



# PRESS FREEDOM VIOLATIONS IN AFRICA

APRIL 2024

	*Number of incidents involving		
Country	Total	Male journalists	Female journalists
<b>Burkina Faso</b>	8	0	0
<b>Somalia</b>	4	4	0
<b>Togo</b>	2	2	0
<b>Burundi</b>	1	0	1
<b>Lesotho</b>	1	1	0
<b>Malawi</b>	1	1	0
<b>Mali</b>	1	0	0
<b>Niger</b>	1	1	0
<b>Nigeria</b>	1	1	0
<b>South Africa</b>	1	1	0
<b>Sudan</b>	1	0	0
<b>Zambia</b>	1	2	0
	<b>23</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>1</b>

23

incidents of  
press freedom  
violations  
identified in

12

countries  
involving  
journalists.

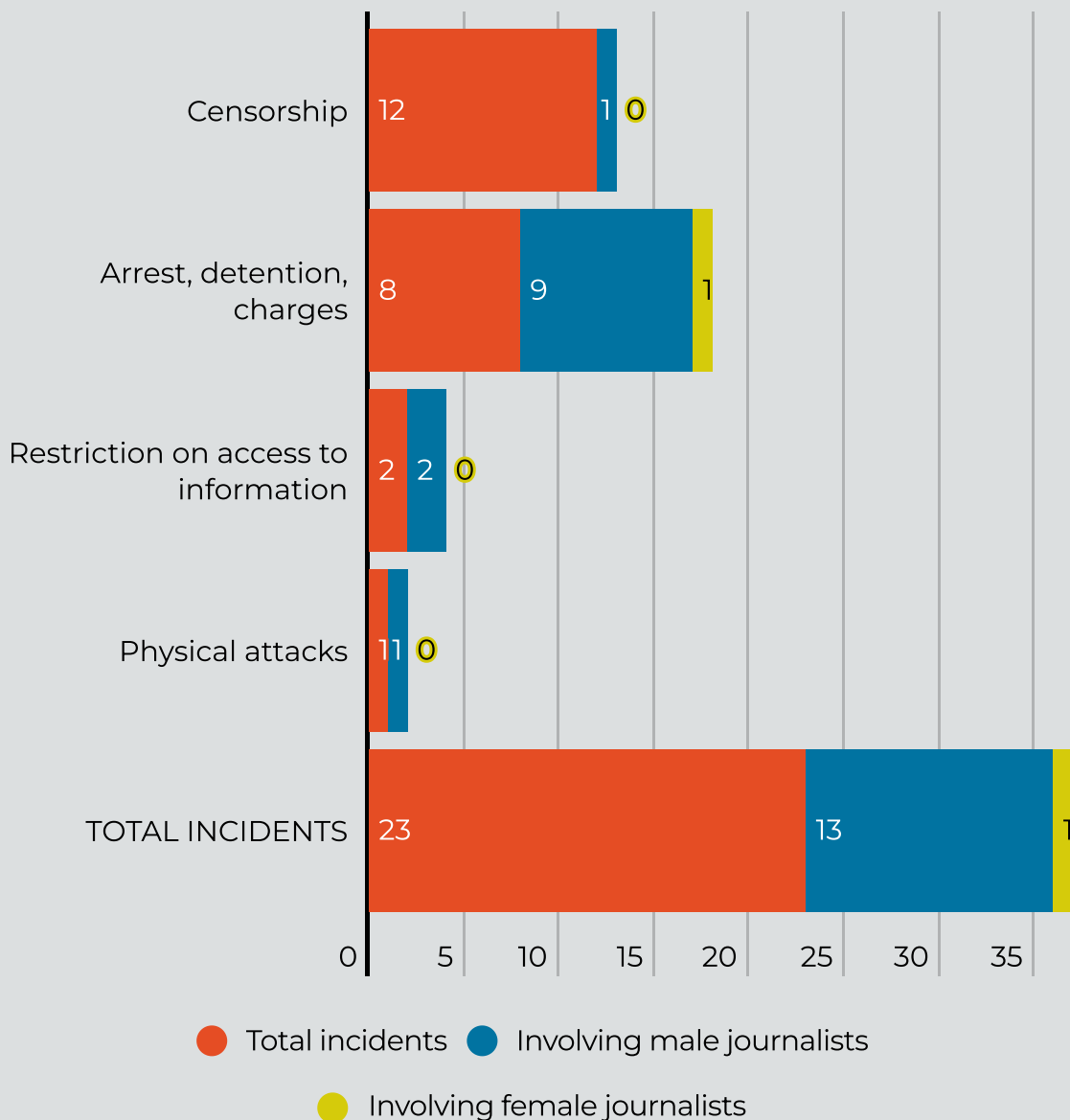
Most press freedom  
violations were  
identified in

**Burkina  
Faso.**

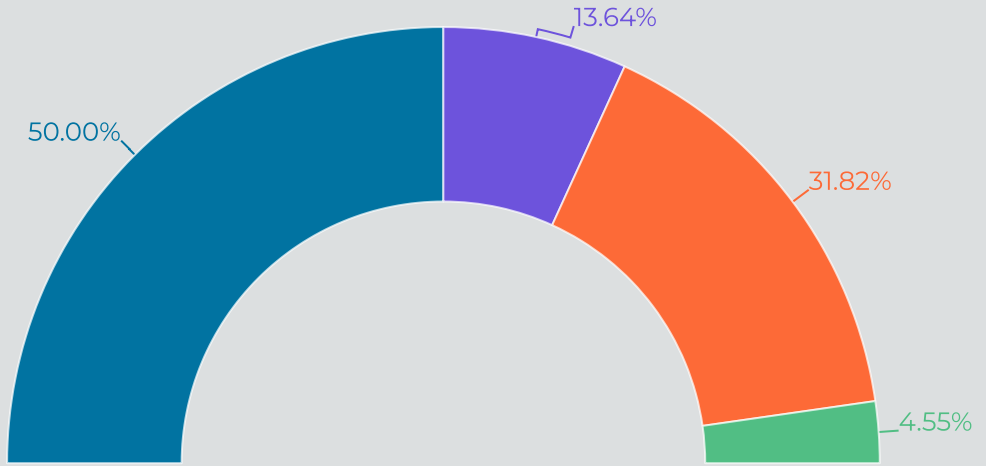
\* IPI collects data on press freedom violations and threats across Africa. These incidents can involve individual journalists and/or media outlets. Each incident is assigned different categories of violations (which can include physical assaults to legal threats). There can be multiple types of violations or threats involving the same case and the same journalist or media outlet. When these incidents involve individual journalists, we record the gender of individual journalists, if this information is available.

For this reason, the total number of violations does not always equal the total number of incidents recorded by gender or by media outlet.

## Most violations identified were censorship and physical, verbal, or online attacks:



# Source of incidents



- Police/state security (11)
- Government/public official (3)
- Regulatory body (7)
- Judiciary/court (1)

## If state actor:



Police/state security (11) 50.00%

Government/public official (3) 13.64%

Regulatory body (7) 31.82%

Judiciary/court (1) 4.55%

