



**Statement on the occasion of
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Delivered by
Suzanne Bilello, Senior Public Information and Liaison Officer
UNESCO New York Office**

**Ms. Chairperson, Distinguished Delegates and Committee Members, Friends and
Colleagues**

other stakeholders including UN Member States, regional human rights bodies, NGO, and media houses to collaborate in creating a safer environment for journalists.

The UN Plan is premised on the recognition that the component institutions in the UN system share a common interest in creating conditions conducive to journalistic safety. This is because the safety of journalists is an important prerequisite for achieving freedom of expression, democracy, social development and peace – which are all central to UN bodies fulfilling their mandates. The work of many UN bodies is directly relevant to the safety of journalists, and the ethos of “Working as one” encourages harmonisation in this regard.

To date there have been two UN Inter-Agency meetings on the Plan of Action. The second meeting, convened in Vienna, Austria, on 22-23 November 2012 resulted in the **Implementation Strategy** and **Work-Plan** for putting the *UN Plan* into effect. This step forward had input from 19 UN bodies, 4 other intergovernmental organizations, 37 governmental delegates and 40 representatives from media and civil society. The result was the adoption of a concrete global, regional, and national level implementation strategy. Four countries (South Sudan, Iraq, Nepal and Pakistan) were identified to be amongst other interested countries where alignment of stakeholders could make a difference. Latin America was specifically acknowledged as a region where good work could be done under auspices of the *UN Plan*, and where lessons could be shared internationally.

As the *UN Plan* recognises, promoting the safety of journalists must not be constrained to after-the-fact action. Much more must be done for preventive mechanisms and for actions to address the root causes of violence against journalists and of impunity. This implies the need to deal with issues such as corruption, organized crime and an effective framework for the rule of law. In addition, the existence of laws that can criminalise legitimate journalism (e.g. overly restrictive defamation laws or overly broad national security laws) must be addressed. The challenge is to promote respect for international standards for freedom of expression as well as resolutions such as UN Security Council Resolution 1738 (2006).

Fundamental to the *UN Plan* is the insight that the experiences in one country or region can be useful for others trying to improve the safety of journalists. Compilation and sharing of up-to-date information and best practices and conducting international missions and investigations into particular cases can be highly beneficial. However, much work is still needed to achieve an optimum level of information exchange and joint learning, and in adapting good practices to different regional and national contexts.

The *UN Plan* aims to creating of a free and safe environment for journalists and media workers, both in conflict and non-conflict situations, with a view to strengthening peace, democracy and

2. Regarding collaboration between UNESCO and DPI, we welcome the strong partnership we have with DPI as evidenced by, most recently, DPI's ambitious and successful Commemoration of the International Day of Remembrance of Victims of Slavery and the Transatlantic Slave Trade. From the onset of planning, DPI sought and received the participation of UNESCO which resulted in cooperation with UNESCO on many of the Commemoration's activities, most notably, the inclusion of UNESCO's associated schools, (asp net) for access to UNESCO schools for the Commemoration's Student Briefing, the cross-promotion of educational messaging on our respective social networks, and the widely lauded performance of UNESCO nominated artist for peace, Marcus Miller. We look forward to further collaboration with the DPI's Education Outreach Unit and DPI as a whole.

3. Regarding the ITU/UNESCO Broadband Commission for Digital Development I would like to report the following:

Commissioners of the ITU/UNESCO Broadband Commission for Digital Development at its 7th meeting, held in Mexico City on 18 March, agreed on an ambitious new target designed to spur female access to the power of information and communication technologies (ICTs).

The new target mandates '*gender equality in broadband access by the year 2020*'. At present, ITU figures confirm that in the developing world, women are much less likely to have access to technology than their male counterparts. While that disparity is lower in developed countries, a measurable gap nonetheless still exists, even in the rich world.

Women's access to ICTs and particularly broadband must be made a key pillar of the post-2015 global development agenda. The mobile miracle has clearly demonstrated how powerful information and communication technologies can