

Nai Supporting Open Media in Afghanistan



حمایت کننده رسانه های آزاد در افغانستان
Nai Supporting Open Media in Afghanistan

MEDIA WATCH REPORT

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Afghanistan's media community has passed yet another bloody month. A female journalist was killed, three other journalists injured, four beaten by the security forces and three threatened and insulted in different parts of the country in September 2014. Moreover, in September, a radio station in Herat city was partially damaged by a bomb attack and Ghazni Provincial Department of National Radio Television was completely destroyed and lost all its equipment in a suicide attack.

Ms. Palwasha Tokhi, an ex-journalist for Radio Bayaan-e-Shamaal, was killed by an unidentified individual in her house in Mazar-e-Sharif in mid-September. She had finished her Master's studies in Thailand and just returned home. Ms. Tokhi was one of few journalists with a Master's degree in journalism and could have played a significant role in the media and journalists' community in the country. But enemies of freedom of speech buried the young journalist together with her hopes. Killing of this young journalist does not only leave Afghanistan's media community with a deep scar but also causes female journalists to worry about their safety in the country.

Also terrorist attacks have injured journalists in Afghanistan in September 2014. Mr. Zia Dawood, a Pazhwak-Agency journalist, was injured in a Taliban's suicide attack in Kabul city. Two staffs of Ghazni Provincial Department of National Radio Television were injured in a separate suicide attack in which their office building and equipment were completely destroyed.

Meanwhile, those Ghazni-based journalists who approached the scene and intended to make a report about the terrorist attacks were themselves beaten up by Ghazni security forces. These journalists included: Mr. Ahmad Shah Ahmadi, National Radio Television cameraman; Mr. Rahmatullah Alizada, an Agence-France-Presse local journalist; Mr. Rahimi, a Sada-e-Afghan journalist; and Mr. Saboor Hamidi, chief editor at the local Aftaab TV Station. Security forces apparently called safety of these journalists as the reason behind their behavior. However, the journalists claimed that security forces tried to prevent media from disclosing the magnitude possible consequences of damages and

casualties caused by the suicide attacks. According to one of these journalists, whenever one attempted to film the scene, security forces would have immediately beaten him and ceased his camera.

Thirteen years have passed since free reporting was first introduced in the country, yet security forces are to learn about journalists' nature of work and its significance. Most of them consider the presence of media and journalists in the sites of terrorist attacks as annoying. Therefore, Nai Supporting Open Media in Afghanistan called last year on the Ministry of Interior to include into the police educational curriculum media literacy and essentials of how to treat and behave toward journalists.

Journalists in Badakhshan province also passed a tense month. They expressed their concerns about serious threats, insults, and denial of access to information. Badakhshan journalists claim that whenever they make reports about corruption and attempt to reveal identity of local actors involved in corrupt practices and usurpation of state-owned lands, they get threatened and their reports blocked from being published.

Afghanistan journalists complain about lack of access to information at a time when other democratic countries celebrate September 28, as the World Access to Information Day. The day was also observed in Afghanistan in which media advocacy organizations particularly Nai Supporting Open Media in Afghanistan demanded the access to information draft law to be approved and signed immediately. Afghanistan journalists have been waiting for three years for the mentioned draft law to be approved and signed.

Badakhshan journalists mention of censorship in the province. Whenever a journalist is threatened for making a report or whenever journalists are pressed to stop making investigative reports which reveals corrupt and law-breaking officials, censorship due to threat or violence occurs. Badakhshan officials should pay attention to the problems that journalists face in the province and prevent falling of Badakhshan image in national and international media.

In another development, Badakhshan Provincial Head of Information and Culture claimed that he narrowly survived an attack which he believed targeted him for his support of journalists in the province.

The current issue of Media Watch Newsletter contains the following topics:

- 1. A female journalist killed in Mazar-e-Sharif**
- 2. A journalist injured in a terrorist attack in Kabul City**
- 3. Ghazni Provincial Branch of National Radio Television destroyed in a series of terrorist attacks**
- 4. A number of journalists beaten and injured in Ghazni Province**
- 5. An explosion taken place in the yard of local radio station in Herat Province**
- 6. Badakhshan Head of Information and Culture claimed escape from an assassination attempt**
- 7. Badakhshan journalists complained from insult, threats, and lack of access to information**
- 8. World Access to Information Day observed in Kabul City**
- 9. Nai Supporting Open Media in Afghanistan requested NATO to support Freedom of Speech in Afghanistan**

A female journalist mysteriously killed in Mazar-e-Sharif

Ms. Palwasha Tokhi, a former Radio-Bayan journalist was killed by an unidentified man in her home in Mazar-e-Sharif on September 16, 2014.

Ms. Tokhi had worked as a journalist at Radio Bayan for five years before she went to Thailand for her Master's studies two years ago. She recently returned to Afghanistan. On September 16, an unidentified man breached into Ms. Tokhi's home and severely injured her by stabbing her multiple times. Later, she died at a hospital in Mazar-e-Sharif.

Mr. Mokhammad Khalil Tokhi, Ms. Tokhi's father, told Media Watch: "I was not at home when this individual entered my house. I do not have any personal animosity with anyone and do not know the reason behind the murder."

Mr. Tokhi condemned the murder and said that so far so many journalists have lost their lives but there have been no listening ears to identify, arrest, and bring to justice the perpetrators.



Munir Farhad, Balkh Governor's spokesperson, told Media Watch: "On September 16, 2014, around 10:00 AM, an unidentified individual who pretended to deliver an invitation card knocked the door of former Radio-Bayan-e-Shamal journalist's house. When he found the door was open and apparently no one was around, he entered the house, found Ms. Tokhi inside and seriously injured her by stabbing her multiple times. Ms. Tokhi was taken to the hospital by her family and neighbors where she later died unfortunately."

Mr. Farhad added that the motivations behind the murder were not clear yet and that there was a possibility that the case might have involved family and personal issues. He reported of the initiation of investigations on the case and assured that the results would be shared with media.

Meanwhile Mr. Hafiz Majidi, In charge of media relations at Radio Bayan-e-Shamal told Media Watch: "Ms. Tokhi had previously worked as a journalist for Radio Bayan-e-Shamal before she went to Thailand to pursue her Master's studies in 2012."

Nai Supporting Open Media in Afghanistan believes that the killing of two journalists in Mazar-e-Sharif within two months has been an organized plot by enemies of Afghanistan's people against their freedom of speech. Nai calls on Balkh officials to seriously pursue and investigate both cases, identify and bring to justice the perpetrators by any means possible.

Forty-four journalists have lost their lives in Afghanistan in the past 13 years. This also includes seven journalists who were killed only this year. The government of Afghanistan has not investigated any of these cases so far.

Lack of interest on the government's side in pursuing these cases has raised speculations among media and journalists community which will lead to unpleasant consequences for government officials including those in Balkh provincial government.

Media supporting organizations strongly condemned murder of Ms. Palwasha Tokhi. Mr. Abdul Mujeeb Khalvatgar, Executive Director of Nai Supporting Open Media in Afghanistan, said: "Government officials in Balkh Province are obliged to complete their investigations of murder of both journalists and share their findings with the public."

Balkh, located in northern Afghanistan, is one of the country's safe provinces with an open social atmosphere and a relatively better economic development.

A Maiwand-TV journalist injured in a suicide attack in Kabul City

The September-16 terrorist attack, which took place near the Supreme Court building in Kabul City, injured several passersby including a Maiwand-TV journalist who was on his way to make a report. He was taken to a nearby hospital.

Mr. Zia Dawood was injured in head and a leg. He is currently hospitalized. He told Media Watch: “I was on my way to conduct an interview, there was already a traffic jam in the area and I decided to get off the car and walk to my destination to record an interview. The explosion suddenly happened and I was in a near distance from the site.”

Mr. Dawood thanked his colleagues for showing sympathy with him and said that his condition was improving.

Nai Supporting Open Media in Afghanistan regrets the injury of this journalist along with other fellow citizens and hopes for their quick recovery.

Like other citizens, journalists are also affected by terrorist attacks. Several journalists have lost their lives in such attacks in recent years. A Radio-Nawa journalist lost his life in a similar attack when he was on his way to work in eastern Kabul eight months ago. Also Mr. Sardar Mohammad, another journalist of Afghanistan, was killed along with members of his family in a terrorist attack in a Kabul Hotel on New Year’s night.

Nai Supporting Open Media in Afghanistan calls on the government of Afghanistan to take essential and appropriate measures to save the lives of so many citizens including journalists by preventing such terrorist attacks.

Ghazni Provincial Branch of National Radio Television destroyed in a series of terrorist attacks

The terrorist attacks of September 4 in Ghazni City left the building of Ghazni’s National Radio Television (NRT) branch completely destroyed.

Mr. Nasir Bayan, Director of Ghazni branch of the NRT estimated the cost of the damage incurred at US\$300,000 and said that it was impossible to rebuild the building and resupply the equipment without international assistance and cooperation.

According to the NRT staff in Ghazni City, the attacks turned all of their studios, transmitters, and antennas into wreckages.

Mr. Bayan said that the NRT Ghazni branch was rebuilt by the assistance from The Polish Provincial Reconstruction Team and the United States’ assistance.

Mr. Bayan added that he had requested assistance from the Ministry of Information and Culture in an effort to restore broadcasting of Ghazni NRT.

Nai Supporting Open Media in Afghanistan regrets destruction of Ghazni NRT branch and wants the perpetrators of these terrorist attacks, which also killed and injured dozens of Ghazni citizens, to be brought to justice.

Nai condemns terrorist attacks on residential and public buildings; calls such attacks as war crimes; and asks government of Afghanistan and international community to sincerely cooperate with each other to uproot terrorism in Afghanistan.

Nai also calls on international organizations and advocacy groups for freedom of speech to help the state and people of Afghanistan in rebuilding this outlet once again.

Ghazni Province's National Security forces beaten journalists

The September-4 terrorist attacks in Ghazni City killed scores and injured over 300 citizens. Journalists were also among the injured. Meanwhile, another group of journalists who were filming and reporting on the events were insulted and beaten up by the National Security forces during the attacks.

According to the information gathered by Media Watch, Mr. Rahim Arya, a journalist for Ghazni NRT, and Mr. Azim, a staff at the Ghazni NRT, picked up superficial injuries from shattered glasses. According to Mr. Mohammad Nasir Bayan, Director of Ghazni NRT, the two night-shift NRT employees were in their rooms when the explosions occurred early in the morning. Due to intense fighting that followed, they caught up in the fire and could not reach hospital for hours. This caused them lose a lot of blood and turn so pale and weak. But after they reached hospital their condition was reported to be improving.

On the other hand, a number of journalists who were filming and reporting on the attacks faced unlawful and sharp reaction including beating up by some of the National Security forces in Ghazni Province.

National Security staff beat up Mr. Ahmad Shah Ahmadi, National Radio Television cameraman; Mr. Rahmatullah Alizada, an Agence-France-Presse local journalist; Mr. Rahimi, a Sada-e-Afghan journalist; and Mr. Saboor Hamidi, chief editor at the local Aftaab TV Station. There are further claims that they have also beaten more journalists.

Mr. Alizada, an Agence-France-Press journalist, who was beaten up by National Security forces told Media Watch: “After two strong explosions occurred, I went toward the Ghazni Civilian Hospital to interview the injured victims of those attacks. But National Security forces stopped me near the entrance of the hospital and beat me up.”

Mr. Alizada added that there was no need to beat up journalists. If they did not want reporters to interview the victims of the terrorist attacks, they could have requested them not to do so; journalists would not have insisted then.

Meanwhile, Mr. Abdul Saboor Hamidi, chief editor at the local Aftaab TV Station, was beaten by the National Security forces when he attempted to help another beaten journalist to leave the scene.

Mr. Hamidi said: “I was on my way to the Ghazni Civilian Hospital to make a report when I saw National Security forces beating Mr. Rahimi, a fellow journalist for Sada-e-Afghan News Agency. I stopped and interfered to stop and prevent further beating. But Security forces attacked me and while insulting me, they beat me with heads of their guns.”

The beaten journalists said that the National Security forces attempted to prevent them from reporting of those events.

According to Mr. Hamidi, whenever a journalist was raising his camera to film the scene, Security forces were insulting and beating him.

Security forces usually call the safety of journalists their main concern behind denying them access to the scene in such incidents. But in this particular incident journalists said that the only reason that the security forces prevented them from reporting was to block covering of the terrorist attacks at large. Mr. Alizada, an Agence-France-Presse local journalist, said that they intended to make a report at the Ghazni Civilian Hospital, which was farther from the attacks site and free of any safety concern. Nai Supporting Open Media in Afghanistan regrets the injury of Ghazni NRT journalists and staffs and demands that the perpetrators of these terrorist attacks to be brought to justice.

Mr. Abdul Mujeeb Khalvatgar, Executive Director of Nai Supporting Open Media in Afghanistan, said: “We strongly demand Ghazni Province Security Officials to identify those security personnel who were involved in beating journalists and introduce them to judicial organs to investigate them and proceed according to the law.”

Security forces should understand that as they have responsibilities and tasks to fulfil, similarly the journalists also have tasks and responsibilities to fulfil. This includes reporting and spreading credible information on incidents around the country. Meanwhile, security forces have no right to beat

journalists or limit their activities. However, they are obliged by law to lift clear any obstacles which may limit journalists' works as well as to protect journalists' life and property.

Radio Mardom temporarily ceased broadcasting in Herat Province due to explosion

A strong explosion in the yard of Radio Mardom station building in Herat Province caused the station to temporarily cease its broadcasting on September 15, 2014.

According to Radio Mardom directors, the explosion was loud and could have been heard from a far distance. They said it was unclear whether the explosive was already placed in the yard or was thrown to the yard as it exploded.

Mr. Waheed Paiman, broadcasting manager at Radio Mardom, told Media Watch: "The explosion took place at around 8:45 PM, on September 15, 2014."

Mr. Paiman added that no staffs were injured in the incident. He reported the incident to the security officers.

Mr. Paiman also said that none of their staffs had any personal animosity to anyone. While the reason behind the explosion was unclear, according to Mr. Paiman, but it may have probably been linked to the broadcasting content.

After Media Watch reporter's repeated attempts to interview, Mr. Abdurrawoof Ahmadi, spokesperson for Herat Police Headquarters, the latter finally commented, with an unprofessional tone, and said: "Investigations are ongoing on."

Radio Mardom has been broadcasting on developments in western Afghanistan including news, round tables and political discussions for the last two years. Its broadcast airs every day from 6:00 AM – 8:00 PM.

Nai Supporting Open Media in Afghanistan expresses its concerns about the attack on Radio Mardom. It calls on Herat Province security forces to identify the perpetrators and introduce them to judicial organs.

If the case left uninvestigated then the Radio might face further security threats in the future. It will affect the work spirits among journalists in Herat and will discourage them to pursue their professional works.

Badakhshan Head of Information and Culture escaped an assassination attempt

Mr. Obaidullah Niazi, Head of Information and Culture in Badakhshan Province, claimed that he narrowly escaped an armed attack by two individuals on September 25, 2014.

Mr. Niazi told Media Watch: “It was around 5:00 AM on September 25, and I was passing a street in Faizabad City when two men, ridden in a car, passed by me. When I suspected them and diverted from the street they opened fire at me.”

According to Mr. Niazi, the attack took place close to his office.

Mr. Niazi said that he had previously received threats over the phone, but ignored them until his life was eventually threatened by the attackers.

Mr. Niazi added that the threateners had asked him to leave Badakhshan Province.

Badakhshan Head of Information and Culture said that since journalists had been regularly threatened in the province, he convened meeting at the Provincial Government Office with focus on how to tackle such threats. Provincial government officials announced their support for the journalists in the meeting.

Meanwhile, Mr. Abdul Basir Haqjo, Chair of Badakhshan Journalists Council, strongly condemned the attack on the province’s Head of Information and Culture and called on law enforcement organs to identify and arrest the perpetrators.

However, Mr. Lal Mohammad Ahmadzai, spokesperson for Badakhshan Police Headquarters, told Media Watch that the news of attack on the Badakhshan Head of Information and Culture was baseless. According to Mr. Ahmadzai, their investigations indicated that the claim was completely incorrect.

Mr. Ahmadzai told Media Watch: “Badakhshan Head of Information and Culture claimed that he was attacked several days ago. Our detectives investigated the sight and concluded that no attack took place there. The claims by Badakhshan Head of Information and Culture proved completely baseless.”

Nai Supporting Open Media in Afghanistan condemns the attack on Badakhshan Head of Information and Culture and calls on Badakhshan Police to identify and arrest the perpetrators.

Badakhshan Head of Information and Culture has claimed that he has been attacked because of his support for journalists. Nai expresses its concerns over this claim.

That the detective authorities in Badakhshan Province have called as baseless the claim made by the province’s Head of Information and Culture is questionable. Badakhshan Police should explain its

reasons and provide media with their investigation documents so that no one ever attempt to make up dramatic stories and confuse public opinion.

Badakhshan journalists complained from increase in threats and lack of access to information

Journalists in Badakhshan Province strongly criticized lack of access to information in the province and accused officials of holding information from journalists.

Journalists held a meeting with Badakhshan provincial officials on September 14, 2014, to discuss problems that journalists face there. Strong criticisms were pointed out to the Governor and the Police Chief.

Journalists also criticized absence of the Governor in the meeting and called it a sign of his lack of attention toward journalists and freedom of speech in the province.

Attending journalists said that it was previously agreed that the Governor should have held monthly meetings with journalists to discuss their problems and challenges. However, they have so far succeeded to meet with the Governor only three times in the past five years.

Mr. Shafiq Poya, a Khorshid-TV journalist in Badakhshan Province, mentioned lack of access to information as well as threatening of journalists if they intend to reveal corrupt officials as major challenges.

Mr. Poya told Media Watch in a phone interview: “It is not possible for Badakhshan journalists to access information on security or civilian matters.”

Mentioning several serious threats against journalists in Badakhshan, Mr. Poya said that state high-ranking authorities threaten them to refrain from making reports which may not favor them.

Mr. Poya believes that authorities in Badakhshan Province attempt to engineer news and reports and only allow publishing or broadcasting them in a controlled manner.

Mr. Poya, for instance, mentioned of the seizing of state lands and stores in Faizabad City by the local officials. If a journalist ever intended to make a report on these topics, he would have been threatened in various ways to skip the topic. Such threats have even extended to include families of journalists in some cases.

Mr. Munir Hamidi, Director of Mehr local TV station in Badakhshan, mentioned of the local officials’ discriminatory behavior toward local media. According to Mr. Hamidi, Badakhshan local officials share less information with local media compared to other media outlets that broadcast or publish in a national or international scale.

However, Badakhshan Governor, Mr. Shah Waliullah Adib, rejected all claims made by Badakhshan journalists and told Media Watch: “All journalists in Badakhshan Province have equal access to information and whenever they ask for information, we provide it to them immediately.”

Badakhshan Governor also commented on security threats that journalists claimed they faced in Badakhshan Province. “Whenever a journalist faces security threats, he or she should file a complaint with legal and judicial institutions of the Province so that they can officially pursue the cases.”

On the other hand, Mr. Abdul Basir Haqjo, Chair of Amu Media Group in Badakhshan Province commented on the recent meeting of journalists in which the Governor was expected to participate. He expressed journalists’ frustration regarding the absence of the Governor in the meeting.

However, Badakhshan Governor said that on the meeting day he was busy with setting off a military operation in the insecure districts of Badakhshan and therefore could not participate in the meeting. He also emphasized that on his behalf, his deputy attended the meeting. He called him a trustable man who would deliver all complaints and demands of journalists to him.

Media Watch at Nai Supporting Open Media in Afghanistan considers threatening and insulting of journalists as well as their lack of access to information as major challenges that journalists face in Afghanistan. It has repeatedly asked the government of Afghanistan to tackle these challenges. But it seems that overtime those challenges have rather grown than being tackled.

Government officials are obliged by the laws Afghanistan to provide journalists with any requested information that its disclosure does not violate any laws. Hiding facts and failing to share information are in violation of Afghanistan laws which consider such actors as criminals.

Media Watch at Nai Supporting Open Media in Afghanistan calls on the state of Afghanistan to support journalists and identify and punish corrupt officials who threaten journalists which will in turn contribute in intensifying anti-corruption campaign. Otherwise, threatening of journalists in order to censor covering and reporting of corruption, drug smuggling, and attempts of creating insecurity in the country can hurt people of Afghanistan in ways that will be much harder to compensate for than to prevent.

World Access to Information Day observed in Kabul City

September 28 is celebrated as World Access to Information Day among governmental and nongovernmental organizations across the world since 2002.

Afghanistan also celebrated World Access to Information Day through several events and press conferences.

Nai Supporting Open Media in Afghanistan values World Access to Information Day and believes in access to information as a fundamental citizenship rights in a society.

Mr. Abdul Mujeeb Khalvatgar, Executive Director of Nai Supporting Open Media in Afghanistan said: “The right to access information is one of the fundamental rights of citizens. We believe that observing this day will encourage advocacy for every citizen’s right to access information. On this day, Nai repeats its call on the new government administration of Afghanistan to immediately approve and sign the access to information law.”

On the other hand, Integrity Watch Afghanistan (IWA) observed World Access to Information Day and called on the state of Afghanistan to regard and pay attention to this fundamental right of the citizens.

IWA director also called on the new government administration of Afghanistan to not only sign the access to information law but also execute it.

World Access to Information Day is observed in Afghanistan while the citizens’ access to information is not fully realized yet. The access to information draft law was stuck in governmental offices for over two years and is now wandering in the parliament. It has not been approved and signed into law yet.

The latest information indicate that the draft law is now on the table of the Senate and House of Representatives joint committee to debate the disputed points and approve it in the coming days.

Senator Lailoma Ahmadi told Media Watch that due to the winter break, the Senate and House’s joint committee has not convened yet.

Senator Ahmadi added that it was suggested in one of the Senate’s sessions to refer the draft access to information law back to the House so that it approve it in full with a two-third vote.

Journalists’ circles expressed their concerns over delays in approving of the access to information draft law by the National Assembly.

Nai Supporting Open Media in Afghanistan also expresses its concerns over delays in approval and signing of the access to information draft law which has negatively affected freedom of speech in the country.

Mr. Abdul Mujeeb Khalvatgar, Executive Director of Nai Supporting Media in Afghanistan told Media Watch: “Lack of access to information law in the country in the past 13 years has deprived journalists and all citizenry from one of their fundamental rights. It has contributed to the prevalence of violence against journalists in Afghanistan. When journalists ask an organization to provide them with information that they need for making their investigative reports, they are denied. And when they insist, they face violence.

This happens despite the fact that Article 50 of the Constitution grants citizens the right of access to information.

Nai Supporting Open Media in Afghanistan calls on the new President to sign the access to information draft into law in his first days of work.

Nai also demands that the National Unity Government pave the ground for full execution of Access to Information Law.

The Access to Information Law can help the state and people of Afghanistan to better curb corruption.

Nai Supporting Open Media in Afghanistan requested NATO to support Freedom of Speech in Afghanistan

North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)’s summit convened in Wales on September 4 and 5, 2014. The summit also discussed the quality and quantity of the Organization’s military help to Afghanistan until 2017.

Nai Supporting Open Media in Afghanistan requested NATO to also contribute in providing security for journalists, renew its commitment in preserving the achievements of the last 13 years, and urge the state of Afghanistan to refrain from compromising them.

Nai is concerned about the future of freedom of speech in the country as the currently uncertain political situation has negatively impacted on media while the incidence of violence against journalists has risen up recently.

Mr. Abdul Mujeeb Khalvatgar, Executive Director of Nai Supporting Open Media in Afghanistan told Media Watch: “We want NATO heads of states to prioritize freedom of speech in all their agreements with Afghanistan.”

NATO has been a strategic ally to Afghanistan in the past 13 years and its assistance has been crucial not only in the military sphere, but also in civilian and human rights arenas.

Mr. Khalvatgar added: “Assistance to Afghanistan should be conditioned in accordance to the country’s needs and priorities.”

NATO’s historical summit in Wales can have essential impact on the future of freedom of speech and media in Afghanistan. In addition to the Organization’s security cooperation with Afghanistan, Nai requests NATO to also listen to the voices of media community in the country and express its support for defending freedom of speech and media. People of Afghanistan never want to return to a past where the one and only voice was that of the state.

Today like oxygen, freedom of speech and media satisfies one of the urgent needs of Afghanistan’s society without which no political or civil right can be realized.

Attention!

All journalists and media organizations are hereby notified that Mr. Mohammad Qasem Rahmani works with the Media Watch in the capacity of Media Lawyer. Those journalists and/or media outlets that face legal issues in connection with their media related and journalistic activities, or need consultation on performing such activities, may contact him by phone at **0799 830 905** or via email at: m.qasim@nai.org.af .

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To obtain a soft copy of the report, please visit the following link: <http://www.nai.org.af/Mediawatch.htm>

Note:

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