



CPJ PROMOTES PRESS FREEDOM WORLDWIDE AND DEFENDS
THE RIGHT OF JOURNALISTS TO REPORT THE NEWS WITHOUT FEAR OF REPRISAL.
CPJ TAKES ACTION WHEREVER JOURNALISTS ARE CENSORED, ATTACKED,
IMPRISONED, OR KILLED FOR THEIR WORK. OUR ADVOCACY HELPS TO ENSURE
THE FREE FLOW OF NEWS AND COMMENTARY.

Technological innovations empower more people to practice journalism than ever before—including rising numbers of freelancers, online journalists, bloggers, and citizen reporters. New forms of journalism are emerging.

Today's media ecosystem may be vibrant, but it is also extremely vulnerable. Independent journalists generally receive little institutional support when covering a dangerous assignment, and are often forced to fend for themselves in emergency situations. Governments are learning how to use technology for censorship and surveillance on an unprecedented scale.

THE DEMAND FOR OUR WORK IS GROWING EXPONENTIALLY. Journalists depend on CPJ for timely, accurate reports on press freedom conditions worldwide. They ask us to advocate on their behalf with government leaders. In times of crisis, journalists count on us to provide essential aid and support.

This year we published a fully revised edition of our Journalist Security Guide, which offers valuable advice for journalists at all experience levels. We started a blog on security issues to provide a real-time forum for sharing critical information. Going forward, we plan to build up our security program and deploy to conflict areas when required.

WE ARE EXPANDING OUR INTERNATIONAL PRESENCE TO BETTER RESPOND TO EMERGENCIES AND HELP SECURE SYSTEMIC REFORMS. CPJ has reporters in Mexico City, Bogotá, São Paulo, Moscow, Istanbul, Abuja, Nairobi, and Bangkok.

And we are strengthening efforts to protect freedom of expression and privacy online. Our Internet advocacy coordinator, based in San Francisco, has established vital links between journalists and technologists to resolve urgent cases and develop security solutions.

IN A TIME OF TREMENDOUS FLUX ACROSS THE MEDIA INDUSTRY, WE REMAIN GUIDED BY OUR ESSENTIAL MISSION TO UPHOLD THE RIGHTS OF JOURNALISTS. CPJ has always defended press freedom broadly—from fighting on behalf of *samizdat* publishers in the former Soviet Union to standing up for bloggers who are challenging political orthodoxies across the Middle East today.

I want to thank all of our friends and colleagues for helping us to protect brave journalists worldwide.

JOEL SIMON
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR, CPJ



Photographer William Daniels documented this activist at work at a makeshift media center in the Baba Amr district in Homs, Syria, on February 22, just hours before the building was shelled by government forces. Daniels survived the attack; however, journalists Marie Colvin and Rémi Ochlik were killed. Journalists Edith Bouvier and Paul Conroy were badly injured. Ali Mahmoud Othman, a prominent Syrian videographer who ran the media center, was detained by military intelligence in Aleppo on March 28 and remained in state custody at the time of this writing.

**PHOTOGRAPH BY
WILLIAM DANIELS / PANOS**



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SAN FRANCISCO
 CPJ's Online Press Freedom Summit in October brought together leading journalists, technologists, and free speech advocates to confront security threats accompanying the mobile Internet revolution. (p. 22)

NEW YORK CITY
WASHINGTON, D.C.

MEXICO CITY
 In March, the Mexican government passed a constitutional amendment to make crimes against free expression a federal offense, in response to years of advocacy by CPJ and other groups. (p. 14)

BOGOTÁ

SÃO PAULO

A joint mission by CPJ and the African Media Initiative to **ETHIOPIA** in June helped boost the country's beleaguered independent press. We are calling for the release of all imprisoned journalists and an end to media persecution. (p. 6)

ABUJA

NAIROBI

BRUSSELS

LONDON

ISTANBUL

Turkey held 61 journalists behind bars as of August 1, a record of repression surpassing that of Iran or China. CPJ reporting and advocacy helped draw international attention to the press freedom crisis. (p. 12)

MOSCOW

CPJ provided timely, accurate reports on the evolving dangers in **SYRIA**. As of October 1, the conflict had claimed the lives of 21 journalists. (p.8)

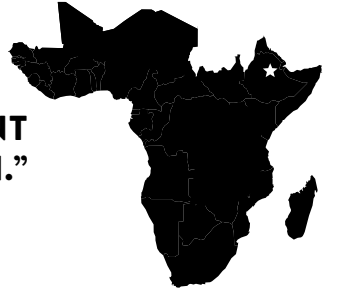
BANGKOK

CPJ celebrated the release of 17 journalists in **BURMA** in January but pushed for more substantive reforms to uphold press freedom. (p.18)

CPJ carried out a mission to **PAKISTAN** to investigate journalist murders. Our forthcoming special report will build pressure on the government to prosecute these crimes. (p.10)

ETHIOPIA

“TERRORISM IS A POWERFUL WORD, AND THE GOVERNMENT IS USING IT TO ACCUSE PEOPLE WITH NO REASON.”



IMPRISONED JOURNALIST Eskinder Nega is the face of Ethiopia’s crackdown on the independent media in the wake of the Arab Spring. A frequent target of the government, he has been detained at least nine times over the past two decades. In June, he was sentenced to 18 years in prison for allegedly seeking to incite revolution through his online writings. “I wrote about human rights and democracy,” Eskinder said at his April hearing, “and used my right to free expression to fulfill my duties as a concerned citizen.”

The Ethiopian government has wielded the country’s sweeping anti-terrorism law to punish journalists and political dissidents. “Terrorism is a powerful word,” exiled journalist Abiye Teklemariam told the *Washington Post*, “and the government is using it to accuse people with no reason.”

Military officers wait in line to pay their respects to the late Prime Minister Meles Zenawi, who led Ethiopia for 21 years. CPJ is urging the new regime to embrace press freedom reforms and release all imprisoned journalists.

PHOTOGRAPH BY
REBECCA BLACKWELL / AP

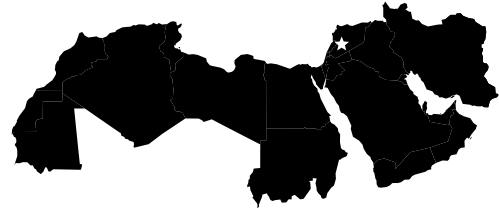
In June, CPJ sent a delegation to Ethiopia to call for the release of Eskinder and his colleagues. The joint mission, conducted with the African Media Initiative, met with the Communications

Minister and called for urgent reform measures. “A healthy democracy needs a vibrant, even critical media,” said CPJ board member Charlayne Hunter-Gault, who led the delegation.

CPJ is urging the U.S. and other donor nations to pay attention to the high costs of repression. Ethiopia is one of the foremost recipients of U.S. humanitarian assistance, as the country is mired in cycles of drought that leave millions of people vulnerable to hunger. The government routinely downplays the extent of the crisis by denying journalists access to sensitive areas and censoring independent news coverage.

On August 20, state media reported the death of Prime Minister Meles Zenawi after weeks of government secrecy surrounding his health. Ethiopia’s new leadership has an opportunity to break with authoritarian practices. A good place to start is by releasing Eskinder Nega and all other journalists wrongfully imprisoned.

SYRIA



WHAT BEGAN WITH peaceful protests erupted into civil war in 2012, with ever greater threats for journalists. At least 21 journalists have been killed while covering the conflict, as of October 1, making Syria the most dangerous place in the world for journalists.

CPJ provided vital information about reporting conditions in Syria, documented press freedom violations, and offered emergency aid to journalists at risk.

The government of President Bashar al-Assad denied targeting the press but effectively barred international media from entering the country. “The censorship of the media existed

far before the revolution, but it has increased,” Eiad Shurbaji, a Syrian journalist who fled the country in January, told CPJ. “Assad wants to convey a particular picture to the outside world.” CPJ found evidence that government forces may have taken deliberate, hostile action against the press in several cases—including the February shelling by pro-Assad forces of a makeshift media center in Homs that claimed the lives of reporter Marie Colvin and photographer Rémi Ochlik, and injured journalists Paul Conroy and Edith Bouvier.

Local reporters are the most frequent targets of violence—including a new generation of citizen journalists who are filling a void in media

coverage. The regime combines high-tech methods and brute force to devastating effect. The Syrian government censors the Internet and spies on traffic using Deep Packet Inspection. Security officials have tortured local journalists to obtain access to their social media accounts.

Yet efforts to silence the messenger have not silenced the message. Despite risks, citizen journalists continue to upload hundreds of videos to YouTube, while foreign correspondents find ways to enter the country to report the news. “We serve as witnesses to the brutal oppression,” said Sid Ahmed Hammouche, a reporter with the Swiss daily *La Liberté*. “And if we let them scare us away, then they have won.”

Opposite, counterclockwise from top: Two men stand stricken with grief on a street in Aleppo on October 3, as the ancient city became a fierce battleground between government forces and rebel groups. A commander from the Free Syrian Army in Aleppo takes in news of a surprise attack by regime forces on October 2. The dead bodies of two civilians lie on a street in Aleppo on September 23.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY SEBASTIANO TOMADA / SIPA USA



“IF WE LET THEM SCARE US AWAY, THEN THEY HAVE WON.”

PAKISTAN

**“CORRUPTION ENJOYS IMMUNITY AND
KILLERS ENJOY IMPUNITY.”**



PAKISTAN WAS THE DEADLIEST country for journalists in 2010 and 2011. Violence against the press ebbed slightly in 2012, yet reporting conditions remain dangerous and the government has taken no serious steps to end impunity for journalist murders. CPJ has documented 19 unsolved murders over the past decade, according to our latest Impunity Index. Intelligence and military officials have been implicated in several of the killings, including the 2011 death of Saleem Shahzad, who wrote about alleged links between Al-Qaeda and Pakistan’s navy. A year later, Shahzad’s killers remained at large after a government-organized judicial commission proved ineffective.

“Pakistan has become a country where corruption enjoys immunity and killers enjoy impunity,” wrote Umar Cheema, an investigative reporter and a 2011 CPJ International Press Freedom Award recipient. CPJ is working with Cheema and other local journalists to develop strategies to improve their

A cameraman from Express News, one of the country’s most popular television news channels, reports from the streets of Lahore. The media industry in Pakistan is booming, yet journalists confront a daunting range of threats from government security forces, militant groups, sectarian parties, and criminals.

PHOTOGRAPH BY
MASSIMO BERRUTI / AGENCE VU

security. This year, we conducted an investigative project examining unsolved journalist murders; the findings will be released in 2013.

In addition to the dangers of physical violence, CPJ is monitoring growing threats to press freedom online. In February, Pakistan’s government put out requests for proposals for a massive Internet censorship system capable of blocking millions of websites. “An unchecked, centrally controlled censor-

ship regime with such vast capacity is a recipe for disaster,” CPJ said in a statement. Domestic and international protests appear to have put those plans on hold, at least temporarily. In April, six Pakistani citizens successfully petitioned a Pakistani high court to put a stay on the Pakistan Telecommunications Authority’s site-blocking. “We wanted the PTA to act within the constitution, and within the law,” said journalist Sana Saleem, who is one of the petitioners. “But this isn’t the end of our campaign for a free Internet in Pakistan. It’s just the beginning.”

TURKEY



IN A LETTER TO CPJ, Turkey's Justice Minister wrote: "We, as the government, would not want any single person, whether a journalist or not, to be victimized because of their thoughts or expressions." But with at least 61 journalists behind bars as of August 1, that is exactly what the government is doing.

The government of Prime Minister Recep Tayyip Erdoğan has waged one of the world's biggest crackdowns on press freedom in recent history, according to CPJ research.

Turkey was the 2012 focus of our campaign to Free the Press, which aims to reduce the number of imprisoned journalists through sustained reporting and strategic advocacy. Working with a local research team, CPJ reviewed the cases of dozens of imprisoned journalists. The survey found that authorities habitually conflated the coverage of banned groups and the investigation of sensitive topics with anti-state activity. More than three-quarters of the imprisoned journal-

ists were held without having been convicted of any crime. CPJ laid out its findings in a detailed special report, released during a high-level mission to Turkey in October.

Turkey's imprisonment record surpasses that of other notoriously repressive regimes including Iran, Eritrea, and China. Yet Erdoğan has shrewdly leveraged his country's geopolitical importance to blunt international criticism of human rights and press freedom abuses. CPJ is pushing for stronger action by the U.S. and European Union. Soon after a CPJ mission earlier this year, Turkish authorities freed several journalists in an apparent attempt to ease international pressure. We look forward to celebrating the release of every last journalist who is wrongfully imprisoned.

"Freedom of the press is on trial," wrote imprisoned publisher Soner Yalçın, in a letter run by the independent online news portal *Bianet*. "We will advance on this dark scheme with courage. We will transform the courtroom into a newsroom."

**"FREEDOM OF THE PRESS IS ON TRIAL.
WE WILL TRANSFORM THE COURTROOM INTO A NEWSROOM."**

Opposite: Prominent investigative reporters Ahmet Şık (far left) and Nedim Şener (center) wave to the crowd gathered outside an Istanbul courthouse on March 5, 2011, the day before they were jailed pending trial on anti-state charges. The journalists were conditionally released one year later thanks to advocacy by CPJ and other groups.

PHOTOGRAPH BY
OZAN GÜZELCE / MILLIYET / AP

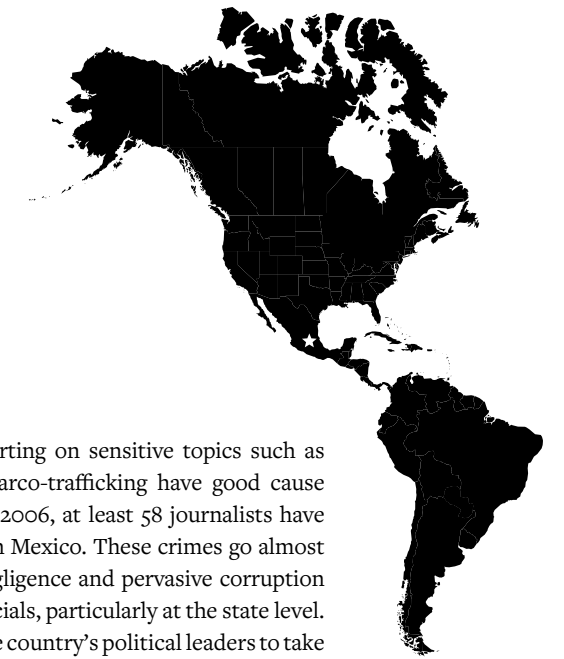


CPJ REPORT TURKEY'S PRESS FREEDOM CRISIS

In October, CPJ published a special report examining the mass imprisonment of journalists and the growing use of criminal prosecutions against critical media. CPJ conducted three fact-finding missions to the country in 2011 and 2012, and gathered extensive research with the help of a team based in Turkey.

MEXICO

“SOME CALL IT SELF-CENSORSHIP, BUT TO US IT’S JUST SURVIVAL.”



IN MEXICO, journalists reporting on sensitive topics such as violence, corruption, and narco-trafficking have good cause to fear for their lives. Since 2006, at least 58 journalists have been killed or disappeared in Mexico. These crimes go almost entirely unsolved due to negligence and pervasive corruption among law enforcement officials, particularly at the state level.

For years, CPJ has urged the country’s political leaders to take action to confront rising violence against the press. In March, these efforts bore fruit when Mexico’s Senate approved a constitutional amendment granting federal authorities the power

to prosecute crimes against the press, a reform we believe will help strengthen government accountability. During the session, legislators publicly recognized CPJ for its powerful advocacy.

Rampant, unchecked violence has had a severe chilling effect. “Some call it self-censorship, but to us it’s just survival,” Javier Garza Ramos, deputy editor at the daily *El Siglo de Torreón* in the state of Coahuila, wrote in a CPJ blog. Journalists and concerned citizens are increasingly turning to social media to

exchange news of criminal activities—only to find peril there as well. In 2011, CPJ documented the first case worldwide in which a person was killed in retaliation for reporting done through social media. The body of María Elizabeth Macías Castro, 39, was left in downtown Nuevo Laredo with a handwritten poster that read: “I am here because of my reports and yours.” Nearby, the killers left a computer keyboard and a pair of headphones on the reporter’s decapitated head.

In 2012, CPJ’s Internet advocacy coordinator traveled to Mexico to investigate attacks on news and social media sites and to publicize increasing high-tech threats on traditional media. He also met with Mexican lawmakers to ensure that the new press freedom legislation would protect reporting on the Web.

Relatives, friends, and colleagues of murdered journalists hold a vigil in May in Mexico City to protest against attacks on the press. The protest followed the discovery of the dismembered bodies of photographers Gabriel Hugué Córdova and Guillermo Luna Varela, along with those of two other people, in bags in a canal in the eastern state of Veracruz.

PHOTOGRAPH BY YURI CORTEZ / AFP

The body of Mexican journalist Humberto Millán Salazar was found in a field on the outskirts of Culiacán, Mexico, on August 25, 2011. One year later, there was no significant progress toward bringing his killers to justice. Millán, an online newspaper columnist and radio show host, is one among dozens of journalists killed in Mexico amid rising violence.

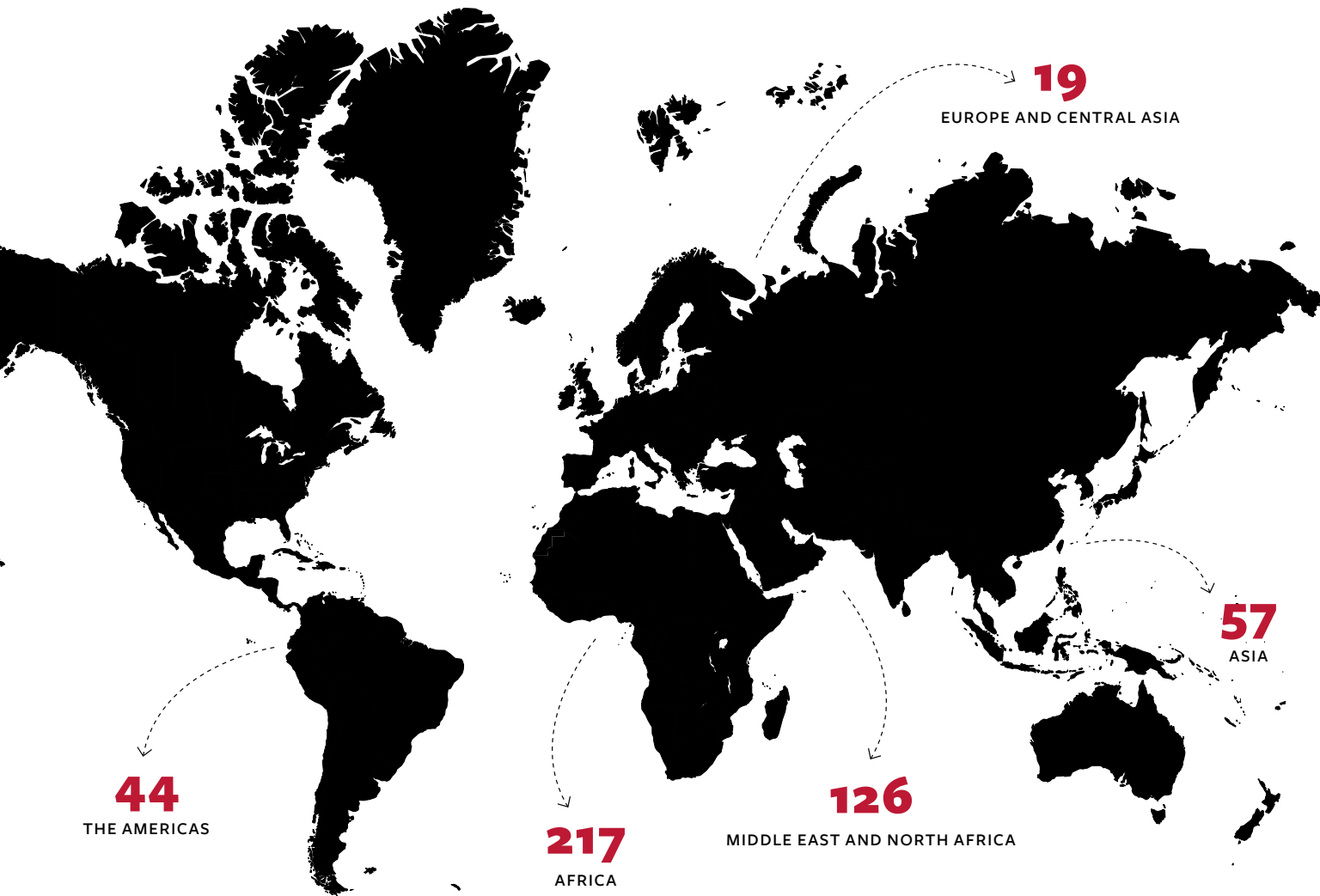
PHOTOGRAPH BY GRUPO NOROESTE / AFP



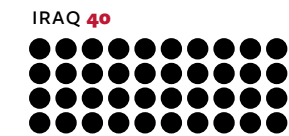
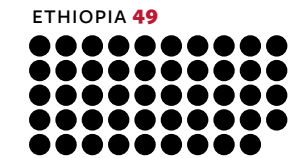
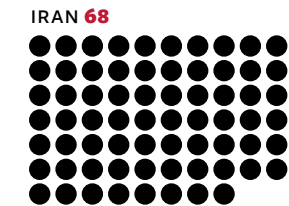


In January, CPJ celebrated the release of 17 journalists among hundreds of political prisoners freed in Burma. The mass amnesty was part of a broader effort by the quasi-civilian regime to secure international legitimacy. Over the years, CPJ has mounted a series of missions to Burma and to the Thai border region to gather information about imprisoned journalists and draw attention to their plight. When a political opening appeared imminent, CPJ appealed to UN and Western diplomats to use their leverage to secure the release of jailed journalists.

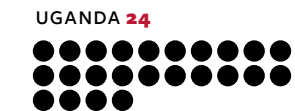
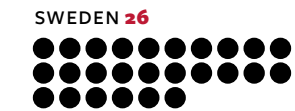
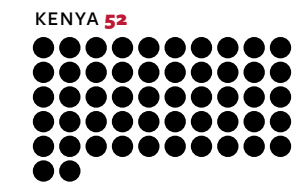
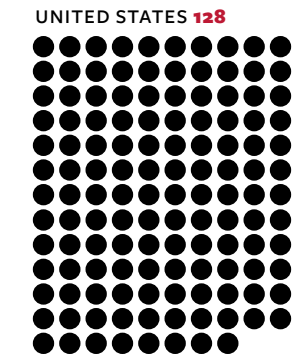
PHOTOGRAPHS BY JAMES MACKAY / ENIGMA IMAGES



TOP FIVE COUNTRIES FROM WHICH THEY FLEE



TOP FIVE COUNTRIES TO WHICH THEY GO



463 JOURNALISTS HAVE BEEN FORCED INTO EXILE OVER THE PAST FIVE YEARS

8% HAVE BEEN ABLE TO RETURN HOME

17% HAVE BEEN ABLE TO WORK AS A JOURNALIST IN EXILE

REASONS FOR EXILE



54%
THREAT OF VIOLENCE



44%
THREAT OF IMPRISONMENT



11%
HARASSMENT



10%
IMPRISONMENT



6%
VIOLENCE

UNDER "REASONS FOR EXILE," THE TOTAL ADDS UP TO MORE THAN 100 PERCENT BECAUSE MORE THAN ONE CATEGORY APPLIES IN SOME CASES. THIS INFORMATION COVERS THE PERIOD FROM JUNE 1, 2007 - MAY 31, 2012.

INTERNET ADVOCACY

As old and new media converge on the Internet, defending freedom of expression online is becoming a cornerstone of all of CPJ's work. We play a vital role in drawing high-level attention from governments, media, and technology companies to attacks against online journalists and bloggers. We are championing a free and open Internet as an essential platform for journalism.

In 2012, our Internet advocacy coordinator contributed reporting and expert analysis to our Journalist Security Guide (see page 26) as well as to special projects in Mexico, Turkey, Ethiopia, and China.

CPJ was involved in high-profile cases, including the landmark trial in Thailand of Chiranuch Premchaiporn, editor of *Prachatai.com*. Chiranuch, better known as “Jiew,” was criminally prosecuted under that country’s Computer Crime Act and lèse majesté laws for online posts by site users that were allegedly disrespectful of Thailand’s monarchy. She faced up to 50 years in prison. CPJ provided expert testimony on Jiew’s behalf and warned of the damaging global implications of the case. International attention helped spare Chiranuch a lengthy prison term; however, she was convicted and handed an eight-month suspended sentence.

In October, CPJ held its second annual Online Press Freedom Summit in San Francisco. The meeting brought together leading journalists and technologists to confront new threats associated with the rise of the mobile Internet. We focused on cases from Africa, where mobile networks are giving repressive governments unprecedented powers to identify, locate, and harass journalists, their sources, and their audiences.

“How can journalists fight back?” asked veteran investigative reporter Rafael Marques de Morais, founder of the anti-corruption website *Maka Angola*, which was hit by distributed denial of service attacks. “Not to be on the sidelines, not to be pushed to the margins, but to have the ability to network with people who can help.”

Journalists and activists increasingly use the Internet to get news out of repressive countries such as Syria. This man was photographed in the besieged city of Homs, where he was hiding from Syrian security forces.

PHOTOGRAPH BY
MOISES SAMAN / MAGNUM



CPJ REPORT THE 10 MOST CENSORED COUNTRIES

In June, CPJ published an updated analysis of press restrictions around the globe. Countries with the worst records included North Korea, Syria, and Iran—places where vast restrictions on information have geopolitical consequences. The report details how censorship works in each country, online and off.

MOST CENSORED COUNTRIES



GLOBAL CAMPAIGN AGAINST IMPUNITY

At least 657 journalists have been murdered for their work since 1992, CPJ research shows. In 9 out of 10 cases, the killers walked free. CPJ’s impunity campaign aims to bring these criminals to justice. In 2012, we focused our efforts on Mexico, Pakistan, the Philippines, and Russia, four countries with historically poor records for prosecuting the killers of journalists.

CPJ is spearheading a global coalition of press freedom groups in the struggle for justice. We helped launch an International Day to End Impunity on November 23, the anniversary of the Maguindanao massacre in the Philippines, in which 32 journalists and media workers were slaughtered. In February, CPJ published a special report to focus attention on botched efforts to prosecute the perpetrators of this vicious attack. Three witnesses have been killed since the trial began.

CPJ is proud of the campaign’s success in Russia, where sustained efforts to draw international attention to the country’s high impunity record are beginning to have an impact. In 2011, prosecutors won a landmark conviction in the murder of journalist Anastasiya Baburova. Russia’s impunity rate, while still high, has inched downward. The rate of journalist murders has also declined. “We have hope,” said Nadezhda Azhgikhina, executive secretary of the Russian Union of Journalists. “Beatings are taken more seriously. People are ready to demand justice.” For the past two years, CPJ has carried out extended missions to Russia to keep the pressure on. Regular field visits enable us to work closely with local journalists, lawyers, and human rights defenders.

CPJ launched a major advocacy push through the United Nations to secure a stronger institutional response to the crisis. In 2012 the organization adopted a UN Plan of Action on the Safety of Journalists and the Issue of Impunity, which draws extensively on our research and recommendations.

Philippine activists rally in Manila to demand justice for victims of the Maguindanao massacre, which claimed the lives of 57 people, including 32 journalists and media workers. CPJ is fighting for justice in this case, a potential landmark in the battle against impunity.

PHOTOGRAPH BY JAY DIRECTO / AFP



CPJ REPORT GETTING AWAY WITH MURDER

In April, CPJ published its fifth annual Impunity Index, which identifies countries with the worst records for prosecuting the murders of journalists. The accompanying report found that deadly, unpunished violence against the press rose sharply in Pakistan and Mexico, continuing a years-long trend in both nations.

THE IMPUNITY INDEX TOP 10 COUNTRIES



JOURNALIST SECURITY

Seventeen-year-old videographer Anas Al-Tarsha, who filmed clashes and military movements in the besieged city of Homs, is one of 21 journalists killed while covering the conflict in Syria. His footage regularly appeared on citizen news websites and he was interviewed by Arabic broadcasters for information about attacks on the city. Citizen journalists like al-Tarsha, who are filling the gap left by the regime's clampdown on independent media, are particularly vulnerable to attack.

Around the globe, more journalists are operating independently, without institutional guidance or support. Freelancers, online journalists, bloggers, and citizen journalists are increasingly targeted for their reporting. Online journalists made up nearly 40 percent of media fatalities in 2012, at the time of this writing. CPJ plays a crucial role in providing our colleagues with expert information.

In May, CPJ launched its updated Journalist Security Guide to help a new generation of journalists navigate reporting risks. The guide offers advice about how to handle dangerous assignments, including preparing for armed conflict, covering organized crime and corruption, and mitigating the risk of sexual violence. A new section on information security provides specific guidance on protecting sensitive data and communications.

CPJ published the guide online in Arabic, English, French, and Spanish. We also distributed the guide on USB sticks, along with security software. During the year, CPJ held security briefings with journalists in New York, Washington, D.C., and Nairobi.

We launched a new Journalist Security blog to provide a forum for discussing evolving risks. Soon after the Syrian government rocket attacks that killed two international reporters and wounded two others in Homs earlier this year, the blog addressed the dangers associated with satellite phones, whose signals could have been used by the government to target attacks. The blog features contributions by CPJ staff, as well as journalists, technologists, and security experts.

French photographer Rémi Ochlik is seen in this picture taken in Cairo on November 23, 2011. Ochlik was killed alongside American correspondent Marie Colvin on February 22, 2012, in Homs, Syria, when they came under fire from government forces.

PHOTOGRAPH BY
JULIEN DE ROSA / REUTERS



CPJ REPORT JOURNALIST SECURITY GUIDE

CPJ produced an updated version of the guide to help a new generation of journalists navigate the dangers of reporting. The guide includes chapters on covering conflict, crime, civil disturbances, and natural disasters, and provides expert advice on data security. For ongoing coverage of these issues, check out our blog at cpj.org/security.

JOURNALIST ASSISTANCE

Horriyo Abdulkadir, 20, an editor, producer, and presenter at Radio Galkayo in Somalia, fled her country after assailants shot her five times as she was leaving work. “The actual attack was not the most painful moment,” she told CPJ. “It was the time afterward—I was terrified.” We provided Abdulkadir with financial support to cover medical costs and help her to safety in Kenya.

CPJ’s Journalist Assistance Program helped more than 180 journalists worldwide in 2012. We offer a full range of support to journalists at risk, including emergency grants, case advocacy, and referrals to vital services.

Much of our work involves aid to exiled journalists. Over the past five years, CPJ has documented the cases of 463 forced into exile. At least 217 journalists have fled from countries in Africa, with devastating consequences for regional media.

Prolonged crisis conditions in the East and Horn of Africa prompted CPJ to seek a new approach. A groundbreaking conference organized by CPJ and the Rory Peck Trust in late 2011 resulted in more collaborative strategies for aiding exiled journalists. This year, joint advocacy efforts with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees drew the agency’s urgent attention to the cases of 23 Somali journalists at risk in Kenya.

Helping exiled journalists to rebuild their lives is a long-term commitment, but one that pays off. Ethiopian editor Mesfin Negash was forced to flee his country in 2009 and is now safely resettled in Sweden. “Had it not been for your encouragement, advice, and practical support, I wouldn’t have survived,” Mesfin wrote in an e-mail message to CPJ. He is one of the rare exiled journalists who have been able to continue to work in their profession. He and his colleagues run *Addis Neger Online*, a digital version of the newsweekly shuttered by Ethiopian authorities years ago.

Somalis wait to register at the Dadaab refugee camp in Kenya, the world’s biggest refugee complex. At least 78 journalists have fled from Somalia over the past five years, with devastating consequences for local media and the public at large.

PHOTOGRAPH BY TONY KARUMBA/AFP

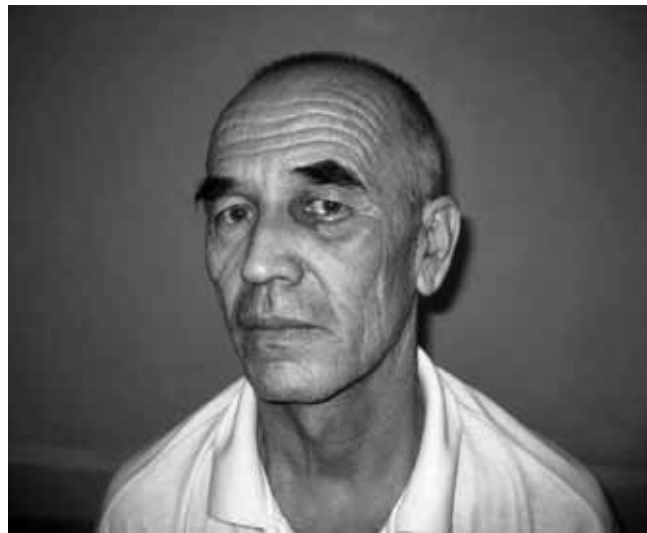


CPJ REPORT JOURNALISTS IN EXILE 2012

In June, CPJ published its annual report on journalists exiled worldwide, with a special focus on the prolonged emergencies in East Africa that have devastated the local press corps. The report also lists Syria, Pakistan, and Iran among countries of concern.

2012 INTERNATIONAL PRESS FREEDOM AWARDS

We are proud to honor these journalists, whose tenacious reporting continues in defiance of censorship, assault, arrest, and harassment. These journalists help expose inconvenient truths and hard realities in their countries. Through their courageous work, they are advancing the frontiers of press freedom.



AZIMJON ASKAROV
KYRGYZSTAN

Askarov, a veteran journalist and human rights defender, is serving a life term in prison for his coverage of official wrongdoing and abuse. Askarov was charged with complicity in an officer's murder and a series of anti-state crimes, but a CPJ investigation demonstrated that these accusations were unfounded. The journalist's conviction followed a judicial process marred by lack of evidence, procedural violations, and torture in custody. Kyrgyzstan's own ombudsman found him innocent on all charges. Askarov is the founder of the human rights group Vozdukh (Air), and exposed abuses in articles published in the group's news bulletin and on regional websites including *Ferghana News*. He was arrested in 2010 following a violent flare-up in ethnic tensions in his village of Bazar-Korgon in southern Kyrgyzstan.

MAE AZANGO
LIBERIA

A reporter for the daily *FrontPage Africa* and senior fellow of the New Narratives project, Azango has spent her career focused on the plight of ordinary people in her native Liberia. This year, Azango's investigative reporting on female genital mutilation in Liberia made her the target of threats and harassment. In an article published in *FrontPage Africa*, Azango explored the practices of a secret society that performs the dangerous ritual on girls. In response, she received threats of violence that forced her and her daughter into hiding. International advocacy led by CPJ and other groups prodded the government to take the threats seriously and pledge to ensure Azango's safety. Liberian officials also declared they would work to stop female genital mutilation.



DHONDUP WANGCHEN
CHINA

Self-trained filmmaker Dhondup Wangchen traveled through remote areas of Tibet in the winter of 2007-2008 to interview Tibetans about their lives in the run-up to the Beijing Olympics. He completed filming shortly before peaceful protests in Lhasa against Chinese rule deteriorated into riots. Soon after the footage was smuggled overseas, Wangchen disappeared into Chinese custody. Knowledge of his whereabouts came only after an assistant to the project was released from jail. In December 2009, Wangchen was sentenced to six years in prison for subversion. The group *Filming for Tibet* produced a documentary from the rescued footage, "Leaving Fear Behind," which has been screened in more than 30 countries. They have mounted an international campaign for the filmmaker's release, led by Wangchen's wife, Lhamo Tso.

MAURI KÖNIG
BRAZIL

Undaunted by threats and intimidation, König has spent 22 years reporting on human rights abuses and corruption. His work includes a series of articles that documented the recruitment and kidnapping of Brazilian children for military service in Paraguay. While researching the story in Paraguay, König was beaten with chains, strangled, and left for dead. He later faced a wave of threats from police as he reported along the border areas of Brazil, Paraguay, and Argentina. Neither case was ever resolved. A 2006-2007 series by König exposed the sex trafficking of children and adolescents along the Brazilian border, and helped lead to the arrest of a key trafficker. König is a reporter for the Curitiba-based daily *Gazeta do Povo* and director of the Brazilian investigative journalism association ABRAJI.



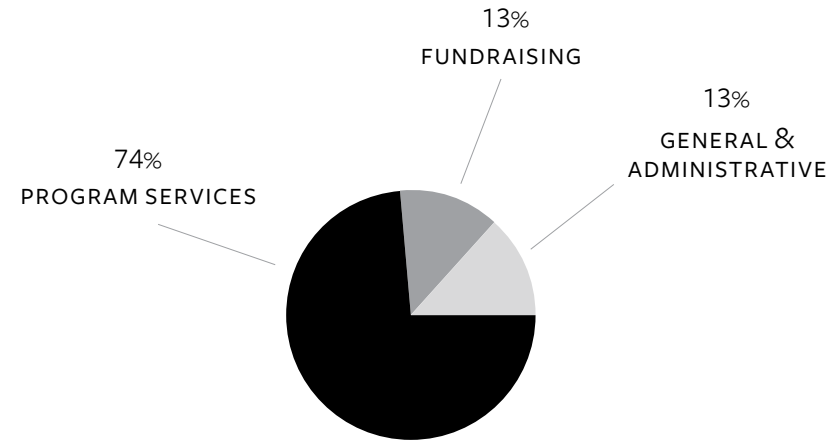
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STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2011

ASSETS	
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	\$1,705,173
CASH - RESTRICTED	86,343
PLEDGES RECEIVABLE	3,083,393
PREPAID EXPENSES AND OTHER RECEIVABLE	28,943
INVESTMENTS	10,377,118
FIXED ASSETS (NET OF ACCUMULATED DEPRECIATION)	64,969
SECURITY DEPOSIT	81,567
TOTAL ASSETS	\$15,427,506
LIABILITIES AND NET ASSETS	
LIABILITIES	
ACCOUNTS PAYABLE AND ACCRUED EXPENSES	\$180,454
DEFERRED RENT	294,638
TOTAL LIABILITIES	475,092
NET ASSETS	
UNRESTRICTED	\$627,577
TEMPORARILY RESTRICTED	4,824,837
PERMANENTLY RESTRICTED	9,500,000
TOTAL NET ASSETS	14,952,414
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND NET ASSETS	\$15,427,506



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Complete audited financial statements are available at our website, cpi.org

STATEMENT OF FUNCTIONAL EXPENSES FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2011

	PROGRAM SERVICES	MANAGEMENT AND GENERAL	FUNDRAISING	TOTAL EXPENSES 12/31/11
SALARIES	\$1,353,247	\$223,290	\$227,492	\$1,804,029
PAYROLL TAXES & BENEFITS	298,975	47,836	51,822	398,633
OCCUPANCY	260,360	41,658	45,129	347,147
TRAVEL	158,208			158,208
PROFESSIONAL FEES	174,623	55,009	4,100	233,732
PROGRAM EXPENSES	664,916			664,916
GRANTS				0
BOARD EXPENSES	6,109			6,109
OFFICE SUPPLIES & MAINTENANCE	31,001	4,960	5,374	41,335
TELEPHONE & INTERNET	29,813	1,657	1,656	33,126
PUBLICATIONS, PRINTING & POSTAGE	34,651	2,166	6,497	43,314
INSURANCE		20,062		20,062
DEPRECIATION AND AMORTIZATION	8,545	1,367	1,481	11,393
INDIRECT BENEFIT EXPENSE			162,135	162,135
BAD DEBT EXPENSE		143,423		143,423
MISCELLANEOUS	16,675	1,853		18,528
TOTAL	\$3,037,123	\$543,281	\$505,686	\$4,086,090

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Cover Photo: Journalist Essa Naqvi reports for the Urdu-language news channel Dunya TV on an attack targeting army headquarters in Rawalpindi, Pakistan. Despite the many dangers facing journalists, the country's media scene is remarkably vibrant, with nearly 100 satellite and cable channels spurring debate.

PHOTOGRAPH BY MASSIMO BERRUTI / AGENCE VU