



# PRESS FREEDOM VIOLATIONS IN AFRICA

JULY 2024

33

incidents of  
press freedom  
violations  
identified in

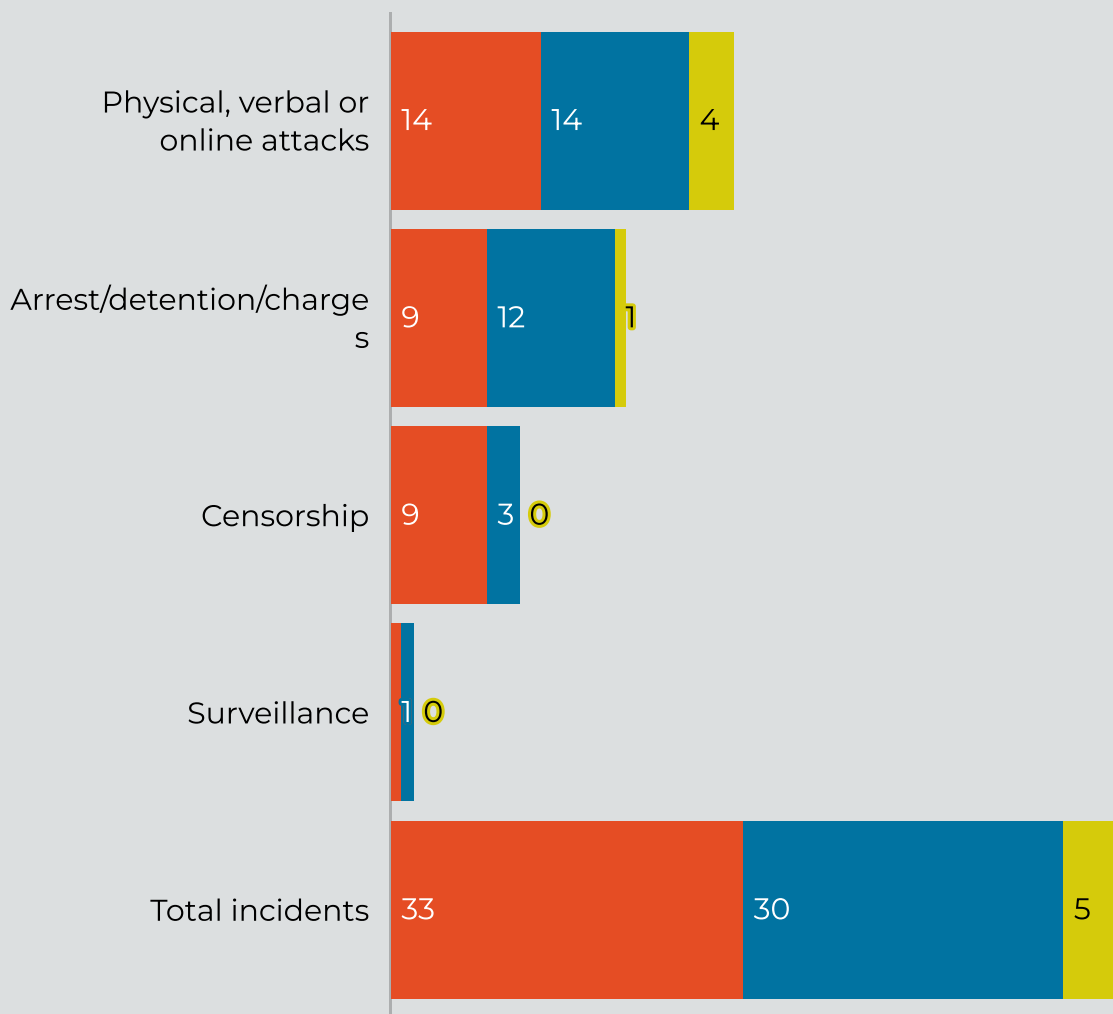
17

countries  
involving  
journalists.

Most press  
freedom  
violations were  
identified in  
**Kenya, DRC**  
and **Somalia.**

	*Number if incidents involving		
Country	Total	Male journalists	Female journalists
<b>Kenya</b>	6	4	1
<b>DRC</b>	5	6	0
<b>Somalia</b>	4	4	0
<b>Burkina Faso</b>	2	2	0
<b>Tanzania</b>	2	2	0
<b>Togo</b>	2	1	0
<b>Uganda</b>	2	5	2
<b>Botswana</b>	1	3	1
<b>Burundi</b>	1	1	0
<b>Cameroon</b>	1	0	0
<b>Chad</b>	1	0	0
<b>Equatorial Guinea</b>	1	0	0
<b>Liberia</b>	1	0	0
<b>Mauritania</b>	1	0	0
<b>Sierra Leone</b>	1	1	0
<b>Sudan</b>	1	1	0
<b>Zimbabwe</b>	1	0	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>5</b>

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



● Total incidents ● Involving male journalists

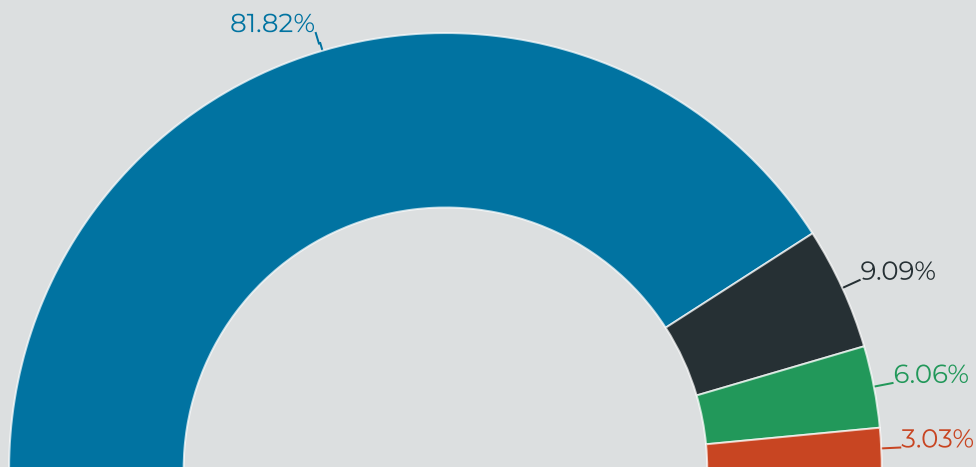
● Involving female journalists

 Download data

\* 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.



# Source of incidents



- State actor (27)
- Unknown (3)
- Non-state actor (2)
- Private entity/company (1)

## If state actor:

