member States that reacted to UNESCO's request in 2020 (or 47%), agreed to make their response public, and two countries agreed to make their responses partially public.

4.1 A SIGNIFICANT INCREASE IN STATES' REACTION RATE TO DIRECTOR-GENERAL'S REQUEST IN 2020²²

Out of the **63** countries contacted in 2020 by UNESCO with a request to receive an update on the status of judicial enquiries on the killings of journalists, **45** (or 71%) sent a reaction. Among these, **36**²³ provided information on judicial procedures following killings of journalists, **9** Member States²⁴ acknowledged receipt of the Director-General's request and, in some cases, indicated that information regarding the judicial follow-up would be provided; however this had not yet been received at the time of drafting this report.²⁵ **18** Member States did not respond to the Director-General's request. Several Member States indicated that due to the current global COVID-19 pandemic, the institutions in charge of providing information on judicial follow up of these cases are experiencing delay.

While in the last two-year period the reaction rate by affected countries had been marked by a drop, with a 64% rate in 2018 and a 61% rate in 2019, in 2020 the figure increased significantly with a 71% rate of contacted states reacting to the request. A number of countries submitted information for the first time, including Libya, the Maldives, Saudi Arabia, and Yemen.

²² Please see Annex A for a detailed explanation on UNESCO methodology in categorizing responses.

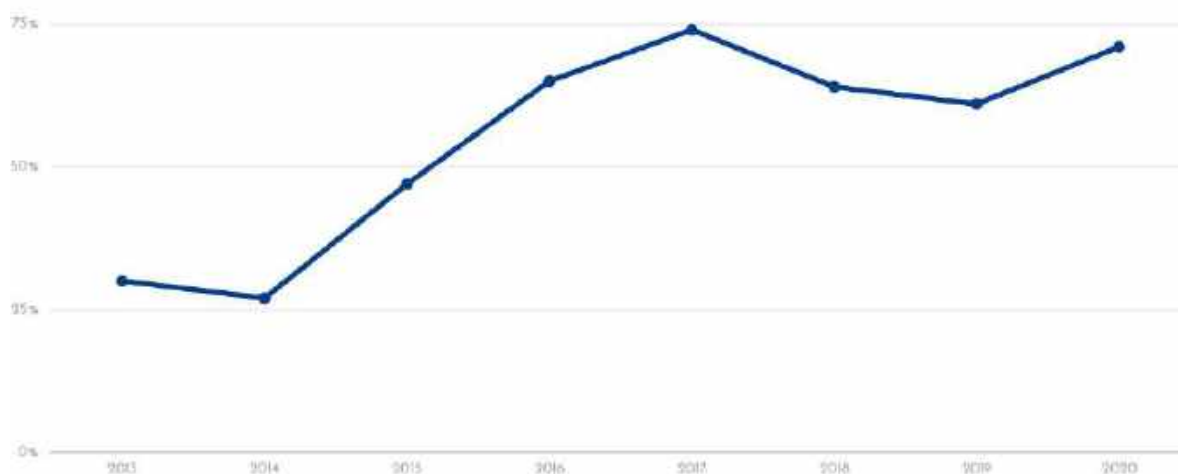
²³ Afghanistan, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Brazil, Cambodia, Chile, Colombia, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Haiti, Honduras, Indonesia, Iraq, Kyrgyzstan, the Maldives, Malta, Mexico, Myanmar, Nepal, Nicaragua, Palestine, Peru, the Philippines, the Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Slovakia, Tanzania, Turkey, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and of Northern Ireland and the United States of America.

²⁴ Angola, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Libya, Nigeria, Pakistan, Paraguay, Thailand and Yemen.

²⁵ As of 28 September 2020. Please consult the [UNESCO online observatory of killed journalists](#) for updated information

Figure 4:

PERCENTAGE OF STATES THAT REACTED TO THE DIRECTOR-GENERAL'S REQUEST IN 2013-2020



Captions: 2013: **30%**; 2014: **27%**; 2015: **47%**; 2016: **65%**; 2017: **74%**; 2018: **64%**; 2019: **61%**; 2020: **71%**

Overall, since UNESCO/IPDC's reporting mechanism on the safety of journalists was launched in 2008, out of the 72 Member States that were contacted at least once by UNESCO on cases that occurred between 2006 and 2019, four Member States have never responded.

4.2 IMPUNITY RATE DROPS SLIGHTLY IN 2020

UNESCO's Director-General has condemned 1167 cases of killings of journalists from 2006 until the end of 2019. On 801 cases, States have informed to UNESCO that investigations into the killings have been launched, are ongoing, or that the case has reached a final verdict. On the 366 remaining cases, States have not provided information to UNESCO.

While impunity for crimes against journalists still prevails, 2020 saw the continuation of a trend that was observed in previous years, namely a slight decrease in the rate of impunity. Based on the information provided by Member States, the percentage of resolved cases worldwide was measured at 13% in 2020, compared to 12% in 2019 and at 11% in 2018.

Figure 5:

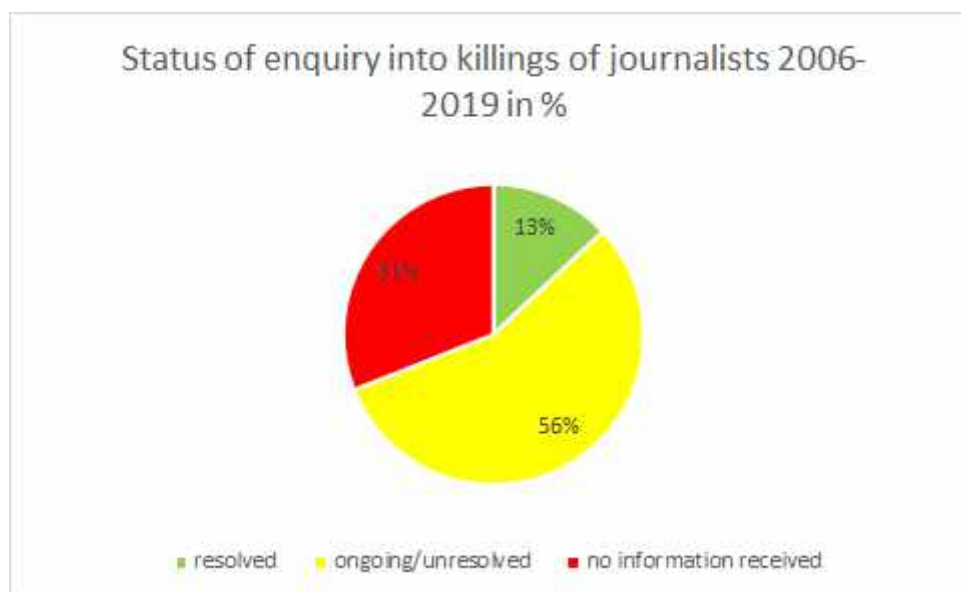


Figure 6: Status of judicial enquiry into killings of journalists per region (2006-2019)

Region	Case resolved	Ongoing/unresolved	No information received so far	Total cases	% unresolved
Central and Eastern Europe	21	24	0	45	53
Western Europe and North America	14	18	0	32	56
Latin America & the Caribbean	61	207	7	275	78
Africa	16	69	50	135	88
Asia & the Pacific	34	166	112	312	89
Arab States	5	166	197	368	99
World	151	650	366	1167	87

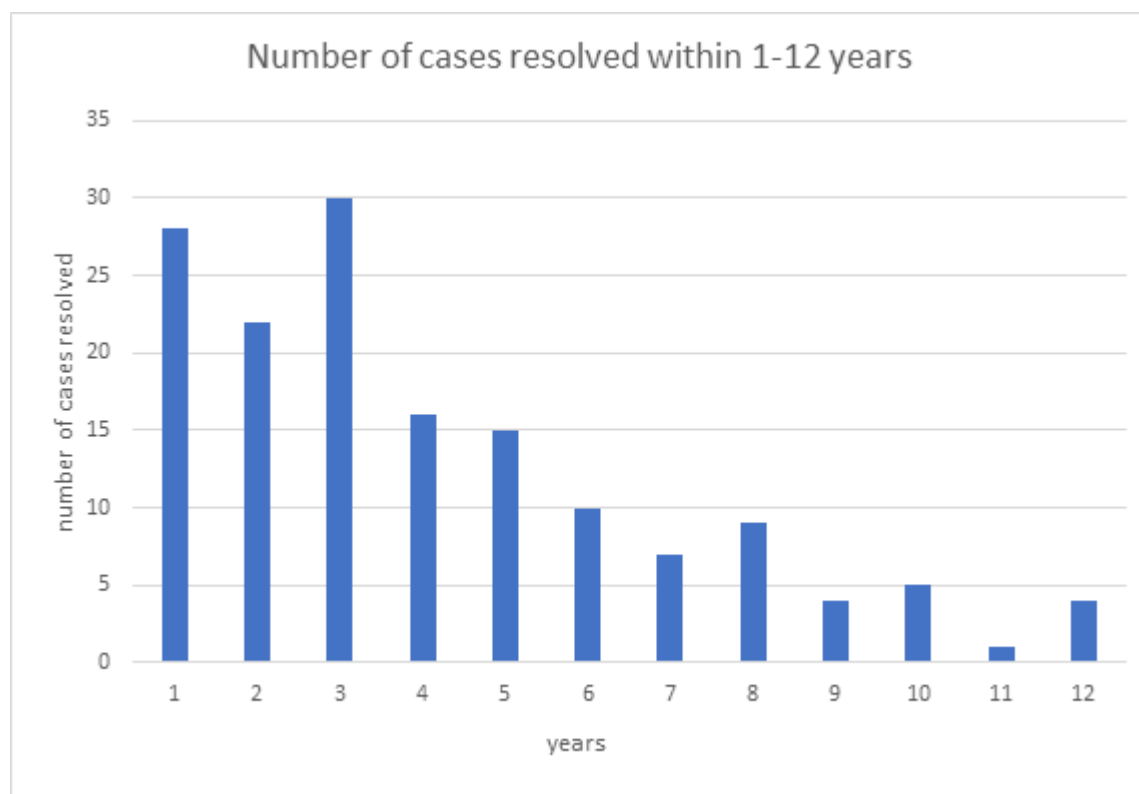
As in previous years, the Arab States region has the highest level of impunity, with 99% of cases remaining unresolved. The region also has the highest number of cases overall. As displayed in the table above, all three regions with higher levels of impunity did not provide information in a large number of cases. It is therefore possible that investigations have been launched or are ongoing but cannot be reflected in this report. The Arab States are followed by the Asia and the Pacific region where UNESCO recorded 11% of cases as resolved. Significant progress was made in the case of the 2009 Manguindanao massacre in The Philippines, which killed 57 civilians, including 30 journalists, in 2009. On 19 December 2019, 43 individuals were convicted, including the mastermind behind the attack. The case has since been appealed.

Median time of successfully prosecuting cases

The amount of time it takes from the killing of a journalist until information is provided to UNESCO which leads the Organization to categorize the case as resolved, varies strongly. Out of cases that are being considered resolved, the longest period of time elapsed between the killing and the categorizing of the case as resolved, was 12 years.²⁶

However, a third of all resolved cases (50 cases) were resolved within 2 years after the killing, and the median time for all cases currently considered resolved lies at 3 years.

Figure 7:



4.3 COUNTRIES REPORTING ON MEASURES TO PROMOTE SAFETY OF JOURNALISTS AND TO COMBAT IMPUNITY

Since 2017, UNESCO includes in its letters to States an invitation to report on “actions taken by [the] country to promote the safety of journalists and to combat impunity, as a way to share good practices”. This request is based on the [2016 IPDC Decision on Safety of Journalists](#) and [39 C/Resolution 39](#) of the General Conference, and it allows UNESCO to share good practices undertaken by its Member States to improve safety of journalists in their respective countries. The [2018 IPDC Decision on the Safety of Journalists](#) specifies that the sharing of good practices should include information on “action taken to monitor and tackle gender-specific risks”.

²⁶ The years represented in this part of the report were rounded.

4.3.1 Actions and good practices reported by States to promote safety of journalists and to combat impunity

In 2020, 27 countries included a reply to a question asked by UNESCO concerning positive or innovative measures to promote safety or combat impunity. These responses, with different degrees of detail, came from Bangladesh, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Haiti, Iraq, Kyrgyzstan, the Maldives, Malta, Mexico, Myanmar, Nicaragua, Palestine, the Philippines, the Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Slovakia, Tanzania, Thailand, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the United States of America.

UNESCO categorized these measures as follows, with some examples in the sections that follow (more detail can be found in the country entries in the observatory of killed journalists):

- Monitoring and reporting of crimes against journalists;
- Prevention of crimes against journalists;
- Protection of journalists against attacks;
- Prosecution of crimes against journalists;
- Legal reforms aiming at fostering freedom of expression; and
- Other measures reported by Member States.

a) Monitoring and reporting of crimes against journalists

Setting up mechanisms to monitor attacks against journalists can contribute to better reporting by Member States on the safety of journalists, in line with [SDG indicator 16.10.1](#)²⁷ **Ghana, Kyrgyzstan, Palestine, the Philippines, Tanzania, and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and of Northern Ireland** informed UNESCO of the setting up or strengthening of monitoring mechanisms to track attacks against journalists. For example, **Palestine** established in June 2019 a national team, comprised of representatives of relevant ministries and civil society organizations, to report on crimes and violations against journalists in the country. **Kyrgyzstan** reported on a project in 2019 where journalist-observers in each region of the country recorded instances of violations of their rights and prepared information reports. **Ghana** reported working with UNESCO to put together a blueprint on the safety of journalists and a national multi-stakeholder monitoring mechanism.

b) Prevention of crimes against journalists

Brazil, Iraq, Kyrgyzstan, Palestine, and the Philippines shared with UNESCO details about measures they put in place to prevent crimes against journalists and media workers.

Brazil notified UNESCO of its launch of the Programme for the Protection of Human Rights Defenders, Media Workers and Environmentalists (PPDDH). The Programme expanded its scope to include media workers in September 2018 and is fully operational in seven States of the Federation.

Iraq reported the creation of the “Balagh Suhafi platform” to report on threats, violence and risks faced by journalists, of rescue hotlines,²⁸ and of a weekly live radio where high-level

²⁷ “Number of verified cases of killing, kidnapping, enforced disappearance, arbitrary detention and torture of journalists, associated media personnel, trade unionists and human rights advocates in the previous 12 months”

²⁸ Read more about the project [here](#).

officials from the Iraqi Ministry of Information and security forces answer questions and address complaints from journalists.

Palestine, with support from UNESCO, launched a new network of safety officers within newsrooms throughout the country.

c) Protection of journalists against attacks

Several Member States provided information on efforts to protect journalists from attacks: **Colombia, Ecuador, Guinea, the Maldives, Mexico, Myanmar, the Philippines, Tanzania, and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.**

Colombia informed UNESCO that a national unit (*Unidad Nacional de Protección*) provides protection to media workers to prevent any situation of extraordinary or extreme risk involving harm to their lives, integrity, freedom and personal safety. In **Ecuador**, the government established in April 2019 an Interinstitutional Cooperation Committee to Protect Journalists and Media Workers in order to protect the life of media workers. **Guinea** reported that its Ministry of Information and Communication has worked to develop a safety kit for journalists and a code of conduct with the involvement of security forces and justice officials.

The Philippines launched in 2018 a guide titled “The Handbook on Personal Security Measures for Media Practitioners” that provides good practices for journalists on how to protect themselves and their family against violence, threats and intimidation.

Tanzania established a national task force dedicated to the safety of journalists, gathering multiple stakeholders (government officials, security, policy forces, civil society and media actors).

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland’s annual National Committee for the Safety of Journalists was held in July 2020.²⁹ It gathered officials, prosecutors, police forces, civil society, and media actors. The Committee’s first task is to develop a National Action Plan that will draw together prevention, protection and prosecution structures.

d) Prosecution of crimes against journalists

Guatemala, the Maldives, Mexico, and the Philippines reported the establishment of specific bodies dedicated to ensuring the prosecution of crimes against journalists.

In 2019, **Guatemala** set up a body within its Prosecutor Office called the Office for Crimes against Journalists, which is in charge of investigating and prosecuting crimes against journalists.

In November 2018, **the Maldives** established a Commission on Investigation of Murders and Enforced Disappearances³⁰, the aim of which is to conduct transparent, impartial and thorough investigations into cases of unresolved murders and enforced disappearances that occurred

²⁹ More information available on the [official page of the UK Government](#)

³⁰ More information available on the [official website of the President’s Office of the Republic of Maldives](#)

since 1 January 2012. The Maldives also reported that it is establishing a specific committee within the Maldives Media Council to investigate actions against journalists.

In October 2018, **Mexico** adopted a Homologated Protocol for the Investigation of Crimes Committed against Freedom of Expression.

e) Legal reforms aiming at fostering freedom of expression

Such legal reforms were reported by: **Guinea, the Maldives, Malta, Mexico, Myanmar, and Slovakia.**

The Maldives informed UNESCO that in 2019 the “Defamation Act” on protection of reputation and freedom of expression was repealed. In parallel, the Whistle-blower Protection Act was enacted and seeks to safeguard the rights of journalists and individuals who expose corruption and other wrongdoings.

Malta reported that in 2018, the Maltese government reformed libel and defamation laws by making them less stringent towards journalists and removing the possibility of garnishee orders being issued against journalists when faced with libel proceedings.

In July 2018, **Slovakia** established a temporary working group aimed at ensuring legal protection of journalists. The working group worked on the review of the amendment of the Press Act that will be the subject of further discussions.

Additionally, some Member States recounted aspects of their legal frameworks. These countries are **Chile, the Dominican Republic, Greece, Guinea, Nicaragua, Saudi Arabia and Thailand.** Some Member States have also organized meetings dedicated to the legislative framework on freedom of expression and media policy. For example, **Kyrgyzstan** said that it launched the Media Dialogue Project in March 2020.

f) Other measures reported by Member States

Bangladesh, Guatemala, Myanmar, Tanzania also reported that they have hosted a range of workshops, seminars, and conferences specifically dedicated to the safety of journalists. Some countries have informed of their involvement at the global level on promoting the safety of journalists and media workers. For example, **the United States of America** referred to its role in the Executive Group of the Media Freedom Coalition which works to facilitate joint diplomacy on individual cases of violence against journalists, as well as in the drafting of the Freedom Online Coalition Joint Statement on COVID-19 and Internet Freedom.³¹ **Slovakia** indicated that it has been a member of the Media Freedom Coalition since 2019 and that in April 2020 it joined the Declaration of the Media Freedom Coalition, published on the occasion of World Press Freedom Day.

³¹ The statement is available [here](#)

4.3.2 Actions and good practices reported by Member States in tackling the gender dimension of journalists' safety

In 2020, 13 Member States provided information on measures taken to address the specific risks faced by women journalists in the exercise of their work. These countries are **Bangladesh, the Dominican Republic, Ghana, Guinea, Haiti, Iraq, Kyrgyzstan, the Maldives, Mexico, Palestine, Slovakia, Tanzania, and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.**

The **Dominican Republic** reported that the Constitutional Court and its Commission for Gender Equality regularly organizes workshops to promote journalism based on equality and with a gender focus. Additionally, within the framework of the National Plan of Action Against Gendered Violence, more than 100 journalists have received training on preventing violence against women.

Guinea indicated that its Ministry of Communication has a Gender and Equity Directorate that promotes equity in the treatment of women journalists. Its Ministry of Security also has a body for the repression of gender-related crimes, namely the Office for the Protection of Gender, Children and Morals.

Iraq reported that in January 2020, 12 women police officers were recruited to work in the Special Investigation Unit on crimes against journalists, and trained to deal with the gender dimensions of safety. Additionally, the Iraqi government and UNESCO have partnered with civil society organizations to provide training for local female journalists, on safety online and offline.

Mexico incorporated a gender perspective into "*El Mecanismo*" (a federal body attached to the Ministry of the Interior whose mission is to protect human rights defenders and journalists), with the aim of addressing discrimination and violence against women.

5. Other monitoring & reporting mechanisms on safety of journalists

In 2018, the Intergovernmental Council of the IPDC, at its last session, adopted a [Decision](#) which invited the Director-General to further strengthen her Report on the Safety of Journalists, including by "reinforc[ing] synergies with the methodology of the Universal Periodic Review (UPR) and the overall reporting on SDG 16.10.1". This section will therefore shed light on reporting on the safety of journalists within the framework of monitoring progress in the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals, [with reference to indicator SDG 16.10.1](#) that deals with the safety of journalists (as well as human rights defenders and trade unionists), as well as part of the Universal Periodic Review.

Journalists and media workers face retaliation for their work in many different ways. In 2018, the UN Human Rights Council adopted Resolution [A/HRC/RES/39/6](#) "calling on States to strengthen national data collection, analysis and reporting on the number of verified cases of killing, kidnapping, enforced disappearance, arbitrary detention, torture and other harmful acts against journalists and associated media personnel, in accordance with Sustainable Development Goal indicator 16.10.1, and to do their utmost to make these data available to the relevant entities, in particular the Office of the High Commissioner and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization".

Country reporting on SDG 16.10.1 through voluntary national reviews

As part of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development review mechanisms, the [Voluntary National Reviews \(VNRs\)](#) provide a voluntary mechanism for countries to report to the UN General Assembly on the status of the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals. Resolutions at the UN General Assembly, the UN Human Rights Council and UNESCO³² encourage Member States to include in their annual reporting on Sustainable Development, as well as in the periodic VNRs, information on SDG indicator 16.10.1. This indicator reads: “The number of verified cases of killing, kidnapping, enforced disappearance, arbitrary detention and torture of journalists, associated media personnel, trade unionists and human rights advocates in the previous 12 months”.

UNESCO has supported and encouraged Member States to reinforce their SDG monitoring and reporting efforts on the safety of journalists, including within the framework of the periodic VNR exercises.³³ The Intergovernmental Council of the IPDC has highlighted this impulse in its decision taken during the [31st Council Session](#) in 2018, where it noted the importance that “Voluntary National Reports (VNRs) on SDG 16 include analysis based on indicator 16.10.1, among other important indicators”.

Among the 63 countries³⁴ contacted by UNESCO in 2020 for the Director-General’s Report on the Safety of Journalists, 54 have submitted VNRs since 2016, but only a few of them have reported specifically on the safety of journalists in their latest VNRs.³⁵

Most of the countries providing VNRs referred to SDG 16.10³⁶ by recalling their national legal frameworks regarding access to information and freedom of expression, without providing specific information on the safety of journalists. However, **5** countries specifically referred to the safety of journalists (indicator 16.10.1) in their VNRs. These countries are: Indonesia, Iraq, Nigeria, Palestine, and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

[Iraq](#) for example provided information on the country’s efforts to promote the safety of journalists in its **2019 VNR**. Specifically, it noted a decrease in the number of journalists who were killed in the years between 2015 and 2017, and attributed this decrease to the creation of the Iraqi National Committee for the Protection of Journalists and the Fight against Impunity in 2016. This Committee was formed under the chairship of the Ministry of Justice to monitor the protection of journalists, to report on risks and threats, and to provide official information and reports on the subject. Iraq also indicated that a Special Investigation Unit was formed in the Ministry of the Interior. The Unit’s aim is to follow up all the judicial cases of media workers.

In its latest VNR review from **2020**, [Nigeria](#) indicated that one of the main challenges to SDG 16.10.1 is the state of corruption in the country, as journalists and media practitioners are

32 UNGA resolution A/C.3/72/L.35/Rev.1 encourages Member States to strengthen their reporting on safety of journalists and to include this in their annual reporting on Sustainable Development (<https://undocs.org/en/A/C.3/72/L.35/Rev.1>). See also UNESCO General Conference 39 C/Resolution 39 (<https://unesdoc.unesco.org/ark:/48223/pf0000260889>); UN Human Rights Council Resolution A/HRC/RES/39/6 (<https://undocs.org/A/HRC/RES/39/6>); UNESCO Executive Board Decisions, 202 EX/ Decision 5.I.K (<https://unesdoc.unesco.org/ark:/48223/pf0000259824>) and 206 EX/Decision 5 I.B. (<https://unesdoc.unesco.org/ark:/48223/pf0000367821>).

33 UNESCO contributed to a guide produced by the United Nations Development Programme titled “SDG Reporting Guidance” <https://www.sdg16hub.org/node/312>

34 These countries are the ones where killings of journalists were registered by UNESCO between 2006 and 2019, and for which UNESCO records showed no evidence that the judicial cases had been resolved.

35 The latest VNRs provided are dated as of 2020.

36 Target 16.10 « Ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements”.

frequently threatened and attacked by state security officials. The report also states that Nigeria's Cybercrime Act and Terrorism from 2013 has been used to prosecute journalists and media practitioners under various charges (defamation, terrorism, cyberstalking), and that this Act prescribes the death penalty for those found guilty.

In its latest VNR from **2019**, the [United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland](#) indicated that it would host an [international conference on media freedom in July 2019](#). The 2019 review also referred to the role of the NGO ARTICLE 19 as leading the PROTECT programme to pilot responses to shrinking civic space, the pressure on independent media and civil society and the data, transparency and accountability failures in increasingly digital environments.

In its **2019 VNR**, [Indonesia](#) indicated that the Indonesian Press Council and the Alliance of Independent Journalists (*Aliansi Jurnalis Independen*) reported that specific issues need to be addressed, such as the independence of the press, professionalism of the media and accountability towards the public, and physical and non-physical abuse against the media.

In its latest VNR from **2018**, [Palestine](#) referred to cases of violations of journalists rights registered in the West Bank and Gaza Strip in 2016.

Universal Periodic Review

[The Universal Periodic Review](#) at the UN Human Rights Council is based on information submitted by Member States themselves, by civil society and other intergovernmental organizations. UNESCO systematically submits information, including on safety of journalists and on impunity for crimes against journalists.

Out of the **63** countries that were included in the 2020 round of the Director-General's requests, **39** have already been reviewed in the ongoing third cycle (2017-2022) of the Universal Periodic Review (working group sessions 27-35). At least 434 of the recommendations of the third cycle fall under the categories "freedom of opinion and expression" and "freedom of the press".³⁷ At least 260 recommendations cite directly the safety of journalists.³⁸ The country receiving most recommendations recalling the safety of journalists in the currently ongoing cycle was Mexico (35 recommendations), followed by Nicaragua (21 recommendations). Overall, countries from the Asia and the Pacific region received most recommendations. Canada, France, Greece, Lithuania and Sweden were among the countries most active in making recommendations.

Recommendations made in this third cycle of the UPR covered a range of topics such as: implementing measures addressed at the safety of journalists; conducting impartial investigations into killings of journalists; strengthening existing protection mechanisms; and ending the arbitrary arrests of journalists.

³⁷ Recommendations were consulted on the [UPR Info database](#), except for recommendations addressed to El Salvador, Angola, Iraq and Egypt, which were consulted separately on the [OHCHR website](#).

³⁸ This number was established by using "safety of journalists" as a search words in the UPR Info database and consequently adding recommendations made to Angola, Iraq, El Salvador and Egypt.

6. Conclusion

As long as journalists continue to lose their lives because of their reporting, freedom of expression will continue to be under siege. This report documents one encouraging fact: namely that the number of killings of journalists in 2020 has decreased significantly compared to previous years. This tendency seems to continue in 2021, where at the time of writing this report, 39 killings of journalists have been documented (compared to 42 killings in 2020 at the same period). However, it would be premature to speak of a trend and there is no certainty that this decrease will continue in the coming years.

Furthermore, an increasingly high proportion of cases are now occurring outside of countries experiencing armed conflict, which is only partly explained by a significant drop in deaths in countries in conflict.

While UNESCO has by now collected information from States on the large majority of cases of killings of journalists recorded since 2006 (801 cases), no information has been received on 366 killings of journalists from the concerned authorities. This hampers UNESCO's ability to report accurately on judicial processes and raises concern as to whether the killers of journalists are getting away without punishment in these cases.

Nevertheless, States' reaction rate to UNESCO's Director-General request in 2020 was higher than 2019, notwithstanding the COVID-19 pandemic. Out of 63 States from which the Organization requested information, 45 sent a reaction (71%), among which 36 provided information on judicial procedures following killings of journalists. The significance of States' participation in the mechanism demonstrates a commitment to the rule of law and co-operation with the international community in ending impunity for crimes against journalists.

Under the framework of the UN Plan of Action on the Safety of Journalists and the Issue of Impunity, the biennium has seen some results of concerted efforts between multiple actors – ranging from the various components of the state – government, judicial actors and law enforcement – as well as media, civil society organizations and UN entities. Continuing this momentum is essential to effectively combat the wide-ranging threats faced by journalists and to create an environment that enables the fearless exercise of the fundamental right to freedom of expression. Such an environment is key to global progress towards sustainable development in a context where disinformation and hate speech serve to undermine trust and sow confusion about science, development and the value of social cohesion.

Annexes

Annex A: Methodology for the analysis of Member States' responses on the status of judicial investigations

The information in this report on the status of the investigations carried out on each of the killings condemned by the Director-General is based solely on the updates provided by concerned Member States.

The cases of killings of journalists are systematically condemned by Director-General of UNESCO through press releases. [General Conference 29 C/Resolution 29 \(1997\)](#) mandates the Director-General to “condemn assassination and any physical violence against journalists as a crime against society, since this curtails freedom of expression and, as a consequence, the other rights and freedoms set forth in international human rights instruments”. This mandate has been reinforced by other resolutions, such as [General Conference 36 C/Resolution 53 \(2011\)](#), which calls on UNESCO to monitor the status of press freedom and safety of journalists in coordination with other UN bodies.

The information provided by Member States has been analyzed for the purpose of this study and categorized as follows:

1. “Resolved”

The status of a case regarding the killing of a journalist is considered as “Resolved” if the Member State has provided one or more of the following responses to the Director-General’s request to provide information concerning the status of the investigation:

- a) The perpetrator(s) of the crime has (/have) been brought to justice and been convicted by a court of law.
- b) The suspected perpetrator(s) of the crime died before a court case could take place or be completed.
- c) The judicial process has revealed that the death was not related to the victim’s journalistic practice.

The Director-General no longer requests status updates once a case is deemed to have been resolved. However, a case may be moved back to the “Ongoing/Unresolved” category if UNESCO is informed of new developments concerning the case, such as an appeal. In these cases, UNESCO will resume requesting status updates from the concerned Member State.

2. “Ongoing/Unresolved”

The status of a case regarding the killing of a journalist is considered as “Ongoing/Unresolved” if the Member State has provided one of the following responses to the Director-General’s request to provide information concerning the status of the investigation:

- a) The case is currently being investigated by law enforcement agencies or other relevant authorities.
- b) The case has been taken up by the judicial system but a final verdict has not yet been reached and the suspect(s) has (/have) not been convicted and sentenced. The

“Ongoing/Unresolved” category also applies to cases where an appeal is ongoing or where only one of the suspected killers has been convicted and sentenced.

- c) The journalist has been reported by the Member State as having been killed by foreign actors beyond national jurisdiction.
- d) A court of law has acquitted the suspected perpetrator(s) of the crime (for example due to lack of or tampered evidence).
- e) A court of law has ruled to archive the case or is otherwise unable to be processed through the judiciary system (for example, due to statutes of limitations). This category therefore also includes those cases for which a judicial process has been completed, but where no person(s) has (/have) yet been successfully held accountable in terms of due legal process, and hence where impunity in regard to the killing(s) still remains unresolved.

The Director-General continues to request status updates for all of the above cases, except in the instances where it is explicitly mentioned that the case has been judicially archived.

3. “No information received so far”

“No information received so far” is used if the Member State has never provided information to UNESCO on the status of the investigation, whether this year or in previous years. ‘Acknowledgments’ are included in this category insofar as they do not include any specific information on the judicial follow-up into the cases of killings of journalists condemned by the Director-General.

The Director-General continues to request status updates for such cases.

Categorization of Member State’s reactions:

When a Member State sends concrete information regarding the judicial process following the killing of a journalist, this is considered a response to the Director-General’s request.

When a Member States acknowledges the receipt of the request (either by letter or by e-mail) and indicates further action, but does not deliver concrete information regarding specific cases, this is considered an acknowledgement.

Annex B: Status of judicial enquiries of journalists killed in 2006-2019

Nr.	Name	Nationality	Country in which killed	Sex	Date killed	Status of judicial enquiry based on information provided by Member States as of September 2020
1	Abdul Qodus	Afghan	Afghanistan	Male	22-Jul-06	No Information Received So Far
2	Karen Fischer	German	Afghanistan	Female	6-Oct-06	No Information Received So Far

3	Christian Struwe	German	Afghanistan	Male	6-Oct-06	No Information Received So Far
4	Shokiba Sanga Amaaj	Afghan	Afghanistan	Female	1-Jun-07	Case resolved
5	Zakia Zaki	Afghan	Afghanistan	Female	5-Jun-07	Ongoing/Unresolved
6	Carsten Thomassen	Norwegian	Afghanistan	Male	14-Jan-08	No Information Received So Far
7	Abdul Samad Rohani	Afghan	Afghanistan	Male	7-Jun-08	Case resolved
8	Jawed Ahmad	Afghan	Afghanistan	Male	10-Mar-09	No Information Received So Far
9	Janullah Hasimzada	Afghan	Afghanistan	Male	24-Aug-09	No Information Received So Far
10	Sultan Munadi	Afghan	Afghanistan	Male	5-Sep-09	Ongoing/Unresolved
11	Michelle Lang	Canadian	Afghanistan	Female	30-Dec-09	Ongoing/Unresolved
12	Rupert Hamer	British	Afghanistan	Male	9-Jan-10	No Information Received So Far
13	Sayed Hamid Noori	Afghan	Afghanistan	Male	5-Sep-10	Case resolved
14	Ahmad Omed Khpalwak	Afghan	Afghanistan	Male	24-Jul-11	No Information Received So Far
15	Farhad Taqaddosi	Iranian	Afghanistan	Male	20-Sep-11	No Information Received So Far
16	Sadim Khan Bhadrzai	Afghan	Afghanistan	Male	21-Feb-12	No Information Received So Far
17	Noor Ahmad Noori	Afghan	Afghanistan	Male	23-Jan-14	No Information Received So Far
18	Ahmad Shahid	Afghan	Afghanistan	Male	26-Jan-14	No Information Received So Far
19	Nils Horner	Swedish/British	Afghanistan	Male	11-Mar-14	Ongoing/Unresolved
20	Sardar Ahmad	Afghan	Afghanistan	Male	20-Mar-14	No Information Received So Far
21	Anja Niedringhaus	German	Afghanistan	Female	4-Apr-14	Ongoing/Unresolved
22	Aqil Mohammad Waqar	Afghanistan	Afghanistan	Male	16-Jan-15	No Information Received So Far
23	Mohammad Hussain Amini	Afghan	Afghanistan	Male	20-Jan-16	Case resolved
24	Mariam Ibrahimi	Afghan	Afghanistan	Female	20-Jan-16	No Information Received So Far
25	Mehri Azizi	Afghan	Afghanistan	Female	20-Jan-16	No Information Received So Far
26	Mohammad Ali Mohammadi	Afghan	Afghanistan	Male	20-Jan-16	No Information Received So Far
27	Mohammad Hussain Khaksar	Afghan	Afghanistan	Male	20-Jan-16	No Information Received So Far
28	Mohammad Jawad Hussaini	Afghan	Afghanistan	Male	20-Jan-16	No Information Received So Far
29	Zainab Mirzaee	Afghan	Afghanistan	Female	20-Jan-16	No Information Received So Far
30	Haji Mohammad Zubair Khaksar	Afghan	Afghanistan	Male	29-Jan-16	Ongoing/Unresolved

31	David Gilkey	American	Afghanistan	Male	5-May-16	No Information Received So Far
32	Zabihullah Tamanna	Afghan	Afghanistan	Male	5-Jun-16	No Information Received So Far
33	Yaqoub Sharafat	Afghan	Afghanistan	Male	16-Oct-16	No Information Received So Far
34	Nematullah Zahir	Afghan	Afghanistan	Male	4-Nov-16	No Information Received So Far
35	Mohammad Nasir Mudasir	Afghan	Afghanistan	Male	15-Dec-16	No Information Received So Far
36	Farida Mustakhdim	Afghan	Afghanistan	Male	10-Jan-17	No Information Received So Far
37	Noorullah	Afghan	Afghanistan	Female	10-Jan-17	No Information Received So Far
38	Mollakhil Zeinolah Khan	Afghan	Afghanistan	Male	17-May-17	Case resolved
39	Ghani Naghdi	Afghan	Afghanistan	Male	17-May-17	Case resolved
40	Shinwari Momhammad Amir Khan	Afghan	Afghanistan	Male	17-May-17	Case resolved
41	Amiril Abdollatif	Afghan	Afghanistan	Male	17-May-17	No Information Received So Far
42	Aziz Navin	Afghan	Afghanistan	Male	31-May-17	No Information Received So Far
43	Mohammed Nazir	Afghan	Afghanistan	Male	31-May-17	No Information Received So Far
44	Amanullah Haqiar	Afghan	Afghanistan	Male	12-Oct-17	Case resolved
45	Hussain Nazari	Afghan	Afghanistan	Male	17-Nov-17	No Information Received So Far
46	Sayed Mehdi Hosaini	Afghan	Afghanistan	Male	28-Dec-17	No Information Received So Far
47	Abdul Manan Arghand	Afghan	Afghanistan	Male	25-Apr-18	Case resolved
48	Maharam Darani (Fereshta Durrani)	Afghan	Afghanistan	Female	30-Apr-18	Ongoing/Unresolved
49	Shah Marai Fezi	Afghan	Afghanistan	Male	30-Apr-18	Ongoing/Unresolved
50	Ebadollah Hananzi	Afghan	Afghanistan	Male	30-Apr-18	Ongoing/Unresolved
51	Sabvon Kakeker	Afghan	Afghanistan	Male	30-Apr-18	Ongoing/Unresolved
52	Ghazi Rasoli	Afghan	Afghanistan	Male	30-Apr-18	Ongoing/Unresolved
53	Ali Salimi	Afghan	Afghanistan	Male	30-Apr-18	Ongoing/Unresolved
54	Salim Talash	Afghan	Afghanistan	Male	30-Apr-18	Ongoing/Unresolved
55	Yar Mohammad Tokhi	Afghan	Afghanistan	Male	30-Apr-18	Ongoing/Unresolved
56	Ahmad Shah	Afghan	Afghanistan	Male	30-Apr-18	No Information Received So Far
57	Norozali Rajabi	Afghan	Afghanistan	Male	30-Apr-18	No Information Received So Far

58	Mohammad Akhtar	Afghan	Afghanistan	Male	22-Jul-18	Case resolved
59	Mohammad Dawood	Afghan	Afghanistan	Male	10-Aug-18	Case resolved
60	Samim Faramarz	Afghan	Afghanistan	Male	5-Sep-18	Ongoing/Unresolved
61	Ramaz Ahmadi	Afghan	Afghanistan	Male	5-Sep-18	Ongoing/Unresolved
62	Mohammad Salim Angar	Afghan	Afghanistan	Male	18-Oct-18	No Information Received So Far
63	Javid Noori	Afghan	Afghanistan	Male	5-Jan-19	No Information Received So Far
64	Rahimullah Rahmani	Afghan	Afghanistan	Male	5-Feb-19	Ongoing/Unresolved
65	Shafiq Arya	Afghan	Afghanistan	Male	5-Feb-19	Ongoing/Unresolved
66	Sultan Mahmoud Khairkhwah	Afghan	Afghanistan	Male	15-Mar-19	Ongoing/Unresolved
67	Nadershah Sahibzada	Afghan	Afghanistan	Male	12-Jul-19	Ongoing/Unresolved
68	Alberto Graves Chakussanga	Angolan	Angola	Male	5-Sep-10	Ongoing/Unresolved
69	Rasim Aliyev	Azerbaijani	Azerbaijan	Male	9-Aug-15	Case resolved
70	Zakariya Rashid Hassan	Bahraini	Bahrain	Male	9-Apr-11	Case resolved
71	Karim Fakhrawi	Bahraini	Bahrain	Male	12-Apr-11	Case resolved
72	Ahmed Ismael Hassan AlSamadi	Bahraini	Bahrain	Male	31-Mar-12	Ongoing/Unresolved
73	Bellal Hossain Dafadar	Bangladeshi	Bangladesh	Male	14-Sep-06	Ongoing/Unresolved
74	Mehrun Runi	Bangladeshi	Bangladesh	Female	11-Feb-12	Ongoing/Unresolved
75	Sagar Sarwar	Bangladeshi	Bangladesh	Male	11-Feb-12	Ongoing/Unresolved
76	Jamal Uddin	Bangladeshi	Bangladesh	Male	15-Jun-12	Ongoing/Unresolved
77	Avijit Roy	Bangladeshi	Bangladesh	Male	26-Feb-15	Ongoing/Unresolved
78	Washiqur Rahman	Bangladeshi	Bangladesh	Male	30-Mar-15	Ongoing/Unresolved
79	Ananta Bijoy Das	Bangladeshi-US	Bangladesh	Male	12-May-15	Ongoing/Unresolved
80	Niloy Chakrabarti (aka Niloy Neel)	Bangladeshi	Bangladesh	Male	7-Aug-15	Ongoing/Unresolved
81	Faisal Arefin Dipan	Bangladeshi	Bangladesh	Male	31-Oct-15	Ongoing/Unresolved
82	Nazimuddin Samad	Bengali	Bangladesh	Male	6-Apr-16	Ongoing/Unresolved
83	Xulhaz Mannan	Bengali	Bangladesh	Male	25-Apr-16	Ongoing/Unresolved
84	Abdul Hakim Shimul	Bangladeshi	Bangladesh	Male	3-Feb-17	Ongoing/Unresolved

85	Shahjahan Bachchu	Bangladeshi	Bangladesh	Male	11-Jun-18	Case resolved
86	David Niño de Guzmán	Bolivian	Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	Male	21-Apr-11	Case resolved
87	Ajuricaba Monassa de Paula	Brazilian	Brazil	Male	24-Jul-06	Case resolved
88	Luiz Carlos Barbon Filho	Brazilian	Brazil	Male	5-May-07	Case resolved
89	José Givonaldo Vieira	Brazilian	Brazil	Male	4-Dec-09	Case resolved
90	Francisco Gomes de Medeiros	Brazilian	Brazil	Male	18-Oct-10	Case resolved
91	Luciano Leitão Pedrosa	Brazilian	Brazil	Male	10-Apr-11	Ongoing/Unresolved
92	Valério Nascimento	Brazilian	Brazil	Male	3-May-11	Ongoing/Unresolved
93	Auro Ida	Brazilian	Brazil	Male	22-Jul-11	Case resolved
94	Valderlei Canuto Leandro	Brazilian	Brazil	Male	1-Sep-11	Ongoing/Unresolved
95	Paulo Roberto Cardoso Rodrigues	Brazilian	Brazil	Male	12-Feb-12	Ongoing/Unresolved
96	Mario Randolpho Marques Lopes	Brazilian	Brazil	Male	12-Feb-12	Ongoing/Unresolved
97	Décio Sá	Brazilian	Brazil	Male	23-Apr-12	Case resolved
98	Valério Luiz de Oliveira	Brazilian	Brazil	Male	5-Jul-12	Ongoing/Unresolved
99	Eduardo Carvalho	Brazilian	Brazil	Male	21-Nov-12	Ongoing/Unresolved
100	Renato Machado Gonçalves	Brazilian	Brazil	Male	8-Jan-13	Case resolved
101	Mafaldo Bezerra Goes	Brazilian	Brazil	Male	22-Feb-13	Ongoing/Unresolved
102	Rodrigo Neto de Faria	Brazilian	Brazil	Male	8-Mar-13	Case resolved
103	Walgney Assis Carvalho	Brazilian	Brazil	Male	14-Apr-13	Case resolved
104	José Roberto Ornelas	Brazilian	Brazil	Male	12-Jun-13	Ongoing/Unresolved
105	Cláudio Moleiro de Souza	Brazilian	Brazil	Male	12-Oct-13	Case resolved
106	Santiago Ilídio Andrade	Brazilian	Brazil	Male	10-Feb-14	Ongoing/Unresolved
107	Edilson Dias Lopes	Brazilian	Brazil	Male	11-Feb-14	Ongoing/Unresolved
108	Pedro Palma	Brazilian	Brazil	Male	13-Feb-14	Ongoing/Unresolved
109	José Lacerda da Silva	Brazilian	Brazil	Male	16-Feb-14	Case resolved
110	Geolino Lopes Xavier	Brazilian	Brazil	Male	27-Feb-14	Ongoing/Unresolved
111	Marcos de Barros Leopoldo Guerra	Brazilian	Brazil	Male	23-Dec-14	Ongoing/Unresolved

112	Gerardo Ceferino Servían Coronel	Paraguayan	Brazil	Male	4-Mar-15	Ongoing/Unresolved
113	Evany José Metzker	Brazilian	Brazil	Male	18-May-15	Ongoing/Unresolved
114	Djalma Santos da Conceição	Brazilian	Brazil	Male	22-May-15	Ongoing/Unresolved
115	Gleydson Carvalho	Brazilian	Brazil	Male	6-Aug-15	Ongoing/Unresolved
116	Israel Gonçalves Silva	Brazilian	Brazil	Male	11-Nov-15	Case resolved
117	Italo Eduardo Diniz Barros	Brazilian	Brazil	Male	13-Nov-15	Ongoing/Unresolved
118	Orislandio Timóteo Araújo	Brazilian	Brazil	Male	21-Nov-15	Ongoing/Unresolved
119	João Valdecir de Borba	Brazilian	Brazil	Male	10-Mar-16	Ongoing/Unresolved
120	Manoel Messias Pereira	Brazilian	Brazil	Male	9-Apr-16	Ongoing/Unresolved
121	João Miranda do Carmo	Brazilian	Brazil	Male	24-Jul-16	Ongoing/Unresolved
122	Mauricio Campos Rosa	Brazilian	Brazil	Male	17-Aug-16	Ongoing/Unresolved
123	Jairo de Oliveira Silva	Brazilian	Brazil	Male	16-Oct-16	Ongoing/Unresolved
124	Luís Gustavo da Silva	Brazilian	Brazil	Male	14-Jun-17	Ongoing/Unresolved
125	Ueliton Bayer Brizon	Brazilian	Brazil	Male	16-Jan-18	Ongoing/Unresolved
126	Jefferson Pureza Lopes	Brazilian	Brazil	Male	17-Jan-18	Ongoing/Unresolved
127	Jairo Sousa	Brazilian	Brazil	Male	21-Jun-18	Ongoing/Unresolved
128	Marlon Carvalho Araújo	Brazilian	Brazil	Male	16-Aug-18	Ongoing/Unresolved
129	Robson Giorno	Brazilian	Brazil	Male	25-May-19	Ongoing/Unresolved
130	Romário da Silva Barros	Brazilian	Brazil	Male	18-Jun-19	Ongoing/Unresolved
131	Bobi Tsankov	Bulgarian	Bulgaria	Male	5-Jan-10	Ongoing/Unresolved - Archived
132	Victoria Marinova	Bulgarian	Bulgaria	Female	6-Oct-18	Case resolved
133	Leïla Alaoui	French-Moroccan	Burkina Faso	Female	18-Jan-16	Ongoing/Unresolved
134	Christophe Nkezabahizi	Burundian	Burundi	Male	13-Oct-15	Ongoing/Unresolved
135	Hang Serei Oudom	Cambodian	Cambodia	Male	11-Sep-12	Ongoing/Unresolved - Archived
136	Suon Chan	Cambodian	Cambodia	Male	1-Feb-14	Ongoing/Unresolved
137	Taing Try	Cambodian	Cambodia	Male	12-Oct-14	Ongoing/Unresolved - Archived
138	Ngota Ngota Germain	Cameroonian	Cameroon	Male	22-Apr-10	Ongoing/Unresolved - Archived

139	Camille Lepage	French	Central African Republic	Female	13-May-14	No Information Received So Far
140	Elisabeth Blanche Olofio	Central African	Central African Republic	Female	22-Jun-14	No Information Received So Far
141	Orkhan Dzhemal	Russian	Central African Republic	Male	30-Jul-18	No Information Received So Far
142	Alexander Rastorguyev	Russian	Central African Republic	Male	30-Jul-18	No Information Received So Far
143	Kirill Radchenko	Russian	Central African Republic	Male	30-Jul-18	No Information Received So Far
144	Obed Nangbatna	Chadian	Chad	Male	25-May-19	No Information Received So Far
145	Albertina Martinez Burgos	Chilean	Chile	Female	21-Nov-19	Case resolved
146	Xiao Guopeng	Chinese	China	Male	18-Jul-06	Case resolved
147	Sun Hongjie	Chinese	China	Male	28-Dec-10	Case resolved
148	Gustavo Rojas Gabalo	Colombian	Colombia	Male	29-Mar-06	Ongoing/Unresolved
149	Milton Fabián Sánchez	Colombian	Colombia	Male	9-Aug-06	Ongoing/Unresolved
150	Atilano Segundo Pérez Barrios	Colombian	Colombia	Male	22-Aug-06	Case resolved
151	José Everardo Aguilar	Colombian	Colombia	Male	29-Apr-09	Ongoing/Unresolved
152	Harold Humberto Rivas Quevedo	Colombian	Colombia	Male	15-Dec-09	Ongoing/Unresolved - Archived
153	Luis Eduardo Gómez	Colombian	Colombia	Male	30-Jun-11	Ongoing/Unresolved
154	Argemiro Cárdenas Agudelo	Colombian	Colombia	Male	15-Mar-12	Case resolved
155	Guillermo Quiroz Delgado	Colombian	Colombia	Male	27-Nov-12	Ongoing/Unresolved
156	Alberto Lazaro Del Valle	Colombian	Colombia	Male	10-May-13	Ongoing/Unresolved
157	José Naudin Gomez	Colombian	Colombia	Male	29-Jul-13	Ongoing/Unresolved
158	Édison Alberto Molina	Colombian	Colombia	Male	11-Sep-13	Ongoing/Unresolved
159	José Darío Arenas	Colombian	Colombia	Male	28-Sep-13	Ongoing/Unresolved - Archived
160	Yonni Steven Caicedo	Colombian	Colombia	Male	19-Feb-14	Ongoing/Unresolved
161	Luis Carlos Cervantes	Colombian	Colombia	Male	12-Aug-14	Case resolved
162	Luis Carlos Peralta Cuéllar	Colombian	Colombia	Male	14-Feb-15	Case resolved
163	Edgar Quintero	Colombian	Colombia	Male	2-Mar-15	Ongoing/Unresolved

164	Flor Alba Núñez Vargas	Colombian	Colombia	Female	10-Sep-15	Ongoing/Unresolved
165	Dorance Herrera	Colombian	Colombia	Male	23-Nov-15	Case resolved
166	Efigenia Vásquez Astudillo	Colombian	Colombia	Female	8-Oct-17	Ongoing/Unresolved
167	Javier Ortega	Ecuadorian	Colombia	Male	26-Mar-18	Ongoing/Unresolved
168	Paul Rivas	Ecuadorian	Colombia	Male	26-Mar-18	Ongoing/Unresolved
169	Efrain Segarra	Ecuadorian	Colombia	Male	26-Mar-18	Ongoing/Unresolved
170	Valentín Rúa Tezada	Colombian	Colombia	Male	1-Aug-18	Ongoing/Unresolved
171	Jairo Alberto Calderón	Colombian	Colombia	Male	2-Aug-18	Ongoing/Unresolved
172	Mauricio Lezama Rengifo	Colombian	Colombia	Male	9-May-19	Ongoing/Unresolved
173	José Libardo Montenegro	Colombian	Colombia	Male	11-Jun-19	Ongoing/Unresolved
174	Javier Cordoba Chaguendo	Colombian	Colombia	Male	18-Nov-19	Ongoing/Unresolved
175	Bruno Ossébi	Congolese	Congo	Male	2-Feb-09	No Information Received So Far
176	Ivo Pukanic	Croatian	Croatia	Male	23-Oct-08	Case resolved
177	Niko Franjic	Croatian	Croatia	Male	23-Oct-08	Case resolved
178	Bapuwa Mwamba	DR Congolese	Democratic Republic of the Congo	Male	8-Jul-06	No Information Received So Far
179	Serge Maheshe	DR Congolese	Democratic Republic of the Congo	Male	13-Jun-07	No Information Received So Far
180	Didace Namujimbo	DR Congolese	Democratic Republic of the Congo	Male	21-Nov-08	No Information Received So Far
181	Patient Chebeya Bankome	DR Congolese	Democratic Republic of the Congo	Male	5-Apr-10	No Information Received So Far
182	Witness-Patchelly Kambale Musonia	DR Congolese	Democratic Republic of the Congo	Male	22-Jun-11	No Information Received So Far
183	Guylain Chanjabo	DR Congolese	Democratic Republic of the Congo	Male	17-May-13	No Information Received So Far
184	Kennedy Germain Mumbere Muliwavyo	DR Congolese	Democratic Republic of the Congo	Male	15-Feb-14	No Information Received So Far
185	Robert Chamwami Shalubuto	DR Congolese	Democratic Republic of the Congo	Male	26-Dec-14	No Information Received So Far
186	Soleil Balanga	DR Congolese	Democratic Republic of the Congo	Male	16-Apr-15	No Information Received So Far

187	Marcel Lubala	DR Congolese	Democratic Republic of the Congo	Male	14-Nov-16	No Information Received So Far
188	Papy Mahamba Mumbere	Congolese (DRC)	Democratic Republic of the Congo	Male	2-Nov-19	No Information Received So Far
189	Kim Wall	Swedish	Denmark	Female	10-Aug-17	Case resolved
190	José Agustín Silvestre	Dominican	Dominican Republic	Male	2-Aug-11	Ongoing/Unresolved
191	Luis Manuel Medina	Dominican	Dominican Republic	Male	14-Feb-17	Case resolved
192	Leónidas Martínez	Dominican	Dominican Republic	Male	14-Feb-17	Case resolved
193	José Luis León Desiderio	Ecuadorian	Ecuador	Male	13-Feb-06	Ongoing/Unresolved
194	Saúl Suárez Sandoval	Ecuadorian	Ecuador	Male	14-Feb-06	Ongoing/Unresolved
195	Fausto Valdiviezo Moscoso	Ecuadorian	Ecuador	Male	11-Apr-13	Ongoing/Unresolved
196	Ahmed Mohammed Mahmoud	Egyptian	Egypt	Male	4-Feb-11	No Information Received So Far
197	Ahmed Assem el-Senousy	Egyptian	Egypt	Male	8-Jul-13	No Information Received So Far
198	Michael Deane	British	Egypt	Male	14-Aug-13	No Information Received So Far
199	Habiba Ahmed Abd Elaziz	Egyptian	Egypt	Female	14-Aug-13	No Information Received So Far
200	Ahmad Abdel Gawad	Egyptian	Egypt	Male	14-Aug-13	No Information Received So Far
201	Mosab el-Shami	Egyptian	Egypt	Male	14-Aug-13	No Information Received So Far
202	Tamer Abdel Raouf	Egyptian	Egypt	Male	19-Aug-13	No Information Received So Far
203	Mayada Ashraf	Egyptian	Egypt	Female	28-Mar-14	No Information Received So Far
204	Salvador Sánchez Roque	El Salvador	El Salvador	Male	20-Sep-07	Case resolved
205	Christian Poveda	Franco-Spanish	El Salvador	Male	2-Sep-09	Case resolved
206	Alfredo Antonio Hurtado Nunez	El Salvadoran	El Salvador	Male	25-Apr-11	Case resolved
207	Carlos José Orellana	El Salvadoran	El Salvador	Male	12-Jul-14	Ongoing/Unresolved
208	Nicolás Humberto García	El Salvador	El Salvador	Male	10-Mar-16	Case resolved
209	Karla Turcios	El Salvador	El Salvador	Female	14-Apr-18	Case resolved
210	Fessehayeh Yohannes	Eritrea	Eritrea	Male	11-Jan-07	No Information Received So Far
211	Dawit Habtemichael	Eritrean	Eritrea	Male	12-Sep-12	No Information Received So Far
212	Mattewos Habteab	Eritrean	Eritrea	Male	12-Sep-12	No Information Received So Far
213	Wedi Itay	Eritrean	Eritrea	Male	12-Sep-12	No Information Received So Far

214	Anne Vihavainen	Finnish	Finland	Female	4-Dec-16	Case resolved
215	Katri Ikävalko	Finnish	Finland	Female	4-Dec-16	Case resolved
216	Elsa Cayat	French	France	Female	7-Jan-15	Case resolved
217	Bernard Maris	French	France	Male	7-Jan-15	Case resolved
218	Bernard Verlhac (Tignous)	French	France	Male	7-Jan-15	Case resolved
219	Georges Wolinski	French	France	Male	7-Jan-15	Case resolved
220	Jean Cabut (Cabu)	French	France	Male	7-Jan-15	Case resolved
221	Mustapha Ourrad	French	France	Male	7-Jan-15	Case resolved
222	Philippe Honoré	French	France	Male	7-Jan-15	Case resolved
223	Stephane Charbonnier (Charb)	French	France	Male	7-Jan-15	Case resolved
224	Alexander Klimchuk	Georgian	Georgia	Male	10-Aug-08	Ongoing/Unresolved - Reported by Member State as having been killed by foreign actors beyond national jurisdiction
225	Grigol Chikhladze	Georgian	Georgia	Male	10-Aug-08	Ongoing/Unresolved - Reported by Member State as having been killed by foreign actors beyond national jurisdiction
226	Stan Storimans	Dutch	Georgia	Male	11-Aug-08	Ongoing/Unresolved - Reported by Member State as having been killed by foreign actors beyond national jurisdiction
227	Ahmed Hussein Suale	Ghanaian	Ghana	Male	16-Jan-19	Ongoing/Unresolved
228	Socrates Giolias	Greek	Greece	Male	19-Jul-10	Ongoing/Unresolved
229	Mario Rolando López Sánchez	Guatemalan	Guatemala	Male	3-May-07	Ongoing/Unresolved
230	Marco Antonio Estrada	Guatemalan	Guatemala	Male	9-Jun-09	Ongoing/Unresolved
231	Jaime Napoleón Jarquín Duarte	Guatemalan	Guatemala	Male	20-Mar-13	Ongoing/Unresolved
232	Luis Alberto Lemus	Guatemalan	Guatemala	Male	7-Apr-13	Ongoing/Unresolved
233	Luis de Jesús Lima	Guatemalan	Guatemala	Male	6-Aug-13	Ongoing/Unresolved
234	Carlos Alberto Orellana Chávez	Guatemalan	Guatemala	Male	19-Aug-13	Ongoing/Unresolved
235	Danilo López	Guatemalan	Guatemala	Male	10-Mar-15	Case resolved
236	Federico Salazar	Guatemalan	Guatemala	Male	10-Mar-15	Case resolved
237	Guido Armando Giovanni Villatoro Ramos	Guatemalan	Guatemala	Male	13-Mar-15	Case resolved

238	Mario Roberto Salazar Barahona	Guatemalan	Guatemala	Male	17-Mar-16	Ongoing/Unresolved
239	Winston Leonardo Cano Túnchez	Guatemalan	Guatemala	Male	8-Apr-16	Ongoing/Unresolved
240	Diego Salomón Esteban Gaspar	Guatemalan	Guatemala	Male	30-Apr-16	Ongoing/Unresolved
241	Víctor Hugo Valdez Cardona	Guatemalan	Guatemala	Male	7-Jun-16	Case resolved
242	Álvaro Alfredo Aceituno López	Guatemalan	Guatemala	Male	25-Jun-16	Ongoing/Unresolved
243	Felipe David Munguía Jiménez	Guatemalan	Guatemala	Male	4-Sep-16	Case resolved
244	Hamilton Hernández Vásquez	Guatemalan	Guatemala	Male	5-Nov-16	Ongoing/Unresolved
245	Manuel Salvador Villagrán Trujillo	Guatemalan	Guatemala	Male	19-Jan-17	Ongoing/Unresolved
246	Laurent Ángel Castillo Cifuentes	Guatemalan	Guatemala	Male	1-Feb-18	Ongoing/Unresolved
247	Luis Alfredo de León Miranda	Guatemalan	Guatemala	Male	2-Feb-18	Ongoing/Unresolved
248	Facély Camara	Guinean	Guinea	Male	16-Sep-14	Case resolved
249	Molou Chérif	Guinean	Guinea	Male	16-Sep-14	Case resolved
250	Sidiki Sidibé	Guinean	Guinea	Male	16-Sep-14	Case resolved
251	El Hadj Mohamed Diallo	Guinean	Guinea	Male	5-Feb-16	Ongoing/Unresolved
252	Ronald Waddell	Guyanese	Guyana	Male	30-Jan-06	No Information Received So Far
253	Jean-Rémy Badio	Haitian	Haiti	Male	19-Jan-07	Ongoing/Unresolved
254	Pierre-Richard Alexandre	Haitian	Haiti	Male	19-May-13	Case resolved
255	Rospide Pétiou	Haitian	Haiti	Male	10-Jun-19	Ongoing/Unresolved
256	Néhémie Joseph	Haitian	Haiti	Male	10-Oct-19	Ongoing/Unresolved
257	Gabriel Fino Noriega	Honduran	Honduras	Male	3-Jul-09	Ongoing/Unresolved
258	Joseph Hernandez Ochoa	Honduran	Honduras	Male	1-Mar-10	Ongoing/Unresolved
259	David Enrique Meza Montesinos	Honduran	Honduras	Male	11-Mar-10	Ongoing/Unresolved
260	Nahúm Palacios Arteaga	Honduran	Honduras	Male	14-Mar-10	Ongoing/Unresolved
261	Victor Manuel Juárez Vasquez	Honduran	Honduras	Male	26-Mar-10	Ongoing/Unresolved
262	José Bayardo Mairena	Honduran	Honduras	Male	26-Mar-10	Ongoing/Unresolved
263	Luis Antonio Chévez Hernández	Honduran	Honduras	Male	13-Apr-10	Ongoing/Unresolved
264	Jorge Alberto Orellana	Honduran	Honduras	Male	20-Apr-10	Case resolved
265	Luis Arturo Mondragón Morazán	Honduran	Honduras	Male	14-Jun-10	Ongoing/Unresolved

266	Israel Zelaya Diaz	Honduran	Honduras	Male	24-Aug-10	Ongoing/Unresolved
267	Adan Benítez	Honduran	Honduras	Male	4-Jul-11	Ongoing/Unresolved
268	Nery Jeremías Orellana	Honduran	Honduras	Male	14-Jul-11	Ongoing/Unresolved
269	Medardo Flores Hernandez	Honduran	Honduras	Male	8-Sep-11	Ongoing/Unresolved
270	Luz Marina Paz Villalobos	Honduran	Honduras	Female	6-Dec-11	Case resolved
271	Fausto Elio Hernández Arteaga	Honduran	Honduras	Male	11-Mar-12	Ongoing/Unresolved
272	Noel Alexander Valladares	Honduran	Honduras	Male	23-Apr-12	Case resolved
273	Marcos Adrián Gutiérrez Andrade	Honduran	Honduras	Male	23-Apr-12	Case resolved
274	Erick Martinez Avila	Honduran	Honduras	Male	7-May-12	Ongoing/Unresolved
275	Alfredo Villatoro	Honduran	Honduras	Male	15-May-12	Case resolved
276	Adonis Felipe Bueso Gutiérrez	Honduran	Honduras	Male	8-Jul-12	Ongoing/Unresolved
277	José Noel Canales Lagos	Honduran	Honduras	Male	10-Aug-12	Ongoing/Unresolved
278	Aníbal Barrow	Honduran	Honduras	Male	8-Jul-13	Case resolved
279	Manuel de Jesus Murillo Varela	Honduran	Honduras	Male	24-Oct-13	Ongoing/Unresolved
280	Juan Carlos Argeñal Medina	Honduran	Honduras	Male	7-Dec-13	Ongoing/Unresolved
281	Carlos Hilario Mejía Orellana	Honduran	Honduras	Male	11-Apr-14	Case resolved
282	Hernán Cruz Barnica	Honduran	Honduras	Male	28-May-14	Ongoing/Unresolved
283	Nery Francisco Soto Torres	Honduran	Honduras	Male	14-Aug-14	Ongoing/Unresolved
284	Reynaldo Paz Meyes	Honduran	Honduras	Male	15-Dec-14	Case resolved
285	Jose Carlos Fernández	Honduran	Honduras	Male	5-Feb-15	Ongoing/Unresolved
286	Juan Carlos Cruz Andara	Honduran	Honduras	Male	23-Jun-15	Ongoing/Unresolved
287	Jacobo Montoya Ramirez	Honduran	Honduras	Male	25-Jun-15	Ongoing/Unresolved
288	Joel Aquiles Torres	Honduran	Honduras	Male	3-Jul-15	Ongoing/Unresolved
289	Marlon David Martínez Caballero	Honduran	Honduras	Male	6-Feb-16	Ongoing/Unresolved
290	Igor Padilla	Honduran	Honduras	Male	17-Jan-17	Case resolved
291	Carlos William Flores	Honduran	Honduras	Male	13-Sep-17	Ongoing/Unresolved
292	Carlos Oveniel Lara Domínguez	Honduran	Honduras	Male	23-Oct-17	Ongoing/Unresolved
293	Leonardo Gabriel Hernandez	Honduran	Honduras	Male	17-Mar-19	Ongoing/Unresolved

294	Edgar Joel Aguilar	Honduran	Honduras	Male	31-Aug-19	Ongoing/Unresolved
295	Buenaventura Calderon	Honduran	Honduras	Male	1-Nov-19	Ongoing/Unresolved
296	Prahlad Goala	Indian	India	Male	6-Jan-06	Ongoing/Unresolved
297	Aran Narayan Dekate	Indian	India	Male	10-Jun-06	Ongoing/Unresolved
298	Ashok Sodhi	Indian	India	Male	11-May-08	No Information Received So Far
299	Javed Ahmed Mir	Indian	India	Male	13-Aug-08	No Information Received So Far
300	Jagajit Saikia	Indian	India	Male	22-Nov-08	No Information Received So Far
301	Vikas Ranjan	Indian	India	Male	26-Nov-08	No Information Received So Far
302	Hem Chandra Pandey	Indian	India	Male	1-Jul-10	No Information Received So Far
303	Vijay Pratap Singh	Indian	India	Male	20-Jul-10	No Information Received So Far
304	Umesh Rajput	Indian	India	Male	23-Jan-11	No Information Received So Far
305	Jyotirmoy Dey	Indian	India	Male	11-Jun-11	No Information Received So Far
306	Chandrika Rai	Indian	India	Male	18-Feb-12	No Information Received So Far
307	Rajesh Mishra	Indian	India	Male	2-Mar-12	No Information Received So Far
308	Chaitali Santra	Indian	India	Female	26-Sep-12	No Information Received So Far
309	Rakesh Sharma	Indian	India	Male	25-Aug-13	No Information Received So Far
310	Israr	Indian	India	Male	7-Sep-13	No Information Received So Far
311	Rajesh Verma	Indian	India	Male	7-Sep-13	No Information Received So Far
312	Sai Reddy	Indian	India	Male	6-Dec-13	No Information Received So Far
313	Jagendra Singh	Indian	India	Male	8-Jun-15	No Information Received So Far
314	Sandeep Kothari	Indian	India	Male	21-Jun-15	No Information Received So Far
315	Akshay Singh	Indian	India	Male	4-Jul-15	No Information Received So Far
316	Raghavendra Dube	Indian	India	Male	17-Jul-15	No Information Received So Far
317	Hemant Yadav	Indian	India	Male	3-Oct-15	No Information Received So Far
318	Mithilesh Pandey	Indian	India	Male	24-Oct-15	No Information Received So Far
319	Karun Misra	Indian	India	Male	13-Feb-16	No Information Received So Far
320	Akhilesh Pratap Singh	Indian	India	Male	12-May-16	No Information Received So Far
321	Rajdev Ranjan	Indian	India	Male	13-May-16	No Information Received So Far

322	Kishore Dave	Indian	India	Male	22-Aug-16	No Information Received So Far
323	Dharmendra Singh	Indian	India	Male	12-Nov-16	No Information Received So Far
324	Kamlesh Jain	Indian	India	Male	31-May-17	No Information Received So Far
325	Gauri Lankesh	Indian	India	Female	5-Sep-17	No Information Received So Far
326	Shantanu Bhowmick	Indian	India	Male	20-Sep-17	No Information Received So Far
327	Sudip Dutta Bhaumik	Indian	India	Male	21-Nov-17	No Information Received So Far
328	Naveen Gupta	Indian	India	Male	30-Nov-17	No Information Received So Far
329	Naveen Nischal	Indian	India	Male	25-Mar-18	No Information Received So Far
330	Vijay Singh	Indian	India	Male	25-Mar-18	No Information Received So Far
331	Sandeep Sharma	Indian	India	Male	26-Mar-18	No Information Received So Far
332	Shujaat Bukhari	Indian	India	Male	14-Jun-18	No Information Received So Far
333	Chandan Tiwary	Indian	India	Male	30-Oct-18	No Information Received So Far
334	Achyutananda Sahu	Indian	India	Male	31-Oct-18	No Information Received So Far
335	Herliyanto	Indonesian	Indonesia	Male	22-May-06	Ongoing/Unresolved - Archived
336	Ridwan Salamun	Indonesian	Indonesia	Male	21-Aug-10	Case resolved
337	Leiron Kogoya	Indonesian	Indonesia	Male	8-Apr-12	Case resolved
338	Muhammad Yusuf	Indonesian	Indonesia	Male	10-Jun-18	Case resolved
339	Maratua Siregar	Indonesian	Indonesia	Male	30-Oct-19	Ongoing/Unresolved
340	Maraden Sianipar	Indonesian	Indonesia	Male	31-Oct-19	Ongoing/Unresolved
341	Sattar Beheshti	Iranian	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Male	6-Nov-12	Case resolved
342	Mahmoud Za'al	Iraqi	Iraq	Male	23-Jan-06	Ongoing/Unresolved
343	Adnan Khairallah	Iraqi	Iraq	Male	22-Feb-06	Ongoing/Unresolved
344	Atwar Bahjat	Iraqi	Iraq	Female	22-Feb-06	Ongoing/Unresolved
345	Khaled Mohsen	Iraqi	Iraq	Male	22-Feb-06	No Information Received So Far
346	Muhsin Khudhair	Iraqi	Iraq	Male	13-Mar-06	Ongoing/Unresolved
347	Munsuf Abdallah al-Khaldi	Iraqi	Iraq	Male	13-Mar-06	Ongoing/Unresolved
348	Saad Shammari	Iraqi	Iraq	Male	5-May-06	Ongoing/Unresolved

349	Saud M'Zahim Al-Hedaithi	Iraqi	Iraq	Male	5-May-06	Ongoing/Unresolved
350	Muazaz Ahmed	Iraqi	Iraq	Male	6-May-06	Ongoing/Unresolved
351	Abed Shaker al Demaimi	Iraqi	Iraq	Male	7-May-06	Ongoing/Unresolved
352	Mohammed Khamaf	Iraqi	Iraq	Male	7-May-06	No Information Received So Far
353	Laith Mashaan	Iraqi	Iraq	Male	8-May-06	Ongoing/Unresolved
354	Ahmed Kadhem	Iraqi	Iraq	Male	10-May-06	No Information Received So Far
355	James Brolan	British	Iraq	Male	29-May-06	Ongoing/Unresolved
356	Paul Douglas	British	Iraq	Male	29-May-06	Ongoing/Unresolved
357	Ali Jaafar	Iraqi	Iraq	Male	31-May-06	Ongoing/Unresolved
358	Alaa Hassan	Iraqi	Iraq	Male	6-Jul-06	Ongoing/Unresolved
359	Adel Najee al-Mansouri	Iraqi	Iraq	Male	29-Jul-06	Ongoing/Unresolved
360	Riyad Muhammad Ali	Iraqi	Iraq	Male	30-Jul-06	Ongoing/Unresolved
361	Mohammad Abbas Mohammad	Iraqi	Iraq	Male	7-Aug-06	No Information Received So Far
362	Ismail Amin Ali	Iraqi	Iraq	Male	7-Aug-06	No Information Received So Far
363	Abdel Karim al-Rubai	Iraqi	Iraq	Male	9-Sep-06	Ongoing/Unresolved
364	Hadi Anawi al-Joubouri	Iraqi	Iraq	Male	12-Sep-06	Ongoing/Unresolved
365	Safa Isma'il Enad	Iraqi	Iraq	Male	12-Sep-06	Ongoing/Unresolved
366	Azad Muhammad Hussein	Iraqi	Iraq	Male	3-Oct-06	Ongoing/Unresolved
367	Jassem Hamad Ibrahim	Iraqi	Iraq	Male	4-Oct-06	Ongoing/Unresolved
368	Abdul-Rahim Nasrallah al-Shimari	Iraqi	Iraq	Male	12-Oct-06	Ongoing/Unresolved
369	Noufel al-Shimari	Iraqi	Iraq	Male	12-Oct-06	Ongoing/Unresolved
370	Thaker al-Shouwili	Iraqi	Iraq	Male	12-Oct-06	Ongoing/Unresolved
371	Ahmad Sha'ban	Iraqi	Iraq	Male	12-Oct-06	Ongoing/Unresolved
372	Sami Nasrallah al-Shimari	Iraqi	Iraq	Male	12-Oct-06	Ongoing/Unresolved
373	Hussein Ali	Iraqi	Iraq	Male	12-Oct-06	Ongoing/Unresolved
374	Ali Jabber	Iraqi	Iraq	Male	12-Oct-06	No Information Received So Far
375	Raed Qaies	Iraqi	Iraq	Male	14-Oct-06	Ongoing/Unresolved
376	Saed Mahdi Shalash	Iraqi	Iraq	Male	26-Oct-06	Ongoing/Unresolved

377	Aswan Lutfallah	Iraqi	Iraq	Male	13-Nov-06	Ongoing/Unresolved
378	Muhammad al-Ban	Iraqi	Iraq	Male	13-Nov-06	Ongoing/Unresolved
379	Fadia Mohammed Abid	Iraqi	Iraq	Male	15-Nov-06	Ongoing/Unresolved
380	Luma Mohammad Reyad	Iraqi	Iraq	Male	17-Nov-06	Ongoing/Unresolved
381	Walid Hassan	Iraqi	Iraq	Male	21-Nov-06	Ongoing/Unresolved
382	Raad Jaafar Hamadi	Iraqi	Iraq	Male	22-Nov-06	No Information Received So Far
383	Fadhila Abdelkarim	Iraqi	Iraq	Male	26-Nov-06	Ongoing/Unresolved
384	Yassin Aid Assef	Iraqi	Iraq	Male	14-Jan-07	Ongoing/Unresolved
385	Khudr Younis al-Obaidi	Iraqi	Iraq	Male	15-Jan-07	Ongoing/Unresolved
386	Falah Khalaf Al Diyali	Iraqi	Iraq	Male	15-Jan-07	No Information Received So Far
387	Mohan al-Zaher	Iraqi	Iraq	Male	4-Mar-07	Ongoing/Unresolved
388	Jamal al-Zubaidi	Iraqi	Iraq	Male	7-Mar-07	Ongoing/Unresolved
389	Hussein al Jaburi	Iraqi	Iraq	Male	16-Mar-07	Ongoing/Unresolved
390	Hamid al-Duleimi	Iraqi	Iraq	Male	19-Mar-07	Ongoing/Unresolved
391	Adel al-Badri	Iraqi	Iraq	Male	3-May-07	Ongoing/Unresolved
392	Dmitry Chebotayev	Russian	Iraq	Male	6-May-07	No Information Received So Far
393	Ageel Abdul-Qader	Iraqi	Iraq	Male	9-May-07	Ongoing/Unresolved
394	Imad Abdul-Razzaq al-Obeidi	Iraqi	Iraq	Male	9-May-07	Ongoing/Unresolved
395	Raad Mutashar	Iraqi	Iraq	Male	9-May-07	Ongoing/Unresolved
396	Nibras Razzaq	Iraqi	Iraq	Male	9-May-07	Ongoing/Unresolved
397	Alaa Uldeen Aziz	Iraqi	Iraq	Male	17-May-07	Ongoing/Unresolved
398	Saif Laith Yousuf	Iraqi	Iraq	Male	17-May-07	Ongoing/Unresolved
399	Ali Khalil	Iraqi	Iraq	Male	20-May-07	Ongoing/Unresolved
400	Aidan Abdallah Al-Jamiji	Iraqi	Iraq	Male	26-May-07	No Information Received So Far
401	Mahmud Hassib Al-Kassab	Iraqi	Iraq	Male	28-May-07	No Information Received So Far
402	Abdel-Rahman Al-Issawi	Iraqi	Iraq	Male	29-May-07	Ongoing/Unresolved
403	Nizar Al-Radhi	Iraqi	Iraq	Male	30-May-07	Ongoing/Unresolved
404	Saif Fakhri	Iraqi	Iraq	Male	1-Jun-07	Ongoing/Unresolved

405	Sahar Hussein Ali al-Haydari	Iraqi	Iraq	Male	7-Jun-07	Ongoing/Unresolved
406	Mohammed Hilal Karji	Iraqi	Iraq	Male	8-Jun-07	Ongoing/Unresolved
407	Alef Ali Falih	Iraqi	Iraq	Male	11-Jun-07	Ongoing/Unresolved
408	Filaih Wadi Mijthab	Iraqi	Iraq	Male	15-Jun-07	Ongoing/Unresolved
409	Rahim al-Maliki	Iraqi	Iraq	Male	25-Jun-07	Ongoing/Unresolved
410	Hamed Abd Farhan	Iraqi	Iraq	Male	26-Jun-07	Ongoing/Unresolved
411	Sarmad Hamdi Al-Hassani	Iraqi	Iraq	Male	27-Jun-07	Ongoing/Unresolved
412	Louaï Souleimane	Iraqi	Iraq	Male	28-Jun-07	Ongoing/Unresolved
413	Namir Nour-Eldine	Iraqi	Iraq	Male	12-Jul-07	Ongoing/Unresolved
414	Said Chmagh	Iraqi	Iraq	Male	12-Jul-07	Ongoing/Unresolved
415	Khalid Hassan	Iraqi	Iraq	Male	13-Jul-07	Ongoing/Unresolved
416	Jawad al-Daami	Iraqi	Iraq	Male	23-Sep-07	Ongoing/Unresolved
417	Jasim Nofaan	Iraqi	Iraq	Male	14-Oct-07	Ongoing/Unresolved
418	Mohamed Nofaan	Iraqi	Iraq	Male	14-Oct-07	Ongoing/Unresolved
419	Salih Saif Aldin	Iraqi	Iraq	Male	14-Oct-07	Ongoing/Unresolved
420	Zeyard Tariq	Iraqi	Iraq	Male	14-Oct-07	Ongoing/Unresolved
421	Dhi Abdul-Razak al-Dibo	Iraqi	Iraq	Male	15-Oct-07	Ongoing/Unresolved
422	Shehab Mohammad al-Hiti	Iraqi	Iraq	Male	28-Oct-07	No Information Received So Far
423	Hisham Mijawet Hamdan	Iraqi	Iraq	Male	10-Feb-08	Ongoing/Unresolved
424	Shihab al-Tamimi	Iraqi	Iraq	Male	27-Feb-08	Ongoing/Unresolved
425	Haidar Hashem Al-Husseini	Iraqi	Iraq	Male	21-May-08	Ongoing/Unresolved
426	Wissam Ali Ouda	Iraqi	Iraq	Male	21-May-08	Ongoing/Unresolved
427	Muhieddin Abdul Hamid	Iraqi	Iraq	Male	17-Jun-08	Ongoing/Unresolved
428	Soran Mama Hama	Iraqi	Iraq	Male	21-Jul-08	Ongoing/Unresolved
429	Qaydar Sulaiman	Iraqi	Iraq	Male	13-Sep-08	Ongoing/Unresolved
430	Ahmed Salim	Iraqi	Iraq	Male	13-Sep-08	Ongoing/Unresolved
431	Ihab Mu`d	Iraqi	Iraq	Male	13-Sep-08	Ongoing/Unresolved

432	Musab Mahmood al-Ezawi	Iraqi	Iraq	Male	13-Sep-08	Ongoing/Unresolved
433	Dyar Abas Ahmed	Iraqi	Iraq	Male	10-Oct-08	No Information Received So Far
434	Haider Hashim Souheil	Iraqi	Iraq	Male	10-Mar-09	Ongoing/Unresolved
435	Suhaib Adnan	Iraqi	Iraq	Male	10-Mar-09	Ongoing/Unresolved
436	Alaa Abdel-Wehab	Iraqi	Iraq	Male	31-May-09	Ongoing/Unresolved
437	Orhan Hijran	Iraqi	Iraq	Male	21-Oct-09	No Information Received So Far
438	Sardasht Osman	Iraqi	Iraq	Male	6-May-10	Ongoing/Unresolved
439	Riad al-Saray	Iraqi	Iraq	Male	7-Sep-10	Ongoing/Unresolved
440	Safaa al-Khayat	Iraqi	Iraq	Male	8-Sep-10	Ongoing/Unresolved
441	Tahrir Kadhim Jawad	Iraqi	Iraq	Male	4-Oct-10	Ongoing/Unresolved
442	Mazen Mardan al-Baghdadi	Iraqi	Iraq	Male	21-Nov-10	Ongoing/Unresolved
443	Omar Rasim al-Qaysi	Iraqi	Iraq	Male	12-Dec-10	Ongoing/Unresolved
444	Hilal al-Ahmadi	Iraqi	Iraq	Male	17-Feb-11	Ongoing/Unresolved
445	Sabah al-Bazee	Iraqi	Iraq	Male	29-Mar-11	Ongoing/Unresolved
446	Taha Hameed	Iraqi	Iraq	Male	8-Apr-11	Ongoing/Unresolved
447	Alwan al-Ghorabi	Iraqi	Iraq	Male	21-Jun-11	Ongoing/Unresolved
448	Hadi al-Mahdi	Iraqi	Iraq	Male	8-Sep-11	Ongoing/Unresolved
449	Kamiran Salaheddin	Iraqi	Iraq	Male	2-Apr-12	Ongoing/Unresolved
450	Ghazwan Anas	Iraqi	Iraq	Male	31-Jul-12	Ongoing/Unresolved
451	Samir Sheikh Ali	Iraqi	Iraq	Male	17-Nov-12	Ongoing/Unresolved
452	Muwaffak al-Ani	Iraqi	Iraq	Male	6-May-13	Ongoing/Unresolved
453	Mohammed Ghanem	Iraqi	Iraq	Male	5-Oct-13	Ongoing/Unresolved
454	Mohammed Karim Badrani	Iraqi	Iraq	Male	5-Oct-13	Ongoing/Unresolved
455	Bashar al-Nuaimi	Iraqi	Iraq	Male	24-Oct-13	Ongoing/Unresolved
456	Alaa Edwar	Iraqi	Iraq	Male	24-Nov-13	Ongoing/Unresolved
457	Wahdan Al-Hamdani	Iraqi	Iraq	Male	27-Nov-13	Ongoing/Unresolved
458	Adel Mohseen Hussein	Iraqi	Iraq	Male	2-Dec-13	No Information Received So Far
459	Kawa Ahmed Germyani	Iraqi	Iraq	Male	5-Dec-13	Ongoing/Unresolved

460	Nawras al-Nuaimi	Iraqi	Iraq	Female	15-Dec-13	Ongoing/Unresolved
461	Raad Yassin	Iraqi	Iraq	Male	23-Dec-13	Ongoing/Unresolved
462	Jamal Abdel Nasser	Iraqi	Iraq	Male	23-Dec-13	Ongoing/Unresolved
463	Mohamed Ahmad Al-Khatib	Iraqi	Iraq	Male	23-Dec-13	Ongoing/Unresolved
464	Wissam Al-Azzawi	Iraqi	Iraq	Male	23-Dec-13	Ongoing/Unresolved
465	Mohamed Abdel Hamid	Iraqi	Iraq	Male	23-Dec-13	Ongoing/Unresolved
466	Omar al-Dulaimy	Iraqi	Iraq	Male	30-Dec-13	Ongoing/Unresolved
467	Firas Mohammed Attiyah	Iraqi	Iraq	Male	20-Jan-14	Ongoing/Unresolved
468	Muthanna Abdul Hussein	Iraqi	Iraq	Male	9-Mar-14	Ongoing/Unresolved
469	Khaled Abdel Thamer	Iraqi	Iraq	Male	9-Mar-14	Ongoing/Unresolved
470	Mohammed Bdaiwi Owaid Al-Shammari	Iraqi	Iraq	Male	22-Mar-14	Ongoing/Unresolved
471	Kamran Najm Ibrahim	Iraqi	Iraq	Male	12-Jun-14	Ongoing/Unresolved
472	Khalid Ali Hamada	Iraqi	Iraq	Male	15-Jun-14	Ongoing/Unresolved
473	Fadel Al-Hadidi	Iraqi	Iraq	Male	15-Jul-14	Ongoing/Unresolved
474	Leyla Yildizhin (aka Deniz Firat)	Iraqi/ Kurdish	Iraq	Female	8-Aug-14	Ongoing/Unresolved
475	Raad Al Azawi	Iraqi	Iraq	Male	12-Oct-14	Ongoing/Unresolved
476	Ali Al-Ansari	Iraqi	Iraq	Male	23-Jan-15	Ongoing/Unresolved
477	Thaer Alali	Iraqi	Iraq	Male	26-Apr-15	Ongoing/Unresolved
478	Firas al-Baher (also known as Firas Al-Bahri)	Iraqi	Iraq	Male	1-May-15	No Information Received So Far
479	Raed Al-Joubouri	Iraqi	Iraq	Male	5-May-15	Ongoing/Unresolved
480	Majed Al Rabi'i (also known as Majid Al Rabi'i)	Iraqi	Iraq	Male	6-May-15	Ongoing/Unresolved
481	Suahaa Ahmed Radhi	Iraqi	Iraq	Female	1-Jul-15	No Information Received So Far
482	Jalla Al-Abadi	Iraqi	Iraq	Male	15-Jul-15	No Information Received So Far
483	Ghazi Al-Obeidi	Iraqi	Iraq	Male	5-Aug-15	No Information Received So Far
484	Yahya Al Khatib	Iraqi	Iraq	Male	16-Aug-15	Ongoing/Unresolved
485	Yahya Abd Hamad	Iraqi	Iraq	Male	12-Sep-15	Ongoing/Unresolved
486	Hassan al-Anbaki	Iraqi	Iraq	Male	12-Jan-16	Ongoing/Unresolved

487	Saif Talal	Iraqi	Iraq	Male	12-Jan-16	Ongoing/Unresolved
488	Ali Mahmud	Iraqi	Iraq	Male	13-Jul-16	Ongoing/Unresolved
489	Widad Hussein Ali	Iraqi	Iraq	Male	13-Aug-16	Ongoing/Unresolved
490	Mustafa Saeed	Iraqi	Iraq	Male	14-Aug-16	Ongoing/Unresolved
491	Ali Ghani	Iraqi	Iraq	Male	20-Aug-16	Ongoing/Unresolved
492	Ahmet Haceroğlu (Ahmed Najim Aldean)	Iraqi	Iraq	Male	21-Oct-16	Ongoing/Unresolved
493	Ali Resan	Iraqi	Iraq	Male	22-Oct-16	Ongoing/Unresolved
494	Mohammed Thabet al-Obeidi	Iraqi	Iraq	Male	6-Dec-16	Ongoing/Unresolved
495	Shifa Zikri Ibrahim (aka Shifa Gardi)	Iraqi / Kurdish	Iraq	Female	25-Feb-17	No Information Received So Far
496	Souhaib Al-Hiti (Souheb Yusef)	Iraqi	Iraq	Male	30-May-17	Ongoing/Unresolved
497	Stephan Villeneuve	French	Iraq	Male	19-Jun-17	No Information Received So Far
498	Bakhtyar Haddad	Iraqi / Kurdish	Iraq	Male	19-Jun-17	No Information Received So Far
499	Véronique Robert	French/Swiss	Iraq	Female	24-Jun-17	No Information Received So Far
500	Harb Hazaa al-Dulaimi	Iraqi	Iraq	Male	7-Jul-17	Ongoing/Unresolved
501	Soudad al-Douri	Iraqi	Iraq	Male	7-Jul-17	Ongoing/Unresolved
502	Arkan Sharifi	Iraqi	Iraq	Male	30-Oct-17	Ongoing/Unresolved
503	Samir Ali Hussein Shgara	Iraqi	Iraq	Male	10-Jan-19	Ongoing/Unresolved
504	Ahmed Muhana al-Lami	Iraqi	Iraq	Male	6-Dec-19	Ongoing/Unresolved
505	Nahed Hattar	Jordanian	Jordan	Male	25-Sep-16	Case resolved
506	Gennady Pavlyuk	Kyrgyz	Kazakhstan	Male	22-Dec-09	Case resolved
507	Francis Nyaruri	Kenyan	Kenya	Male	29-Jan-09	Ongoing/Unresolved
508	John Kituyi	Kenyan	Kenya	Male	30-Apr-15	Ongoing/Unresolved
509	Alisher Saipov	Uzbekistan	Kyrgyzstan	Male	24-Oct-07	Ongoing/Unresolved
510	Suleiman al-Chidiac	Lebanese	Lebanon	Male	22-Jul-06	Ongoing/Unresolved - Reported by Member State as having been killed by foreign actors beyond national jurisdiction
511	Loyal Nagib	Lebanese	Lebanon	Female	23-Jul-06	Ongoing/Unresolved - Reported by Member State as having been killed by

						foreign actors beyond national jurisdiction
512	Assaf Abu Rahal	Lebanese	Lebanon	Male	3-Aug-10	Ongoing/Unresolved - Reported by Member State as having been killed by foreign actors beyond national jurisdiction
513	Ali Shaaban	Lebanese	Lebanon	Male	10-Apr-12	Ongoing/Unresolved - Reported by Member State as having been killed by foreign actors beyond national jurisdiction
514	Tyron Brown	Liberian	Liberia	Male	16-Apr-18	No Information Received So Far
515	Ali Hassan Al-Jaber	Libyan	Libya	Male	12-Mar-11	No Information Received So Far
516	Mohammed al-Nabbous	Libyan	Libya	Male	19-Mar-11	No Information Received So Far
517	Tim Hetherington	British/US	Libya	Male	20-Apr-11	No Information Received So Far
518	Chris Hondros	USA	Libya	Male	20-Apr-11	No Information Received So Far
519	Azzedine Qusad	Libyan	Libya	Male	9-Aug-13	No Information Received So Far
520	Saleh Haifyana	Libyan	Libya	Male	15-Nov-13	No Information Received So Far
521	Radwan Gharyani	Libyan	Libya	Male	1-Dec-13	No Information Received So Far
522	Meftah Bouzid	Libyan	Libya	Male	26-May-14	No Information Received So Far
523	Naseeb Miloud Karnafa	Libyan	Libya	Female	29-May-14	No Information Received So Far
524	Tawfiq Faraj Ben Saud	Libyan	Libya	Male	19-Sep-14	No Information Received So Far
525	Tayeb Issa Hamouda	Libyan	Libya	Male	5-Oct-14	No Information Received So Far
526	Moatasem Billah Werfali	Libyan	Libya	Male	8-Oct-14	No Information Received So Far
527	Muftah al-Qatrani	Libyan	Libya	Male	22-Apr-15	No Information Received So Far
528	Mohamed Jalal (Egyptian)	Egyptian	Libya	Male	27-Apr-15	No Information Received So Far
529	Abdallah Al Karkaai (aka Abdelsalam Al Kahla)	Libyan	Libya	Male	27-Apr-15	No Information Received So Far
530	Khaled Al Sobhi (aka Khalid Alhmil)	Libyan	Libya	Male	27-Apr-15	No Information Received So Far
531	Younes Al Mabruk Al Nawfali (aka Younes Alsul)	Libyan	Libya	Male	27-Apr-15	No Information Received So Far
532	Yousef Kader Boh (aka Yousef Al Gamoudi)	Libyan	Libya	Male	27-Apr-15	No Information Received So Far
533	Khaled al-Zintani	Libyan	Libya	Male	24-Jun-16	No Information Received So Far

534	Abdelqadir Fassouk	Libyan	Libya	Male	21-Jul-16	No Information Received So Far
535	Jeroen Oerlemans	Dutch	Libya	Male	2-Oct-16	No Information Received So Far
536	Musa Abdul Kareem	Libyan	Libya	Male	31-Jul-18	No Information Received So Far
537	Mohammed Ben Khalifa	Libyan	Libya	Male	19-Jan-19	No Information Received So Far
538	Ando Ratovonirina	Malagasy	Madagascar	Male	7-Feb-09	Case resolved
539	Ahmed Rilwan Abdulla	Maldivian	Maldives	Male	8-Aug-14	Ongoing/Unresolved
540	Yameen Rasheed	Maldivian	Maldives	Male	23-Apr-17	Ongoing/Unresolved
541	Claude Verlon	French	Mali	Male	2-Nov-13	Ongoing/Unresolved
542	Ghislaine Dupont	French	Mali	Female	2-Nov-13	Ongoing/Unresolved
543	Daphne Caruana Galizia	Maltese	Malta	Female	16-Oct-17	Ongoing/Unresolved
544	Jaime Arturo Overa Bravo	Mexican	Mexico	Male	14-Mar-06	Ongoing/Unresolved
545	Enrique Perea Quintanilla	Mexican	Mexico	Male	9-Aug-06	Ongoing/Unresolved
546	Brad Will	USA	Mexico	Male	27-Oct-06	Ongoing/Unresolved
547	Misael Tamayo Hernández	Mexican	Mexico	Male	10-Nov-06	Ongoing/Unresolved
548	Amado Ramirez	Mexican	Mexico	Male	8-Apr-07	Case resolved
549	Felicitas Martínez Sánchez	Mexican	Mexico	Female	7-Apr-08	Ongoing/Unresolved
550	Teresa Bautista Merino	Mexican	Mexico	Female	7-Apr-08	Ongoing/Unresolved
551	Alejandro Xenón Fonseca Estrada	Mexican	Mexico	Male	23-Sep-08	Ongoing/Unresolved
552	Armando Rodríguez	Mexican	Mexico	Male	13-Nov-08	Case resolved
553	Jean Paul Ibarra Ramírez	Mexican	Mexico	Male	13-Feb-09	Case resolved
554	Carlos Ortega Melo Samper	Mexican	Mexico	Male	3-May-09	Ongoing/Unresolved
555	Eliseo Barrón Hernández	Mexican	Mexico	Male	3-May-09	Ongoing/Unresolved
556	Ernesto Montañez Valdivia	Mexican	Mexico	Male	14-Jul-09	Ongoing/Unresolved
557	Fabián Ramírez López	Mexican	Mexico	Male	11-Oct-09	Ongoing/Unresolved
558	Vladimir Antuna García	Mexican	Mexico	Male	2-Nov-09	Ongoing/Unresolved
559	José Emilio Galindo Robles	Mexican	Mexico	Male	24-Nov-09	Ongoing/Unresolved
560	José Luis Romero	Mexican	Mexico	Male	16-Jan-10	Ongoing/Unresolved

561	Jorge Ochoa Martinez	Mexican	Mexico	Male	29-Jan-10	Case resolved
562	Evaristo Pacheco Solis	Mexican	Mexico	Male	12-Mar-10	Ongoing/Unresolved
563	Juan Francisco Rodríguez Ríos	Mexican	Mexico	Male	28-Jun-10	Ongoing/Unresolved
564	María Elvira Hernández Galeana	Mexican	Mexico	Female	29-Jun-10	Ongoing/Unresolved
565	Hugo Alfredo Olivera Cartas	Mexican	Mexico	Male	6-Jul-10	Ongoing/Unresolved
566	Guillermo Alcaraz Trejo	Mexican	Mexico	Male	10-Jul-10	Ongoing/Unresolved
567	Marco Aurelio Martínez Tijerina	Mexican	Mexico	Male	10-Jul-10	Ongoing/Unresolved
568	Luis Carlos Santiago Orozco	Mexican	Mexico	Male	16-Sep-10	Ongoing/Unresolved
569	Ana María Yarce Viveros	Mexican	Mexico	Female	9-Jan-11	Case resolved
570	Rocío González Trápaga	Mexican	Mexico	Female	9-Jan-11	Case resolved
571	Pablo Ruelas Barraza	Mexican	Mexico	Male	13-Jun-11	Ongoing/Unresolved
572	Miguel Angel López Velasco	Mexican	Mexico	Male	20-Jun-11	Ongoing/Unresolved
573	Misael López Velasco	Mexican	Mexico	Male	20-Jun-11	Ongoing/Unresolved
574	Angel Castillo Corona	Mexican	Mexico	Male	4-Jul-11	Case resolved
575	Yolanda Ordaz de la Cruz	Mexican	Mexico	Female	26-Jul-11	Ongoing/Unresolved
576	Humberto Millán Salazar	Mexican	Mexico	Male	25-Aug-11	Ongoing/Unresolved
577	María Elizabeth Macías	Mexican	Mexico	Male	24-Sep-11	Ongoing/Unresolved
578	Regina Martinez	Mexican	Mexico	Female	28-Apr-12	Ongoing/Unresolved
579	Esteban Rodriguez	Mexican	Mexico	Male	3-May-12	Ongoing/Unresolved
580	Gabriel Hüge	Mexican	Mexico	Male	3-May-12	Ongoing/Unresolved
581	Guillermo Luna Varela	Mexican	Mexico	Male	3-May-12	Ongoing/Unresolved
582	Marco Antonio Ávila García	Mexican	Mexico	Male	18-May-12	Ongoing/Unresolved
583	Victor Baez Chino	Mexican	Mexico	Male	14-Jun-12	Ongoing/Unresolved
584	Adrián Silva Moreno	Mexican	Mexico	Male	14-Nov-12	Ongoing/Unresolved
585	Jaime Gonzalez Dominguez	Mexican	Mexico	Male	3-Mar-13	Ongoing/Unresolved
586	Mario Jorge Ricardo Chávez	Mexican	Mexico	Male	26-Jun-13	Ongoing/Unresolved
587	Alberto López Bello	Mexican	Mexico	Male	17-Jul-13	Ongoing/Unresolved
588	Gregorio Jiménez de la Cruz	Mexican	Mexico	Male	11-Feb-14	Ongoing/Unresolved

589	Jorge Torres Palacios	Mexican	Mexico	Male	2-Jun-14	Ongoing/Unresolved
590	Nolberto Herrera Rodríguez	Mexican	Mexico	Male	29-Jul-14	Ongoing/Unresolved - Archived
591	Octavio Rojas Hernández	Mexican	Mexico	Male	11-Aug-14	Ongoing/Unresolved
592	Antonio Gamboa Urias	Mexican	Mexico	Male	10-Oct-14	Ongoing/Unresolved - Archived
593	María del Rosario Fuentes Rubio	Mexican	Mexico	Female	15-Oct-14	Ongoing/Unresolved - Archived
594	Atilano Roman Tirado	Mexican	Mexico	Male	10-Nov-14	Ongoing/Unresolved
595	Moisés Sánchez Cerezo	Mexican	Mexico	Male	24-Jan-15	Ongoing/Unresolved
596	Abel Manuel Bautista Raymundo	Mexican	Mexico	Male	14-Apr-15	Ongoing/Unresolved
597	Armando Saldaña Morales	Mexican	Mexico	Male	4-May-15	Ongoing/Unresolved
598	Gerardo Nieto Alvarez	Mexican	Mexico	Male	26-Jun-15	Ongoing/Unresolved - Archived
599	Juan Mendoza Delgado	Mexican	Mexico	Male	30-Jun-15	Ongoing/Unresolved
600	Filadelfo Sánchez Sarmiento	Mexican	Mexico	Male	2-Jul-15	Ongoing/Unresolved
601	Ruben Espinosa	Mexican	Mexico	Male	1-Aug-15	Ongoing/Unresolved
602	Marcos Hernández Bautista	Mexican	Mexico	Male	21-Jan-16	Case resolved
603	Reinel Martínez Cerqueda	Mexican	Mexico	Male	22-Jan-16	Ongoing/Unresolved
604	Anabel Flores Salazar	Mexican	Mexico	Female	8-Feb-16	Ongoing/Unresolved
605	Moisés Dagdug Lutzow	Mexican	Mexico	Male	20-Feb-16	Case resolved
606	Francisco Pacheco Beltrán	Mexican	Mexico	Male	25-Apr-16	Ongoing/Unresolved
607	Manuel Santiago Torres González	Mexican	Mexico	Male	14-May-16	Ongoing/Unresolved
608	Elidio Ramos Zárate	Mexican	Mexico	Male	19-Jun-16	Ongoing/Unresolved
609	Zamira Esther Bautista	Mexican	Mexico	Female	20-Jun-16	Ongoing/Unresolved
610	Salvador Olmos García	Mexican	Mexico	Male	26-Jun-16	Ongoing/Unresolved
611	Pedro Tamayo Rosas	Mexican	Mexico	Male	20-Jul-16	Ongoing/Unresolved
612	Agustin Pavia Pavia	Mexican	Mexico	Male	13-Sep-16	Ongoing/Unresolved
613	Aurelio Cabrera Campos	Mexican	Mexico	Male	14-Sep-16	Ongoing/Unresolved
614	Jesús Adrián Rodríguez Samaniego	Mexican	Mexico	Male	10-Dec-16	Ongoing/Unresolved
615	Cecilio Pineda Birto	Mexican	Mexico	Male	2-Mar-17	Ongoing/Unresolved
616	Ricardo Monlui Cabrera	Mexican	Mexico	Male	19-Mar-17	Ongoing/Unresolved

617	Miroslava Breach Velducea	Mexican	Mexico	Female	23-Mar-17	Ongoing/Unresolved
618	Maximino Rodríguez Palacios	Mexican	Mexico	Male	14-Apr-17	Ongoing/Unresolved
619	Filiberto Álvarez Landeros	Mexican	Mexico	Male	29-Apr-17	Ongoing/Unresolved
620	Javier Arturo Valdez Cárdenas	Mexican	Mexico	Male	15-May-17	Case resolved
621	Héctor Jonathan Rodríguez	Mexican	Mexico	Male	15-May-17	Ongoing/Unresolved
622	Salvador Adame Pardo	Mexican	Mexico	Male	14-Jun-17	Ongoing/Unresolved
623	Edwin Rivera Paz	Honduran	Mexico	Male	9-Jul-17	Ongoing/Unresolved
624	Luciano Rivera Salgado	Mexican	Mexico	Male	21-Jul-17	Case resolved
625	Cándido Ríos Vázquez	Mexican	Mexico	Male	22-Aug-17	Ongoing/Unresolved
626	Edgar Daniel Esqueda Castro	Mexican	Mexico	Male	6-Oct-17	Ongoing/Unresolved
627	Gumaro Pérez Aguilando	Mexican	Mexico	Male	19-Dec-17	Ongoing/Unresolved
628	Carlos Domínguez Rodríguez	Mexican	Mexico	Male	13-Jan-18	Ongoing/Unresolved
629	Pamela Montenegro	Mexican	Mexico	Female	5-Feb-18	Ongoing/Unresolved
630	Leobardo Vázquez	Mexican	Mexico	Male	21-Mar-18	Ongoing/Unresolved
631	Juan Carlos Huerta Martínez	Mexican	Mexico	Male	15-May-18	Case resolved
632	Alicia Díaz González	Mexican	Mexico	Female	24-May-18	Ongoing/Unresolved
633	Héctor González Antonio	Mexican	Mexico	Male	29-May-18	Ongoing/Unresolved
634	José Guadalupe Chan Dzib	Mexican	Mexico	Male	29-Jun-18	Ongoing/Unresolved
635	Luis Pérez García	Mexican	Mexico	Male	9-Jul-18	Ongoing/Unresolved
636	Rubén Pat Cahuich	Mexican	Mexico	Male	24-Jul-18	Ongoing/Unresolved
637	Javier Rodríguez Valladares	Mexican	Mexico	Male	29-Aug-18	Ongoing/Unresolved
638	Mario Gómez	Mexican	Mexico	Male	21-Sep-18	Ongoing/Unresolved
639	Gabriel Soriano	Mexican	Mexico	Male	24-Oct-18	Ongoing/Unresolved
640	Jesús Alejandro Márquez Jiménez	Mexican	Mexico	Male	1-Dec-18	Case resolved
641	Rafael Murua Marquez	Mexican	Mexico	Male	20-Jan-19	Case resolved
642	Jesus Eugenio Ramos	Mexican	Mexico	Male	9-Feb-19	Ongoing/Unresolved
643	Santiago Barroso	Mexican	Mexico	Male	15-Mar-19	No Information Received So Far
644	Omar Ivan Camacho Mascareno	Mexican	Mexico	Male	24-Mar-19	No Information Received So Far

645	Telesforo Santiago Enriquez	Mexican	Mexico	Male	2-May-19	Ongoing/Unresolved
646	Francisco Romero	Mexican	Mexico	Male	16-May-19	No Information Received So Far
647	Norma Sarabia	Mexican	Mexico	Female	11-Jun-19	Ongoing/Unresolved
648	Rogelio Barragan Perez	Mexican	Mexico	Male	30-Jul-19	No Information Received So Far
649	Jorge Ruiz Vasquez	Mexican	Mexico	Male	2-Aug-19	Ongoing/Unresolved
650	Edgar Alberto Nava Lopez	Mexican	Mexico	Male	2-Aug-19	No Information Received So Far
651	Nevith Conde Jaramillo	Mexican	Mexico	Male	24-Aug-19	Ongoing/Unresolved
652	Manuel Avila Gomez	Mexican	Mexico	Male	29-Nov-19	No Information Received So Far
653	Paulo Machava	Mozambican	Mozambique	Male	28-Aug-15	Ongoing/Unresolved
654	Kenji Nagai	Japanese	Myanmar	Male	27-Sep-07	Ongoing/Unresolved
655	Soe Moe Tun	Myanmar	Myanmar	Male	13-Dec-16	Ongoing/Unresolved
656	Wai Yan Heinn	Burmese	Myanmar	Male	16-Apr-17	Case resolved
657	Birendra Shah	Nepali	Nepal	Male	5-Oct-07	Ongoing/Unresolved
658	Pushkar Bahadur Shrestha	Nepali	Nepal	Male	12-Jan-08	Ongoing/Unresolved
659	Uma Singh	Nepali	Nepal	Female	11-Jan-09	Case resolved
660	Jamim Shah	Nepali	Nepal	Male	7-Feb-10	Ongoing/Unresolved
661	Arun Singhaniya	Nepali	Nepal	Male	1-Mar-10	Ongoing/Unresolved
662	Devi Prasad Dhital	Nepali	Nepal	Male	22-Jul-10	Ongoing/Unresolved
663	Yadav Poudel	Nepali	Nepal	Male	4-Apr-12	Case resolved
664	Ángel Eduardo Gahona	Nicaraguan	Nicaragua	Male	21-Apr-18	Ongoing/Unresolved
665	Godwin Agbroko	Nigerian	Nigeria	Male	22-Dec-06	Ongoing/Unresolved - Archived
666	Paul Abayomi Ogundeji	Nigerian	Nigeria	Male	17-Aug-08	Ongoing/Unresolved - Archived
667	Bayo Ohu	Nigerian	Nigeria	Male	20-Sep-09	Ongoing/Unresolved - Archived
668	Zakariya Isa	Nigerian	Nigeria	Male	22-Oct-11	Ongoing/Unresolved
669	Nansok Sallah	Nigerian	Nigeria	Male	18-Jan-12	Ongoing/Unresolved
670	Enenche Akogwu	Nigerian	Nigeria	Male	20-Jan-12	Ongoing/Unresolved
671	Ikechukwu Udendu	Nigerian	Nigeria	Male	12-Jan-13	Ongoing/Unresolved - Archived
672	Famous Giobaro	Nigerian	Nigeria	Male	16-Apr-17	Ongoing/Unresolved - Archived

673	Ikechukwu Onubogu	Nigerian	Nigeria	Male	15-Nov-17	Ongoing/Unresolved
674	Precious Owalabi	Nigerian	Nigeria	Male	22-Jul-19	No Information Received So Far
675	Munir Ahmed Sangi	Pakistani	Pakistan	Male	29-May-06	Ongoing/Unresolved
676	Hayatullah Khan	Pakistani	Pakistan	Male	16-Jun-06	No Information Received So Far
677	Zubair Ahmed Mujahid	Pakistani	Pakistan	Male	23-Nov-07	Ongoing/Unresolved
678	Abdus Samad Chishti Mujahid	Pakistani	Pakistan	Male	9-Feb-08	Ongoing/Unresolved
679	Mohammed Ibrahim	Pakistani	Pakistan	Male	22-May-08	Ongoing/Unresolved
680	Abdul Razzak Johra	Pakistani	Pakistan	Male	3-Nov-08	Case resolved
681	Qari Mohammad Shoaib	Pakistani	Pakistan	Male	8-Nov-08	No Information Received So Far
682	Raja Assad Hameed	Pakistani	Pakistan	Male	26-Mar-09	Ongoing/Unresolved
683	Sadiq Bacha Khan	Pakistani	Pakistan	Male	14-Aug-09	No Information Received So Far
684	Ashiq Ali Mangi	Pakistani	Pakistan	Male	17-Feb-10	No Information Received So Far
685	Ghulam Rasool Birhamani	Pakistani	Pakistan	Male	10-May-10	Ongoing/Unresolved
686	Ejazul Haq	Pakistani	Pakistan	Male	28-May-10	No Information Received So Far
687	Faiz Mohammad Khan Sasoli	Pakistani	Pakistan	Male	27-Jun-10	Ongoing/Unresolved
688	Misri Khan Orakzai	Pakistani	Pakistan	Male	14-Sep-10	Ongoing/Unresolved
689	Mujeebur Rehman Saddiqui	Pakistani	Pakistan	Male	16-Sep-10	Ongoing/Unresolved
690	Abdul Hameed Hayatan	Pakistani	Pakistan	Male	18-Nov-10	Ongoing/Unresolved
691	Abdul Wahab	Pakistani	Pakistan	Male	6-Dec-10	No Information Received So Far
692	Altaf Chandio	Pakistani	Pakistan	Male	6-Dec-10	No Information Received So Far
693	Pervez Khan	Pakistani	Pakistan	Male	6-Dec-10	No Information Received So Far
694	Muhammad Khan Sasoli	Pakistani	Pakistan	Male	14-Dec-10	Ongoing/Unresolved
695	Ilyas Nizzar	Pakistani	Pakistan	Male	9-Jan-11	Ongoing/Unresolved
696	Abdost Rind	Pakistani	Pakistan	Male	18-Feb-11	No Information Received So Far
697	Nasrullah Khan Afridi	Pakistani	Pakistan	Male	10-May-11	Ongoing/Unresolved
698	Munir Shakar	Pakistani	Pakistan	Male	14-Aug-11	Ongoing/Unresolved
699	Faisal Qureshi	Pakistani	Pakistan	Male	7-Oct-11	Ongoing/Unresolved
700	Mukarram Khan Aatif	Pakistani	Pakistan	Male	17-Jan-12	Ongoing/Unresolved

701	Murtaza Razvi	Pakistani	Pakistan	Male	19-Apr-12	Ongoing/Unresolved
702	Tariq KAMAL	Pakistani	Pakistan	Male	9-May-12	No Information Received So Far
703	Aurangzeb Tunio	Pakistani	Pakistan	Male	11-May-12	Ongoing/Unresolved
704	Abdul Razaq Gul (Razzaq Gul)	Pakistani	Pakistan	Male	19-May-12	Ongoing/Unresolved
705	Abdul Qadir Hajizai	Pakistani	Pakistan	Male	28-May-12	Ongoing/Unresolved
706	Abdul Khaliq (Abdul Haq Baloch)	Pakistani	Pakistan	Male	29-Sep-12	Ongoing/Unresolved
707	Mushtaq Khand	Pakistani	Pakistan	Male	7-Oct-12	No Information Received So Far
708	Rehmatullah Abid	Pakistani	Pakistan	Male	18-Nov-12	Ongoing/Unresolved
709	Saqib Khan	Pakistani	Pakistan	Male	22-Nov-12	No Information Received So Far
710	Mohammad Iqbal	Pakistani	Pakistan	Male	10-Jan-13	Ongoing/Unresolved
711	Imran Shaikh	Pakistani	Pakistan	Male	10-Jan-13	Ongoing/Unresolved
712	Saif-ur-Rehman	Pakistani	Pakistan	Male	10-Jan-13	Ongoing/Unresolved
713	Malik Mumtaz	Pakistani	Pakistan	Male	27-Feb-13	No Information Received So Far
714	Mehmood Jan Afridi	Pakistani	Pakistan	Male	1-Mar-13	Ongoing/Unresolved
715	Ahmed Ali Joiya	Pakistani	Pakistan	Male	24-May-13	No Information Received So Far
716	Haji Abdul Razzaq Baloch	Pakistani	Pakistan	Male	21-Aug-13	No Information Received So Far
717	Ayub Khan Khattak	Pakistani	Pakistan	Male	12-Oct-13	Case resolved
718	Zakir Ali (Shan Odhor)	Pakistani	Pakistan	Male	1-Jan-14	No Information Received So Far
719	Waqas Aziz Khan	Pakistani	Pakistan	Male	17-Jan-14	No Information Received So Far
720	Khalid Khan	Pakistani	Pakistan	Male	17-Jan-14	No Information Received So Far
721	Ashraf Arian	Pakistani	Pakistan	Male	17-Jan-14	No Information Received So Far
722	Aftab Alam	Pakistani	Pakistan	Male	9-Sep-15	No Information Received So Far
723	Arshad Ali Jaffari	Pakistani	Pakistan	Male	9-Sep-15	No Information Received So Far
724	Zaman Mehsud	Pakistani	Pakistan	Male	3-Nov-15	Ongoing/Unresolved
725	Hafeez Ur Rehman	Pakistani	Pakistan	Male	23-Nov-15	Ongoing/Unresolved
726	Muhammad Umar	Pakistani	Pakistan	Male	16-Jan-16	Ongoing/Unresolved
727	Khurram Zaki	Pakistani	Pakistan	Male	7-May-16	No Information Received So Far

728	Mehmood Khan	Pakistani	Pakistan	Male	8-Aug-16	Ongoing/Unresolved
729	Shehzad Ahmed	Pakistani	Pakistan	Male	8-Aug-16	Ongoing/Unresolved
730	Muhammad Jan	Pakistani	Pakistan	Male	17-Jan-17	No Information Received So Far
731	Taimur Abbas	Pakistani	Pakistan	Male	12-Feb-17	No Information Received So Far
732	Baksheesh Elahi	Pakistani	Pakistan	Male	11-Jun-17	No Information Received So Far
733	Haroon Khan	Pakistani	Pakistan	Male	12-Oct-17	No Information Received So Far
734	Anjum Munir Raja	Pakistani	Pakistan	Male	1-Mar-18	No Information Received So Far
735	Zeeshan Ashraf Butt	Pakistani	Pakistan	Male	27-Mar-18	No Information Received So Far
736	Abid Hussain	Pakistani	Pakistan	Male	23-Aug-18	No Information Received So Far
737	Sohail Khan	Pakistani	Pakistan	Male	23-Oct-18	Ongoing/Unresolved
738	Noorul Hassan	Pakistani	Pakistan	Male	3-Dec-18	No Information Received So Far
739	Malik Amanullah Khan	Pakistani	Pakistan	Male	30-Apr-19	No Information Received So Far
740	Ali Sher Rajpar	Pakistani	Pakistan	Male	4-May-19	No Information Received So Far
741	Muhammad Bilal Khan	Pakistani	Pakistan	Male	27-Jun-19	No Information Received So Far
742	Mirza Waseem Baig	Pakistani	Pakistan	Male	30-Aug-19	No Information Received So Far
743	Urooj Iqbal	Pakistani	Pakistan	Female	25-Nov-19	No Information Received So Far
744	Suleiman Abdul-Rahim al-Ashi	Palestinian	Palestine	Male	13-May-07	Ongoing/Unresolved
745	Mohammad Matar Abdo	Palestinian	Palestine	Male	13-May-07	Ongoing/Unresolved
746	Fadel Shanaa	Palestinian	Palestine	Male	16-Apr-08	Ongoing/Unresolved - Reported by Member State as having been killed by foreign actors beyond national jurisdiction
747	Basel Faraj	Palestinian	Palestine	Male	6-Jan-09	Ongoing/Unresolved - Reported by Member State as having been killed by foreign actors beyond national jurisdiction
748	Cevdet Kılıçlar	Turkish	Palestine	Male	1-Jun-10	Ongoing/Unresolved - Reported by Member State as having been killed by foreign actors beyond national jurisdiction
749	Vittorio Arrigoni	Italian	Palestine	Male	15-Apr-11	Ongoing/Unresolved
750	Abu Eish (Mohamed Abu Aisha)	Palestinian	Palestine	Male	20-Nov-12	Ongoing/Unresolved

751	Hossam Salameh	Palestinian	Palestine	Male	20-Nov-12	Ongoing/Unresolved - Reported by Member State as having been killed by foreign actors beyond national jurisdiction
752	Mahmoud Al-Komi	Palestinian	Palestine	Male	20-Nov-12	Ongoing/Unresolved - Reported by Member State as having been killed by foreign actors beyond national jurisdiction
753	Hamid Shihab	Palestinian	Palestine	Male	9-Jul-14	Ongoing/Unresolved - Reported by Member State as having been killed by foreign actors beyond national jurisdiction
754	Khaled Reyadh Hamad	Palestinian	Palestine	Male	20-Jul-14	Ongoing/Unresolved - Reported by Member State as having been killed by foreign actors beyond national jurisdiction
755	Rami Rayan	Palestinian	Palestine	Male	30-Jul-14	Ongoing/Unresolved - Reported by Member State as having been killed by foreign actors beyond national jurisdiction
756	Sameh Al-Aryan	Palestinian	Palestine	Male	30-Jul-14	Ongoing/Unresolved - Reported by Member State as having been killed by foreign actors beyond national jurisdiction
757	Ahed Zaqout	Palestinian	Palestine	Male	30-Jul-14	Ongoing/Unresolved - Reported by Member State as having been killed by foreign actors beyond national jurisdiction
758	Mohamed Daher	Palestinian	Palestine	Male	31-Jul-14	Ongoing/Unresolved - Reported by Member State as having been killed by foreign actors beyond national jurisdiction
759	Simone Camilli	Italian	Palestine	Male	13-Aug-14	Ongoing/Unresolved - Reported by Member State as having been killed by foreign actors beyond national jurisdiction
760	Ali Shehda Abu Afash	Palestinian	Palestine	Male	13-Aug-14	Ongoing/Unresolved - Reported by Member State as having been killed by foreign actors beyond national jurisdiction
761	Yaser Murtaja	Palestinian	Palestine	Male	7-Apr-18	Ongoing/Unresolved - Reported by Member State as having been killed by foreign actors beyond national jurisdiction

762	Ahmad Abu Hussain	Palestinian	Palestine	Male	25-Apr-18	Ongoing/Unresolved - Reported by Member State as having been killed by foreign actors beyond national jurisdiction
763	Marcelino Vázquez	Paraguayan	Paraguay	Male	6-Feb-13	Case resolved
764	Carlos Artaza	Paraguayan	Paraguay	Male	24-Apr-13	Ongoing/Unresolved
765	Fausto Gabriel Alcaraz	Paraguayan	Paraguay	Male	16-May-14	Ongoing/Unresolved
766	Edgar Pantaleón Fernández Fleitas	Paraguayan	Paraguay	Male	19-Jun-14	Ongoing/Unresolved
767	Antonia Maribel Almada Chamorro	Paraguayan	Paraguay	Female	16-Oct-14	Ongoing/Unresolved
768	Pablo Medina Velázquez	Paraguayan	Paraguay	Male	16-Oct-14	Ongoing/Unresolved
769	Julio Castillo Narvárez	Peruvian	Peru	Male	3-May-11	Case resolved
770	Pedro Alfonso Flores Silva	Peruvian	Peru	Male	7-Sep-11	Ongoing/Unresolved
771	José Oquendo Reyes	Peruvian	Peru	Male	14-Sep-11	Case resolved
772	Luis Choy Yin Sandoval	Peruvian	Peru	Male	23-Feb-13	Case resolved
773	Donny Buchelli Cueva	Peruvian	Peru	Male	8-Jul-14	Ongoing/Unresolved
774	Fernando Raymondi Uribe	Peruvian	Peru	Male	9-Nov-14	Ongoing/Unresolved - Archived
775	Hernán Choquepata Ordoñez	Peruvian	Peru	Male	20-Nov-16	Ongoing/Unresolved
776	José Feliciano Yactayo Rodríguez	Peruvian	Peru	Male	27-Feb-17	Ongoing/Unresolved
777	Rolly Cañete	Filipino	Philippines	Male	20-Jan-06	Ongoing/Unresolved - Archived
778	Graciano Aquino	Filipino	Philippines	Male	21-Jan-06	Ongoing/Unresolved
779	Albert Orsolino	Filipino	Philippines	Male	16-May-06	Case resolved
780	Fernando "Dong" Batul	Filipino	Philippines	Male	22-May-06	Ongoing/Unresolved
781	Armando Pace	Filipino	Philippines	Male	18-Jul-06	Case resolved
782	Ponciano Grande	Filipino	Philippines	Male	7-Dec-06	Ongoing/Unresolved
783	Fernando Lintuan	Filipino	Philippines	Male	24-Dec-07	Ongoing/Unresolved
784	Robert Sison	Filipino	Philippines	Male	30-Jun-08	Ongoing/Unresolved
785	Martin Roxas	Filipino	Philippines	Male	7-Aug-08	Case resolved
786	Aresio Padrigao	Filipino	Philippines	Male	17-Nov-08	Ongoing/Unresolved
787	Ernesto Rollin	Filipino	Philippines	Male	23-Feb-09	Ongoing/Unresolved
788	Jojo Trajano	Filipino	Philippines	Male	3-Jun-09	Case resolved

789	Crispin Perez	Filipino	Philippines	Male	9-Jun-09	Ongoing/Unresolved
790	Godofredo Linao	Filipino	Philippines	Male	27-Jul-09	Ongoing/Unresolved
791	Gina de la Cruz	Filipino	Philippines	Female	23-Nov-09	Ongoing/Unresolved ¹
792	Lea Dalmacio	Filipino	Philippines	Female	23-Nov-09	Ongoing/Unresolved ²
793	Marites Cablitias	Filipino	Philippines	Female	23-Nov-09	Ongoing/Unresolved ³
794	Alejandro Reblando	Filipino	Philippines	Male	23-Nov-09	Ongoing/Unresolved ⁴
795	Andres Teodoro	Filipino	Philippines	Male	23-Nov-09	Ongoing/Unresolved ⁵
796	Arturo Betia	Filipino	Philippines	Male	23-Nov-09	Ongoing/Unresolved ⁶
797	Bataluna Rubello	Filipino	Philippines	Male	23-Nov-09	Ongoing/Unresolved ⁷
798	Benjie Adolfo	Filipino	Philippines	Male	23-Nov-09	Ongoing/Unresolved ⁸
799	Bienvenido Legarte	Filipino	Philippines	Male	23-Nov-09	Ongoing/Unresolved ⁹
800	Jhoy Duhay	Filipino	Philippines	Male	23-Nov-09	Ongoing/Unresolved ¹⁰
801	Fernando Razon	Filipino	Philippines	Male	23-Nov-09	Ongoing/Unresolved ¹¹
802	Hannibal Cachuela	Filipino	Philippines	Male	23-Nov-09	Ongoing/Unresolved ¹²
803	Ian Subang	Filipino	Philippines	Male	23-Nov-09	Ongoing/Unresolved ¹³
804	Joel Parcon	Filipino	Philippines	Male	23-Nov-09	Ongoing/Unresolved ¹⁴
805	John Caniban	Filipino	Philippines	Male	23-Nov-09	Ongoing/Unresolved ¹⁵
806	Lindo Lupogan	Filipino	Philippines	Male	23-Nov-09	Ongoing/Unresolved ¹⁶
807	Napoleon Salaysay	Filipino	Philippines	Male	23-Nov-09	Ongoing/Unresolved ¹⁷

¹ See note regarding this case under section 4.2 of the UNESCO Director-General's Report

² See note regarding this case under section 4.2

³ See note regarding this case under section 4.2

⁴ See note regarding this case under section 4.2

⁵ See note regarding this case under section 4.2

⁶ See note regarding this case under section 4.2

⁷ See note regarding this case under section 4.2

⁸ See note regarding this case under section 4.2

⁹ See note regarding this case under section 4.2

¹⁰ See note regarding this case under section 4.2

¹¹ See note regarding this case under section 4.2

¹² See note regarding this case under section 4.2

¹³ See note regarding this case under section 4.2

¹⁴ See note regarding this case under section 4.2

¹⁵ See note regarding this case under section 4.2

¹⁶ See note regarding this case under section 4.2

¹⁷ See note regarding this case under section 4.2

808	Noel Decina	Filipino	Philippines	Male	23-Nov-09	Ongoing/Unresolved ¹⁸
809	Rey Merisco	Filipino	Philippines	Male	23-Nov-09	Ongoing/Unresolved ¹⁹
810	Reynaldo Momay	Filipino	Philippines	Male	23-Nov-09	Ongoing/Unresolved ²⁰
811	Romeo Jimmy Cabillo	Filipino	Philippines	Male	23-Nov-09	Ongoing/Unresolved ²¹
812	Ronnie Perante	Filipino	Philippines	Male	23-Nov-09	Ongoing/Unresolved ²²
813	Rosell Morales	Filipino	Philippines	Male	23-Nov-09	Ongoing/Unresolved ²³
814	Santos Gatchalian	Filipino	Philippines	Male	23-Nov-09	Ongoing/Unresolved ²⁴
815	Ernesto Maravilla	Filipino	Philippines	Male	23-Nov-09	Ongoing/Unresolved ²⁵
816	Henry Araneta	Filipino	Philippines	Male	23-Nov-09	Ongoing/Unresolved ²⁶
817	Marife "Neneng" Montaño	Filipino	Philippines	Female	23-Nov-09	Ongoing/Unresolved ²⁷
818	Eugene Dohillo	Filipino	Philippines	Male	23-Nov-09	Ongoing/Unresolved ²⁸
819	Mark Gilbert Arriola	Filipino	Philippines	Male	23-Nov-09	Ongoing/Unresolved ²⁹
820	Victor Nunez	Filipino	Philippines	Male	23-Nov-09	Ongoing/Unresolved ³⁰
821	Desidario Camangyan	Filipino	Philippines	Male	14-Jun-10	Case resolved
822	Joselito Agustin	Filipino	Philippines	Male	15-Jun-10	Ongoing/Unresolved
823	Nestor Bedolido	Filipino	Philippines	Male	19-Jun-10	Ongoing/Unresolved
824	Gerardo Ortega	Filipino	Philippines	Male	24-Jan-11	Ongoing/Unresolved
825	Marlina 'Len' Flores-Sumera	Filipino	Philippines	Female	24-Mar-11	Ongoing/Unresolved
826	Niel Jimena	Filipino	Philippines	Male	23-Aug-11	Case resolved
827	Roy Bagtikan Gallego	Filipino	Philippines	Male	14-Oct-11	Ongoing/Unresolved
828	Christopher Guarin	Filipino	Philippines	Male	5-Jan-12	Ongoing/Unresolved - Archived

¹⁸ See note regarding this case under section 4.2

¹⁹ See note regarding this case under section 4.2

²⁰ See note regarding this case under section 4.2

²¹ See note regarding this case under section 4.2

²² See note regarding this case under section 4.2

²³ See note regarding this case under section 4.2

²⁴ See note regarding this case under section 4.2

²⁵ See note regarding this case under section 4.2

²⁶ See note regarding this case under section 4.2

²⁷ See note regarding this case under section 4.2

²⁸ See note regarding this case under section 4.2

²⁹ See note regarding this case under section 4.2

³⁰ See note regarding this case under section 4.2

829	Aldion Layao	Filipino	Philippines	Male	8-Apr-12	Ongoing/Unresolved
830	Nestor Libaton	Filipino	Philippines	Male	8-May-12	Ongoing/Unresolved
831	Eddie Jesus Apostol	Filipino	Philippines	Male	1-Sep-12	Ongoing/Unresolved
832	Bonifacio Loreto Jr	Filipino	Philippines	Male	30-Jul-13	Ongoing/Unresolved
833	Richard Kho	Filipino	Philippines	Male	30-Jul-13	Ongoing/Unresolved
834	Mario Sy	Filipino	Philippines	Male	1-Aug-13	Ongoing/Unresolved
835	Fernando "Nanding" Solijon	Filipino	Philippines	Male	30-Aug-13	Case resolved
836	Vergel Bico	Filipino	Philippines	Male	4-Sep-13	Ongoing/Unresolved
837	Joas Dignos	Filipino	Philippines	Male	29-Nov-13	Ongoing/Unresolved
838	Michael Diaz Milo	Filipino	Philippines	Male	7-Dec-13	Ongoing/Unresolved
839	Rogelio "Tata" Butalib	Filipino	Philippines	Male	11-Dec-13	Ongoing/Unresolved
840	Rubylita Garcia	Filipino	Philippines	Female	6-Apr-14	Case resolved
841	Nerlita Ledesma	Filipino	Philippines	Female	8-Jan-15	Ongoing/Unresolved
842	Maurito Lim	Filipino	Philippines	Male	14-Feb-15	Ongoing/Unresolved
843	Gregorio Ybanez	Filipino	Philippines	Male	18-Aug-15	Ongoing/Unresolved
844	Teodoro Escanilla	Filipino	Philippines	Male	19-Aug-15	Ongoing/Unresolved
845	Cosme Diez Maestrado	Filipino	Philippines	Male	27-Aug-15	Ongoing/Unresolved
846	José Bernardo	Filipino	Philippines	Male	31-Oct-15	Ongoing/Unresolved
847	Elvis Ordaniza	Filipino	Philippines	Male	16-Feb-16	Ongoing/Unresolved
848	Larry Que	Filipino	Philippines	Male	20-Dec-16	Ongoing/Unresolved
849	Joaquin Briones	Filipino	Philippines	Male	13-Mar-17	Ongoing/Unresolved
850	Rudy Alicaway	Filipino	Philippines	Male	6-Aug-17	Ongoing/Unresolved
851	Leo Diaz	Filipino	Philippines	Male	7-Aug-17	Ongoing/Unresolved
852	Christopher Iban Lozada	Filipino	Philippines	Male	24-Oct-17	Ongoing/Unresolved
853	Edmund Sestoso	Filipino	Philippines	Male	2-May-18	Ongoing/Unresolved
854	Dennis Denora	Filipino	Philippines	Male	7-Jun-18	Ongoing/Unresolved
855	Joey Llana	Filipino	Philippines	Male	20-Jul-18	Ongoing/Unresolved
856	John Michael Decano	Filipino	Philippines	Male	9-Jan-19	No Information Received So Far

857	Eduardo Dizon	Filippino	Philippines	Male	10-Jul-19	Ongoing/Unresolved
858	Dindo Generoso	Filippino	Philippines	Male	7-Nov-19	Ongoing/Unresolved
859	Lukasz Masiak	Polish	Poland	Male	14-Jun-15	Case resolved
860	Ilya Zimin	Russian	Russian Federation	Male	26-Feb-06	Ongoing/Unresolved
861	Yevgeny Gerasimenko	Russian	Russian Federation	Male	26-Jul-06	Case resolved
862	Anna Politkovskaya	Russian	Russian Federation	Female	7-Oct-06	Case resolved
863	Ilyas Shurpayev	Russian	Russian Federation	Male	21-Mar-08	Case resolved
864	Gadzhi Abashilov	Russian	Russian Federation	Male	21-Mar-08	Ongoing/Unresolved
865	Magomet Yevloev	Russian	Russian Federation	Male	31-Aug-08	Case resolved
866	Abdullah Alishaev	Russian	Russian Federation	Male	3-Sep-08	Case resolved
867	Anastasia Baburova	Russian	Russian Federation	Female	19-Jan-09	Case resolved
868	Shafiq Amrakhov	Russian	Russian Federation	Male	19-Jan-09	Ongoing/Unresolved
869	Malik Akhmedilov	Russian	Russian Federation	Male	11-Aug-09	Case resolved
870	Shamil Aliyev	Russian	Russian Federation	Male	5-May-10	Ongoing/Unresolved
871	Sayid Ibragimov	Russian	Russian Federation	Male	13-May-10	Case resolved
872	Magomedvagif Sultanmagomedov	Russian/Dagestani	Russian Federation	Male	11-Aug-10	Case resolved
873	Yakhya Magomedov	Russian/Dagestani	Russian Federation	Male	8-May-11	Case resolved
874	Hadzhimurad Kamalov	Russian	Russian Federation	Male	15-Dec-11	Ongoing/Unresolved
875	Kazbek Gekkiyev	Russian	Russian Federation	Male	5-Dec-12	Case resolved
876	Mikhail Beketov	Russian	Russian Federation	Male	8-Apr-13	Ongoing/Unresolved - Archived
877	Akhmednabi Akhmednabiyev	Russian	Russian Federation	Male	9-Jul-13	Ongoing/Unresolved
878	Timur Kuashev	Russian	Russian Federation	Male	1-Aug-14	Case resolved
879	Nikolay Andrushchenko	Russian	Russian Federation	Male	19-Apr-17	Case resolved
880	Dmitry Popkov	Russian	Russian Federation	Male	24-May-17	Ongoing/Unresolved
881	Maxim Borodin	Russian	Russian Federation	Male	15-Apr-18	Case resolved
882	Denis Suворov	Russian	Russian Federation	Male	23-Jul-18	Case resolved
883	Jean-Léonard Rugambage	Rwandan	Rwanda	Male	24-Jun-10	Case resolved

884	Jamal Khashoggi	Saudi Arabian	Saudi Arabia	Male	2-Oct-18	Ongoing/Unresolved
885	Luka Popov	Serbian	Serbia	Male	16-Jun-16	Case resolved
886	Jan Kuciak	Slovakian	Slovakia	Male	25-Feb-18	Ongoing/Unresolved
887	Martin Adler	Swedish	Somalia	Male	23-Jun-06	Ongoing/Unresolved
888	Mohammed Abdullahi Khalif	Somali	Somalia	Male	5-May-07	Ongoing/Unresolved
889	Abshir Ali Gabre	Somali	Somalia	Male	16-May-07	Ongoing/Unresolved
890	Ahmed Hassan Mahad	Somali	Somalia	Male	16-May-07	Ongoing/Unresolved
891	Ali Iman Sharmarke	Somali	Somalia	Male	11-Aug-07	Case resolved
892	Mahad Ahmed Elmi	Somali	Somalia	Male	11-Aug-07	Case resolved
893	Abdulkadir Mahad Moallim Kaskey	Somali	Somalia	Male	24-Aug-07	Ongoing/Unresolved
894	Bashir Nor Gedi	Somali	Somalia	Male	19-Oct-07	Ongoing/Unresolved
895	Hassan Kafi Hared	Somali	Somalia	Male	28-Jan-08	Ongoing/Unresolved
896	Nasteh Dahir Farah	Somali	Somalia	Male	7-Jun-08	Ongoing/Unresolved
897	Said Tahlil Ahmed	Somali	Somalia	Male	4-Feb-09	Case resolved
898	Abdirisak Warsameh Mohamed	Somali	Somalia	Male	22-May-09	Ongoing/Unresolved
899	Nur Muse Hussein	Somali	Somalia	Male	25-May-09	Ongoing/Unresolved
900	Muktar Mohamed Hirabe	Somali	Somalia	Male	7-Jun-09	Case resolved
901	Abdulkhafar Abdulkadir (aka Yasser Mario)	Somali	Somalia	Male	3-Dec-09	Ongoing/Unresolved
902	Mohamed Amin Adan Abdulle	Somali	Somalia	Male	3-Dec-09	Ongoing/Unresolved
903	Hassan Zubeyr Haji Hassan	Somali	Somalia	Male	3-Dec-09	Ongoing/Unresolved
904	Sheikh Nur Mohamed Abkey	Somali	Somalia	Male	4-May-10	Case resolved
905	Barkhad Awale Adan	Somali	Somalia	Male	24-Aug-10	Ongoing/Unresolved
906	Abdisalam Sheikh Hassan	Somali	Somalia	Male	18-Dec-11	Ongoing/Unresolved
907	Hassan Osman Abdi	Somali	Somalia	Male	28-Jan-12	Ongoing/Unresolved
908	Abukar Hassan Mohamoud	Somali	Somalia	Male	28-Feb-12	Ongoing/Unresolved
909	Ali Ahmed Abdi	Somali	Somalia	Male	4-Mar-12	Ongoing/Unresolved
910	Mahad Salad Adan	Somali	Somalia	Male	5-Apr-12	Ongoing/Unresolved

911	Farhan James Abdulle	Somali	Somalia	Male	2-May-12	Ongoing/Unresolved
912	Ahmed Addow Anshur	Somali	Somalia	Male	24-May-12	Ongoing/Unresolved
913	Abdi Jaylani Malaq	Somali	Somalia	Male	1-Aug-12	Ongoing/Unresolved
914	Mohamud Ali Keyre "Buneyste"	Somali	Somalia	Male	12-Aug-12	Ongoing/Unresolved
915	Zakariye Mohamed Mohamud Moallim	Somali	Somalia	Male	16-Sep-12	Ongoing/Unresolved
916	Abdirahman Yasin Ali	Somali	Somalia	Male	20-Sep-12	Ongoing/Unresolved
917	Abdisatar Daher Sabriye	Somali	Somalia	Male	20-Sep-12	Ongoing/Unresolved
918	Liban Ali Nur	Somali	Somalia	Male	20-Sep-12	Ongoing/Unresolved
919	Hassan Yusuf Absuge	Somali	Somalia	Male	21-Sep-12	Case resolved
920	Abdirahman Mohamed Ali	Somali	Somalia	Male	26-Sep-12	Ongoing/Unresolved
921	Ahmed Abdulahi Farah	Somali	Somalia	Male	28-Sep-12	Ongoing/Unresolved
922	Ahmed Farah Ilyas	Somali	Somalia	Male	23-Oct-12	Ongoing/Unresolved
923	Mohamed Mohamud Tuuryare	Somali	Somalia	Male	28-Oct-12	Ongoing/Unresolved
924	Warsame Shire Awale	Somali	Somalia	Male	29-Oct-12	Ongoing/Unresolved
925	Abdihared Osman Adan	Somali	Somalia	Male	18-Jan-13	Ongoing/Unresolved
926	Mohammed Ali Nuxurkey	Somali	Somalia	Male	18-Mar-13	Ongoing/Unresolved
927	Rahmo Abdukadir	Somali	Somalia	Female	25-Mar-13	Ongoing/Unresolved
928	Mohamed Ibrahim Rageh	Somali	Somalia	Male	21-Apr-13	Case resolved
929	Libaan Abdullahi Farah	Somali	Somalia	Male	7-Jul-13	Ongoing/Unresolved
930	Ahmed Sharif Ahmed	Somali	Somalia	Male	17-Aug-13	Ongoing/Unresolved
931	Mohamed Mohamud	Somali	Somalia	Male	26-Oct-13	Case resolved
932	Mohamed Omar Mohamed aka Amaar	Somali	Somalia	Male	21-Apr-14	Ongoing/Unresolved
933	Yusuf Ahmed Abukar Keynan	Somali	Somalia	Male	21-Jun-14	Ongoing/Unresolved
934	Abdirisak Ali Abdi	Somali	Somalia	Male	18-Nov-14	Ongoing/Unresolved
935	Daud Ali Omar	Somali	Somalia	Male	29-Apr-15	Ongoing/Unresolved
936	Mohamed Abdikarim Moallim Adam	Somali	Somalia	Male	26-Jul-15	Ongoing/Unresolved
937	Abdullahi Ali Hussein	Somali	Somalia	Male	8-Sep-15	Ongoing/Unresolved

938	Mustaf Abdi Noor	Somali	Somalia	Male	1-Nov-15	Ongoing/Unresolved
939	Hindiya Haji Mohamed	Somali	Somalia	Female	3-Dec-15	Case resolved
940	Sagal Salad Osman	Somali	Somalia	Female	5-Jun-16	No Information Received So Far
941	Abdiaziz Mohamed Ali	Somalian	Somalia	Male	27-Sep-16	No Information Received So Far
942	Mahad Ali Mohamed	Somalian	Somalia	Male	6-Nov-16	No Information Received So Far
943	Abdullahi Osman Moallim	Somali	Somalia	Male	13-Sep-17	No Information Received So Far
944	Ali Nur Siad-Ahmed	Somali	Somalia	Male	14-Oct-17	No Information Received So Far
945	Mohamed Ibrahim Gabow	Somali	Somalia	Male	11-Dec-17	No Information Received So Far
946	Abdirizak Kasim Iman	Somali	Somalia	Male	26-Jul-18	No Information Received So Far
947	Abdirisak Said Osman	Somali	Somalia	Male	18-Sep-18	No Information Received So Far
948	Abdullahi Mire Hashi	Somali	Somalia	Male	27-Oct-18	No Information Received So Far
949	Awil Dahir Salad	Somali	Somalia	Male	22-Dec-18	No Information Received So Far
950	Abdiqadir Hassan Yusuf	Somali	Somalia	Male	22-Dec-18	No Information Received So Far
951	Mohamed Dubad Gajaow	Somali	Somalia	Male	22-Dec-18	No Information Received So Far
952	Ibrahim Mohayadin Ahmed	Somali	Somalia	Male	22-Dec-18	No Information Received So Far
953	Hodan Nalayeh	Somali	Somalia	Female	12-Jul-19	No Information Received So Far
954	Mohamed Sahal Omar	Somali	Somalia	Male	12-Jul-19	No Information Received So Far
955	Abdinasir Abdulle Ga'al	Somali	Somalia	Male	14-Aug-19	No Information Received So Far
956	Michael Tshele	South African	South Africa	Male	13-Jan-14	Case resolved
957	Isaiah Diing Abraham Chan Awol	South Sudanese	South Sudan	Male	5-Dec-12	No Information Received So Far
958	Dalia Marko	South Sudanese	South Sudan	Female	25-Jan-15	No Information Received So Far
959	Randa George Adam	South Sudanese	South Sudan	Female	25-Jan-15	No Information Received So Far
960	Adam Juma Adam	South Sudanese	South Sudan	Male	25-Jan-15	No Information Received So Far
961	Musa Mohammed Dahiyah	South Sudanese	South Sudan	Male	25-Jan-15	No Information Received So Far
962	Butrus Martin Khamis	South Sudanese	South Sudan	Male	25-Jan-15	No Information Received So Far
963	Pow James Raeth (aka Puok James)	South Sudanese	South Sudan	Male	20-May-15	No Information Received So Far
964	Peter Moi Julius	South Sudanese	South Sudan	Male	19-Aug-15	No Information Received So Far

965	Isaac Vuni	South Sudanese	South Sudan	Male	26-Sep-16	No Information Received So Far
966	Christopher Allen	US	South Sudan	Male	26-Aug-17	No Information Received So Far
967	Bastian George Sagayathas (Suresh)	Sri Lankan	Sri Lanka	Male	2-May-06	Ongoing/Unresolved
968	Rajaratnam Ranjith	Sri Lankan	Sri Lanka	Male	2-May-06	Ongoing/Unresolved
969	Sampath Lakmal de Silva	Sri Lankan	Sri Lanka	Male	1-Jul-06	Ongoing/Unresolved
970	Sinnathamby Sivamaharajah	Sri Lankan	Sri Lanka	Male	20-Aug-06	Ongoing/Unresolved
971	Isaivizhi Chempiyan	Sri Lankan	Sri Lanka	Female	27-Nov-07	Ongoing/Unresolved
972	Suresh Linbiyo	Sri Lankan	Sri Lanka	Male	27-Nov-07	Ongoing/Unresolved
973	T. Tharmalingam	Sri Lankan	Sri Lanka	Male	27-Nov-07	Ongoing/Unresolved
974	Rashmi Mohamed	Sri Lankan	Sri Lanka	Male	6-Oct-08	Ongoing/Unresolved
975	Lasantha Wickrematunga	Sri Lankan	Sri Lanka	Male	8-Jan-09	Ongoing/Unresolved
976	Mohammed Taha Mohammed Ahmed	Sudanese	Sudan	Male	5-Sep-06	Case resolved
977	Ferzat Jarban	Syrian	Syrian Arab Republic	Male	20-Nov-11	No Information Received So Far
978	Shoukri Ahmed Ratib Abu Bourghoul	Syrian	Syrian Arab Republic	Male	2-Jan-12	No Information Received So Far
979	Gilles Jacquier	French	Syrian Arab Republic	Male	11-Jan-12	No Information Received So Far
980	Mazhar Tayyara	Syrian	Syrian Arab Republic	Male	7-Feb-12	No Information Received So Far
981	Rami al-Sayed	Syrian	Syrian Arab Republic	Male	21-Feb-12	No Information Received So Far
982	Marie Colvin	American	Syrian Arab Republic	Female	22-Feb-12	No Information Received So Far
983	Remi Ochlik	French	Syrian Arab Republic	Male	22-Feb-12	Ongoing/Unresolved
984	Anas al-Tarsha	Syrian	Syrian Arab Republic	Male	24-Feb-12	No Information Received So Far
985	Walid Bledi	British/Algerian	Syrian Arab Republic	Male	26-Mar-12	No Information Received So Far
986	Naseem Intriri	French/Algerian	Syrian Arab Republic	Male	26-Mar-12	No Information Received So Far
987	Jawan Mohammed Qatna	Syrian	Syrian Arab Republic	Male	26-Mar-12	No Information Received So Far
988	Sameer Shalab al-Sham	Syrian	Syrian Arab Republic	Male	14-Apr-12	No Information Received So Far
989	Ahmed Abdollah Fakhriyeh	Syrian	Syrian Arab Republic	Male	14-Apr-12	No Information Received So Far
990	Alaa Al-Din Hassan Al-Douri	Syrian	Syrian Arab Republic	Male	17-Apr-12	No Information Received So Far
991	Khaled Mahmoud Kabbisho	Syrian	Syrian Arab Republic	Male	17-Apr-12	No Information Received So Far
992	Abdul Ghani Kaakeh	Syrian	Syrian Arab Republic	Male	4-May-12	No Information Received So Far

993	Ahmed Adnan al-Ashlaq	Syrian	Syrian Arab Republic	Male	27-May-12	No Information Received So Far
994	Ammar Mohamed Suhail Zado	Syrian	Syrian Arab Republic	Male	27-May-12	No Information Received So Far
995	Lawrence Fahmy al-Naimi	Syrian	Syrian Arab Republic	Male	27-May-12	No Information Received So Far
996	Ahmed al-Assam	Syrian	Syrian Arab Republic	Male	28-May-12	No Information Received So Far
997	Bassel al-Shahade	Syrian	Syrian Arab Republic	Male	28-May-12	No Information Received So Far
998	Khaled Al-Bakir	Syrian	Syrian Arab Republic	Male	10-Jun-12	No Information Received So Far
999	Ahmed Hamada	Syrian	Syrian Arab Republic	Male	16-Jun-12	No Information Received So Far
1000	Omar Al-Ghantawi	Syrian	Syrian Arab Republic	Male	21-Jun-12	No Information Received So Far
1001	Ghias Khaled Al Hmouria	Syrian	Syrian Arab Republic	Male	25-Jun-12	No Information Received So Far
1002	Samer Khalil Al-Sataleh	Syrian	Syrian Arab Republic	Male	28-Jun-12	No Information Received So Far
1003	Mohamed Hamdo Hallaq	Syrian	Syrian Arab Republic	Male	2-Jul-12	No Information Received So Far
1004	Suhaib Dib	Syrian	Syrian Arab Republic	Male	4-Jul-12	No Information Received So Far
1005	Mika Yamamoto	Japanese	Syrian Arab Republic	Female	21-Aug-12	No Information Received So Far
1006	Musab Mohamed Said Al-Oudaallah	Syrian	Syrian Arab Republic	Male	22-Aug-12	No Information Received So Far
1007	Abdelkarim Al-Oqda (Abdelkareem Al'uqda)	Syrian	Syrian Arab Republic	Male	19-Sep-12	No Information Received So Far
1008	Maya Nasser	Syrian	Syrian Arab Republic	Male	26-Sep-12	No Information Received So Far
1009	Mohammed al-Ashram	Syrian	Syrian Arab Republic	Male	10-Oct-12	No Information Received So Far
1010	Ayham Mostafa Ghazzoul	Syrian	Syrian Arab Republic	Male	9-Nov-12	No Information Received So Far
1011	Abed Khalil (Abdel Khalil)	Syrian	Syrian Arab Republic	Male	16-Nov-12	No Information Received So Far
1012	Mustafa Kerman	Syrian	Syrian Arab Republic	Male	16-Nov-12	No Information Received So Far
1013	Abdullah Hassan Kaake	Syrian	Syrian Arab Republic	Male	17-Nov-12	No Information Received So Far
1014	Mohammed Al-Khalid	Syrian	Syrian Arab Republic	Male	18-Nov-12	No Information Received So Far
1015	Mohammad Al-Zaher	Syrian	Syrian Arab Republic	Male	19-Nov-12	No Information Received So Far
1016	Hozan Abdel Halim Mahmoud	Syrian	Syrian Arab Republic	Male	20-Nov-12	No Information Received So Far
1017	Bassel Tawfiq Youssef	Syrian	Syrian Arab Republic	Male	21-Nov-12	No Information Received So Far
1018	Naji Assaad	Syrian	Syrian Arab Republic	Male	4-Dec-12	No Information Received So Far
1019	Haidar al-Sumudi	Syrian	Syrian Arab Republic	Male	22-Dec-12	No Information Received So Far

1020	Suhail Mahmoud Al-Ali	Syrian	Syrian Arab Republic	Male	4-Jan-13	No Information Received So Far
1021	Yves Debay	French (Belgian)	Syrian Arab Republic	Male	17-Jan-13	No Information Received So Far
1022	Mohamed Al-Massalma	Syrian	Syrian Arab Republic	Male	18-Jan-13	No Information Received So Far
1023	Olivier Voisin	French	Syrian Arab Republic	Male	24-Feb-13	No Information Received So Far
1024	Yara Abbas	Syrian	Syrian Arab Republic	Female	27-May-13	No Information Received So Far
1025	Yasser Faisal al-Joumaili	Iraqi	Syrian Arab Republic	Male	4-Dec-13	No Information Received So Far
1026	Turad Mohamed al-Zahouri	Syrian	Syrian Arab Republic	Male	20-Feb-14	No Information Received So Far
1027	Omar Abdul Qader	Syrian	Syrian Arab Republic	Male	8-Mar-14	No Information Received So Far
1028	Ali Moustafa	Canadian	Syrian Arab Republic	Male	9-Mar-14	No Information Received So Far
1029	Hamza Al-Hajj Hassan	Lebanese	Syrian Arab Republic	Male	14-Apr-14	No Information Received So Far
1030	Mohamed Muntich	Lebanese	Syrian Arab Republic	Male	14-Apr-14	No Information Received So Far
1031	Halim Alouh	Lebanese	Syrian Arab Republic	Male	14-Apr-14	No Information Received So Far
1032	Mouaz Alomar (also known as Abu Mehdi Al Hamwi)	Syrian	Syrian Arab Republic	Male	25-Apr-14	No Information Received So Far
1033	Al-Moutaz Bellah Ibrahim	Syrian	Syrian Arab Republic	Male	4-May-14	No Information Received So Far
1034	Ahmed Hasan Ahmed	Syrian	Syrian Arab Republic	Male	20-Jun-14	No Information Received So Far
1035	James Foley	American	Syrian Arab Republic	Male	19-Aug-14	No Information Received So Far
1036	Steven Sotloff	American	Syrian Arab Republic	Male	2-Sep-14	No Information Received So Far
1037	Mohammed al-Qasim	Syrian	Syrian Arab Republic	Male	10-Sep-14	No Information Received So Far
1038	Youssef Mahmoud El-Dous	Syrian	Syrian Arab Republic	Male	8-Dec-14	No Information Received So Far
1039	Rami Adel Al-Asmi	Syrian	Syrian Arab Republic	Male	8-Dec-14	No Information Received So Far
1040	Salem Abdul-Rahman Khalil	Syrian	Syrian Arab Republic	Male	8-Dec-14	No Information Received So Far
1041	Mahran al-Deeri	Syrian	Syrian Arab Republic	Male	10-Dec-14	No Information Received So Far
1042	Fayez Abu Halawa	Syrian	Syrian Arab Republic	Male	2-Jan-15	No Information Received So Far
1043	Kenji Goto	Japanese	Syrian Arab Republic	Male	31-Jan-15	No Information Received So Far
1044	Noureddine Hashim	Syrian	Syrian Arab Republic	Male	8-Mar-15	No Information Received So Far
1045	Jamal Khalifeh	Syrian	Syrian Arab Republic	Male	1-Apr-15	No Information Received So Far
1046	Humam Najjar (also known as Abu Yazan al-Halabi)	Syrian	Syrian Arab Republic	Male	16-Apr-15	No Information Received So Far

1047	Ammar al-Shami	Syrian	Syrian Arab Republic	Male	31-May-15	No Information Received So Far
1048	Mohamed al-Asfar	Syrian	Syrian Arab Republic	Male	26-Jun-15	No Information Received So Far
1049	Ruqia Hassan	Syrian	Syrian Arab Republic	Female	1-Sep-15	No Information Received So Far
1050	Wasem Aledel	Syrian	Syrian Arab Republic	Male	23-Oct-15	No Information Received So Far
1051	Jomaa Al-Ahmad Abu Nour	Syrian	Syrian Arab Republic	Male	27-Oct-15	No Information Received So Far
1052	Bassel Khartabil Safadi	Syrian	Syrian Arab Republic	Male	1-Nov-15	No Information Received So Far
1053	Batoul Mokhles al-Warrar	Syrian	Syrian Arab Republic	Female	3-Nov-15	No Information Received So Far
1054	Zakaria Ibrahim	Syrian	Syrian Arab Republic	Male	7-Dec-15	No Information Received So Far
1055	Ahmad Mohamed al-Mousa	Syrian	Syrian Arab Republic	Male	16-Dec-15	No Information Received So Far
1056	Majid Dirani	Syrian	Syrian Arab Republic	Male	19-Feb-16	No Information Received So Far
1057	Osama Jumaa	Syrian	Syrian Arab Republic	Male	5-Jun-16	No Information Received So Far
1058	Khalid al Issa	Syrian	Syrian Arab Republic	Male	16-Jun-16	No Information Received So Far
1059	Ibrahim Omar	Syrian	Syrian Arab Republic	Male	11-Jul-16	No Information Received So Far
1060	Mustafa Mohammed	Syrian	Syrian Arab Republic	Male	13-Jul-16	No Information Received So Far
1061	Abdullah Mohammad Ghannam	Syrian	Syrian Arab Republic	Male	14-Jul-16	No Information Received So Far
1062	Mohammed Sayyed Hassan	Syrian	Syrian Arab Republic	Male	1-Aug-16	No Information Received So Far
1063	Mohsen Khazaei	Iranian	Syrian Arab Republic	Male	12-Nov-16	No Information Received So Far
1064	Mohamed Abazied	Syrian	Syrian Arab Republic	Male	12-Mar-17	No Information Received So Far
1065	Alaa Kraym	Syrian	Syrian Arab Republic	Male	4-May-17	No Information Received So Far
1066	Khaled Alkhateb	Syrian	Syrian Arab Republic	Male	30-Jul-17	No Information Received So Far
1067	Osama Nasr al-Zoabi	Syrian	Syrian Arab Republic	Male	21-Aug-17	No Information Received So Far
1068	Dilshan Ibash	Syrian	Syrian Arab Republic	Female	12-Oct-17	No Information Received So Far
1069	Hawker Faisal Mohammed	Syrian	Syrian Arab Republic	Male	13-Oct-17	No Information Received So Far
1070	Quays al-Qadi	Syrian	Syrian Arab Republic	Male	29-Oct-17	No Information Received So Far
1071	Abdul Rahman Ismael Yassin	Syrian	Syrian Arab Republic	Male	20-Feb-18	No Information Received So Far
1072	Bashar Al-Attar	Syrian	Syrian Arab Republic	Male	14-Mar-18	No Information Received So Far
1073	Kamel abu al-Walid	Syrian	Syrian Arab Republic	Male	19-Mar-18	No Information Received So Far

1074	Ibrahim al-Munjar	Syrian	Syrian Arab Republic	Male	17-May-18	No Information Received So Far
1075	Niraz Saeed	Syrian	Syrian Arab Republic	Male	16-Jul-18	No Information Received So Far
1076	Mustafa Salama	Syrian	Syrian Arab Republic	Male	16-Jul-18	No Information Received So Far
1077	Ahmed Azize	Syrian	Syrian Arab Republic	Male	10-Aug-18	No Information Received So Far
1078	Raed Fares	Syrian	Syrian Arab Republic	Male	23-Nov-18	No Information Received So Far
1079	Hamoud Jneed	Syrian	Syrian Arab Republic	Male	23-Nov-18	No Information Received So Far
1080	Amjad Hassan Bakir	Syrian	Syrian Arab Republic	Male	18-Jun-19	No Information Received So Far
1081	Anas al-Dyab	Syrian	Syrian Arab Republic	Male	21-Jul-19	No Information Received So Far
1082	Vedat Erdemci	Turkish	Syrian Arab Republic	Male	11-Oct-19	No Information Received So Far
1083	Saad Ahmed	Syrian	Syrian Arab Republic	Male	13-Oct-19	No Information Received So Far
1084	Mohammed Hussein Rasho	Syrian	Syrian Arab Republic	Male	14-Oct-19	No Information Received So Far
1085	Abdul Hameed al-Yousef	Syrian	Syrian Arab Republic	Male	10-Nov-19	No Information Received So Far
1086	Jaruek Rangcharoen	Thai	Thailand	Male	27-Sep-08	No Information Received So Far
1087	Wallop Bounsampop	Thai	Thailand	Male	5-Oct-08	No Information Received So Far
1088	Hiroyuki Muramoto	Japanese	Thailand	Male	10-Apr-10	Ongoing/Unresolved
1089	Fabio Polenghi	Italian	Thailand	Male	18-May-10	Ongoing/Unresolved
1090	Wisut Tangwitthayaporn	Thai	Thailand	Male	12-Jan-12	No Information Received So Far
1091	Jacinto Hernández Torres	American	The United States of America	Male	13-Jun-16	Ongoing/Unresolved
1092	Zachary Stoner	American	The United States of America	Male	30-May-18	Ongoing/Unresolved
1093	Gerald Fischman	American	The United States of America	Male	28-Jun-18	Ongoing/Unresolved
1094	Rob Hiaasen	American	The United States of America	Male	28-Jun-18	Ongoing/Unresolved
1095	John McNamara	American	The United States of America	Male	28-Jun-18	Ongoing/Unresolved
1096	Wendi Winters	American	The United States of America	Female	28-Jun-18	Ongoing/Unresolved
1097	Rebecca Smith	American	The United States of America	Female	28-Jun-18	Ongoing/Unresolved

1098	Lucas Mebrouk Dolega	French	Tunisia	Male	17-Jan-11	Case resolved
1099	Hrant Dink	Turk	Turkey	Male	19-Jan-07	Ongoing/Unresolved
1100	Cihan Hayirsevener	Turk	Turkey	Male	18-Dec-09	Ongoing/Unresolved
1101	Ibrahim Abdel Qader	Syrian	Turkey	Male	30-Oct-15	Ongoing/Unresolved
1102	Fares Hammadi	Syrian	Turkey	Male	30-Oct-15	Ongoing/Unresolved
1103	Naji Jerf	Syrian	Turkey	Male	27-Dec-15	Case resolved
1104	Rohat Aktas	Turkish	Turkey	Male	24-Feb-16	Ongoing/Unresolved
1105	Zaher al-Shurqat	Syrian	Turkey	Male	10-Apr-16	Ongoing/Unresolved
1106	Mustafa Cambaz	Turkish	Turkey	Male	15-Jul-16	Ongoing/Unresolved
1107	Saeed Karimian	Iranian	Turkey	Male	18-May-17	Ongoing/Unresolved
1108	Orouba Barakat	Syrian	Turkey	Female	22-Sep-17	Case resolved
1109	Hala Barakat	Syrian	Turkey	Female	23-Sep-17	Case resolved
1110	Ogulsapar Muradova	Turkmen	Turkmenistan	Female	14-Sep-06	Case resolved
1111	Paul Kiggundu	Ugandan	Uganda	Male	10-Sep-10	Ongoing/Unresolved
1112	Dickson Ssentongo	Ugandan	Uganda	Male	13-Sep-10	Ongoing/Unresolved
1113	Amon Thembo Wa'Mupaghasya	Ugandan	Uganda	Male	12-May-12	Ongoing/Unresolved
1114	Thomas Pere	Ugandan	Uganda	Male	16-Jun-13	Ongoing/Unresolved
1115	Vyacheslav Veremyi	Ukrainian	Ukraine	Male	19-Feb-14	Ongoing/Unresolved
1116	Andrea Rocchelli	Italian	Ukraine	Male	24-May-14	Ongoing/Unresolved
1117	Andrei Mironov	Russian	Ukraine	Male	24-May-14	Ongoing/Unresolved
1118	Igor Kornelyuk	Russian	Ukraine	Male	17-Jun-14	Ongoing/Unresolved
1119	Anton Voloshin	Russian	Ukraine	Male	17-Jun-14	Ongoing/Unresolved
1120	Anatoli Klian	Russian	Ukraine	Male	30-Jun-14	Ongoing/Unresolved
1121	Andrei Stenin	Russian	Ukraine	Male	6-Aug-14	Ongoing/Unresolved
1122	Sergii Nikolaiev	Ukrainian	Ukraine	Male	28-Feb-15	Ongoing/Unresolved
1123	Oles Buzina	Ukrainian	Ukraine	Male	16-Apr-15	Ongoing/Unresolved
1124	Pavel Sheremet	Russian (Belarussian origin)	Ukraine	Male	20-Jul-16	Ongoing/Unresolved

1125	Vadym Komarov	Ukrainian	Ukraine	Male	20-Jun-19	Ongoing/Unresolved
1126	Lyra McKee	British	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Female	18-Apr-19	Ongoing/Unresolved
1127	Daudi Mwangosi	Tanzanian	United Republic of Tanzania	Male	2-Sep-12	Case resolved
1128	Issa Ngumba	Tanzanian	United Republic of Tanzania	Male	8-Jan-13	Ongoing/Unresolved
1129	Jesús Flores Rojas	Venezuelan	Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	Male	23-Aug-06	Case resolved
1130	Orel Sambrano	Venezuelan	Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	Male	16-Jan-09	Case resolved
1131	Wilfred Iván Ojeda	Venezuelan	Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	Male	17-May-11	Ongoing/Unresolved
1132	Le Hoang Hung	Vietnamese	Viet Nam	Male	29-Jan-11	Case resolved
1133	Jamal Ahmed al-Sharabi	Yemeni	Yemen	Male	18-Mar-11	No Information Received So Far
1134	Abdel Majid Al-Samawi	Yemeni	Yemen	Male	3-Oct-11	No Information Received So Far
1135	Abdel Hakim Al-Nour	Yemeni	Yemen	Male	4-Oct-11	No Information Received So Far
1136	Abdul Rahman Hamid al-Din	Yemeni	Yemen	Male	16-Aug-14	No Information Received So Far
1137	Luke Somers	USA	Yemen	Male	6-Dec-14	No Information Received So Far
1138	Khaled al-Washli	Yemeni	Yemen	Male	4-Jan-15	No Information Received So Far
1139	Abdul Karim Mohammed al-Khaiwani	Yemeni	Yemen	Male	18-Mar-15	No Information Received So Far
1140	Mohammed Rajah Shamsan	Yemeni	Yemen	Male	20-Apr-15	No Information Received So Far
1141	Monir Aklan	Yemeni	Yemen	Male	20-Apr-15	No Information Received So Far
1142	Amin Yehia	Yemeni	Yemen	Male	20-Apr-15	No Information Received So Far
1143	Hazzam Mohamed Zeid	Yemeni	Yemen	Male	20-Apr-15	No Information Received So Far
1144	Abdullah Kabil	Yemeni	Yemen	Male	20-May-15	No Information Received So Far
1145	Yousef Alaizry	Yemeni	Yemen	Male	20-May-15	No Information Received So Far
1146	Almigdada Mojalli	Yemeni	Yemen	Male	17-Jan-16	No Information Received So Far
1147	Hashem Al Hamran	Yemeni	Yemen	Male	22-Jan-16	No Information Received So Far

1148	Munir al-Hakimi	Yemeni	Yemen	Male	9-Feb-16	No Information Received So Far
1149	Suad Hujaira	Yemeni	Yemen	Female	9-Feb-16	No Information Received So Far
1150	Ahmed Al-Shaibani	Yemeni	Yemen	Male	16-Feb-16	No Information Received So Far
1151	Mohammed al-Yemeni	Yemeni	Yemen	Male	21-Mar-16	No Information Received So Far
1152	arlos	Yemeni	Yemen	Male	29-May-16	No Information Received So Far
1153	Abdulkarim Al-Jerbani	Yemeni	Yemen	Male	22-Jul-16	No Information Received So Far
1154	Mubarak Al-Abadi	Yemeni	Yemen	Male	5-Aug-16	No Information Received So Far
1155	Awab Al-Zubairi	Yemeni	Yemen	Male	18-Nov-16	No Information Received So Far
1156	Mohammed al-Absi	Yemeni	Yemen	Male	21-Dec-16	No Information Received So Far
1157	Taqi Al-Din Al-Huthaifi	Yemeni	Yemen	Male	26-May-17	No Information Received So Far
1158	Wael Al-Absi	Yemeni	Yemen	Male	26-May-17	No Information Received So Far
1159	Sa'ad Al-Nadhari	Yemeni	Yemen	Male	26-May-17	No Information Received So Far
1160	Mohammad Al-Qadasi	Yemeni	Yemen	Male	22-Jan-18	No Information Received So Far
1161	Abdullah Al Qadry	Yemeni	Yemen	Male	13-Apr-18	No Information Received So Far
1162	Anwar Al-Rakan	Yemeni	Yemen	Male	2-Jun-18	No Information Received So Far
1163	Ahmed al-Hamzi	Yemeni	Yemen	Male	30-Aug-18	No Information Received So Far
1164	Omar Ezzi Mohammad	Yemeni	Yemen	Male	16-Sep-18	No Information Received So Far
1165	Ali Aish Mohammad Youssef	Yemeni	Yemen	Male	16-Sep-18	No Information Received So Far
1166	Jamaie Abdullah Musib	Yemeni	Yemen	Male	16-Sep-18	No Information Received So Far
1167	Ziad Al-Sharabi	Yemeni	Yemen	Male	28-Jan-19	No Information Received So Far

Annex C: List of killings of journalists condemned by the Director-General in 2018 and 2019

Killings of journalists condemned by the Director-General in 2018:

Nr.	Name	Nationality	Country in which killed	Sex	Date Killed
1	Carlos Domínguez Rodríguez	Mexican	Mexico	Male	13-Jan-18
2	Ueliton Bayer Brizon	Brazilian	Brazil	Male	16-Jan-18
3	Jefferson Pureza Lopes	Brazilian	Brazil	Male	17-Jan-18
4	Mohammad Al-Qadasi	Yemeni	Yemen	Male	22-Jan-18
5	Laurent Ángel Castillo Cifuentes	Guatemalan	Guatemala	Male	1-Feb-18
6	Luis Alfredo de León Miranda	Guatemalan	Guatemala	Male	2-Feb-18
7	Pamela Montenegro	Mexican	Mexico	Female	5-Feb-18
8	Abdul Rahman Ismael Yassin	Syrian	Syrian Arab Republic	Male	20-Feb-18
9	Jan Kuciak	Slovakian	Slovakia	Male	25-Feb-18
10	Anjum Munir Raja	Pakistani	Pakistan	Male	1-Mar-18
11	Bashar Al-Attar	Syrian	Syrian Arab Republic	Male	14-Mar-18
12	Kamel abu al-Walid	Syrian	Syrian Arab Republic	Male	19-Mar-18
13	Leobardo Vázquez	Mexican	Mexico	Male	21-Mar-18
14	Naveen Nischal	Indian	India	Male	25-Mar-18
15	Vijay Singh	Indian	India	Male	25-Mar-18
16	Javier Ortega	Ecuadorian	Colombia	Male	26-Mar-18
17	Paul Rivas	Ecuadorian	Colombia	Male	26-Mar-18
18	Efrain Segarra	Ecuadorian	Colombia	Male	26-Mar-18
19	Sandeep Sharma	Indian	India	Male	26-Mar-18
20	Zeeshan Ashraf Butt	Pakistani	Pakistan	Male	27-Mar-18
21	Yaser Murtaja	Palestinian	Palestine	Male	7-Apr-18
22	Abdullah Al Qadry	Yemeni	Yemen	Male	13-Apr-18
23	Karla Turcios	El Salvador	El Salvador	Female	14-Apr-18
24	Maxim Borodin	Russian	Russian Federation	Male	15-Apr-18
25	Tyron Brown	Liberian	Liberia	Male	16-Apr-18
26	Ángel Eduardo Gahona	Nicaraguan	Nicaragua	Male	21-Apr-18
27	Abdul Manan Arghand	Afghan	Afghanistan	Male	25-Apr-18
28	Ahmad Abu Hussain	Palestinian	Palestine	Male	25-Apr-18
29	Maharam Darani (Fereshta Durrani)	Afghan	Afghanistan	Female	30-Apr-18
30	Shah Marai Fezi	Afghan	Afghanistan	Male	30-Apr-18
31	Ebadollah Hananzi	Afghan	Afghanistan	Male	30-Apr-18

32	Sabvon Kakeker	Afghan	Afghanistan	Male	30-Apr-18
33	Ghazi Rasoli	Afghan	Afghanistan	Male	30-Apr-18
34	Ali Salimi	Afghan	Afghanistan	Male	30-Apr-18
35	Salim Talash	Afghan	Afghanistan	Male	30-Apr-18
36	Yar Mohammad Tokhi	Afghan	Afghanistan	Male	30-Apr-18
37	Ahmad Shah	Afghan	Afghanistan	Male	30-Apr-18
38	Norozali Rajabi	Afghan	Afghanistan	Male	30-Apr-18
39	Edmund Sestoso	Philipino	Philippines	Male	2-May-18
40	Juan Carlos Huerta Martínez	Mexican	Mexico	Male	15-May-18
41	Ibrahim al-Munjar	Syrian	Syrian Arab Republic	Male	17-May-18
42	Alicia Díaz González	Mexican	Mexico	Female	24-May-18
43	Héctor González Antonio	Mexican	Mexico	Male	29-May-18
44	Zachary Stoner	American	The United States of America	Male	30-May-18
45	Anwar Al-Rakan	Yemeni	Yemen	Male	2-Jun-18
46	Dennis Denora	Philipino	Philippines	Male	7-Jun-18
47	Muhammad Yusuf	Indonesian	Indonesia	Male	10-Jun-18
48	Shahjahan Bachchu	Bangladeshi	Bangladesh	Male	11-Jun-18
49	Shujaat Bukhari	Indian	India	Male	14-Jun-18
50	Jairo Sousa	Brazilian	Brazil	Male	21-Jun-18
51	Gerald Fischman	American	The United States of America	Male	28-Jun-18
52	Rob Hiaasen	American	The United States of America	Male	28-Jun-18
53	John McNamara	American	The United States of America	Male	28-Jun-18
54	Wendi Winters	American	The United States of America	Female	28-Jun-18
55	Rebecca Smith	American	The United States of America	Female	28-Jun-18
56	José Guadalupe Chan Dzib	Mexican	Mexico	Male	29-Jun-18
57	Luis Pérez García	Mexican	Mexico	Male	9-Jul-18
58	Niraz Saeed	Syrian	Syrian Arab Republic	Male	16-Jul-18
59	Mustafa Salama	Syrian	Syrian Arab Republic	Male	16-Jul-18
60	Joey Llana	Philipino	Philippines	Male	20-Jul-18
61	Mohammad Akhtar	Afghan	Afghanistan	Male	22-Jul-18
62	Denis Suvorov	Russian	Russian Federation	Male	23-Jul-18
63	Rubén Pat Cahuich	Mexican	Mexico	Male	24-Jul-18
64	Abdirizak Kasim Iman	Somali	Somalia	Male	26-Jul-18
65	Orkhan Dzhemal	Russian	Central African Republic	Male	30-Jul-18
66	Alexander Rastorguyev	Russian	Central African Republic	Male	30-Jul-18
67	Kirill Radchenko	Russian	Central African Republic	Male	30-Jul-18
68	Musa Abdul Kareem	Libyan	Libya	Male	31-Jul-18
69	Valentín Rúa Tezada	Colombian	Colombia	Male	1-Aug-18
70	Jairo Alberto Calderón	Colombian	Colombia	Male	2-Aug-18

71	Mohammad Dawood	Afghan	Afghanistan	Male	10-Aug-18
72	Ahmed Azize	Syrian	Syrian Arab Republic	Male	10-Aug-18
73	Marlon Carvalho Araújo	Brazilian	Brazil	Male	16-Aug-18
74	Abid Hussain	Pakistani	Pakistan	Male	23-Aug-18
75	Javier Rodríguez Valladares	Mexican	Mexico	Male	29-Aug-18
76	Ahmed al-Hamzi	Yemeni	Yemen	Male	30-Aug-18
77	Samim Faramarz	Afghan	Afghanistan	Male	5-Sep-18
78	Ramaz Ahmadi	Afghan	Afghanistan	Male	5-Sep-18
79	Omar Ezzi Mohammad	Yemeni	Yemen	Male	16-Sep-18
80	Ali Aish Mohammad Youssef	Yemeni	Yemen	Male	16-Sep-18
81	Jamaie Abdullah Musib	Yemeni	Yemen	Male	16-Sep-18
82	Abdirisak Said Osman	Somali	Somalia	Male	18-Sep-18
83	Mario Gómez	Mexican	Mexico	Male	21-Sep-18
84	Jamal Khashoggi	Saudi Arabian	Saudi Arabia	Male	2-Oct-18
85	Victoria Marinova	Bulgarian	Bulgaria	Female	6-Oct-18
86	Mohammad Salim Angar	Afghan	Afghanistan	Male	18-Oct-18
87	Sohail Khan	Pakistani	Pakistan	Male	23-Oct-18
88	Gabriel Soriano	Mexican	Mexico	Male	24-Oct-18
89	Abdullahi Mire Hashi	Somali	Somalia	Male	27-Oct-18
90	Chandan Tiwary	Indian	India	Male	30-Oct-18
91	Achyutananda Sahu	Indian	India	Male	31-Oct-18
92	Raed Fares	Syrian	Syrian Arab Republic	Male	23-Nov-18
93	Hamoud Jneed	Syrian	Syrian Arab Republic	Male	23-Nov-18
94	Jesús Alejandro Márquez Jiménez	Mexican	Mexico	Male	1-Dec-18
95	Noorul Hassan	Pakistani	Pakistan	Male	3-Dec-18
96	Awil Dahir Salad	Somali	Somalia	Male	22-Dec-18
97	Abdiqadir Hassan Yusuf	Somali	Somalia	Male	22-Dec-18
98	Mohamed Dubad Gajaow	Somali	Somalia	Male	22-Dec-18
99	Ibrahim Mohayadin Ahmed	Somali	Somalia	Male	22-Dec-18

Killings of journalists condemned by the Director-General in 2019:

Nr.	Name	Nationality	Country in which killed	Sex	Date Killed
1	Javid Noori	Afghan	Afghanistan	Male	5-Jan-19
2	John Michael Decano	Phillipino	Philippines	Male	9-Jan-19
3	Samir Ali Hussein Shgara	Iraqi	Iraq	Male	10-Jan-19
4	Ahmed Hussein Suale	Ghanaian	Ghana	Male	16-Jan-19
5	Mohammed Ben Khalifa	Libyan	Libya	Male	19-Jan-19
6	Rafael Murua Marquez	Mexican	Mexico	Male	20-Jan-19
7	Ziad Al-Sharabi	Yemeni	Yemen	Male	28-Jan-19
8	Rahimullah Rahmani	Afghan	Afghanistan	Male	5-Feb-19
9	Shafiq Arya	Afghan	Afghanistan	Male	5-Feb-19

10	Jesus Eugenio Ramos	Mexican	Mexico	Male	9-Feb-19
11	Sultan Mahmoud Khairkhwah	Afghan	Afghanistan	Male	15-Mar-19
12	Santiago Barroso	Mexican	Mexico	Male	15-Mar-19
13	Leonardo Gabriel Hernandez	Honduran	Honduras	Male	17-Mar-19
14	Omar Ivan Camacho Mascareno	Mexican	Mexico	Male	24-Mar-19
15	Lyra McKee	British	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Female	18-Apr-19
16	Malik Amanullah Khan	Pakistani	Pakistan	Male	30-Apr-19
17	Telesforo Santiago Enriquez	Mexican	Mexico	Male	2-May-19
18	Ali Sher Rajpar	Pakistani	Pakistan	Male	4-May-19
19	Mauricio Lezama Rengifo	Colombian	Colombia	Male	9-May-19
20	Francisco Romero	Mexican	Mexico	Male	16-May-19
21	Robson Giorno	Brazilian	Brazil	Male	25-May-19
22	Obed Nangbatna	Chadian	Chad	Male	25-May-19
23	Rospide Pétion	Haitian	Haiti	Male	10-Jun-19
24	José Libardo Montenegro	Colombian	Colombia	Male	11-Jun-19
25	Norma Sarabia	Mexican	Mexico	Female	11-Jun-19
26	Romário da Silva Barros	Brazilian	Brazil	Male	18-Jun-19
27	Amjad Hassan Bakir	Syrian	Syrian Arab Republic	Male	18-Jun-19
28	Vadym Komarov	Ukrainian	Ukraine	Male	20-Jun-19
29	Muhammad Bilal Khan	Pakistani	Pakistan	Male	27-Jun-19
30	Eduardo Dizon	Filippino	Philippines	Male	10-Jul-19
31	Nadershah Sahibzada	Afghan	Afghanistan	Male	12-Jul-19
32	Hodan Nalayeh	Somali	Somalia	Female	12-Jul-19
33	Mohamed Sahal Omar	Somali	Somalia	Male	12-Jul-19
34	Anas al-Dyab	Syrian	Syrian Arab Republic	Male	21-Jul-19
35	Precious Owalabi	Nigerian	Nigeria	Male	22-Jul-19
36	Rogelio Barragan Perez	Mexican	Mexico	Male	30-Jul-19
37	Jorge Ruiz Vasquez	Mexican	Mexico	Male	2-Aug-19
38	Edgar Alberto Nava Lopez	Mexican	Mexico	Male	2-Aug-19
39	Abdinasir Abdulle Ga'al	Somali	Somalia	Male	14-Aug-19
40	Nevith Conde Jaramillo	Mexican	Mexico	Male	24-Aug-19
41	Mirza Waseem Baig	Pakistani	Pakistan	Male	30-Aug-19
42	Edgar Joel Aguilar	Honduran	Honduras	Male	31-Aug-19
43	Néhémie Joseph	Haitian	Haiti	Male	10-Oct-19
44	Vedat Erdemci	Turkish	Syrian Arab Republic	Male	11-Oct-19
45	Saad Ahmed	Syrian	Syrian Arab Republic	Male	13-Oct-19
46	Mohammed Hussein Rasho	Syrian	Syrian Arab Republic	Male	14-Oct-19
47	Maratua Siregar	Indonesian	Indonesia	Male	30-Oct-19
48	Maraden Sianipar	Indonesian	Indonesia	Male	31-Oct-19
49	Buenaventura Calderon	Honduran	Honduras	Male	1-Nov-19
50	Papy Mahamba Mumbere	Congolese (DRC)	Democratic Republic of the Congo	Male	2-Nov-19

51	Dindo Generoso	Filippino	Philippines	Male	7-Nov-19
52	Abdul Hameed al-Yousef	Syrian	Syrian Arab Republic	Male	10-Nov-19
53	Javier Cordoba Chaguendo	Colombian	Colombia	Male	18-Nov-19
54	Albertina Martinez Burgos	Chilean	Chile	Female	21-Nov-19
55	Urooj Iqbal	Pakistani	Pakistan	Female	25-Nov-19
56	Manuel Avila Gomez	Mexican	Mexico	Male	29-Nov-19
57	Ahmed Muhana al-Lami	Iraqi	Iraq	Male	6-Dec-19

Annex D: Regional groupings

Group I. Western Europe and North America (27)

Andorra

Austria

Belgium

Canada

Cyprus

Denmark

Finland

France

Germany

Greece

Iceland

Ireland

Israel

Italy

Luxembourg

Malta

Monaco

Netherlands

Norway

Portugal

San Marino

Spain
Sweden
Switzerland
Turkey
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
United States of America

Group II. Central and Eastern Europe (25)

Albania
Armenia
Azerbaijan
Belarus
Bosnia and Herzegovina
Bulgaria
Croatia
Czech Republic
Estonia
The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia
Georgia
Hungary
Latvia
Lithuania
Montenegro
Poland
Ukraine
Uzbekistan
Romania
Republic of Moldova
Russian Federation

Serbia

Slovakia

Slovenia

Tajikistan

Group III. Latin America and the Caribbean (33)

Antigua and Barbuda

Argentina

Bahamas

Barbados

Belize

Bolivia (Plurinational State of)

Brazil

Chile

Colombia

Costa Rica

Cuba
Dominica

Dominican Republic

Ecuador

El Salvador

Grenada

Guatemala

Guyana

Haiti

Honduras

Jamaica

Mexico

Nicaragua

Panama

Paraguay

Peru

Saint Kitts and Nevis

Saint Lucia

Saint Vincent and the Grenadines

Suriname

Trinidad and Tobago

Uruguay

Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)

Group IV. Asia and the Pacific (44)

Afghanistan

Australia

Bangladesh

Bhutan

Brunei

Darussalam

Cambodia

China

Cook Islands

Democratic People's Republic of Korea

Fiji

India

Indonesia

Iran (Islamic Republic of)

Japan

Kazakhstan

Kiribati

Kyrgyzstan

Lao People's Democratic Republic

Niue

Pakistan

Palau

Papua New Guinea

Philippines

Republic of Korea

Samoa

Singapore

Solomon Islands

Sri Lanka

Thailand

Timor-Leste

Malaysia

Maldives

Marshall Islands

Micronesia (Federated States of)

Mongolia

Myanmar

Nauru

Nepal

New Zealand

Tonga

Turkmenistan

Tuvalu

Vanuatu

Viet Nam

GROUP V. AFRICA (47)

Angola

Benin

Botswana

Burkina Faso

Burundi

Cameroon
Cape Verde
Central African Republic
Chad
Comoros
Congo
Côte d'Ivoire
Democratic Republic of the Congo
Djibouti
Equatorial Guinea
Eritrea
Ethiopia
Gabon
Gambia
Ghana
Guinea
Guinea-Bissau
Kenya
Lesotho
Liberia
Madagascar
Malawi
Mali
Mauritius
Mozambique
Namibia
Niger
Nigeria
Rwanda
Sao Tome and Principe
Senegal

Seychelles
Sierra Leone
Somalia
South Africa
South Sudan
Swaziland
Togo
Uganda
United Republic of Tanzania
Zambia
Zimbabwe

GROUP VI. ARAB REGION (19)

Algeria
Bahrain
Egypt
Iraq
Jordan
Kuwait
Lebanon
Libya
Mauritania
Morocco
Oman
Palestine
Qatar
Saudi Arabia
Sudan
Syrian Arab Republic
Tunisia

United Arab Emirates

Yemen

PANDUAN PELAPORAN DAN ADVOKASI KASUS **KEKERASAN** **JURNALIS**