



SAFETY OF FEMALE JOURNALISTS ONLINE

40 PROPOSED ACTIONS

EXECUTIVE BRANCH OF GOVERNMENT

1. Establish a national action plan on the safety of journalists that addresses specific conditions for female journalists;
2. Put in place protection measures that are gender-responsive;
3. Collect data on attacks against female journalists to inform policy and research, and to support awareness-raising campaigns to spur engagement among decision makers and the public;
4. Report on the safety of female journalists to the key international human rights mechanisms, and integrate the issue into foreign policy.

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH OF GOVERNMENT

1. Review and, when necessary, amend or adopt laws to promote a gender-responsive approach to the safety of journalists;
2. Make sure that legislation addressing online harassment and abuse against female journalists does not undermine the right to freedom of expression.

JUDICIARY

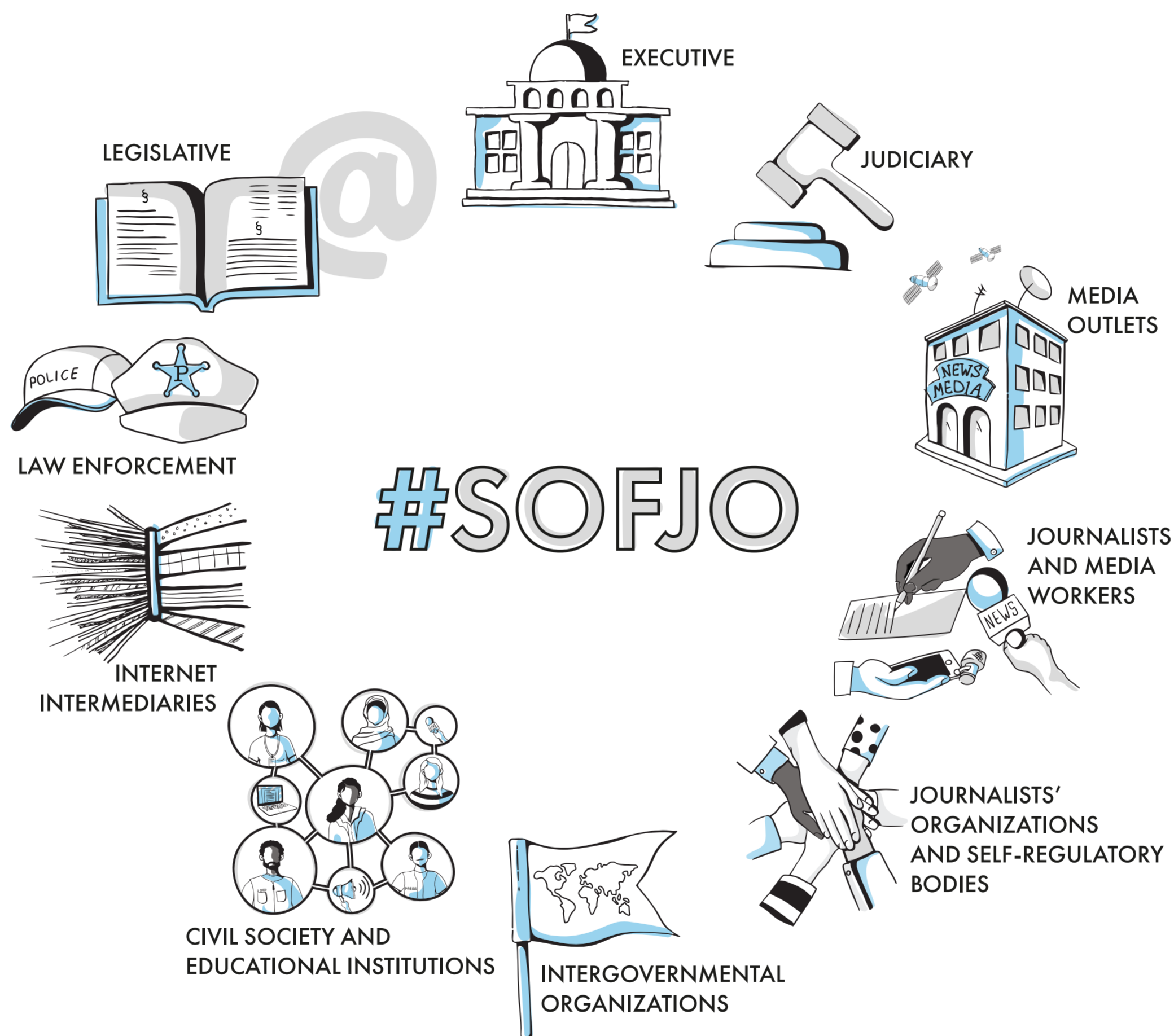
1. Raise awareness on gender issues throughout the judicial system, as this is essential for the protection of female journalists;
2. Increase expertise among judicial personnel on issues of freedom of expression, safety of journalists and harassment and abuse, offline and online;
3. Apply and promote best practices in access to justice, sentencing and remedies;
4. National human rights institutions should engage on the issue of safety of journalists.

LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES

1. Enhance training of law enforcement authorities on the issue of online safety of journalists, with a gender-responsive approach;
2. Review and improve gender considerations in risk assessments of threats and harassment;
3. Strengthen protocols, methods and procedures to investigate crimes against journalists and freedom of expression;
4. Increase dialogue and co-ordination on the safety of journalists between law enforcement authorities, media outlets and civil society.

INTERGOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

1. Mainstream gender-responsive approaches in human rights standards and mechanisms on the safety of journalists;
2. Support States to address the implementation gap of international standards on the safety of journalists;
3. Help increase data and research that could inform the initiatives on safety of female journalists online;
4. Prioritize co-operation and co-ordination of actors to leverage impact.



INTERNET INTERMEDIARIES

1. Respect international human rights standards on freedom of expression, privacy, participation and non-discrimination in policy and practice;
2. Make sure that policies on content moderation are clear, transparent and accessible for users, and that users are aware of how content is moderated, what constitutes online harassment and abuse, and how to report it;
3. Adopt user-centered and non-discrimination-based approaches in all operations;
4. Handle content removals and users' data requests with transparency and consistency;
5. Promote the role of women in journalism.

MEDIA OUTLETS

1. Improve the workplace culture with comprehensive policies on both safety and gender;
2. Ensure support and training to journalists facing online harassment and abuse;
3. Develop gender-responsive community guidelines for interactive online platforms;
4. Monitor and document online abuse and harassment of female journalists, including freelancers.

JOURNALISTS' ORGANIZATIONS AND SELF-REGULATORY BODIES

1. Increase collective action and advocacy to improve safety and other working conditions for female journalists;
2. Reinforce capacities through peer-to-peer networks, training and other practical support;
3. Document attacks and use information to raise awareness among key actors;
4. Promote the inclusion of safety and gender equality issues in the work of self-regulatory bodies.

CIVIL SOCIETY ORGANIZATIONS AND EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

1. Increase data, knowledge and awareness on gender-based online harassment and abuse among key actors and society at large;
2. Join forces to advance the implementation of safety standards and other working conditions for female journalists at the national level;
3. Develop holistic protection training and educational materials;
4. Integrate journalists' safety and gender equality in journalism education and training institutions' activities.

JOURNALISTS AND MEDIA WORKERS

1. Monitor and assess the risk landscape for female journalists;
2. Practice a holistic approach towards safety and security, including physical, legal, psychosocial and digital security;
3. Document and report threats and attacks;
4. Support colleagues who are facing online abuse and harassment, and those who are at higher risk of experiencing such attacks;
5. Become informed on available forms of support, including legal mechanisms.

