

TO CIVIL SOCIETY ORGANISATIONS IN THE WESTERN BALKANS AND TURKEY

**COMMUNITY RESILIENCE FORUM** 2021 **Deniz Savaş** 

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**20-21 OCTOBER,** 2021

**BELGRADE**, SERBIA LDK





Introducing the Association of Journalist (Ankara/Turkey)

**Covering the Pandemic: State of Media and Journalists During the Pandemic** 

Right Violations and Media: Where Do We Stand as Media NGO's?







Introducing the Association of Journalist (Ankara/Turkey)

- Monthly and trimonthly media monitoring reports ٠
- Annual media reports (also available in English) ٠
- **Conducting surveys** ٠
- **Royalty fee-based programs** •
- FTSP mostly targeting local media ٠
- Training programs (on child rights, gender, legal rights, data ٠ journalism, podcast, live-stream techniques etc.)
- Workshops
- Weekly networking seminars for journalists





Ambasáid na hÉireann | Ankara Embassy of Ireland | Ankara İrlanda Büyükelçiliği | Ankara









# State of the Media in Turkey: 49 behind bars, according to IPI Second biggest jailer of journalists, following China.



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#### Turkey: COVID-19 pandemic increases climate of fear for journalists

The COVID-19 crisis has added a new layer to the crackdown on media freedom in Turkey with journalists bein targeted across the country under the guise of combating misinformation, said Amnesty International ahead of World Press Freedom Day.

One of the world's biggest jailers of journalists, Turkey has seen journalists facing criminal investigation and detention for reporting or even tweeting on COVID-19.

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Journalists reporting on COVID-19 or even posting on social media, fear they may join the swathes of Turkey's independent media workers currently languishing behind bars Milena Buyum, Amnesty International

| REEDOM IN THE WORLD 2021 |        |
|--------------------------|--------|
| Furkey                   | 32     |
| Political Rights         | 16 /40 |
| Civil Liberties          | 16 /60 |



# Record number of journalists jailed worldwide

The number of journalists jailed globally because of their work hit a new high in 2020 as governments cracked down on coverage of COVID-19 or tried to suppress reporting on political unrest. Authoritarians again took cover in anti-press rhetoric from the United States. A CPJ special report by Elana Beiser

Published December 15, 2020

#### NEW YORK

A record number of journalists were imprisoned globally for their work in 2020 as authoritarian nations arrested many covering COVID-19 or political instability. Amid the pandemic, governments delayed trials, restricted visitors, and disregarded the increased health risk in prison; at least two journalists died after contracting the disease in custody.





#### Covering the Pandemic: state of media and journalists during the pandemic

- Reluctance to include journalists in the prioritized vaccination program
- Challenges faced by freelancers
- Local media: loss in revenue, closed tv & radio stations, newspapers
- Local media had to unite and publish newspapers together, though it posed challenges
- Local media is left out under the disguise of pandemic. Only AA reporters welcomed at meetings
- Right violations during the pandemic had 2 sides: Covering human rights violations on media versus violations against the media
- Austerity Measures: Troubling an already worn-out sector
- Circular by The General Directorate of Security prohibiting filming and recording of law enforcement personnel
- Journalists excluded from prison releases
- Sanctions and regulations by regulatory media bodies, penalties imposed
- Shift to digital media







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On 18 March, police detained an editor following the publication of an article on their website about the death of two people in a local hospital from COVID-19

Amnesty International



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#### Journalists excluded from prison releases

On 13 April 2020, a new law allowing the early and conditional release of up to 90,000 prisoners was introduced in Parliament. While the long-awaited changes to the Law on Execution of Sentences was brought in the context of COVID-19 pandemic, the government argued that this was not the driving force. The new measures failed to allow for the release of several categories of prisoner, including people in pretrial detention or convicted under overly broad anti-terrorism laws or crimes against the state, meaning that many imprisoned journalists will not be released. Turkey's overcrowded prisons are also dangerous due to a serious lack of hygiene.

"Turkey's already beleaguered journalists face new threats since the COVID-19 outbreak. They face censorship, criminal investigations and prosecution if they report critically on the pandemic, whilst those already inside Turkish jails face the danger of infection," said Milena Buyum.

"Turkey's government must act now and unconditionally release all journalists jailed simply for doing their job."

EU TACSO 3 project is funded by the European Union



#### Right violations and media: where do we stand as media NGO's?

- Our contribution to the field: helping vulnerable groups get heard
- The struggle to make right violations more visible: Examples from stories we covered during the pandemic
- Solidarity with fellow NGO's based in rural parts (online meetings and FTSP)
- Advocacy: Lawsuits, public statements, booklets by Disk Basin, İş Union and Journalists' Union of Turkey
- Survey on the working conditions of journalists during the pandemic



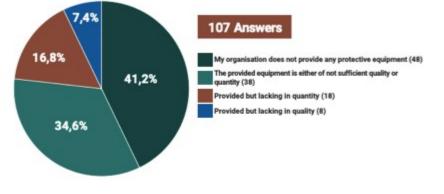


## Pandemic & The Media / Survey

It is important to note that, following health-care workers, journalists were among one of the highest risk groups that had to work on-field throughout 2020 as required by their profession. When responses given to M4D Project's survey are observed, the issues that have caused health problems and even deaths among journalists become quite clear.

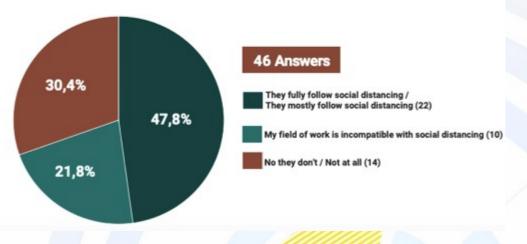
Access to PPE: The survey asked "Does the organization you work for provide you with personal protective equipment?" to which 107 active journalists responded; of these journalists 36.6% stated the organization they work for provided them with sufficient equipment in quality and quantity while 24.2% stated the equipment lacked in quality or in quantity. A large segment of respondents (41.2%) stated their organization did not provide them with any kind of protective equipment.

Graph-1: Survey responses- "Does the organization you work for provide you with personal protective equipment?" (Active journalists)



**Social distancing:** One of the questions in the survey was "If you work on-field, do people in you work environment follow social distancing rules?" to which 46 journalists actively working on-field responded. Of these 46 journalists, 22 of them (47.8%) said "Yes/Mostly", while 10 journalists (21.8% stated "journalism practised on-field is incompatible with social distancing rules" and 14 journalist (30.4%) stated "No". Based on these figures we can conclude that the pandemic poses an inherer risk to the profession of journalism while the majority of journalists working on-field follow social distancing rules.

Graph-2: Survey responses- "During the pandemic, do people in your work environment follow social distancing rules?" (Journalists working on-field)



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## **Pandemic & The Media /Advocacy**

#### Gazeteciler Cemiyeti, Emniyet Genel Müdürlüğü genelgesini Danıştay'a taşıdı

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Thank you!

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Please contact me If you wish to receive our media reports in English.

http://media4democracy.org/en/reports/

QO code for our Media Monitoring Reports (in English)





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