



نی حمایت کننده رسانه های آزاد افغانستان  
Nai supporting open Media in Afghanistan



# Media Watch Report

Owner Nai  
Monthly Report #131  
April 2016

Sediqullah Tawhidi Media Watch Director and Media Analyst

0700279176-0777868270

tauhidi@nai.org.af



نی حمایت کننده رسانه های آزاد افغانستان  
Nai supporting open Media in Afghanistan

# Media Watch Report

The current issue of Media Watch newsletter covers the following topics:

- Security officers insulted and threatened three journalists in Kabul city
- A member of parliament beat a journalist in Mazar-e-Sharif city, Balkh province
- Security officers in Taloqan city, Takhar province, beat a Rah-e-Farda TV journalist
- A member of Ghazni Provincial Council insulted and threatened a journalist
- The Ulema Council (Council of the Clergy) threatened journalists and media in Takhar province
- Journalists complained about lack of access to information
- Afghanistan Journalists' Code of Ethics draft to be finalized
- Nai Supporting Open Media in Afghanistan held a conference to debate on the Journalists' Code of Ethics





نی حمایت کننده رسانه های آزاد افغانستان  
Nai supporting open Media in Afghanistan

Afghanistan's journalists faced beatings, threats, and intimidation from state officials, security forces, members of parliament, and even Ulema Council (Council of the Clergy) in the first month of the solar calendar year of 1395 (March 20 – April 19, 2016).

A deadly suicide bomb attack stole people's peace in Kabul on April 19, 2016 and left hundreds of families mourning the loss of their loved ones. According to the Ministry of Interior's figures, this terrorist attack killed 60 citizens and injured another 400. Journalists rushed to the attack's scene to cover and report the incident immediately, but unfortunately encountered inappropriate and unlawful behavior from security forces. The latter insulted at least three journalists, each named as Hossain Sirat, Farshaad Saaleh, and Samay Jahesh.

In Taloqan city, the provincial capital of the northeastern province of Takhar, security officers have beaten Mohammad Aref Daneshjo, a journalist working for Rah-e-Farda TV station. They said that the smoked glasses of Mr. Daneshjo's car were the reason behind the incident.

It is not only security officers who commit violence against journalists. A journalist in Mazar-e-Sharif city claims that, Abbas Ebrahimzada, a member of parliament, beat and even imprisoned him for one hour.

A member of Ghazni Provincial Council has insulted and beaten a Ghazni-based journalist, Zekrullah Hotak, in Ghazni city, Ghazni province. The former threatened Mr. Hotak while he was reporting on a demonstration by Ghazni residents who protested replacement of their mayor. He also broke his camera.

There are also incidents in which the Ulema Council has posed challenges before journalists and even threatened them. In the most recent case, chair of Takhar Ulema Council has threatened Maah-e-Naw local TV station in Takhar province. In the presence of Takhar Governor and Chief of Police, urged Maah-e-Naw TV officials that if they would not have modified and corrected their TV broadcasts, they will face the fate of Farkhunda – an Afghan woman who was falsely accused by a mob of burning Quran and was then beaten to death by a group of angry fanatics in Kabul in March 2015. After killing her, they burnt her body and threw her in the river. Only later it was discovered that the accusation was completely baseless.

In addition to all these challenges and problems that Afghanistan's journalists encounter, they also suffer from lack of access to information. Although the Access to Information Act was approved by the parliament and signed into law by the President, the majority of journalists across the country complain about lack of access to information. They claim that state officials do not share information with them in a timely fashion. In other times, the latter only share selective information with journalists.

Despite all challenges, efforts are under way to finalize and approve Afghanistan's Journalists' Code of Ethics. Nai Supporting Open Media in Afghanistan, in cooperation with Afghanistan's Journalists Federation, has intensified their efforts to finalize the Journalists' Code of Ethics and present it to a grand national gathering of the country's journalists for approval. This will solve part of the problems that Afghanistan's journalists face today.





نی حمایت کننده رسانه های آزاد افغانستان  
Nai supporting open Media in Afghanistan

### **Security officers insulted and threatened three journalists in Kabul city**

A bloody terrorist attack rocked Kabul and took the peace of its residents on April 19, 2016. The incident left many casualties behind.

Three terrorists attacked the State VIP Protection Unit of the National Directorate of Security (NDS) with a suicide car bomb on April 19, 2016 in the morning. The attack was followed by a gun fight between security forces and the terrorist attackers for several hours. The Unit is located in Pol-e-Mahmood Khan neighborhood of Kabul city.

According to the official figures released by the Ministry of Interior, over 60 people lost their lives and about 350 others got injured in this bloody attack.

Journalists, as usual, approached the site of the incident immediately to gather and report credible data and information. However, during reporting, journalists faced insult and intimidation from security officers.

Hossain Sirat, a Deutsche Welle reporter, was one of the journalists who faced violent behavior committed by the security officers. Mr. Sirat told Media Watch that security officers first insulted and then detained him for half an hour when he wanted to photograph frightened and confused citizens in Froshgah neighborhood half a mile away from the site of the incident.

While in the custody of the security forces, Mr. Sirat says that they frequently called him abusive words and insults.

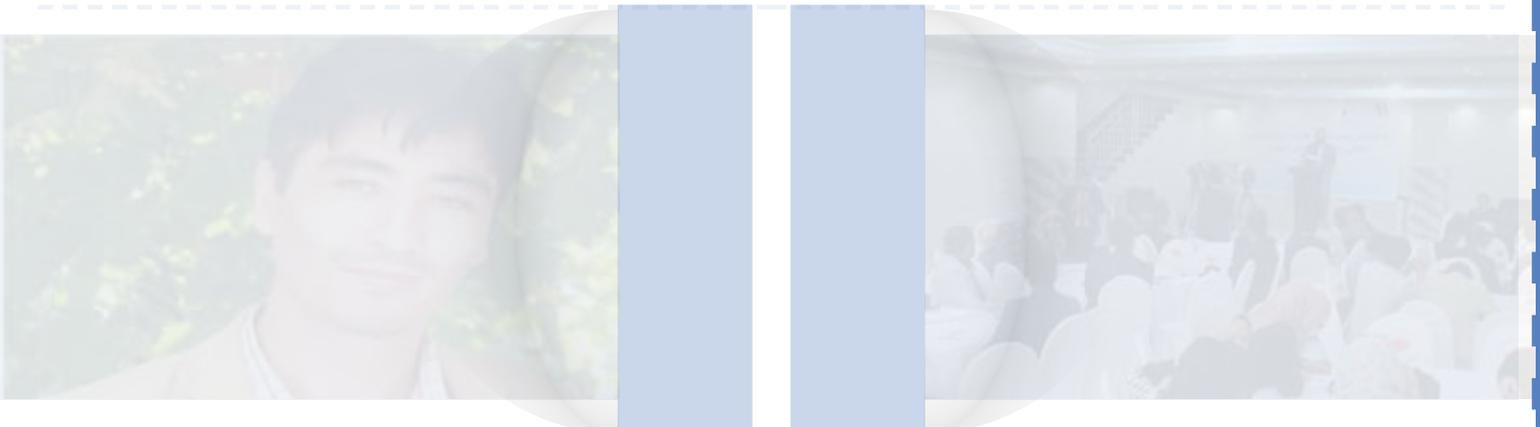
Mr. Sirat also claims that security officers seized his journalistic equipment and mobile phone, only to return them back to him after they released him. However, until the time he spoke to Media Watch for this report, they have not returned the memory chip of his camera and his press identification card.

Mr. Sirat is now concerned about security officer's possible abuse of his family pictures and videos that were saved in the same memory chip.

Furthermore, security officers insulted and even beat Farshaad Saaleh, an Aryana-TV reporter, and Samay Jahesh, an Aryana-TV cameraman, while they were covering and reporting on the same terrorist incident.

Mr. Saleh, an Aryana-TV reporter, says that security officers attacked on him and his colleagues and beat them with their gun butt and then kick-boxed them while they were filming and reporting on the incident.

Mr. Saleh told Media Watch: "When we were making a report on today's terrorist attack, police, unfortunately, behaved violently toward us. They physically assaulted us and tried to contemptuously take us





نی حمایت کننده رسانه های آزاد افغانستان  
Nai supporting open Media in Afghanistan

away from the scene of the incident. Although we were already at least one kilometer away from the site of the incident, police still assaulted us and as a result we were not able to film the attack. When they assaulted us, our cameraman turned the camera and filmed their assault on us.”

Mr. Saaleh continued: “Although we were about one kilometer away from the main site of the incident and were covering it from the distance, police assaulted on us and beat us by their gun butts, kicks, and boxes.”

On the other hand, the Ministry of Interior of Islamic Republic of Afghanistan called the inappropriate and contemptuous behavior of security officers towards journalists and media staffs unacceptable. The Ministry of Interior emphasized that the perpetrators of these violent incidents will be identified and punished.

Sediq Sediqi, the spokesperson for the Ministry of Interior, told Media Watch: If police has committed such an unlawful conduct against journalists, the Ministry of Interior apologizes for their action.

Mr. Sediqi added: “We have always instructed police that even under the hardest circumstances following a suicide bomb attack, when protecting the lives of journalists is of high importance; their first responsibility is to pave the way, under the framework of the law, for journalists to cover the incident. If any incident has taken place, we will investigate it so that similar cases do not happen in the future.”

The spokesperson for the Ministry of Interior also says that the government supports freedom of speech and open circulation of information. He also adds that protecting lives of journalists and security of media offices are among the main duties of police.

Media Watch at Nai Supporting Open Media in Afghanistan condemns security officers’ insulting, beating, and arresting of journalists and calls upon the authorities to investigate this incident.

Media Watch insists and calls upon the security officers and officials to remain and act professionally even when they operate under sensitive and critical conditions. They should understand that as their main duty is to provide security and protection, the main duty of journalists is to provide information on such incidents. They should not act violently towards journalists and their cameramen.

Professional and experienced journalists know how to make their reports on terrorist incidents and in emergency conditions. They also know how close they should get to the site of the incident. Although, in this case, all three journalists kept their distance from the site of the incident, they have still faced violence from the police and security officers. The Ministry of Interior and the National Directorate of Security should investigate this incident.

### **A member of parliament beat a journalist in Mazar-e-Sharif city, Balkh province**





Amir Mohammad Ehsas, chief editor of Tolo-e-Farda publication in Balkh province, claims that armed bodyguards of Abbas Ebrahimzada, a Balkh representative in the House of Representatives, called him out of a university campus and arrested him on March 27, 2016 at 6:00 PM local time.

The journalist also claims that they have insulted, beaten, and disdained him while in their custody. Then they have warned to kill him if he ever raises his voice again after they released him.

Mr. Ehsas told Media Watch: “On March 27, 2016, at 6:00 PM, bodyguards of the parliament member, Abbas Ebrahimzada, took me out of the university campus and to his office where they put me in custody for two hours. During this time they kept insulting, disdaining, beating and threatening me to death. He also told me that if I raised my voice when out of there, I would be playing with my life. After they released me and I got out of there, four more people stopped me on the way and beat me. I am sure that they were also affiliated to this member of the parliament.”

Mr. Ehsas believes that the only reason behind all the problems and violence that he faced was his ‘liking’ of a Facebook post in which a student mentioned of their university problems. Mr. Ehsas says: “Some students of Rahnaward Educational Institute, which is owned by Mr. Ebrahimzada, criticized the quality of their classes and spread it through virtual media. Then Mr. Ebrahimzada told me that I was the perpetrator and spreader of students’ protest at Rahnawrd Educational Institute.”

However, in an interview with Media Watch, Abbas Ebrahimzada, a member of the House of Representatives, rejected the claims that he had arrested and beaten the journalist. He said that the journalist was a relative of Mohaqeq, the second aide to the country’s Chief Executive Officer and that he had a strained relationship with Mr. Mohaqeq. Mr. Ebrahimzada added: “I swear to God that he has neither been arrested nor beaten. Mr. Mohaqeq, due to his strained relationship with me, has incited him against me. This is a plot against me.”

Many cases of violence against journalists are referred to detective entities, but after a while they are forgotten.

Amir Mohammad Ehsas criticized security and judicial organs of Balkh province. He said that even though he had reported the incident to the Balkh Attorney Office and the office of Balkh Police Chief, the latter behaved in such a manner that implied their lack of interest in pursuing the case.

Media Watch at Nai Supporting Open Media in Afghanistan calls on Balkh security organs to seriously investigate the case and submit the perpetrator to the judicial organs.





نی حمایت کننده رسانه های آزاد افغانستان  
Nai supporting open Media in Afghanistan

Insulting, beating, and disdaining media staffs and journalists is forbidden and considered acts of crime by law. No one has the right to commit such acts of crime against media staffs and journalists.

Nai Supporting Open Media in Afghanistan calls upon members of the House of Representative to support journalists and media so that the latter avoid self-censorship and work in an open environment.

### **Security officers in Taloqan city, Takhar province, beat a Rah-e-Farda TV journalist**

Aref Danshejo, a Rah-e-Farda TV journalist in northeastern parts of the country, claimed in a phone interview with Media Watch that National Security officers in Takhar province beat him on April 19, 2016. Mr. Daneshjo says that when he was passing Golayi Baagh area in Taloqan city, a checkpoint set up by the National Security officers stopped his car. Since his car's window had smoky glasses, the officers took him out of his car and beat him.

Mr. Daneshjo continues: "I was passing through Golayi Park area in Taloqan city when I was stopped by a security checkpoint. Since my car's windows had smoky glasses, they told me to clear the windows off the films. I asked them to do it themselves. Next they insulted me with abusive words. After I told them that I was a journalist, they asked for my press identification card. I produced my card; they took it and did not return it back to me. Then they asked me out of the car, beat me, and warned me. They said that even if I raise my voice to the country's President, they will not care."

Mr. Daneshjo says that they beat him with their kicks, boxes and gun butts and seized his press identification card.

In spite of repeated efforts, Media Watch did not succeed to get the view of Takhar National Security Office.

Mr. Daneshjo says that after he was beaten by National Security officers, he complained to Takhar National Security Office about the inappropriate and unlawful conduct of their officers.

Mr. Daneshjo told Media Watch that the chief officer of Takhar National Security Office has apologized for the misbehavior of their officers and promised to investigate the case.

In separate petition, Mr. Daneshjo has also complained to the police about the misconduct of security officers and asked for the government's investigation of the case and restoring of justice.

Media Watch at Nai Supporting Open Media in Afghanistan condemns any forms of violence against journalists and calls such actions in violation to the Constitution of the country. It also calls upon the security organs in Takhar province to immediately investigate the case, arrest the perpetrators and submit them to the legal organs. Media Watch also calls upon the security officials in Takhar province to refrain





from further narrowing of the atmosphere for media and journalists in the province so that the latter can broadcast and reflect people's voices.

### **A member of Ghazni Provincial Council insulted and threatened a journalist**

Zekrullah Hotak, a journalist for local TV station Aftab in Ghazni province, claims that Abdul Jamay, a member of Ghazni Provincial Council, has insulted and threatened him on March 27, 2016.

After replacement of Ghazni City Mayor and the subsequent demonstrations by Ghazni residents, the situation in the city went out of the normal condition and protestors continued to demonstrate on Ghazni's streets.

As the demonstrations escalated for several days, local media journalists and reporters continued to report and provide coverage of these developments.

In a phone conversation with Media Watch, Zekrullah Hotak, a journalist for local TV station Aftab in Ghazni province, claims that a member of Ghazni Provincial Council has committed violence against him. According to Mr. Hotak, a member of Ghazni Provincial Council, named as Abdul Jamay, has behaved violently and insulted him while he was filming demonstrators' physical engagement during their demonstrations.

Mr. Hotak also told Media Watch: "When demonstrators engaged in physical clash, I switched on my camera and began filming the scene. At this moment, Mr. Abdul Jamay, a member of Ghazni Provincial Council, approached me and asked to stop filming. Although I produced my press identification card and told him that I was a journalist, he insisted that I should have stopped filming. They finally approached closer to me, seized my camera and hit it on the ground. They insulted me and broke my camera."

Mr. Hotak said that he reported the incident to security officials and they have told him that they would investigate it only after the demonstrations are over in Ghazni province.

However, Abdul Jamay, a member of Ghazni Provincial Council, completely rejected all of the claims made by the aforementioned journalist; said that he did not meet or even know the journalist.

Nai Supporting Open Media in Afghanistan believes that every citizen has the right to get informed about what is going on around him or her and that the best and easiest way to circulate information and messages is through media and journalists. They should be supported and protected in accordance with the laws of Afghanistan.

Media Watch at Nai Supporting Open Media in Afghanistan strongly condemns insult and violence against journalists and calls upon authorities in Ghazni province to immediately investigate the case, identify the





نی حمایت کننده رسانه های آزاد افغانستان  
Nai supporting open Media in Afghanistan

perpetrators and share their findings with journalists.

### **The Ulema Council (Council of the Clergy) threatened journalists and media in Takhar province**

Journalists in Takhar province continue to complain about Mullahs in their province and say that every once in a while Mullahs gathering in the province, threaten journalists and media and call all media staff-ers as ‘non-believers’.

In a latest case, of such threats, Najibullah Nazari, owner of Maah-e-Naw TV station in Takhar province claims that Chair of Ulema Council in Takhar called in a session in the Office and presence of Takhar Governor that all broadcasting of Maah-e-Naw TV was in violation of the religion. He threatened that if Maah-e-Naw TV continues to broadcast in the way it currently does, then they will treat the TV station the same way they did Farkhunda.

The owner of Maah-e-Naw TV station told Media Watch: “We face new threats from every side every day. For instance, when the program at the Office of the Governor was coming to end, Chair of Takhar Ulema Council criticized all media in general and Maah-e-Naw TV in particular and said in the presence of Takhar Governor: ‘This TV station broadcasts [material that are] in violation of religious values and upsets people. If they continue to broadcast in the same way, they will encounter a fate similar to that of Farkunda’s.’”

However, Mr. Nazari emphasizes that their broadcasting is in accordance with the country’s Mass Media Law and the Constitution and that they have never broadcasted anything in violation of national and religious values.

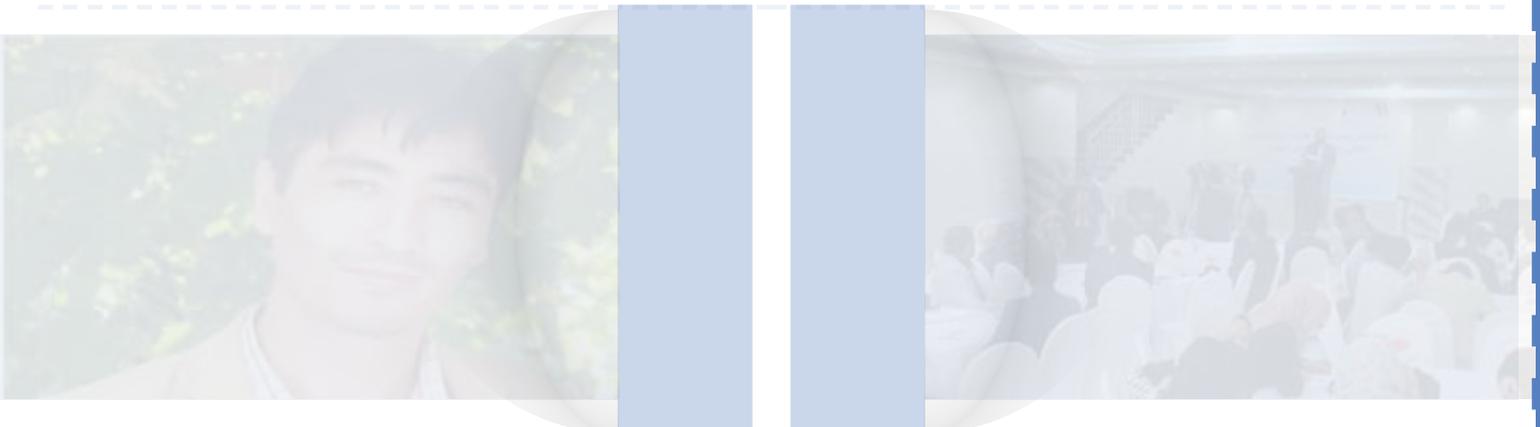
Mr. Nazari adds that although security entities in Takhar province are aware of threats that media continue to face there, they have taken no action to tackle them.

Media Watch reporter tried to contact officials in Takhar province but they did not respond to their calls so Media Watch could not get their opinion on the matter.

Media Watch also calls upon the security entities in Takhar to not let the sphere of media activity and circulation of information gets even narrower across the province.

If the situation escalates, then all national values, particularly freedom of speech, will be harmed. On the other hand anti-corruption campaigns and reform in state administration will not happen without open and critical media.

Media Watch calls upon the National Unity Government to never allow a few regressive and opportunistic individuals endangering the hard-own achievements of over a decade of struggle.





### **Journalists complained about lack of access to information**

Journalists continue to face serious problems and challenges in accessing information for making reports and news stories.

In some cases, journalists, due to their insistence in accessing the information they need, which is every citizen's right, face various kinds of violence. They cannot get access to information easily.

Journalists continue to complain about government administration and entities which usually block their access to information. Some journalists also claim that government officials, who are in possession of information, act selectively and share information only to a few select journalists while refuse to share any significant information with the majority of journalists.

Baa'es is a reporter for Arzo private TV station in Kabul. He says that the government only shares selected information with media and refuses to release the whole information that a journalist may need.

Mr. Baa'es adds: "We can only gain access to the information that the state wants to share, not to what we need. We are usually denied access to the sources that can provide us with the information we need. We only get access to what the government wants to share not to what we need."

Meanwhile some journalists say that they face serious challenges in accessing the particular information usually needed for investigative reports.

Hassan Khetab, a Pazhwak News Agency reporter, told Media Watch: "When we go to state offices to access information, [the officials] do not want us to interview with them."

Hassan Khetab discusses an instance where he went to the Ministry of Women Affairs to make his investigative report and the Ministry kept procrastinating and refusing to share the information that he needed for his investigative report.

Mr. Khetab says: "We were working on a report about violence against women and needed [certain] statistic from the Ministry of Women Affairs. They kept us in wait for four months and yet did not intend to easily share this information with us."

Wahida Faizy, a Radio Salam Watandar journalist, also says that she frequently faces problems in accessing information especially from entities about which she makes reports.

Ms. Faizy says that they usually even do not allow her to take a picture of the document that she needs for her reports.

Ms. Faizy continues: "When I seek for information, sources are ready to orally share the information with me. However, when I want to document it with evidence, they retreat and refuse to share any document or





نی حمایت کننده رسانه های آزاد افغانستان  
Nai supporting open Media in Afghanistan

evidence with us. For instance, few days ago municipality officials did not allow me to take a picture of a municipality document (a list) and told me they did not recognize any Access to Information Act. Then they told me that like many other laws, this one will also take no effect. They told me to go ahead and complain even to the President; no one would care.”

After the Access to Information Act was approved, the government entities were expected to implement and regard the law and cooperate with journalists. However, as it seems, some government entities still refuse to interview with or provide information to journalists. This has risen especial among those journalists who make investigative reports.

Media Watch at Nai Supporting Open Media in Afghanistan calls upon all governmental entities to obey the Access to Information Act and avoid blocking open circulation of information to allow all citizens to exercise their right of access to information.

### **Afghanistan Journalists’ Code of Ethics draft to be finalized**

Nai has initiated efforts to finalize a draft of the country’s Journalists’ Code of Ethics.

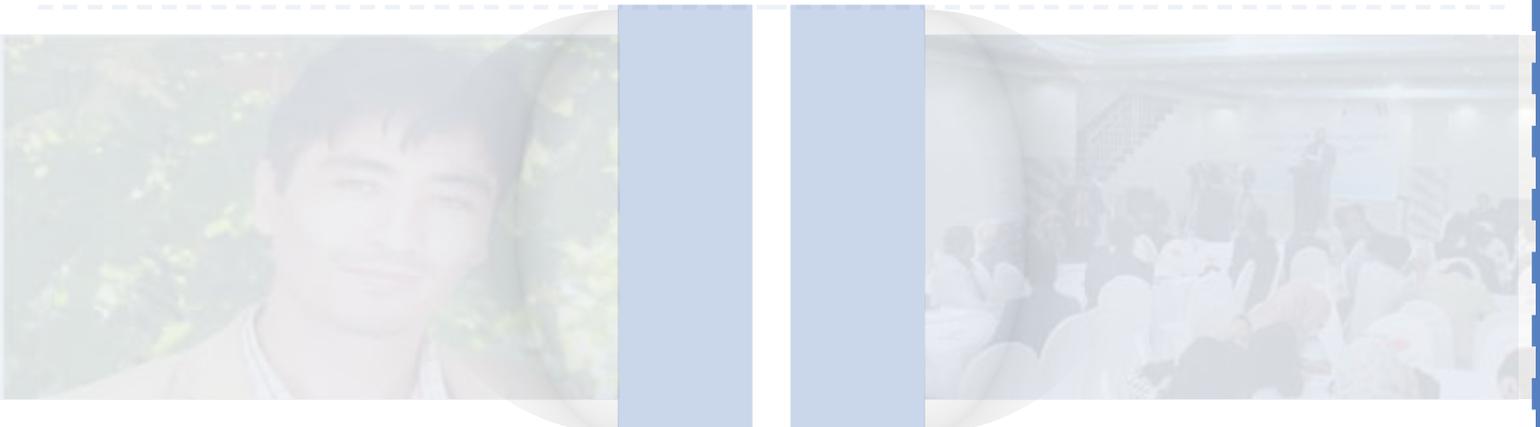
In cooperation with Afghanistan Journalists Federation, Nai gathered the views of journalists on the draft of Journalists’ Code of Ethics from all across the country through separate gatherings of journalists in seven zones around the country.

Sidiqullah Tuwhidi, director of Media Watch at Nai Supporting Open Media in Afghanistan says: “A board appointed by Afghanistan Journalists’ Federation is tasked to review the latest opinions and views of the country’s journalists and prepare the final text of the Code of Ethics. The final draft will go for further discussion and finalization to the grand congress of journalists which will be held in Kabul in May.”

Mr. Tuwhidi also says: The grand congress will be held in Kabul in May to finalize the Journalists’ Code of Ethics draft. Journalists from all over Afghanistan will participate in the gathering and will vote to finalize the draft. “This congress will be held without any government officials’ participation and only journalists will vote to approve their Code of Ethics,” added Mr. Tuwhidi.

Director of Media Watch at Nai Supporting Open Media in Afghanistan said that absence of a unified Code of Ethics for journalists has left media and journalists to face many problems in the past. Our efforts are focused on approving a document which will put an end to those problems.

No unified code of ethics has existed for Afghanistan’s journalists and media until now which left them exposed to many problems. Nai decided to use all existing documents under the same or similar name,





نی حمایت کننده رسانه های آزاد افغانستان  
Nai supporting open Media in Afghanistan

which were previously prepared by various media support organizations and journalists' unions, and unify them into a unified draft Code of Ethics for the country's journalists. After the new draft goes through all necessary steps along the approval process, the final outcome will be presented Afghanistan's journalists' community as an inclusive and unified Code of Ethics.

### **Nai Supporting Open Media in Afghanistan held a conference to debate on the Journalists' Code of Ethics**

Given the importance of Journalists' Code of Ethics, Nai Supporting Open Media in Afghanistan, with cooperation from Afghanistan's Journalists and Media Federation has begun holding face-to-face meetings and discussions with journalists from all over the country.

Journalists from Kabul, Maidan Wardak, Ghazni, Parwan, Kapisa, and Panjsher gathered in Kabul on March 30, 2016 and discussed Afghanistan's Journalists' Code of Ethics. They exchanged views and presented their suggestions to inform and enrich the process.

Nearly 80 journalists participated in the gathering. They were later divided into several work groups and discussed about the draft of journalists' code of ethics. They finally presented their views and suggestions to inform the points that they thought should have been included in the draft.

Nai Executive Director Abdul Mujeeb Khalwatgar addressed the conference audience and said: The conference participants will present their views and suggestions with regards to the draft Journalists' Code of Ethics today. Nai Supporting Open Media in Afghanistan will unify and present them to the national conference which will be held in Kabul.

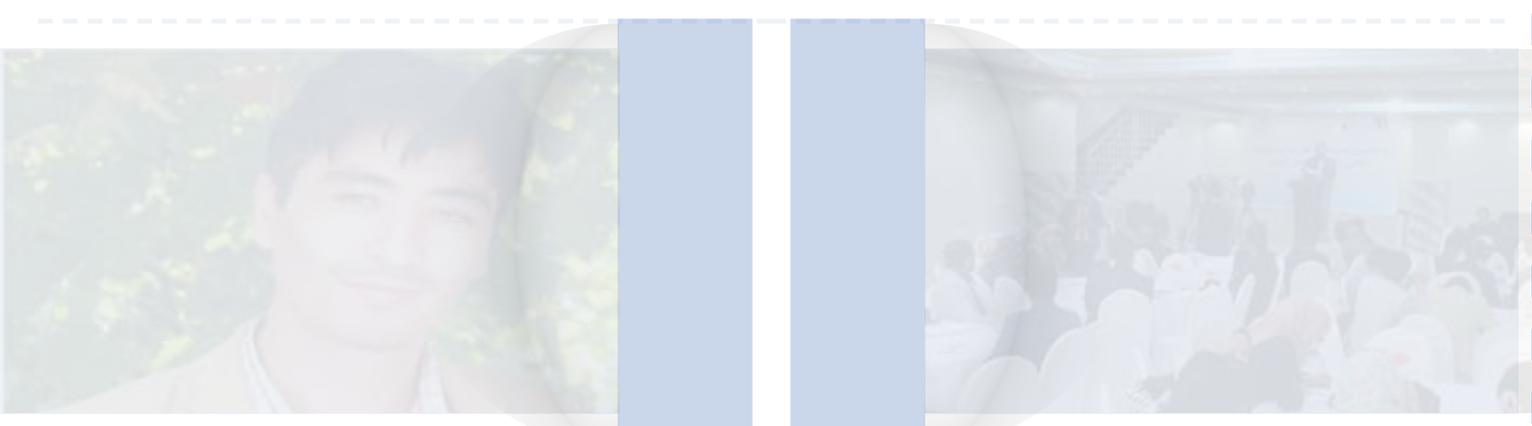
Mr. Khalwatgar called upon all conference participants to carefully read the drafted text of Journalists' Code of Ethics and come up with their suggestions.

Nai Executive Director also called upon media directors "to present us with your professional suggestions including any important points that the document may have skipped."

Meanwhile, Deputy Minister of Information and Culture in Publishing Affairs, Sayeda Mojgan Mostafawi, also took part in the gathering. Ms. Mostafawi called journalists' code of ethics as one of the most important discussions concerning journalistic activities.

The Deputy Minister of Information and Culture in Publishing Affairs called the border between journalists' code of ethics and rights a narrow and fine line and added: "As a university professor of journalism, I will grade a journalist zero if he or she does not follow code of ethics for journalists – no matter if such a journalist holds a masters or a doctoral degree."

The Deputy Minister also said: The Ministry of Information and Culture supports codification of an inclu-





نی حمایت کننده رسانه های آزاد افغانستان  
Nai supporting open Media in Afghanistan

sive Journalists' Code of Ethics upon which Afghanistan's all media entities and journalists agree.

Ms. Mostafawi added: "The Ministry of Information and Culture supports codification of an inclusive Journalists' Code of Ethics upon which Afghanistan's all media entities and journalists agree, a document in which no one would have the right to interfere, add to or monitor."

Rahimullah Samandar, a member of Afghanistan's Journalists and Media Federation, was another speaker in the conference. He called Nai's initiative of codifying Journalists' Code of Ethics a valuable and important subject and said that ratification of this draft document is a basic need of the society.

Mr. Samandar said: "Preparation of the text has taken a lot of efforts. The views [of journalists] from various provinces have been sought and gathered. This is the first time that such a text is shaped and prepared in Afghanistan."

Prior to this gathering, there were similar debating gatherings held in the cities of Mazar-e-Sharif, Herat, Kandahar, Khost, Jalalabad, and Bamyan. Journalists from every region gathered in each conference in their zonal city and discussed, debated, shared and presented their views on the subject to enrich the Journalists' Code of Ethics.

It is worth to mention that Afghanistan's Media and Journalists Federation, in cooperation with Nai Supporting Open Media in Afghanistan, will hold the national conference of Afghanistan's journalists in Kabul soon. Participating journalists from all over the country will ratify Afghanistan's Journalists' Code of Ethics.

Various media entities have practiced their own code of ethics in the past. However, such codes were not practiced by all. Nai executive director hopes that once the unified Journalists' Code of Ethics is ratified, its acceptance and practice by all journalists across the country will be guaranteed.

Nai Supporting Open Media in Afghanistan has been working on Afghanistan's Journalists' Code of Ethics for the past eight years. Nai has prepared the current draft of the country's Journalists' Code of Ethics after studying similar documents of various neighboring, regional, and other countries as well as considering values, customs, and traditions of people of Afghanistan. The entire process has been implemented through a series of separate gatherings and meetings with journalists from all over the country in which they have contributed their inputs to the process.





نی حمایت کننده رسانه های آزاد افغانستان  
Nai supporting open Media in Afghanistan

### **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](mailto:m.qasim@nai.org.af).

For more information on Media Watch project please contact our team at:

Mohammad Saber Fahim

Media Watch Senior reporter

Cell# +93 (0) 700-266-727    [saber.fahim@nai.org.af](mailto:saber.fahim@nai.org.af) - [saberf4@gmail.com](mailto:saberf4@gmail.com)

Nawid Mohammadi

Media Watch reporter

Cell# +93 (0) 787159022    [nawid.mohammadi@nai.org.af](mailto:nawid.mohammadi@nai.org.af) - [nawidmohammadi88@gmail.com](mailto:nawidmohammadi88@gmail.com)

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

Note:

1. To maintain confidentiality and to protect sources it was not possible for Nai Supporting Open Media in Afghanistan to corroborate the incidents by carrying out additional investigations.

Copy right is reserved for Nai Supporting Open Media in Afghanistan

