



UNHRC

COVID-19 and the Rights of Refugees

Protection of Journalists and
Dissemination of Misinformation

UCIMUN 2022



Welcome Delegates,

My name is Mary Lee, and I am the Secretariat-General for the UCI Model United Nations 2021-2022 school year. I am honored to serve as part of your Secretariat this year and are excited for everything we have planned for the conference. Now that we are finally hosting an in-person conference again after two years, we hope that everyone will reunite together, have a fun, engaging and informative time in debate.

I am a fourth year Criminology, Law and Society major. I have been involved in UCIMUN since freshman year of college and loved my experiences here by far. My favorite part of actively being involved in MUN is cooperating with other students to contribute to raising awareness of global issues and their relevance to the holistic wellbeing of the entire world. In UCIMUN, I have been an Assistant Director of the Legal Committee, Director of the SPECPOL Committee and Secretariat-General for the year of 2020-2021. Outside of UCIMUN, I am actively involved in advocacy for basic needs, research, and legal organization. In my leisure time, on the other hand, I like listening to music and watching YouTube videos.

By now, we have spent roughly two years in this unprecedented time due to Covid-19. This year, however, in light of the global pandemic that has been slowly attenuated by vaccination, our theme, “reaffirming UN leadership in rebuilding a fractured world”, has become more relevant than ever. As we are transitioning to the new-normal in such turbulent times, it is imperative to recognize the responsibility of the UN and address any lingering issues that are influencing different communities across the globe. With your research and your resolutions, I would like you all to delve into ways to benefit as many people as possible, because global issues go beyond nations and governments—they affect all of us.

Our staff’s goal, as always, is to provide delegates with high quality debate and an opportunity to immerse themselves in an intellectual discussion of relevant issues. Please feel free to reach out to me or our Directors anytime between now and our conference. We are here to help you in any way we can.

Thank you for your time, and I look forward to seeing you in the Spring!

Sincerely,

Mary Lee
UCIMUN Secretariat 2021-2022
ucimunsg@gmail.com



Dear Delegates,

Welcome to UCIMUN 2021! My name is Dhanika Pineda, and it is my pleasure to serve as your Director for the United Nations Human Rights Council (UNHRC). This is my third year with UCIMUN, and my seventh year involved in Model UN in general. Outside of Directing UNHRC, this year I will also serve as the Communications Director for UCIMUN. Please follow us on Instagram @munatuci for conference updates!

I am currently a third year at UC Irvine double majoring in English and Literary Journalism with a minor in International Studies. Outside of Model UN, I am also a Campus News Editor for UCI's official campus newspaper, and write for the University directly as a Student Staff Writer. I work on campus as a Campus Representative and Resident Advisor. If you have any questions about life at UCI, writing, or college in general, please don't hesitate to reach out!

This year, our committee topics are (A) COVID-19 and the Rights of Refugees, and (B) The Protection of Journalists and Dissemination of Misinformation. In line with this year's conference theme - Reaffirming UN Leadership in Rebuilding a Fractured World - both our topics are human rights issues that pervade through the entire global community. COVID-19 has certainly affected the entire global community, Topic A will look directly at how the pandemic affected refugees, who may have been displaced during crucial times of quarantine. As country borders closed out of concern of public health throughout the past year, displaced refugees faced many issues of human rights. Topic B is near to my heart as an aspiring journalist. As investigative journalists try to uncover stories and bring new information to light, they are too often silenced, harmed, or even killed in the process.

As you prepare for the conference, please keep in mind that this topic synopsis is only a starting point for your research. I encourage you to do further research on your assigned country's stance on the topics, as well as formulate your own thoughts and opinions on the topics as well. Whether this is your first conference, or if you're an experienced delegates, Model UN is always a great opportunity to explore and discuss real life issues. The solutions you offer in this year's conference should be ones you genuinely believe would benefit the global community, and should reflect your understanding of the topics and the research you have done. Our topics are not made up issues, they are things that affect us today and will continue to affect us in the future.

Otherwise, I look forward to seeing you all during our conference in May! If you have any questions, do not hesitate to reach out.

Sincerely,
Dhanika Pineda
Director, UNHRC



Topic A: COVID-19 and the Rights of Refugees

Introduction

Across the globe, the rights of refugees are constantly jeopardized the moment they flee from their native countries. Because of this, many refugees live in a constant state of anxiety and uncertainty, wondering how they will be accepted and treated socially, politically, and economically within borders other than their own. COVID-19 has exacerbated their situation even more than before. The coronavirus disease is not a political phenomenon. No matter how differently governments are reacting and responding to the pandemic, the disease shall know no borders. The international health outbreak has, is, and will continue to affect everyone everywhere, regardless of nationality, citizenship, or residence status.

Refugees, according to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), “are people who have fled war, violence, conflict, or persecution and have crossed an international border to find safety in another country.” (UNHCR, 2021.) The 1951 Refugee Convention, which discussed convention and protocols relating to the status of refugees, is a key legal document in understanding refugee law and their protections. The aforementioned convention defines a refuge as “someone who is unable or unwilling to return to their country of origin owing to a well-founded fear of being persecuted for reasons of race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group, or political opinion.” (Refugee Convention, 1951.)

Given these definitions, it is clear that refugees have their own matters of concern, and these matters are stressful and jarring. The COVID-19 pandemic brought forth an additional, unforeseen difficulty for refugees that have affected their stability in many ways. For example,



the peak of the COVID-19 pandemic had nearly all aspects of life moved online. According to data from the UNHRC, “Refugees are 50% less likely than non-refugees to have an internet-capable phone (UNHRC, 2019). Globally, 29% of refugees have no phone at all” (UNHRC, 2019). In turn, the livelihoods and mentalities of refugees have been negatively affected.

According to the UN Central Emergency Response Fund (UNCERF) 2021 and 2022, an estimated 235 million people - refugees -will need humanitarian protection. This is almost a 40% increase from 2020, and the reasoning for this shift is mainly accredited to COVID-19 (UNCERF, 2020.) Refugees, like all individuals, deserve the same level of rights and accessibility to the pursuit of the life they want. Due to the lack of preventive measures taken by the international community to ensure the protections of refugees and other displaced individuals, physically, mentally, and socially, it is imperative that steps are taken to restate and strengthen the stability of refugees within their host countries.

Description

Physical Health and Well-Being

Being a public health crisis, it is a priority to think about what protections are in place for refugees during the pandemic to ensure their physical welfare. During the early stages of the pandemic, while not much was known about the disease, the international health force was put to the test world-wide trying to figure out symptoms, diagnostics, and possible cures. Many countries’ primary health care centers faltered under the weight of the pandemic, making it difficult for their own citizens to receive care, let alone people who took refuge in those



countries. According to an analysis from the UNHCR's 2020 Global Trends report, about 86% of international refugees are currently hosted in low and middle income countries who themselves have fragile health systems.

Most recently, with COVID-19 vaccines being put into circulation worldwide, the concern for refugees has become vaccine inequity. The UNHRC has called upon countries to include refugees and displaced individuals in their vaccine distribution plans on equal priority as their own citizens, and to remove barriers that may limit these individuals' access to vaccines. (UNHRC, 2021) According to the UNHRC, 123 of 126 countries with a refugee population of more than 500 people have specifically included refugees in their vaccination plans, and, as of June 2021, refugees and asylum seekers have begun to receive vaccinations in 91 of those 126 countries. (UNHRC, 2021) While these are good numbers, there is a gap between the 123 countries who included displaced individuals in their vaccination plans and the 91 countries who have actually followed through. When thinking of solutions, the Dias encourages delegates to think of ways that such plans can be assured to be followed, and ways to enforce tangible support for displaced people.

Still, several factors keep refugees from being able to receive the vaccinations. In many refugee hosting countries, the locations of vaccination sites are far from where refugees live. (UNHRC, 2021) The distance is problematic; many refugees do not have easy access to a mode of transportation that can take them to the vaccination sites. Even if they could make it to the site, many countries are requiring forms of identification to register for vaccination appointments. Many asylum seekers do not have this, and many more are reluctant to provide such information for their own safety, making it difficult for them to receive vaccinations.



Mental Health and Well-Being

The mental health of refugees is little discussed and too often overlooked. According to Psychiatrist Pieter Ventevogel, a leader in the UNHCR's mental health response, about 22.1% of adult refugees have mental health issues. (UNHCR, 2021) Of these mental health issues, Post Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) is the most prevalent, while depression and anxiety are the most common. There is no data on children, but Ventevogel assumes the number of children with bad mental health is slightly higher since children are more susceptible. (Ventevogel, 2021)

COVID-19 already has strenuous impacts on the mental health of the general population. According to a study from the Elsevier Public Health Emergency Collection, reported symptoms of anxiety jumped from 6.3% pre-pandemic to 50.9% in May 2020, and PTSD from 7% to 53.8%. (Xiong et. al, 2020) Moreover, according to the American Psychiatric Association (APA), as of 2020, one in three refugees experience high rates of anxiety, depression, and PTSD. (APA, 2020) Mental health amongst refugees has come to be referred to as a crisis. According to Filippo Grandi, the UN High Commissioner for Refugees, "The need to support mental health assistance for displaced populations was critical before the pandemic but now we are dealing with an emergency and a picture of widespread despair." (Grandi, 2020) According to a 2020 UNHCR field report, the number of suicide attempts in one host country near doubled, hiking from 129 attempts in 2019 to 210 attempts in 2020. (UNHCR, 2020) All of these findings show a rapid decline in the mental health of refugees, creating a serious problem that needs a well crafted, efficient solution.



Grandi also urged investments to be made in psychosocial support programs and mental health programs for displaced individuals in their respective host communities. (Grandi, 2020) The UNHCR and its partners have funded and provided over a quarter of a million asylum-seekers with such services since the beginning of the pandemic, but the organizations rightfully worry that many refugees are unreachable. (UNHCR, 2020)

Social Health and Well-Being

Due to COVID-19, many governments implemented social protection measures to support their citizens and economies - one such example is stimulus checks. According to the world social protection data collected by the International Labour Organization (ILO), about 93% of countries internationally have implemented at least one of these measures in response to the pandemic. However, less than 85% of refugees in countries where these measures are in place have access to these protections. (ILO, 2020)

Even as asylum seekers, social protections are extremely important in order to ensure good livelihoods and futures, especially for refugees who are children. Prior to the pandemic, refugees already lived in uncertain social and economic conditions. Unemployment is not uncommon amongst refugees, and it can be hard for them to get the support they need to get on their feet, according to studies done within the UNHCR. It is also important to consider the living conditions of many refugees. According to the 2019 Global Trends Report, 60% of refugees live in urban areas while 40% live in refugee camp-like settings. (UNHCR, 2019) Refugees who live in camp-like settings are far less likely to receive or even seek social services and support.



Refugees, like all individuals, should have a right to opportunities they may pursue for their futures and livelihoods. Refugee children, unfortunately, do not often have access to such opportunities. With a majority of schooling being moved online due to the pandemic, refugee children who do not have easy access to the internet and internet holding devices are held at a major disadvantage regarding their education. This is an issue that affects the futures of many, and it must be addressed by the international community.

Previous UN Involvement

UNHCR has already taken steps to support refugees facing COVID-19. According to UNHCR's report on their own response to COVID19, created based on data collected from March-September of 2020, 41.2 million masks have been procured. According to the same report, around 8,000 housing units have been allocated for COVID19 measures including quarantine facilities, physical distancing, and more. (UNHCR, 2020) The report, however, specifies nothing regarding mask distribution.

Bloc Positions

Europe

Partially due to a need for more health care workers to combat the COVID-19 pandemic, many European countries have lifted previous restrictions on hiring health workers who gained their qualifications in outside countries. Through the European Qualifications Passport for Refugees (EQPR), the Council of Europe - a human rights organization - and UNHCR support refugee hosting countries to recruit refugee health employees to the workforce. (UNHCR, 2021)



According to Drahoslav Stefanek, the Special Representative of the Secretary General on Migration and Refugees, “The biggest challenges are two-fold: one is that already, before the COVID crisis, the camps and centres have been overcrowded... The facilities for a few thousand people were hosting 20-thousand people or 18-thousand people so the situation was already dire before that. Now, we have found ourselves in a situation when we need to respect social distancing or more sanitary measures in places which are totally overcrowded with not enough sanitation facilities.” (Stefanek, 2020) The second challenge, also according to Stefanek, is that many states have closed borders, especially at the ports. This was an issue especially at the beginning of the pandemic when refugees travelling via boat were stranded with no countries willing to take them in.

Africa

One major challenge faced by African countries is vaccine inequity. Vaccines are hard to obtain for the general public of most African countries, let alone for asylum-seeking refugees. For those who do have vaccines available, most vaccination sites are too far from refugees to be easily accessible.

In certain countries, refugees with relevant backgrounds have been authorized for hire within community health and community service, regardless of citizenship status. In more rural areas of Africa, certain governments have begun to promote activities such as backyard gardening and farming as alternative livelihoods during the pandemic. (UNHRC, 2021)

Asia

According to the UNHCR's COVID-19 Emerging Practices on Livelihoods and Economic Inclusion report, refugees in many Asian countries have been put to work producing



masks, soaps, and other PPE to minimize the spread of the coronavirus within their host communities. Host communities buy these products, thus supporting the refugees within their borders. (UNHCR, 2020)

Many of the same refugees, however, are unvaccinated due to the shortages of vaccines in the Asia-Pacific region. The UNHCR urged for stronger support of the COVAX initiative, which is an international effort to attain vaccine equity worldwide. (UNHCR, 2021)

North and South America

Similar to Europe, in the Americas certain countries have authorized the hiring of foreign-qualified health workers - giving refugees who worked in the health sector in their native countries an opportunity for employment.

In Latin America, COVID-19 had an extreme impact on older refugees. The pandemic put many people on the move. A joint assessment between five different countries in Latin America revealed that pre-existing threats to the mental and physical health, legal status, and financial autonomy of older refugees were further exacerbated by the pandemic, making them a group of high priority concern.

Committee Goals

Though certain steps are already being taken toward protecting and supporting refugees affected by COVID-19, the international community must come together to properly address the negative effects of the pandemic on the refugee community. Refugees should feel safe and stable enough to pursue their own livelihoods within their host countries.



During this conference, the committee will discuss and debate the nuances of issues that the COVID-19 pandemic brought to refugees as outlined in this topic synopsis and as is revealed through the delegates' research. Delegates should be prepared to work together to outline these issues, along with solutions. Though both are accepted and valid as solutions, the Dias encourages delegates to come up with tangible, enforceable solutions that directly aid refugees and address the issues, rather than suggested guidelines for member states to adopt and follow.

Research Questions

1. Is your country a popular host country for refugees, a country with a steady outpour of refugees, or neither? Why is your country's relation to refugees this way?
2. How did your country's government handle the COVID-19 pandemic? How were refugees included in the emergency response?
3. What are some shared, specific issues that COVID-19 brought to refugees, and how can the global community address these issues?
4. What, if any, protective measures need to be in place for refugees in case of another splintering outbreak? Why weren't these in place already, and how can we implement them?



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Topic B: Protection of Journalists and the Dissemination of Misinformation

Introduction

Journalism is the main window through which the public gains insight to renowned and lesser-known international affairs. Journalists play a crucial role in holding individuals - in both private and public sectors - accountable for their actions. This is known as *watchdog journalism*. Watchdog journalism is often described as journalism that follows these three assumptions: (1) Journalists and media sources are autonomous, meaning they act of their own accord; (2) Journalists write with the general public's interest in mind, rather than writing in a biased manner toward certain dominant groups in society; (3) Journalists hold the power to influence such dominant groups in order to benefit the public. (Franklin et al., 2005.)

However, this description must be approached with caution. Many have criticized the notion of watchdog journalism because they believe not all of these assumptions can nor should be taken for granted. One major facet of criticism stems from the idea that journalists are not, in fact, autonomous, and do not always act with the general public's interest in mind. According to George A. Donohue's *A Guard Dog Perspective on the Role of the Media*, "[W]hat seems to be sharp questioning of high government officials by reporters are predominantly questions posed previously by contending [elite] powers." (Donohue et al., 1995). Fundamentally, newspapers, magazines, and other media outlets are first and foremost businesses, often working with a diverse financial agenda. Because of this, journalists do not often get to choose what they write or the angle they write from.



One of the lesser contended facets of watchdog journalism is the journalist's power to influence the public. Placing this power in the context of investigative journalism, one can easily see the reasoning behind many governments' and individuals' reluctance to entertain journalists, especially foreign ones. Oftentimes this reluctance can quickly turn into hostility, violence, and even death. In fact, According to data collected by the Committee to Protect Journalists (CPJ), there have been at least 1411 journalists killed worldwide while pursuing stories between 1992-2021 and the perpetrators confirmed their motives are related to the work of their victims. Including media workers and those with suspected but unconfirmed motives, the number jumps to 2095. (CPJ, 2021.)

The lack of a set international framework for journalists' rights led these journalists to be unrightfully killed while they were pursuing stories in hopes to meet the assumptions of watchdog journalism. Subsequently, with the loss of journalists, comes an onslaught of the spread of misinformation; the inability to pursue and publish investigative stories safely leads to a higher possibility of opinionated and/or often untrue propaganda to be published in its place. Given this imminent crisis, The international community must work together to find a way to protect those who allow and facilitate international communication, in order that they may continue to do so and may mitigate misinformation in the process.

Description

International Press Freedom

Reporters Sans Frontieres, or Reporters Without Borders (RSF), is an international non-governmental and non-profit organization based in Paris, France. Since 2002, RSF has



published an annual report titled, “The World Press Freedom Index,” which measures the amount of freedom available to journalists in 180 countries. “It is a snapshot of the media freedom situation based on an evaluation of pluralism, independence of the media, quality of legislative framework and safety of journalists in each country and region.” (RSF, 2021.) The index also provides an abuse score for each country, which indicates the intensity of abuse and violence against journalists in that region during each year. Only 69 of the 180 ranked countries have an abuse score of 0, meaning there has been no reported abuse or violence.

RSF holds consultant status with the United Nations Commission on Human Rights (UNCHR). The United Nations hosts a conference each year for three days, including May 3, Press Freedom day. The World Press Freedom Day Global Conference meets once yearly and invites journalists, national authorities, academics, civil society representatives, and the broader public to debate challenges regarding journalist’s safety and press freedoms. The conference was co-hosted by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) and the Namibia Government from April 29 - May 3, 2021 in Windhoek, Namibia (UNESCO, 2021).

“The Conference called for urgent attention to the threat of extinction faced by local news media around the world, a crisis worsened by the COVID-19 pandemic. It put forward ideas to tackle the challenges of our online media environment, push for more transparency of internet companies, strengthen the safety of journalists, and improve their working conditions. The Conference also called to support independent media and empower citizens to face these challenges.” (UNESCO, 2021.)



Attendees of the conference adopted the “Windhoek+30 Declaration.” Written 30 years after the 1991 Windhoek Declaration, Windhoek+30 builds upon the original declaration’s discussion of independent and pluralistic media. The new declaration calls upon governments to “commit to creating a positive enabling environment for freedom of expressions and access to information, both online and offline, in line with international guarantees of these legal measures in a transparent manner.” (UNESCO, 2021.)

Subtopic B - Public Access to Private and Public Information

As previously mentioned, journalism is the main venue through which the public gains access to information in both the public and private sectors. The job of an investigative journalist is to surface information that may be kept hidden or simply unknown to the public. This is arguably easier to accomplish with information regarding governments and the public sector, thanks to legislation like the United States’ Freedom of Information Act (FOIA), which allows journalists and the general public to file requests for documents and information. (FOIA, 2016) However, many barriers still exist in the actual process of retrieving said information. Legislation such as FOIA makes gathering such information *seem* simple, but it is still important to consider other obstacles journalists may face while seeking possibly harmful information, such as harassment, loss of sources, exclusion, threats, and intimidation.

Private information, for example, may be legally harder to obtain and share. Private information is a complex subject, and must be approached with caution when thinking about solutions.



Subtopic C - Protections for Perilous Reporting

Some investigative journalism takes place during armed conflict. War reporting and undercover immersive journalism are arguably the two most dangerous types of reporting. Only one, however, provides journalists with protections in case they are injured in the pursuit of a story.

The Geneva Conventions and the Additional Protocols seek to regulate and limit the effects of armed conflict for people who are unarmed and not taking part in hostilities. Article 79 of Additional Protocol I states that “journalists engaged in dangerous professional missions in areas of armed conflict shall be considered as civilians within the meaning of Article 50, paragraph 1” (Additional Protocol I, 1977). According to this, journalists in pursuit of stories within armed conflict are entitled to the same rights and protections as civilians in these situations. (ICRC 2010)

These protections do not extend to the stories that were pursued by possibly deceased journalists and are only considered valid in armed conflict situations. Additionally, while many dangers exist for war reporters, even more exist for undercover journalists. Little to no tangible protections exist for journalists when they are undercover, and due to the incognito nature of undercover immersive journalism, nothing can be officially reported when things go wrong. A common counterargument to the necessity of protection of undercover journalists is that what they are doing is untruthful, illegal, and unethical, therefore they should face the consequences of their actions should they get caught. The irony of this argument in juxtaposition with the definition of watchdog journalism is important to consider.



Bloc Positions

European Bloc

With the top three countries listed in the RSF 2021 World Press Freedom Index being on the European continent, Europe seems to be the most supportive region toward international press freedoms. However, in recent years violence and abuse toward journalists has still increased in these regions. New legislation in both Eastern and Western Europe limiting a journalist's right to inform has allowed for a steady increase in the detention and arrest of journalists.

In the Southeast of Europe, a lack of justice for the abuse of journalists affects the willingness and safety of journalists pursuing stories. Many reporters have been physically attacked on the field while covering demonstrations and protests.

Africa

Journalism in sub-Saharan Africa has been heavily compromised by the COVID-19 pandemic. The freedom of press in 23 of 48 countries that were tallied on the RSF 2021 World Press Freedom Index were classified as "bad" or "very bad." The RSF noted a major surge in abuses of journalists within several African countries. "This surge in abuses served as a reminder that African journalists are only too often regarded as enemies to be controlled or suppressed, rather than allies who can help address contemporary challenges and crises." (RSF 2021).

Several African countries criminalized the dissemination of misinformation regarding COVID-19, leaving the definition of "true" information up to the countries' governments - also known as censorship.



Asia-Pacific

Many Asian countries are subject to a massive amount of censorship from their governments. Extremely common is the censorship of social media and major media outlets. In 2021, it was not uncommon for Asian countries with dictator governments to arrest independent journalists whose publications spoke poorly of the governments in question, especially in regards to COVID-19. Some governments used the accusation of “spreading misinformation” as a means to shut down certain websites and further censor public knowledge.

The young democracies of Asia-Pacific have generally allowed their media to assert independence and have resisted COVID-19 driven censorship well.

North and South America

Journalism in North America has turned into somewhat of an international laughing stock for its ironic coverage of COVID-19. In one country, “[F]alsehoods about the virus were picked up by some media and debunked by others as infection rates soared into the tens of millions, and the country’s 2020 coronavirus death toll surpassed 350,000 - the highest in the world.” (RSF 2021). The extremity of the surge caused the Press Freedom Tracker to declare the country’s press freedom “in crisis” mode.

Even before COVID-19, Latin America has been known as a particularly hostile and complex region for journalists. The pandemic continued to fuel already existing censorship in Latin America, and it has become extremely difficult for journalists to obtain public sector, state-held information regarding their response to the public health crisis.



Committee Goals

While there are many interpretations within the reporting community regarding what watchdog journalism truly entails, for the purpose of our conference we will define it as journalism that creates transparency between people in power and those under their authority, thus keeping those in power in check.

During this conference, our goal as a committee is to work cohesively toward a detailed and realistic framework that provides protections to journalists. Such solutions should also aim to address possible ways to mitigate the spread of misinformation, and should consider the many ways in which the protection of journalists and said misinformation are often interconnected. These solutions should be able to be applied internationally and include possible means of enforcement.

When thinking about private information from the human rights standpoint, it is important that delegates consider the rights of journalists attempting to obtain the information, and the right of privacy for those individuals who the journalists may be investigating. While this committee will be discussing the human rights that must be afforded to journalists, the Dais would also like delegates to consider the right of the public to access the information these journalists work to uncover and present.

Delegates are strongly encouraged to come to an understanding of if and when these protections should stop during a journalist's lifetime. The Dais also encourages delegates to reflect on how much an investigative journalist's work may impact their life and jeopardize their safety, even after a story has been published. When forming solutions, delegates should consider



the unique, near ironic role of a journalist as a public servant who often works and writes for private companies.

Research Questions

1. What are your country's own attitudes towards "watchdog journalism"? How does your country treat journalists, both domestic and international, who practice such journalism within their borders, especially regarding your country's government?
2. What human rights are most violated for these journalists? What are some ways the international community can work together to restore them?
3. What protections do journalists need in order to safely pursue information? Should the international community provide these journalists with such protections, regardless of the journalist's origins and intentions? If so, how?



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