ABRAJI

General **Attacks** and Gender-Based Violence **Against Journalists** in Brazil



2025
report

The Brazilian Association of Investigative Journalism (Abraji) is a nonprofit organization founded in 2002 by professional journalists committed to improving the quality of journalism in Brazil. The association's core pillars are professional training for journalists, the defense of press freedom, and the right to access public information. Its main activities include organizing in-person and online courses, hosting the International Congress of Investigative Journalism, and producing informative content, such as news articles and professional guides. Abraji also develops projects that support the practice of journalism and monitor freedom of expression and press freedom in Brazil, combining these efforts with legal protection, strategic litigation, and advocacy initiatives to defend these rights. For more information, https://abraji.org.br/

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In 2025

204 press freedom violation alerts were recorded in Brazil

A **2,9%** decrease compared with the previous year

In 2025, the attacks were predominantly **individual**. Journalists, photojournalists, editors, and other media professionals — rather than organizations or media outlets — were the main targets of violence.



36,3% of the incidents involved verbal, written, or digital attacks



27% involved forms of physical aggression



25% of the cases involved stigmatizing discourse



43,6% involved non-state actors as perpetrators



44,6% involved state actors as perpetrators



68,1% involved male perpetrators



São Paulo was the state with the highest number of attacks

55,4% of the attacks originated online or had repercussions on the internet





31 gender-specific attacks and/or attacks against women journalists were recorded, representing 15.2% of all alerts

Executive Summary

In 2025, Abraji recorded **204 alerts involving attacks against journalists and media outlets in Brazil**, a figure close to that observed in 2024, when **210 cases** were recorded. The **2.9%** variation indicates apparent stability, but does not represent a structural improvement in the conditions under which journalism is practiced. On the contrary, the data show that violence persists at a concerning level and is being reconfigured into forms that are more diffuse, combined, and difficult to address.

The historical monitoring series shows that, following the rapid increase in attacks between 2019 and 2022 and the decline observed from 2023 onward, the recent scenario is characterized less by a reduction in risk than by changes in its dynamics. In 2025, violence against journalists did not depend exclusively on major political events or institutional crises. It was distributed throughout the year, affecting political, sports, environmental, local, and national coverage.

The data indicate that attacks take multiple and often overlapping forms. **Verbal, written, and digital attacks** were the most frequent type, present in **36.3% of alerts**, followed by **physical attacks (27%)** and **stigmatizing discourse (25%)**. The simultaneous presence of these forms of violence reveals a pattern of combined attacks, in which intimidation, discrediting, digital exposure, and physical aggression may occur within the same episode.

The main targets were **reporters and analysts**, who were the targets in **68.6% of alerts**, highlighting the increasingly individualized nature of the violence. Although media outlets are also targeted, attacks are increasingly directed at specific professionals, who are often identified

by name and subjected to threats, discrediting campaigns, and attacks while carrying out their work.

The digital environment remains central. In **55.4% of alerts**, the cases originated online or had repercussions on the internet, confirming social media and digital platforms as spaces where violence is produced, circulated, and amplified. This scenario makes it more difficult to identify perpetrators, prolongs victims' exposure, and contributes to a sense of impunity.

The profile of perpetrators also confirms a significant shift. In 2025, **non-state actors** appeared in **44.6% of alerts**, while **state actors** were involved in **43.6%**. The proximity between these figures shows that violence against journalists is perpetrated both through institutional structures and by ordinary citizens, organized groups, public officials, public figures, and diffuse actors. Among perpetrators whose gender was identified, **87.8% were men**.

The geographic distribution shows a concentration in the **Southeast**, which accounted for **35.3% of cases**, followed by the **Northeast (19.6%)**, **Central-West (17.2%)**, **North (13.7%)**, and **South (11.8%)**. São Paulo, Rio de Janeiro, and the Federal District emerged as major centers. This concentration should be interpreted with caution, as it may reflect the greater presence of major media outlets, greater public visibility, and greater capacity to report incidents, while smaller cities and inland regions may experience underreporting.

Gender-based violence was present in **15.2% of alerts**. Women accounted for **30.2% of victims whose gender was identified**, and the cases analyzed show that misogynistic, anti-LGBTQ+, sexual, and stereotype-based attacks remain a significant dimension of violence against journalists. Among alerts involving explicit gender-based violence, **77.4%** involved sexist,

misogynistic, or anti-LGBTQ+ comments, while **16.1%** involved direct discriminatory acts.

The report also highlights the relevance of environmental coverage in 2025, the year of **COP30 in Belém**. A total of **12 attacks related, to some extent, to environmental and climate issues** were recorded, **75% of which occurred from September onward**, during the period of heightened mobilization around the conference. The data point to specific risks associated with environmental reporting, particularly when it involves political disputes, economic interests, and territorial conflicts.

The findings reinforce that violence against journalists has effects that extend beyond individual incidents. It can lead to self-censorship, withdrawal from sensitive topics, reduced field coverage, emotional impacts, and a weakening of society's right to information. On the eve of the 2026 electoral cycle, this scenario calls for coordinated responses from public authorities, digital platforms, newsrooms, civil society, and organizations that defend press freedom.

Protecting journalists and media professionals means protecting the integrity of public debate. The persistence of attacks at a concerning level shows that defending press freedom must be treated as a public and democratic priority.

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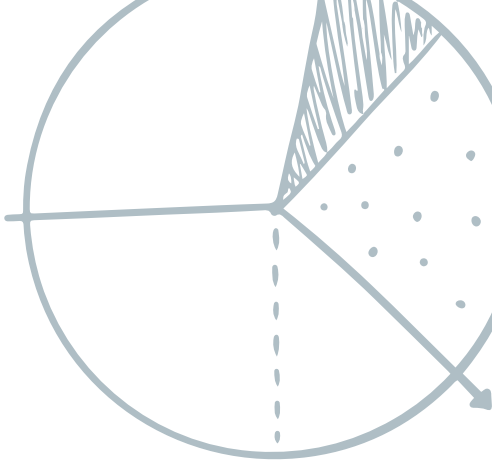
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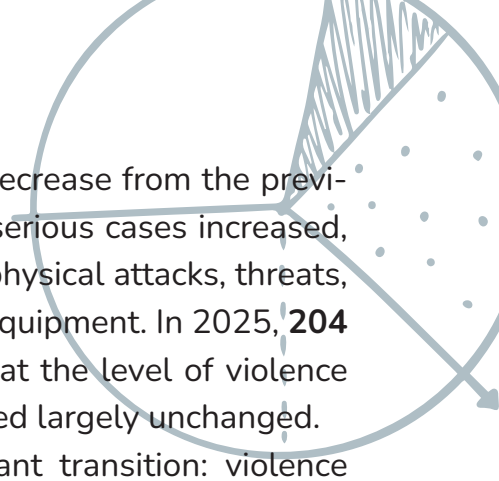
Introduction and Methodology

1. *When reporting becomes a risk: why monitor attacks on journalism in 2025*

Over the past six years, the practice of journalism in Brazil has been marked by a continuous deterioration in safety conditions. Reporting, which should be both a right and an essential function of democracy, has in many contexts become a high-risk activity.

Since 2019, when the Brazilian Association of Investigative Journalism (Abraji) began systematically monitoring attacks against the press, the country has undergone profound political changes that have directly affected the relationship between journalists, public authorities, and society. Between 2019 and 2022, a period marked by openly hostile rhetoric toward the press by public officials, attacks increased significantly, reaching their peak in 2022.

Starting in 2023, an important shift can be observed: the total number of cases began to decline, but this reduction did not translate into a safer environment. The data indicate a change in the nature of the violence. In 2024, 210



alerts were recorded — a 36.4% decrease from the previous year — but the proportion of serious cases increased, with 40.9% of incidents involving physical attacks, threats, intimidation, or the destruction of equipment. In 2025, **204** alerts were recorded, indicating that the level of violence observed the previous year remained largely unchanged.

This trend reveals a significant transition: violence against journalists is shifting from predominantly discursive forms toward more direct, tangible, and potentially lethal forms. Monitoring these attacks, therefore, is not simply a matter of counting incidents, but of understanding how violence changes, adapts, and becomes entrenched across different contexts.

In 2025, this monitoring became even more necessary. The persistence of attacks, combined with their diversification, calls for continuous and systematic analysis of the phenomenon. More than simply documenting incidents, the aim is to identify patterns, understand dynamics, and provide evidence that can contribute to protecting journalism and strengthening democracy. This report, published in early 2026, also raises an alert: how might these trends intensify during an election year, and does the country have public policies in place to protect journalists and media professionals whose work is essential to the integrity of the democratic process?

2. *Press Freedom Under Pressure: The Brazilian Context in 2025*

The year 2025 confirms the consolidation of trends that had been emerging in previous years. **The total number of attacks (204) remained at a level similar to**

that of 2024 (210), indicating an apparent stability that, in practice, masks a scenario still marked by significant risks.

Violence against journalists continues to manifest in a **diffuse and recurring** manner, without depending exclusively on major political events or institutional crises. Throughout the year, cases reported in different regions of the country showed that hostility toward the press has become part of everyday life, affecting a wide range of coverage — from politics to sports, and from local issues to national affairs.

One of the most striking elements of this scenario is the **normalization of violence**. Anti-media rhetoric, which intensified in previous years, continues to provide a backdrop for attacks originating not only from public officials, but also from ordinary citizens and organized groups. This broader social spread of hostility points to declining trust in the press and an environment increasingly permissive of aggression.

The cases recorded in 2025 illustrate this dynamic. In different incidents, journalists were subjected to **hostility during live coverage, physical attacks in public spaces, discrediting campaigns on social media, and direct threats related to the content of their reporting**. In many of these cases, attacks combined different forms of violence — verbal, digital, and physical — amplifying their impact.

Another relevant aspect is the continued **centrality of the digital environment**. Social media remains a key space for the dissemination of attacks, whether through coordinated campaigns or spontaneous interactions that quickly gain scale. More than half of the alerts recorded in 2025 originated online or had repercussions on the internet (55.4%). The difficulty of identifying perpetrators in many of these cases contributes to a sense of impunity and reinforces journalists' vulnerability.



In addition, the violence remains **selective and targeted**. Individual journalists, particularly those involved in sensitive coverage or with greater public visibility, continue to be the main targets. This personalization of violence intensifies its effects, affecting not only physical safety but also the mental health and professional careers of journalists and media professionals.

Against this backdrop, press freedom in Brazil in 2025 remains under constant pressure. The numerical decline in cases observed since 2023 does not represent a structural improvement, but rather a reconfiguration of violence — more widespread, more complex, and, in many cases, more difficult to identify and combat. This scenario becomes even more concerning as the 2026 electoral period approaches, given that election cycles are often marked by spikes in hostility toward journalists. Recent episodes, such as the attacks on the headquarters of Brazil's Three Branches of Government on January 8, 2023 — when members of the press were assaulted, threatened, and prevented from working — demonstrate how periods of political crisis and social mobilization can significantly increase risks to journalistic work.

Given this history, it is urgent not only to monitor attacks, but also to anticipate potential scenarios and strengthen protection strategies. Finding ways to safeguard press freedom and the safety of those who produce and disseminate information is now, more than ever, a central task in defending Brazilian democracy.

3. What We Monitor and How We Classify Attacks

Abraji's monitoring is based on the methodology of the Voces del Sur (VdS) network, which categorizes

violations of press freedom, freedom of expression, and the right to access information using **15 standardized indicators**, aligned with indicator 16.10.1 of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). These indicators make it possible to systematically classify the different forms of violence faced by journalists and media outlets, ensuring comparability over time and across countries.

The indicators used are:

- **Murder:** intentional killing of journalists as a result of their professional activities.
- **Kidnapping:** unlawful deprivation of liberty for the purpose of coercion, pressure, or silencing.
- **Enforced disappearance:** detention followed by concealment of the victim's whereabouts, generally involving state authorities or occurring with their acquiescence.
- **Arbitrary detention:** deprivation of liberty without an adequate legal basis or in violation of due process.
- **Torture:** intentional infliction of physical or psychological suffering for the purpose of punishment or intimidation.
- **Physical attacks:** assaults on physical integrity, attempted murder, destruction of equipment, and attacks on media facilities or vehicles.
- **Verbal, written, and digital attacks:** threats, including death threats, intimidation, harassment, and insults carried out in person or through digital means.
- **Forced displacement:** situations in which journalists are forced to leave their place of residence or work due to risks to their safety.
- **Stigmatizing discourse:** public statements or systematic campaigns aimed at discrediting, criminalizing, or delegitimizing journalists and the press.
- **Sexual violence:** harassment, coercion, or sexual assault occurring in physical or digital environments.

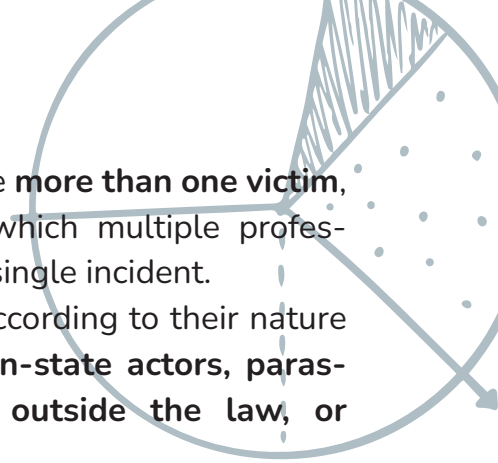


- **Judicial harassment:** abusive use of legal proceedings to intimidate, censor, or impose costs on journalistic work.
- **Restrictions on access to information:** barriers to accessing information of public interest or to carrying out journalistic activities.
- **Abuse of state power:** arbitrary actions by the state that restrict or undermine the work of journalists and media outlets.
- **Legal framework contrary to international standards:** adoption or enforcement of laws or regulations that restrict press freedom in violation of international human rights standards.
- **Technology-enabled violence:** attacks carried out through digital means, such as account intrusions, illegal surveillance, exposure of personal data, and content blocking.

Each **alert** — the central unit of analysis — may contain **one or more of these indicators**, provided they are related to the same context. This means that a single case may simultaneously involve different forms of violence, such as verbal attacks, digital attacks, and physical aggression. This feature is essential to understanding the **multidimensional and combined** nature of attacks against the press.

In addition to the indicators of aggression, the monitoring process considers a set of variables that make it possible to analyze other dimensions of the cases:

- **Date and location:** each alert records the date of the incident and its geographic location (state, city, and, when possible, the specific location), allowing for temporal and geographic analyses of violence.
- **Victims:** classified according to the type of professional or organization targeted (such as reporters, editors, photographers, media outlets, or collectives).



- A single alert may involve **more than one victim**, reflecting situations in which multiple professionals are attacked in a single incident.

• **Perpetrators:** categorized according to their nature and may include **state actors, non-state actors, parastatal actors, groups operating outside the law, or unidentified perpetrators**.

- A single case may involve **more than one type of perpetrator**, particularly in contexts involving conflict or coordinated actions..

• **Number of victims and perpetrators:** quantitative records make it possible to assess the scale of each incident and identify patterns in how attacks are carried out.

• **Context of attacks:** to better understand how violence intersects with journalistic work, the monitoring records whether a case **originated on or had repercussions on social media** and collects information on the subject of the **journalistic coverage** that prompted an attack.

The methodology also incorporates a cross-cutting dimension focused on **violence based on gender identity or sexual orientation**. This variable makes it possible to identify when an attack is related to these characteristics or when such factors aggravate the violence experienced.

• The classification considers both:

• **Discriminatory comments** (such as misogynistic, homophobic, or transphobic attacks),

• And **specific actions**, such as harassment, sexual violence, or targeted discrediting campaigns.

• The gender variable is treated as **cross-cutting**, meaning that it may be present in any type of attack and does not constitute a standalone category.

Data are collected through continuous monitoring of news media, social media, reports, and information-verification processes. Each case is documented and

systematized in a standardized matrix, enabling both quantitative and qualitative analysis.

It is important to note that the methodology is constantly being reviewed, both by the Voces del Sur network and by Abraji, with the aim of improving its ability to reflect changes in the landscape of violence against journalists. Recent changes — such as the refinement of attack categories and updates to classifications related to the digital environment — are part of this ongoing effort to adapt to a dynamic and constantly evolving phenomenon.

4. How This Monitoring Was — and Continues to Be — Carried Out

Abraji's monitoring of attacks against the press is part of a regional initiative coordinated by the Voces del Sur (VdS) network, which brings together 17 organizations from Latin America and the Caribbean dedicated to defending freedom of expression and journalist safety. Since its implementation in Brazil in 2019, the monitoring has used the **alert** as its central unit of analysis, meaning each documented incident of violence against journalists or media outlets.

Over the years, the methodology has undergone continuous adjustments, both within the network and internally at Abraji, with the aim of improving its ability to capture the complexity of the dynamics of violence against the press. In 2025, important changes were introduced to the classification of types of attacks, directly affecting how the data should be interpreted.

One of the main changes was the division of the former **"aggressions and attacks"** category, which is now analyzed more specifically through new categories such as:



- **Verbal, written, and digital attacks**
- **Physical attacks**

Under the new model, **threats are now classified as verbal attacks**, while attacks that were previously grouped broadly are now differentiated according to their nature. As a result, the **stigmatizing discourse** category now has a narrower meaning and is used primarily to identify discrediting campaigns and statements by public figures aimed at undermining the credibility of the press.

Another relevant change was the update to the name of the category previously known as "internet restrictions," which is now referred to as **technology-enabled violence**, more accurately reflecting the diversity of attacks that occur in the online environment.

These changes require caution when comparing data with previous years. Throughout this report, whenever necessary, the analyses will take these methodological differences into account to avoid misleading interpretations of variations in the data.

It is important to note that the methodology continues to be regularly reviewed, both by the Voces del Sur network and by Abraji, to ensure that the monitoring keeps pace with changes in the landscape of violence against journalists and more accurately reflects the reality observed.

Part I – The Map of Violence Against Journalists in Brazil



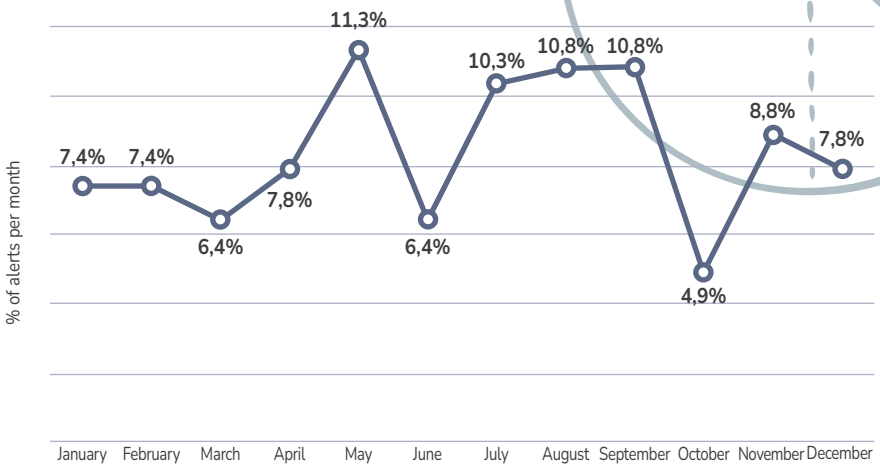
5. A Year Under Attack: An Overview of 2025

In 2025, Abraji recorded **204 alerts involving attacks against journalists and media outlets in Brazil**, slightly fewer than the **210** cases recorded in 2024 — a **2.9%** decrease. Although this figure may initially suggest an improvement in the situation, a closer analysis indicates that violence against journalists remains at a high level and continues to occur consistently over time.

The monthly distribution of cases reinforces this assessment. Incidents remained relatively evenly distributed throughout the year, with moderate peaks in May (**23 cases, 11.3%**), August and September (**22 each, 10.8%**), and July (**21, 10.3%**). The lowest number of incidents was recorded in October, with **10 cases** (**4.9%**) — a pattern different from that observed in 2024, when the election period accounted for the highest volume of attacks. The absence of a peak associated with a specific event, as occurred during the elections, points to a significant shift: violence is becoming less episodic and more **diffuse and continuous**, embedded in the everyday practice of journalism.

Month-by-month attacks

Proportion of attacks per month out of the total of 204 alerts in 2025



The cases recorded throughout the year illustrate this transformation. The database includes incidents in which journalists were harassed during live broadcasts, such as the case in February in Rio de Janeiro (RJ), when a reporter from Inter TV, an affiliate of TV Globo, was attacked while conducting a live news broadcast in the city center during Carnival coverage. A group sprayed foam in his face and, taking advantage of his momentary disorientation, stole the cellphone he was using for the broadcast. The device was later recovered by a security team working nearby.

There were also cases of journalists being threatened after publishing critical content. In January, in Macapá (AP), a journalist from Portal Em Off was subjected to insults, homophobic slurs, and threats on social media after publishing content that displeased a local businessman, highlighting the direct pressure placed on professionals because of their journalistic work.

There were also incidents in which journalists were prevented from carrying out their work. In February, in Campo Grande (MS), members of the press were denied access to the Casa da Mulher Brasileira after the adoption

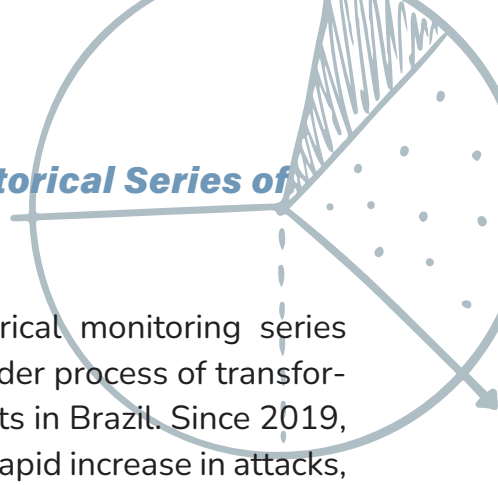
of a new protocol requiring prior authorization, restricting journalistic coverage of a relevant public facility.

Another emblematic case occurred in early December, when journalists, photographers, and camera operators were removed from the Chamber of Deputies' plenary chamber by agents of the Federal Legislative Police during a protest by Congressman Glauber Braga (PSOL-RJ). The lawmaker occupied the Speaker's chair after Chamber President Hugo Motta (Republicanos-PB) announced that he would bring to the floor a request to revoke Braga's mandate. During Braga's forced removal, TV Câmara's signal was cut off, and members of the press were prevented from following the events. Reports described pushing, pulling, and physical assaults, with some journalists requiring medical attention.

In these more serious situations, the database also records physical attacks in public spaces. In June, for example, in Curitiba (PR), journalists covering the Atletiba derby were assaulted after the match amid a confrontation involving fans and stadium security personnel. The pushing and attacks interrupted the work of the media teams.

In many of these incidents, violence does not stem from major events or centralized structures, but emerges from everyday interactions, often involving individuals or local groups.

This pattern points to a process of **normalization of violence against journalists**. Hostility toward the press in 2025 was not limited to moments of institutional crisis or heightened political disputes, but became a recurring feature of the social environment. In this sense, 2025 does not represent a reduction in violence, but rather its **reconfiguration into a more widespread, persistent, and difficult-to-contain form**.



6. Recurring Violence: A Historical Series of Attacks on Journalism

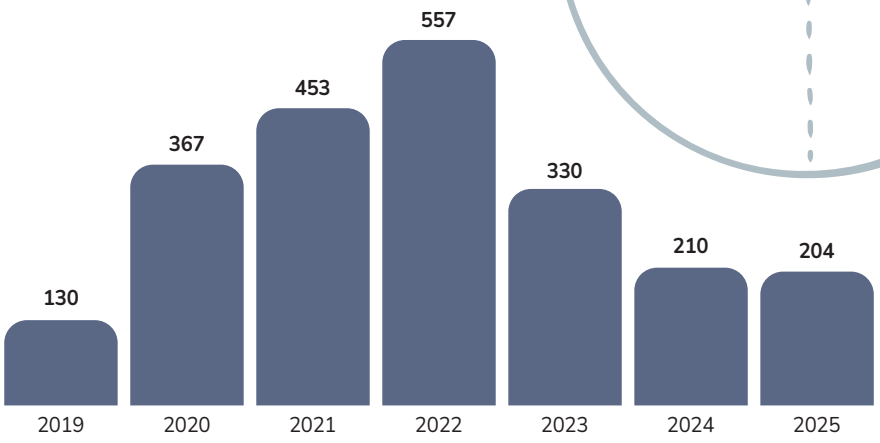
An analysis of Abraji's historical monitoring series places the 2025 data within a broader process of transformation in violence against journalists in Brazil. Since 2019, the data show a cycle marked by a rapid increase in attacks, followed by a significant decline and, more recently, a period of stabilization, albeit at elevated level

Between 2019 and 2022, the number of recorded incidents more than doubled, rising from **130 cases per year** to a peak of more than **500 incidents in 2022**. This growth coincided with a period of intense political polarization, marked by the circulation and amplification of anti-media rhetoric by public officials and on social media. This contributed to legitimizing attacks and increasing journalists' exposure to situations of risk.

Starting in 2023, the total number of cases began to decline, with a sharp drop from the previous peak. **In 2024, 210 alerts were recorded**, a significant decrease compared with the immediately preceding years, but still above the levels observed before the escalation that began in 2019. In **2025, with 204 cases**, this trend stabilized, indicating not a reversal of the problem, but its persistence at a high level.

Attacks on journalists over the years

Número de casos registrados de 2019 a 2025



However, this downward trend in the number of cases should not be interpreted as a sign of improved safety conditions for journalists. Rather, the data point to a change in the pattern of violence. While the peak period was marked by more concentrated attacks, often associated with major political events, the recent scenario points to a dispersion of these incidents, with a higher incidence of smaller-scale, scattered occurrences that nevertheless persist over time.

This transformation is also reflected in the nature of the attacks. In 2024, for example, there was an increase in the proportion of serious cases, including physical attacks and threats. In 2025, although direct comparison requires caution due to methodological changes — such as the division of attack categories and the reclassification of threats as verbal attacks — the significant presence of physical and verbal attacks reinforces the continuity of this pattern toward more tangible forms of violence.

Another important element of the historical series is the changing profile of perpetrators. In recent years, there has been a gradual shift from a scenario in which state



actors were the main perpetrators of attacks to one in which non-state actors have gained prominence. This transformation indicates that violence against journalists is no longer predominantly institutional, but has become socially widespread, reproduced by different segments of society.

In addition, the data reveal a growing process of individualization of attacks. Whereas in previous years the press as an institution was often the primary target, more recent records show an increasing concentration on individual journalists. This shift intensifies the effects of violence, making it more direct, personal, and, in many cases, more difficult to mitigate.

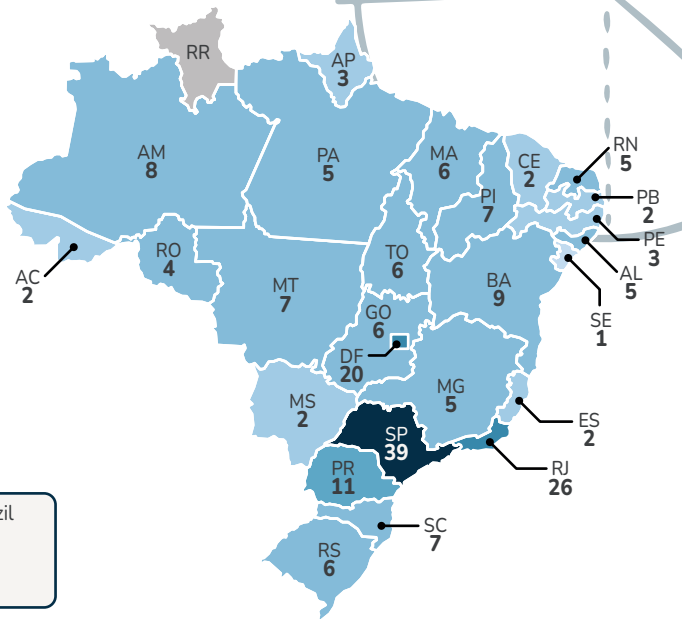
Thus, rather than indicating a reduction in violence, the historical series reveals its adaptation and reconfiguration, consolidating a scenario in which attacks are less concentrated but more persistent, diffuse, and multifaceted.

7. Where Violence Is Concentrated: The Geography of Attacks Across the Country

An analysis of the geographic distribution of attacks in 2025 shows that violence against journalists remains strongly concentrated in regions with higher population density, political activity, and a greater presence of media outlets, while also occurring across the country as a whole.

The Southeast region accounts for **72** of the **204** recorded cases, equivalent to **35.3%** of the total. Within this region, the state of São Paulo stands out with **39** incidents (**19.1%**), followed by Rio de Janeiro, with **26** cases (**12.7%**). The Federal District also ranks among the main hotspots, with **20** recorded cases (**9.8%**), reflecting its political centrality.

Attacks by Brazilian state



Total cases in Brazil

204

Other regions also recorded significant numbers of cases. The Northeast registered **40** cases (**19.6%**), the Central-West **35** (**17.2%**), the North **28** (**13.7%**), and the South **24** (**11.8%**). The occurrence of cases in all regions confirms that violence against journalists is a **nationwide** phenomenon, although it is more intense in certain areas.

However, regional concentration should be interpreted with caution. Part of this pattern may be associated with the greater presence of major media outlets in the Southeast, particularly in São Paulo and Rio de Janeiro, where there is a higher density of journalistic production and national-level dissemination and, consequently, greater visibility of cases of violence. Incidents occurring in these contexts are more likely to receive coverage and generate wider repercussions, increasing their chances of being captured by the monitoring system.

In addition, the data-collection mechanisms themselves may influence this distribution. The use of tools such as Google Alerts, active searches for high-profile

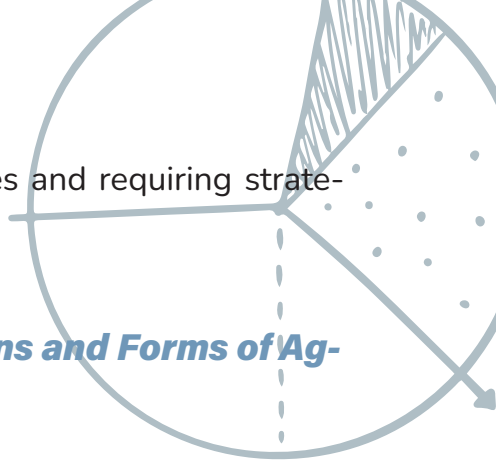
cases, the receipt of complaints, and the work of Abraji's partner networks tend to facilitate the identification of incidents in regions with greater circulation of information and stronger institutional connectivity.

In this regard, the possibility of underreporting in other regions should be taken into account, particularly in small towns and inland areas, where journalistic coverage is more limited, cases have less visibility, and reporting channels are less frequently accessed. Self-censorship may also be more prevalent, as many professionals lack safe means of reporting the violence they experience. Thus, although the data indicate a concentration of attacks in the Southeast, they also reflect, to some extent, inequalities in the capacity to document and bring visibility to violence against journalists in Brazil.

A qualitative reading of the cases reveals important differences across regional contexts. In major urban centers, attacks tend to be associated with journalists' public visibility and coverage of political issues or topics of broad public interest. In smaller cities and local contexts, incidents often involve direct conflicts with municipal authorities, local groups, or specific interests, such as investigations into corruption or coverage of public security issues.

Cases recorded in the database include journalists prevented from covering public sessions in municipalities in the interior, professionals threatened after investigative reports, and physical attacks during coverage in urban spaces. These incidents indicate that, outside major urban centers, the proximity between journalists and local actors may increase exposure to risk, particularly in contexts where institutional protections are weaker.

The geography of attacks therefore reveals a dual pattern: violence is both **concentrated in strategic regions and widely distributed across the country**, making it



difficult to adopt uniform responses and requiring strategies tailored to different contexts.

8. How Attacks Occur: Patterns and Forms of Aggression

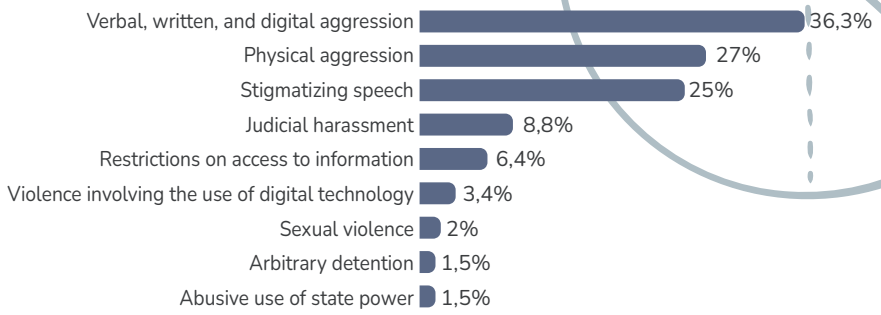
An analysis of the types of attacks recorded in 2025 reveals a scenario marked by the **overlap of different forms of violence**[1]. Attacks rarely occur in isolation; it is common for a single incident to involve multiple dimensions, such as verbal attacks, digital attacks, and physical violence.

The most frequent categories are **verbal, written, and digital attacks**, present in approximately **36.3% of cases**, followed by **physical attacks**, which appear in around **27% of records**, and **stigmatizing discourse**, identified in approximately **25%** of incidents. These three indicators account for the majority of attacks and underscore the central role of both direct and symbolic forms of violence in the current landscape.

1 It should be noted that a single case could involve more than one form of aggression, victim, and/or aggressor. Therefore, the percentages for these categories exceed 100%.

Types of aggression

Percentage of the total of 204 alerts



Verbal, written, and digital attacks — including threats, insults, and intimidation — appear in incidents such as one recorded in March, when a journalist from Conecta Piauí was subjected to verbal attacks, misogynistic insults, and threats of legal action on social media after publishing reports about the closure of a school in Demerval Lobão (PI) resulting from a legal dispute over debts. The attacks were carried out by lawyers associated with the institution.

Physical attacks, meanwhile, are reflected in cases such as one recorded in February in Londrina (PR), when a RIC TV news crew, an affiliate of Record, was attacked while covering a protest. Hostile demonstrators threatened the journalists after realizing they were being filmed and threw rocks at the station's vehicle. The vehicle was damaged, and the journalists were injured by flying glass and the impact of the rocks. The camera operator required medical attention. The attacks occurred as the crew was attempting to leave the scene.

Stigmatizing discourse, in turn, is expressed primarily through public statements seeking to discredit the press. One example recorded in May involved a journalist from ICL who was publicly attacked by pastor Silas Malafaia following the publication of the special report "O império

invisível de Silas Malafaia.” In a video lasting approximately 27 minutes and posted on social media, Malafaia directed personal insults at the reporter, questioned his professional integrity, and used aggressive language to discredit his journalistic work. He also disclosed exchanges of messages with the journalist and published personal information, increasing the professional’s exposure to an audience of millions of followers.

Taken together, verbal/digital and physical attacks account for more than **57% of cases**, indicating that violence against journalists in 2025 manifests in concrete, frequent, and often direct forms. At the same time, the significant presence of stigmatizing discourse demonstrates that the delegitimization of the press remains a structural element of this process.

Other forms of violence also appear in the database, albeit less frequently. Judicial harassment can be seen in a case recorded in February involving a journalist from A Gazeta who was the target of a lawsuit filed by then-Mato Grosso Governor Mauro Mendes (União) and his son, Luís Antônio Taveira Mendes, over a report revealing a Federal Police investigation into alleged involvement in the illegal smuggling of mercury. Restrictions on access to information appear in incidents such as one recorded in April, when the Public Defender’s Office of the State of São Paulo introduced a new communications policy prohibiting staff members and public defenders from speaking directly to the press, requiring all institutional statements to be handled by the official press office.

Sexual violence, although less frequent, is also present, including attacks containing sexualized content directed at women journalists on social media, particularly against professionals with greater public visibility. **Technology-enabled violence**, in turn, includes incidents

involving account intrusions and the exposure of personal data, increasing the risks faced by journalists in the online environment.

One of the most significant findings of this analysis is the consolidation of a pattern of **hybridization of violence**. In several cases, journalists were simultaneously subjected to attacks on social media, direct threats, and physical assaults in the field, resulting in complex incidents with greater impact.

The digital environment plays a central role in this process. In **113 alerts, equivalent to 55.4% of cases**, there are indications that the incidents originated online or had repercussions online, confirming the internet as one of the main spaces for the production, circulation, and amplification of violence against journalists in Brazil.

With regard to the topics covered by journalists, environmental and climate issues emerged as some of the most relevant in 2025, due to COP30, held in Belém (PA) in **November**, which placed Brazil at the center of the global debate on climate change. The event's international visibility mobilized governments, organizations, and the press, increasing journalistic coverage of the environment, climate, the Amazon, and related public policies. This context also increased journalists' exposure to risk, particularly when covering issues involving political disputes, economic interests, and territorial conflicts.

Over the course of the year, **12 attacks related, to some extent, to environmental and climate issues** were recorded. Although they do not represent the majority of cases numerically, these incidents display a relevant characteristic: **75% occurred from September onward**, concentrated in the period immediately preceding and during COP30. This pattern indicates a direct relationship between the increased visibility of the environmental



agenda and the intensification of violence against journalists covering these issues.

The recorded cases show that environmental journalism involves specific risks, often associated with local conflicts, disputes over natural resources, and political pressure. One of the most emblematic incidents occurred during COP30 itself, when a journalist from Grupo Liberal, in Pará, was physically assaulted by the mayor of Parauapebas (PA), Aurélio Goiano (AVANTE). The attack took place near the conference venue while the journalist was covering the international event. The direct assault, carried out by a public official, occurred in a space bringing together government representatives, the press, and civil society, demonstrating journalists' vulnerability even in highly visible institutional settings.

This case illustrates how violence against journalists covering environmental issues can involve not only diffuse actors, but also political figures with a direct interest in how certain issues are covered. It also reinforces that the environmental agenda, far from being neutral, is deeply connected to power struggles, economic interests, and territorial tensions — factors that increase the risks faced by media professionals.

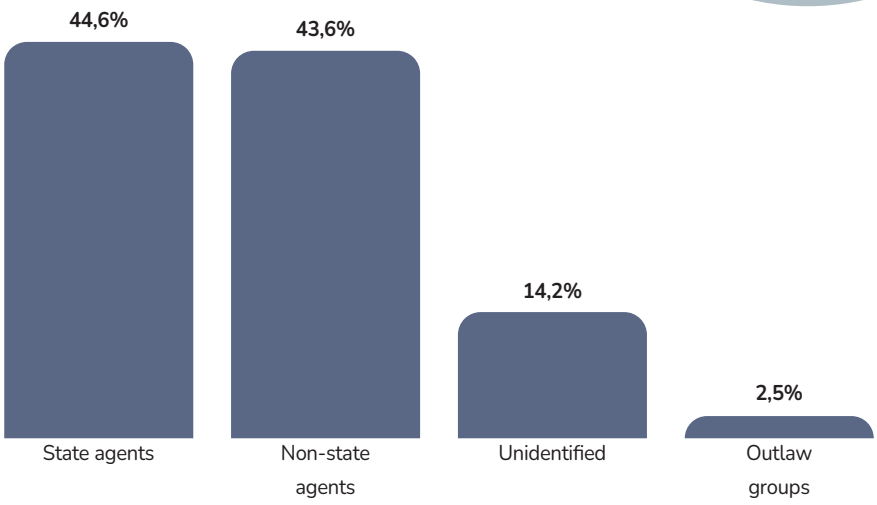
9. *Who Attacks: Perpetrators of Violence Against Journalists*

The profile of perpetrators in 2025 reveals a relatively balanced scenario, with a slight predominance of non-state actors. Of the 204 recorded cases, **91** (**44.6%**) were attributed to non-state actors, while **89** (**43.6%**) involved state actors. In another **29** cases (**14.2%**), the perpetrators could

not be identified, while **5** (**2.5%**) were attributed to groups operating outside the law.

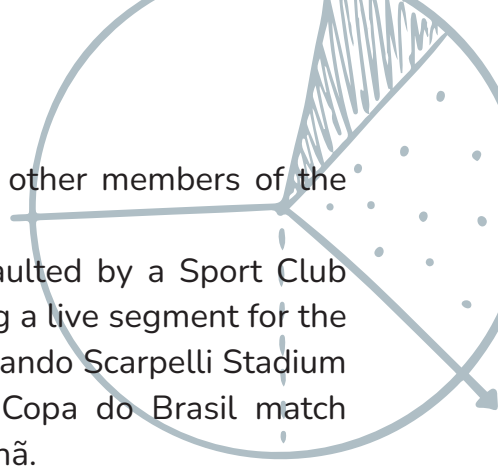
Attackers

Percentage of the total of 204 cases



This result confirms the trend observed in 2024, when non-state actors became the leading perpetrators of attacks for the first time. In 2025, this pattern remained unchanged, indicating that violence against journalists has become less concentrated within the state and more widespread throughout society.

The involvement of ordinary citizens, informal groups, and individuals with no institutional affiliation appears frequently in the recorded cases. In February, an SBT Rio reporter was assaulted by demonstrators while covering the arrest of rapper Oruam outside a police station in Barra da Tijuca, Rio de Janeiro. During the confrontation, the journalist was slapped on the head and back, despite being clearly identified as a member of the press. The attack was recorded on video and occurred in the context of a protest



by the artist's fans, also affecting other members of the press who were covering the case.

In May, a journalist was assaulted by a Sport Club Internacional supporter while doing a live segment for the Vozes do Gigante channel near Orlando Scarpelli Stadium in Florianópolis (SC), before the Copa do Brasil match between Internacional and Maracanã.

These cases illustrate how violence perpetrated by non-state actors emerges from everyday interactions and is often articulated as a direct reaction to journalistic content.

At the same time, the significant involvement of state actors demonstrates that the state remains a relevant actor in this scenario. In March, for example, journalist Guilherme Amado, from Platô BR, was subjected to online attacks, intimidation, and a disinformation campaign promoted by federal lawmaker Eduardo Bolsonaro (PL) following the publication of a report on the lawmaker's activities abroad. The lawmaker used social media to threaten and discredit the journalist, holding him responsible for the arrest of Filipe Martins, a former aide to Jair Bolsonaro.

The presence of unidentified perpetrators (**14.2% of alerts**), particularly in digital attacks, highlights the limits of accountability. Throughout the year, journalists from regional and national media outlets were targeted by threats and campaigns carried out by anonymous accounts, a pattern that makes it difficult to identify those responsible and contributes to a sense of impunity.

An analysis of perpetrators' gender also helps shed light on this scenario. Although a significant proportion of cases do not allow for such identification — particularly incidents occurring in the digital environment — the available records indicate a predominance of men among identified perpetrators, accounting for **87.8% of cases** in which gender could be identified, while women accounted for **12.2%**.

Overall, the data show that violence against journalists in 2025 results from the simultaneous actions of different profiles of perpetrators — both institutional and diffuse — creating a scenario in which hostility toward the press is reproduced both by structures of power and by segments of society.

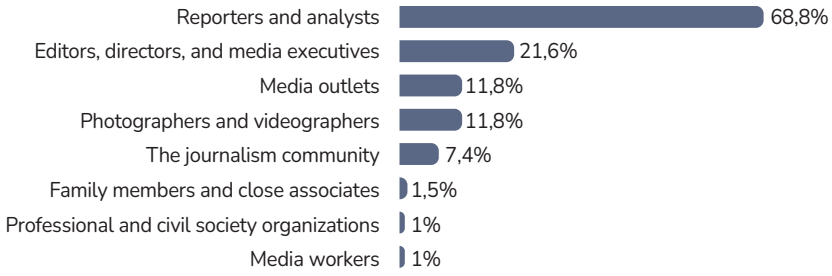
10. Who Is Silenced: The Main Targets of Attacks

The 2025 data confirm a strong trend toward the **individualization of violence against journalists**. Of the 204 recorded cases, **140 (68.6%) targeted reporters and analysts**, consolidating this group as the main target of attacks.

Other profiles also appear frequently, including **editors and directors** (**44 cases, 21.6%**), **media outlets** (**24, or 11.8%**), and **photographers and camera operators** (**17, or 8.3%**). Even so, the predominance of attacks directed at individuals is clear.

Targets of the attacks

Percentage of cases out of the total of 204 alerts



This pattern points to a significant shift in the dynamics of violence. While in earlier periods the press as an institution was an important target, in 2025 there was an



intensification of attacks directed at journalists as individuals, often identified by name and targeted repeatedly.

The alerts recorded illustrate this process. Journalists were threatened following the publication of specific reports, harassed during live broadcasts, and targeted by campaigns on social media. In some incidents, the attacks involved the exposure of personal information, prolonged intimidation, and attempts to undermine journalists' professional credibility.

In addition, the presence of other media professionals among those targeted — such as photographers and technical crews — demonstrates that violence affects different stages of the journalistic production process.

This scenario reinforces that violence against journalists not only compromises their individual safety, but also affects the functioning of journalism as a whole, with direct impacts on society's right to information.

Part II – The Gender Factor

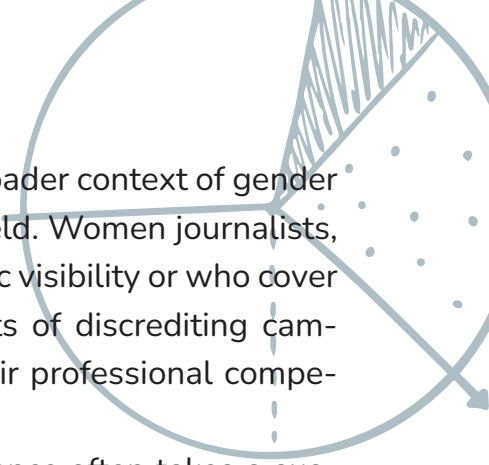
11. Gender and Journalism in Brazil

Gender-based violence against journalists in Brazil is not a recent phenomenon, but it has become one of the most persistent and structural dimensions of attacks against the press. Over the past several years, Abraji's monitoring has shown that women journalists are disproportionately exposed to specific forms of violence, particularly those combining professional discrediting, personal attacks, and sexually explicit or sexualized content.

In 2024, gender-based violence was present in approximately **31% of recorded cases**, highlighting the centrality of this factor in understanding the risk landscape faced by journalists in the country. This percentage represented an increase compared with previous years and consolidated an already observed trend: gender not only exacerbates violence, but also shapes its forms.

In 2025, this percentage was **15.2% of cases** (**31 of 204 alerts**). The decrease compared with the previous year should be interpreted with caution. Rather than indicating a reduction in gender-based violence, this result may reflect changes in the pattern of attacks, differences in case identification, or limitations in classifying incidents in which the gender dimension is not explicitly recorded. Even so, the data show that gender-based violence remains a significant component of the risk landscape faced by journalists in Brazil.

In 2025, women accounted for **30.2% of victims whose gender was identified**, while men accounted for **69.8%**.



This pattern forms part of a broader context of gender inequality in the communications field. Women journalists, particularly those with greater public visibility or who cover political issues, are frequent targets of discrediting campaigns that combine attacks on their professional competence with gender-based insults.

In addition, gender-based violence often takes a sustained form. Unlike isolated incidents, many attacks develop over time, involving repeated insults, the circulation of offensive content, and intensified public exposure of victims. This makes it more difficult for such cases to be captured by this monitoring effort.

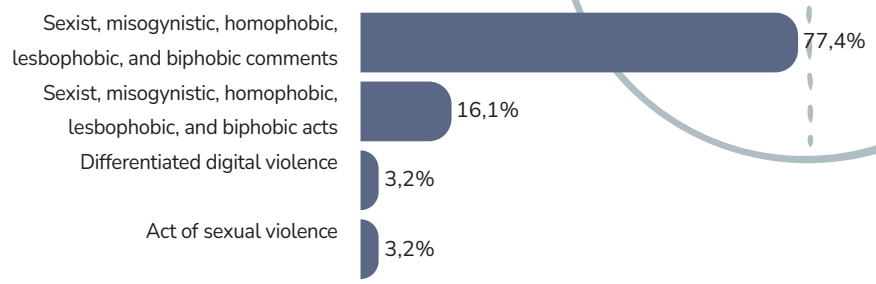
This scenario provides an important basis for analyzing the 2025 data, which not only confirm this trend but also reveal new dynamics in the ways gender-based violence manifests itself.

12. From Intimidation to Hate: Forms of Gender-Based Violence

Gender-based violence against journalists in 2025 manifested through different identifiable patterns, making it possible to understand not only the occurrence of attacks, but also **how they operate and which dimensions they engage**.

Types of gender-based violence

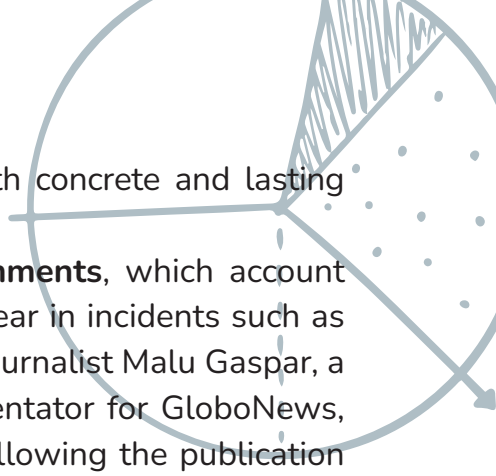
Percentages based on the 31 alerts involving explicit gender-based violence



Among the forms observed are attacks that **question journalists' professional competence** on the basis of gender or sexual orientation; **sexist, misogynistic, or anti-LGBTQIA+ actions and statements** that invoke stereotypes and seek to delegitimize victims' work; **comments about appearance, body, or sexuality**, often used as a means of public humiliation; **acts of sexual violence**; **discrimination in the workplace**; and **targeted digital attacks** that use gender as a central element of the aggression. The classification also includes situations in which violence is associated with the **content covered by a woman journalist**, particularly reporting on rights, violence, or discrimination, as well as extreme cases such as murders motivated by gender or sexual orientation.

Analysis of the 2025 data shows that gender-based violence is heavily concentrated in symbolic and discursive forms. Among cases with an identified motivation, **77.4%** correspond to **sexist, misogynistic, or anti-LGBTQIA+ comments**, while **16.1%** involve **direct discriminatory acts**. Targeted digital violence and **acts of sexual violence** each account for **3.2%** of cases.

These data indicate that gender-based violence against journalists manifests predominantly through



language and discourse, albeit with concrete and lasting impacts on victims.

Sexist and misogynistic comments, which account for the largest share of cases, appear in incidents such as one recorded in December, when journalist Malu Gaspar, a columnist for O Globo and commentator for GloboNews, was subjected to online attacks following the publication of a report revealing conversations between Supreme Federal Court Justice Alexandre de Moraes and Central Bank President Gabriel Galípolo. The attacks occurred primarily on social media and were misogynistic in nature, targeting the journalist because of the content of her reporting. This type of attack not only exposes individual journalists, but also reinforces patterns that constrain women's presence in the public sphere.

Sexist and misogynistic acts, meanwhile, occurred in situations where the violence went beyond mere commentary and took the form of direct action. Also in December, in Porto Alegre (RS), a journalist from Rádio Inferno was physically assaulted while covering the final round of the Brazilian Championship at Beira-Rio Stadium. After Sport Club Internacional secured its place in Série A, fullback Alexandro Bernabei approached the reporter, pulled off her earpiece, and began verbally harassing her, repeatedly saying, "say it now!" Videos circulated on social media showed the journalist attempting to remain focused on her work during the assault.

Acts of sexual violence, although a minority (3.2%), represent serious forms of aggression. One case recorded in the database occurred in March, during coverage of the Paris Olympics, involving a journalist from Empresa Brasil de Comunicação (EBC). While delivering a live report for TV Brasil, she was approached by three men who came up to her during the broadcast; they began making comments

and, shortly afterward, two of them kissed her on the face without her consent.

Other forms included in the classification — such as differentiated forms of digital violence — appear less frequently in the 2025 records, but remain essential to monitoring because they make it possible to capture structural and potentially more serious dimensions of violence.

Overall, the data indicate that gender-based violence against journalists in 2025 operated predominantly in the symbolic sphere, but with concrete effects on the practice of journalism. The prevalence of attacks based on language and stereotypes shows that the objective is not only to target individuals, but also to **restrict the participation of women and LGBTQIA+ people in the public sphere and political debate**.

13. Numbers That Reveal Inequalities: Gender-Based Violence in 2025

In 2025, gender-based violence was present in approximately **15.2% of recorded cases**, remaining one of the main dimensions of attacks against journalists in Brazil.

This figure represents a change from 2024, but confirms the **persistence of the problem**. A qualitative analysis of the cases suggests that, although the percentage has declined, the intensity and visibility of these attacks remain significant.

The data also show that gender-based violence is strongly associated with certain victim profiles. Women journalists working in political coverage, television, and digital media appear more frequently among the recorded cases, suggesting a relationship between public visibility and exposure to violence.

In addition, an analysis of perpetrators reinforces this dynamic. As noted above, **87.8% of identified perpetrators are men**, highlighting a gender asymmetry among those responsible for the violence as well. These data indicate that gender-based violence is not a marginal phenomenon, but a structural dimension of violence against journalists in Brazil.

14. The Digital Environment as a Battleground

The digital environment plays a central role in the production and amplification of gender-based violence against journalists. In 2025, more than half of the recorded cases (**55.4%**) showed indications of having originated online or having repercussions online, underscoring the importance of digital platforms in this process.

In the case of gender-based violence, this role is even more evident. Social media platforms serve as a privileged space for the circulation of attacks, allowing insults to be amplified, replicated, and directed at large numbers of people within a short period of time.

The cases recorded illustrate how this dynamic operates. In August, federal lawmaker Eduardo Bolsonaro (PL-SP) ironically celebrated journalist Daniela Lima's dismissal from GloboNews on social media, using the presenter's departure to encourage virtual attacks by Bolsonaro supporters. Following the post, users began promoting the hashtag #GloboLixo, associating her dismissal with conspiracy theories and spreading offensive narratives targeting the journalist. Another example occurred in October, when a reporter from Jovem Pan was subjected to racist insults on social media after covering a police operation involving the counterfeiting of beverages. The attacks took

place in the digital environment and led the broadcaster to file a police report with the São Paulo police.

The digital environment facilitates the actions of unidentified perpetrators, makes accountability more difficult, and contributes to the continuation of violence. The possibility of anonymity and the absence of effective large-scale moderation mechanisms create conditions conducive to the repetition and intensification of attacks.

Another relevant aspect is the persistence of online content. Unlike in-person assaults, digital attacks can remain accessible for long periods, amplifying their impact and prolonging the effects of violence on victims.

In this context, the digital environment not only reproduces gender-based violence but also transforms it, making it more diffuse, continuous, and difficult to contain. Understanding this space as a **central battleground for attacks** is essential to developing protection and response strategies.

Part III – Impacts, Protection, and Possible Paths Forward

15. The Cost of Violence: Effects on the Practice of Journalism

The 2025 data show that violence against journalists in Brazil is not limited to individual incidents recorded in the monitoring system. Each alert represents a concrete situation of risk, but also reveals a broader environment of pressure on the practice of journalism. When professionals are assaulted, threatened, prevented from covering public events, attacked on social media, or subjected to abusive legal proceedings, the impact extends beyond the individual experience and affects journalists as a whole, as well as society's right to information.

The **204 alerts recorded in 2025**, at a level similar to that of 2024, indicate that violence against the press remains a persistent reality. Although the total number of cases has declined from the peak recorded in 2022, the historical series reveals a reconfiguration of the problem: attacks have become more diffuse, more personalized, and more multifaceted, involving physical, verbal, and digital attacks, stigmatizing discourse, judicial harassment, and restrictions on access to information.

This scenario has direct effects on journalistic work. Violence can lead professionals to avoid certain topics, reduce their public exposure, limit their movements, withdraw from field reporting, or adopt self-censorship strategies in response to the risk of further attacks. This effect is

particularly serious in sensitive areas of coverage, such as politics, public security, the environment, local conflicts, sporting events, and issues related to rights.

The impact is also emotional and professional. Digital attacks, threats, and discrediting campaigns tend to remain accessible for long periods, increasing victims' exposure and prolonging the effects of violence. In the case of women journalists and LGBTQIA+ people, attacks often invoke gender stereotypes, misogyny, anti-LGBTQIA+ prejudice, sexual harassment, and attempts to undermine professional credibility, producing specific forms of intimidation.

The individualization of attacks, repeatedly observed in the 2025 data, aggravates this situation. Reporters and analysts were the main targets, accounting for **68.6% of cases**. This finding shows that violence is not directed only at the press as an abstract institution, but at identifiable professionals, who are often targeted by name and subjected to direct pressure.

The presence of the digital environment in **55.4% of alerts** reinforces another important cost: violence is no longer confined to the moment of coverage and can follow journalists beyond the physical workplace. Social media, digital platforms, and messaging apps expand the scale of attacks, make it more difficult to hold perpetrators accountable, and make violence more continuous.

In this context, protecting journalists is not merely an individual safety measure. It is a necessary condition for ensuring that information of public interest continues to be investigated, published, and debated. When violence limits the work of the press, society as a whole loses.

16. Working Under Risk: Safety Guidelines for Journalists

Given the persistence of attacks, adopting protective measures has become an essential part of the practice of journalism. The 2025 data show that the risks faced by journalists are multiple, including physical assaults, threats, digital attacks, judicial harassment, restrictions on access to information, and gender-based violence. Safety strategies therefore also need to be comprehensive, combining physical, digital, legal, institutional, and psychological precautions.

In the digital environment, it is essential to reduce vulnerabilities before attacks occur. This includes enabling two-factor authentication for email, social media, and messaging apps; using strong passwords and password managers; avoiding suspicious links; protecting personal and family information; restricting location data; and separating professional profiles from personal accounts. These measures are particularly important in a context in which more than half of recorded cases originated online or had repercussions online.

It is also important to preserve evidence. In cases involving threats, harassment campaigns, exposure of personal data, offensive messages, or coordinated attacks, journalists should save screenshots, links, dates, times, profiles involved, and any other information that may assist in documenting the case. This is essential both for institutional complaints and for potential legal support.

For field reporting, advance planning is a key safety measure. Before covering demonstrations, sporting events, local conflicts, police operations, environmental issues, or other situations involving heightened tensions, journalists and newsrooms should assess risks, establish entry and exit routes, define communication and decision-making protocols, and, whenever possible, avoid having professionals work alone. Maintaining regular contact with colleagues, editors, and support networks can be crucial in emergency situations.

Newsrooms and media companies also have a direct responsibility for protecting their teams. They should adopt safety protocols, provide training for high-risk assignments, ensure legal and psychological support for professionals who are attacked, and establish clear channels for reporting and responding to incidents of violence. This support should cover not only staff journalists, but also freelancers, photojournalists, camera operators, producers, drivers, and other workers involved in the journalistic production process.

Protection efforts must take specific inequalities into account. Women journalists and LGBTQIA+ professionals are exposed to particular forms of violence, especially in the digital environment. Misogynistic, anti-LGBTQIA+, sexual, and appearance- or competence-based attacks require responses that recognize these specificities and avoid blaming victims for the violence they experience.

In cases of judicial harassment, journalists and media outlets should seek specialized guidance from the earliest signs of intimidation. Abusive legal proceedings can have financial, psychological, and professional consequences and should be understood as part of the broader range of pressures against press freedom.

Finally, reporting attacks remains essential. Press freedom organizations, professional networks, journalism associations, and institutional partners can help bring visibility to cases, press for accountability, and provide support to victims. In a context of diffuse violence, collective action is a form of protection.

17. What the Data Tell Us: Conclusions

The 2025 data confirm that violence against journalists in Brazil remains at a concerning level and continues to

undergo a process of reconfiguration. With **204 alerts recorded**, the year remained at a level similar to 2024, when **210 cases** were recorded. This stability should not be interpreted as an acceptable normalization, but as a sign that the problem persists continuously.

The historical series shows that, following the rapid increase between 2019 and 2022 and the decline observed since 2023, violence against the press has persisted while changing in form. Attacks have become more evenly distributed over time, less dependent on major political events, and more present in the day-to-day practice of journalism.

One of the report's main findings is the persistence of direct violence. Verbal, written, and digital attacks were present in **36.3% of cases**, physical attacks in **27%**, and stigmatizing discourse in **25%**. These indicators show that violence against journalists combines symbolic and tangible forms of attack, often within the same incident.

Another key finding is the social spread of violence. Non-state actors were responsible for **43.6% of cases**, while state actors were involved in **44.6%**. The small difference between these groups shows that violence cannot be explained by a single type of perpetrator. It is reproduced both by institutional structures and by ordinary citizens, organized groups, public figures, and diffuse actors.

The individualization of attacks also remains an important trend. Reporters and analysts were the main targets, accounting for **68.6% of cases**. This pattern indicates that violence is increasingly directed at individual professionals, with direct impacts on their routines, safety, and continued presence in the public sphere.

The digital environment remains a central dimension of the problem. In **55.4% of alerts**, there was an online origin or repercussion. This confirms that social media and digital platforms are not merely spaces where attacks

circulate, but environments in which violence is produced, amplified, and prolonged.

Gender-based violence, in turn, was present in **15.2% of cases**, while women accounted for **30.2% of victims whose gender was identified**. The proportional decrease compared with 2024 should be interpreted with caution, but the cases analyzed show that misogynistic, anti-LGBTQIA+, sexual, and stereotype-based attacks remain a significant part of the landscape.

The report also identified **12 attacks related to environmental and climate issues**, with **75% concentrated from September onward**, in a year marked by the COP30 climate conference in Belém. This finding reinforces that environmental coverage, particularly in contexts of high visibility and political dispute, also exposes journalists to specific risks.

In summary, the data indicate that violence against journalists in Brazil has become more diffuse, more personalized, more digital, and more difficult to address. The proximity of the 2026 electoral period makes this scenario even more concerning, given that election cycles tend to intensify hostility toward the press. Protecting journalists, therefore, is an urgent measure to safeguard press freedom, the integrity of public debate, and the democratic process itself.

18. Protecting Those Who Inform: Recommendations

The 2025 findings reinforce the need for coordinated responses to address violence against journalists in Brazil. The persistence of attacks, their presence in the digital environment, the significant involvement of both non-state and state actors, the individualization of attacks, and the specific vulnerability of women and LGBTQIA+ people call

for coordinated measures involving public authorities, digital platforms, media outlets, civil society, and media professionals.

For public authorities and state actors, it is recommended that they ensure respect for press freedom and the right to access information, avoiding practices that restrict coverage, limit questions, prevent journalists from moving freely, or encourage the discrediting of the press. Public officials should refrain from stigmatizing discourse and recognize the role of journalism in holding those in power accountable and safeguarding democratic debate.

It is also necessary to strengthen public policies to protect journalists and media professionals, particularly in view of the approaching 2026 electoral period, by promoting coordination and collaboration among all public institutions involved in addressing this form of violence. These policies should take different types of risk into account, including physical attacks, threats, digital violence, judicial harassment, gender-based violence, and attacks related to sensitive areas of coverage such as politics, public security, and the environment.

For **digital platforms**, it is recommended that they improve mechanisms for reporting, moderating, and responding to attacks against journalists. The recurrence of threats, disinformation campaigns, misogynistic and anti-LGBTQIA+ attacks, and coordinated actions in the online environment requires more transparent, swift, and effective procedures. Platforms should recognize attacks against the press as threats to freedom of expression and the right to information.

For newsrooms and media companies, it is recommended that they adopt and regularly update physical, digital, legal, and psychosocial safety protocols. These protocols should address high-risk assignments, online

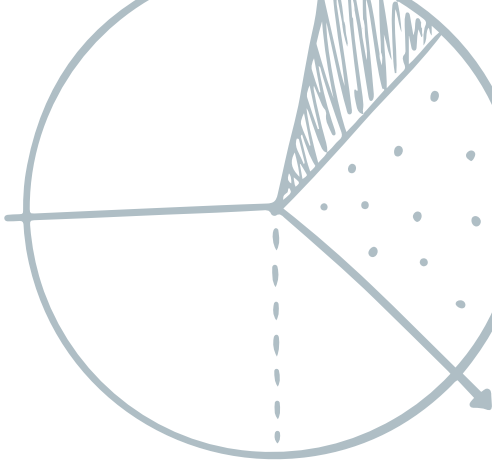
attacks, judicial harassment, gender-based violence, and physical assaults. It is also essential to provide effective institutional support to journalists who are attacked, including legal and psychological assistance and clear guidance on documenting and reporting incidents.

Newsrooms should also pay particular attention to professionals who may be more vulnerable, such as freelancers, independent journalists, photojournalists, camera operators, producers, technical workers, and local media professionals. These professionals often face risks similar to those encountered by larger teams, but have fewer protective resources at their disposal.

For civil society and press freedom organizations, it is recommended that they strengthen networks for monitoring, supporting, and responding to cases of violence. Systematic documentation of attacks, data collection, advocacy for accountability, and support for victims are essential to countering the normalization of violence.

For journalists and media professionals, it is recommended that they document and report attacks experienced in the course of their work, preserve evidence, seek institutional support, and adopt physical and digital safety practices. Collective action through professional networks and specialized organizations is essential to reducing victims' isolation and strengthening their capacity to respond.

Finally, this report reinforces that protecting those who inform means protecting society's right to be informed. Violence against journalists is not merely a professional concern for the press, but a threat to public debate, transparency, and democracy. In a context of persistent attacks at a concerning level and on the eve of a new electoral cycle, defending press freedom should be treated as a public priority.



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