



Media in Nepal

Safety of Journalists, Sustainability and Gender Inclusiveness

Media Action Nepal, 2021

Media in Nepal

Safety of Journalists, Sustainability and Gender Inclusiveness

Media Action Nepal, 2021

REPORT:

Media in Nepal

Safety of Journalists, Sustainability and Gender Inclusiveness

Author:

Media Action Nepal

Copyright: © Media Action Nepal, 2021

Media Action Nepal

Buddhanagar-10, Kathmandu, Nepal

Tel: +977-1-4793480

Email: info@mediaactionnepal.org

mediaactionnepal@gmail.com

Web: www.mediaactionnepal.org

This report discusses the issues that plague the media sector of the country and hinder its sustainability and professionalism. It also seeks to provide recommendations based on the points presented in the eight webinars to strengthen the media sector, make it inclusive, build capacity of journalists, attract skilled manpower and maintain a healthy relationship with the government without sacrificing editorial independence. Excerpts can be used by accurately identifying and mentioning the actual source.

FOREWORD

The report “Media in Nepal : Safety of Journalists, Sustainability and Gender Inclusiveness” is prepared by Media Action Nepal. It is based on the discussions held in and conclusions obtained from eight interactive webinars organized from June 12 to July 9, 2021 – one in each province and one at the national level. The webinars had a total of 573 participants representing working journalists, media scholars, experts and government officials. Nearly half of these participants were women.

Media professionals have long complained of problems i.e. lack of pay and job security, gender discrimination, sexual harassment and lack of awareness about the professional code of ethics. The COVID-19 pandemic has now exacerbated these problems and have left many journalists unemployed and without any support mechanism. Professional associations do not have clarity and proper structures in place to deal with the changed situation brought on by the pandemic. This has led them and journalists themselves to approach the various levels of government for help. This, however, is problematic because it risks making the media reliant on the very institutions they are supposed to be independently monitoring. Furthermore, it jeopardizes their role as the watchdog in democracy.

These were some of the key issues the webinars focused on and tried to find solutions to. The media professionals participating in these virtual interactions said that they were very helpful in developing a common understanding among the stakeholders and charting a way forward. Organizations including the Federation of Nepali Journalists (FNJ) and the Press Council Nepal (PCN), as well as the newly structured provincial Mass Communication Authority and Media Council wished Media Action Nepal to hold more programs of this nature and invited it to collaborate with them on issues relating to the media and journalists.

The objective of this report is to make the three main media stakeholders – working journalists, media organizations and the government – aware of the issues that plague the media sector of the country and hinder its sustainability and professionalism. It also seeks to provide recommendations based on the points presented in the eight webinars to strengthen the media sector, make it inclusive, build capacity of journalists, attract skilled manpower and maintain a healthy relationship with the government without sacrificing editorial independence.

Only when journalists from all backgrounds feel personally, professionally and financially safe can the media sector be healthy and only when the media sector is healthy can democracy be strengthened and civil liberties protected. This report has been published keeping this context in mind.

The webinars could not have been organized without the leadership of the Media Action Nepal's provincial coordinators stationed in all seven provinces of the country. The support provided by members of our executive committee has also been extremely valuable. The contribution of all the speakers and participants of the webinars can also not be understated. We believe that this report will help the government and media organizations to draft policies and bring about necessary changes to make journalism a viable profession that truly serves the needs of the society.

Laxman Datt Pant
Chairperson
Media Action Nepal

ACRONYMS

MAN : Media Action Nepal

FNJ : Federation of Nepali Journalists

PCA : Provincial Communication Academy (Province 1)

PCN : Press Council Nepal

MCA : Mass Communication Authority (Province 2)

AAN : Advertising Association of Nepal

WWJ : Working Women Journalists

TABLE OF CONTENT

Executive summary

1

Background

3

Thematic areas and observations

4

Conclusion and recommendations

10

Annex

16

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Media Action Nepal (MAN) organized virtual interactions in all seven provinces from June 12 to June 27, 2021, to discuss the issues facing working journalists in the country and ways to resolve them followed by a national-level webinar on July 9, 2021 on the topic of women in Nepali media and the issue of their safety and leadership. What these programs found was that COVID-19 has merely exacerbated existing problems of financial insecurity, gender discrimination, exploitation, lack of awareness about the code of conduct and a lack of digital media literacy. The existing ways to solve them i.e. by asking the government for aid and relief also appeared problematic because this makes journalists reliant on power and erodes their watchdog role. Organizations such as the Federation of Nepali Journalists (FNJ) and the Press Council Nepal (PCN) do not have policy clarity and proper structures in place to deal with the changes brought about by the pandemic and the rise in digital media. Provincial and local governments also appear too eager to unilaterally draft media laws without regard to Nepal's constitutional provisions and national and international obligations.

The responsibility to address these problems falls, first and foremost, on the shoulders of journalists. They must not stay silent about their exploitation and must use all legal channels necessary to demand their rights. At the same time, they must also be aware of their duty to adhere to the code of conduct and only disseminate accurate and verified information. News must never be partisan and reporters must not become tools for the propagation of mis- and disinformation. Nepali newsrooms also seem to have institutionalized prejudices and discrimination which can be solved

through engagement with male journalists, editors and media owners. Unfortunately, they rarely participate in interactions and public forums. So, umbrella organizations and regulatory agencies must force media houses to be inclusive in terms of gender, ethnicity and geography and be representative of the population they are catering to.

Provincial governments must not open and control media houses. Instead, they can use those resources to support and strengthen small, community media.

1. BACKGROUND

The media landscape in Nepal and the condition of working journalists has never been encouraging. Reporters have been complaining of issues like lack of pay and career advancement prospects, hesitation to provide appointment letters, gender discrimination and sexual harassment for a long time. Now, the COVID-19 pandemic has made this already bad situation worse. As of July 2, 2021, a total of 993 journalists have contracted COVID-19, of whom, 20 have died¹. Many media houses have closed down and hundreds of reporters have lost their jobs. Hundreds more have faced salary cuts or are on forced unpaid leaves.

The pandemic and the subsequent restrictions imposed to control it inflicted huge losses on the media sector. While the larger media organizations have largely been able to absorb these losses by implementing several cost-cutting measures, the smaller ones have had to shut their doors completely. The journalist-owned, community-oriented media of Nepal's rural areas may never be able to get back on its feet if the federal, provincial and local governments do not introduce some relief packages for them.

The pandemic has also highlighted a need to restructure media rights organizations and advocacy groups like the Federation of Nepali Journalists (FNJ). They were not prepared to handle crises of this scale and hence, do not know what to do and who to help at the moment. They have also not been able to incorporate the rise of digital media into their systems.

1. Information released by the FNJ on its Facebook Page on July 2, 2021, at 3.08 PM.

These and more were insights obtained from media stakeholders including journalists, media experts and educators during the series of virtual interaction programs organized by Media Action Nepal (MAN) in all seven provinces of the country from June 12 to June 27, 2021 and the national program organized on July 9, 2021. These webinars were attended by the ministers for internal affairs and law who are responsible for overseeing the media in the provinces, other government officials, presidents and vice-presidents of the provincial and district chapters of the FNJ and other media and journalist groups and many working journalists (see Annex I).

The programs were held via the video conferencing platform Zoom and streamed live on MAN's [Facebook page](#).

The webinars were organized to look at the state of the various aspects of Nepali media and how they have been impacted by the pandemic, create a common understanding among the concerned government bodies, professional associations and working journalists and explore ways to move forward. The webinars were organized in all seven provinces and the center focusing on various media-related topics (Annex I) which can be broadly grouped in four thematic areas – professional safety of journalists, media sustainability, digital media literacy and gender inclusiveness.

2. THEMATIC AREAS AND OBSERVATIONS

Professional safety of journalists:

The situation of professional safety of journalists is very weak in Nepal. Participants of the webinars complained that media houses did not abide by the provisions of the Working Journalists Act and had used COVID-19 as an excuse to lay off their staff without providing the legally mandated

benefits. Media organizations, defined as umbrella organizations, associations, professional bodies and state and non-state institutions, like FNJ, Press Council Nepal (PCN) and the provincial media/communication authorities, working for the rights and advocating for the interests of journalists, seem to focus more on obtaining government aid than making media houses responsible towards their reporters. This risks making Nepali journalism reliant on the very agencies it is supposed to be monitoring. But we must also consider that many smaller news organizations cannot be forced to pay their journalists because they genuinely do not have the money to do so.

However, many of the barriers to professional safety have existed since long before the coronavirus outbreak began in the country, the participants of the virtual interactions expressed. Media houses do not pay the minimum wage, do not give benefits like provident fund, insurance and weekly leaves, promotions are awarded not on the basis of merit but on the basis of an individual's access to the media owners and there are no opportunities for capacity building. As a result, many people leave journalism in search of better career options.

Journalists also do not speak up against their exploitation and hesitate to file official complaints which aid the offending media to continue to take undue advantage of the reporters. Many journalists seem unaware or unwilling to follow the code of conduct drafted by the Press Council Nepal in collaboration with the Federation of Nepali Journalists which hampers their credibility and again, damages professional safety.

The issue of licensing has also been prematurely raised without first focusing on foundational issues like education.

Media sustainability:

Media sustains through advertisements which have dried up significantly since the onset of the pandemic. The restrictions imposed to curb the spread of the coronavirus have halted commercial activities which have brought about a decrease in advertisements the media receive. Government ads and public service announcements are disproportionately awarded to state-owned media and the media of Kathmandu at the expense of the local community media of the province. There are also too many media for the NPR 12 billion advertisement market to sustain and unethical practices by media houses such as giving unhealthy discounts also hurt advertisement revenue. The main thing is that media should start viewing advertisements as something to earn through the strength of their content rather than something to receive through relationships and deals.

Digital media literacy:

Digital media literacy is not just an issue that concerns media personnel but everyone in society. It is a vital tool to identify and stop the spread of mis- and disinformation. But much remains to be done in this area. Laws drafted prior to the rise of social media and online platforms have unfortunately been guiding our actions in digital spheres. Journalists appear much tempted to utilize the reach of digital media without understanding the ramifications it can have in spreading falsities. Reporters, editors, media owners, news consumers – everyone – must be media literate and digital media literate and media organizations and local and provincial governments have a great role to play in that. Social media should not and cannot be regulated, let alone controlled, so the only way to prevent the spread of mis- and disinformation on these networks is through digital media literacy.

Furthermore, since the pandemic has pushed the world to embrace digital means of communication more comprehensively than before, the need of the time is digital media literacy.

Nevertheless, it must be noted that the study “Misleading News in Media: A Study of Newspapers and Online News Portals of Nepal” published earlier this year, 2021, by Media Action Nepal², found that only 3.70% of news in Nepali media was misleading. This is not as high as some parties claim it to be but this also does not mean that no work needs to be done to increase media literacy in Nepali newsrooms.

Gender inclusiveness:

There is a huge need to increase women participation at the decision-making level in the media. Women are more than half the national population but the number of journalists does not reflect this. In a study³ carried out by Working Women Journalists (WWJ) among 500 women journalists of 45 districts, only 7% of the respondents reported holding an editor-level position in their news organization. There is a need to formulate gender policies, both at the umbrella level by government bodies and associations like the FNJ and at the individual level by media organizations because policies guide everything, from recruitment, promotions and pay scale to what kind of women are given in newsrooms and their issues in media content.

2. The study report can be accessed at <https://mediaactionnepal.org/report/misleading-news-in-media/>

3. As presented by Ramkala Khadka, Vice-President of Working Women Journalists (WWJ) during the National Level Webinar on “Women in Nepali media and the issues of their safety and leadership” organized by Media Action Nepal on July 9, 2021

Crises like the current COVID-19 pandemic also appear to disproportionately affect women more. Employers are more willing to cut the salaries and let go of their female staff than male ones, speakers in the webinars revealed. Participation of women and individuals identifying as LGBTQI+ has only been tokenistic, limited to quotas and reservations.

It has been observed that women's participation helps media raise minute social issues which often go overlooked by men. Women have also been observed to be more sincere, hardworking and responsible in the workplace. Yet, they do not get the posts and responsibilities they deserve because media owners and editors doubt their skills and qualifications. There are preconceived notions that women cannot investigate and cannot devote time to their jobs which prevents them from moving forward in their careers. Women's voices are often belittled, even by the news sources. Female reporters also seem to lack the confidence to come forth and demand their rightful position at the table. Family dynamics, especially after marriage and pregnancy, prevent women from staying out late or socializing with colleagues and bosses which also hurts their professional growth, participants said.

The state-owned media also do not seem to have done much to encourage their women reporters. As presented in the national-level webinar, the Gorkhapatra Corporation intentionally sidelined Harikala Adhikari for the post of the Chief Editor of Gorkhapatra daily and chose to promote a male journalist instead. After Shree Om Shrestha retired as the chief editor of the Nepali-language daily in July, 2020, Adhikari should have succeeded him by order of seniority. Yet, that did not happen⁴. It was

4. Adhikari was instead assigned for the Acting General Manager of Gorkhapatra Corporation.

also revealed that many women reporters of the Corporation had gone to institutions like the Forum for Women Journalists and Communicators (Sancharika Samuha) and the National Women Commission complaining of an unfavorable work environment.

There also seems to be an unconscious bias among editors which leads them to give “hard” beats to male reporters and assign women reporters to “soft” beats.

Substantiating the points raised in the webinars is the 2021 research⁵ carried out by MAN Chairperson Laxman Datt Pant which shows that Nepal’s media have invested little to nothing to make their workplaces women and gender-friendly. Based on this research, it has also been observed that the media’s lens is mostly pointed towards the victims when reporting on gender-based crimes, portraying them as characters requiring sympathy and creating “viral” content off of their pain rather than on investigating the alleged perpetrators and advocating for justice.

This lack of gender representation in media also reflects in their content. Issues of women and gender minorities rarely make headlines and are dismissed as not “newsworthy.”

The institutional discrimination and prejudices present in newsrooms can be eliminated if editors and media owners participated in trainings and interactions. But that rarely happens.

5. The research titled “Gender Mainstreaming in the Media: The Issue of Professional and Workplace Safety of Women Journalists in Nepal” can be accessed at <https://www.igi-global.com/chapter/gender-mainstreaming-in-the-media/267634>

3. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

As the webinars showed, Nepali media is not in a healthy state. Journalists do not have an ideal work environment and many are leaving this field for good. The situation is worse for women journalists. Some of the problems reporters are facing came as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic but many have existed for a long time.

Along with highlighting the problems, the participants of the virtual interactions also provided many suggestions for improving the journalism and media environment of the country. They are listed below:

- There is a need to hold extensive interactions, seminars and provide training to build the capacity of journalists in the province and ensure their professional safety.
- Media organizations need to hold the big, so-called “corporate” media to account instead of asking the government for relief because that allows these media houses to escape their responsibilities towards their reporters and risks making journalism too reliant on the authorities they are supposed to be watching.
- There is a need to introduce fellowship schemes to provide journalists an opportunity to learn while also earning a set amount to sustain themselves.
- Journalists need to break their silence and lodge official complaints against the news organizations that exploit them, media organizations need to provide legal and other aid to enable victims to come forward.

- Journalists receive training but then do not implement the skills learned. So, the trainers need to constantly follow up with reporters and monitor their progress.
- The state-owned media must first fully implement the provisions of the Working Journalists Act. This will create moral pressure for private media to do the same.
- Authorities should not regulate, let alone control, the use of social media because it may infringe on the constitutionally guaranteed freedom of expression. Instead, they should focus on increasing media literacy.
- Journalists should not be partisan and limit their political activities to their right to vote.
- Provincial governments and assemblies need to heed Nepal's national and international obligations as well as consider issues like social inclusion and gender sensitivity while drafting media laws and regulations. They need to conduct extensive consultations with the stakeholders. Also, when establishing media bodies, they need to properly clarify its mandate to increase its acceptability.
- Government should categorize and direct their relief packages to public service oriented, small, socially-accountable, community media and not the large, profit-making media houses which are the cause of many of the problems Nepali journalists are facing today.
- Proportional distribution of public service advertisements is the best way to ensure the sustainability of small media and hence, the job security of journalists.

- Media education needs to be expanded. Individuals need to have a basic level of education and understanding before joining journalism.
- Licensing of journalists is a tertiary issue that should only be discussed after education. In comparing journalism with medicine or law while talking about licensing, we must remember that for doctors and lawyers to get licenses, they must have mandatorily studied medicine and law. So, if we want licensed journalists, we must first focus on imparting basic education. Also, licenses should be given by professional associations and not the state.
- Instead of asking for advertisements, the media need to strengthen their content and expand their reach to attract advertisers.
- The government needs to create a common understanding among all the stakeholders before implementing any media law.
- Media houses and media organizations should invest in disaster preparedness and ensuring the health and safety of their reporters during crises. This should also provide the necessary safety materials as well as equipment like laptops, phones and power backup so that the reporters can write and publish their news during emergency situations as quickly as possible and without interruptions.
- Provincial governments should refrain from starting their own news organizations because it is against the principle of press freedom.
- Newly established provincial press institutions should be led by members of the press. Ministers leading these bodies will hurt

their autonomy, credibility and acceptability.

- Media houses must refrain from unethical practices like unnatural discounts in rates and closed-room deals while attracting advertisers because these activities will spoil the advertisement market and ultimately hurt their sustainability in the long run.
- The scope of digital media literacy should be expanded beyond the realm of journalism and media education, it should be imparted to news consumers as well so they can identify and stop the spread of mis- and disinformation.
- Local, provincial and federal governments must initiate and invest in digital media literacy campaigns.
- News outlets must exercise restraint and adhere to the journalists' code of conduct when writing and posting news on the internet.
- Reporters must verify the information and bring facts and opinions from the correct subject experts in their news.
- The provincial and federal governments, with adequate consultation with the proper individuals and institutions, must update the existing laws and regulations to address the challenges raised by social media and online spaces. However, the focus should not be on controlling social media but rather on educating the people.
- The government must not control the media in the name of regulation. There are institutions like PCN and the judiciary that handle complaints and grievances. The executive must not intervene.

- Journalists should learn and strictly adhere to their professional code of conduct. Any person wishing to enter journalism must first familiarize themselves with the code of conduct.
- Media should maintain a balance between news, views and advertisements to preserve credibility.
- Copying without crediting the source is plagiarism. It should be strictly avoided.
- Umbrella organizations like the FNJ, government agencies and individual media houses must formulate gender policies because policies are what guide everything, from recruitment, promotions and pay scale to what kind of responsibilities women are given in the newsrooms and how their issues are covered.
- The state-owned media houses must take the lead and draft policies that are in line with Nepal's legal and constitutional provisions on gender inclusiveness, gender friendliness and non-discrimination.
- News outlets must also formulate plans to ensure the safety of the female reporters during disasters.
- Women's participation helps the media raise minute social issues which often go overlooked by male journalists. Yet, media owners and editors hesitate to give women big responsibilities doubting their skills and qualifications. Media rights organizations and regulatory bodies must encourage newsrooms to change their attitude towards women.
- To keep women in journalism, media rights organizations must focus on eliminating the issues of financial and job insecurity.

- There is institutional gender discrimination in media and it can only be solved by engaging with men and making them aware of the issues.
- Participation of women and gender minorities must be extended beyond quotas.
- Women must also themselves step up and demand positions they know they deserve and raise their voices for equal pay. They must also stay updated and not hesitate to jump at any opportunity they think is fit for them.
- Newsrooms must become inclusive in terms of gender, ethnicity, geography etc. both in their makeup and content.
- The media must realize that development has moved beyond physical infrastructure into areas of social justice, inclusivity and equity.

ANNEX I: DETAILS OF THE PROVINCIAL & NATIONAL VIRTUAL INTERACTION PROGRAMS

Province 1

Webinar Topic: Role of Media Organizations for the Professional Safety of Journalists	
Moderator: Narendra Dhakal, MAN Province 1 Coordinator	
Speakers	Positions
Hikmat Karki	Minister for Internal Affairs and Law
Gopal Kafle	Member, Provincial Communication Academy
Lilaballav Ghimire	President, FNJ Province 1
Radha Khanal	Provincial Coordinator, Education Journalists' Group
Yekraj Giri	President, FNJ Jhapa
Laxman Datt Pant	MAN Chairperson
Aashish Mishra	MAN Executive Committee Member

Province 2

Webinar Topic: COVID-19 Pandemic and the Issue of Professional Safety of Journalists	
Moderator: Hadish Khuddar, MAN Province 2 Coordinator	
Speakers	Positions
Gyanendra Kumar Yadav	Minister for Internal Affairs and Law
Shyam Sundar Yadav	Chair Person, Mass Communication Authority
Shiv Hari Bhattarai	Chair Person, Media Council
Rinku Mishra (Gayatri)	Member, FNJ Central Committee
Rajesh Kumar Karna	President, FNJ Province 2
Bimala Gupta	Reporter, Prateek Daily, Birgunj
Laxman Datt Pant	MAN Chairperson
Ganesh Prasad Ghimire	Advocate, Human Rights Activist and MAN Executive Committee Member

Bagmati Province	
Webinar Topic: COVID-19 Impact on the Media Sector and The Issue of Media Sustainability	
Moderator: Madhu Sudan Dawadi, MAN Bagmati Province Coordinator	
Speakers	Positions
Keshav Raj Pandey	Minister for Internal Affairs and Law
Som Prasad Dhital	President, Advertising Association of Nepal (AAN)
Rewati Sapkota	Communication Registrar
Srijana Aryal	Secretary, FNJ Central Committee
Shiva Devkota	President, FNJ Bagmati
Prameeta Dhakal	Vice-President, FNJ Chitwan
Laxman Datt Pant	MAN Chairperson
Yam Bahadur Dura	Media Educator and MAN Executive Committee Member
Gandaki Province	
Webinar Topic: Digital Media Literacy to Prevent Misleading Information	
Moderator: Sunita Acharya, MAN Gandaki Province Coordinator	
Speakers	Positions
Kumar Khadka	Minister for Education, Culture, Science, Technology and Social Development and Provincial Government Spokesperson
Durga Bhandari	Board Member, Press Council Nepal (PCN)
Narayan Sharma	President, FNJ Gandaki
Bimala Bhandari	President, FNJ Kaski
Laxman Datt Pant	MAN Chairperson
Arati Shilpakar	MAN Secretary

Karnali Province	
Webinar Topic: Journalist Code of Conduct and the Credibility of Media	
Moderator: Lalit Budha, MAN Karnali Province Coordinator	
Speakers	Positions
Sita Kumari Nepali	Minister for Internal Affairs and Law
Yubaraj Sharma	Head of Journalism Department, Mid-Western University
Deviram Devkota	President, FNJ Karnali
Laxman Datt Pant	MAN Chairperson
Ganesh Prasad Ghimire	Advocate, Human Rights Activist and MAN Executive Committee Member
Lumbini Province	
Webinar Topic: Gender Mainstreaming in Media and the Issue of Professional Safety of Women Journalists	
Moderator: Sanju Paudel, MAN Lumbini Province Coordinator	
Speakers	Positions
Sharada Basyal Belbase	Chief, Social Development Division, Ministry of Social Development
Chuma Acharya	Vice-President, FNJ Lumbini
Gyanu Poudyal	GESI Expert
Dr. Bal Krishna Chapagain	Advocate and Senior Journalist
Laxman Datt Pant	MAN Chairperson
Priyanka Jha	MAN Vice-Chairperson
Sudurpashchim Province	
Webinar Topic: Media for Prosperity and Development	
Moderator: Uma Kant Joshi, MAN Sudurpashchim Province Coordinator	

Speakers	Positions
Purna Joshi	Minister for Internal Affairs and Law
Yogesh Rawal	President, FNJ Sudurpashchim
Unnati Chaudhary	CEO, Karni News
Laxman Datt Pant	MAN Chairperson
Yam Bahadur Dura	Media Educator and MAN Executive Committee Member
National Level	
Webinar Topic: Women in Nepali Media – the Issue of Safety and Leadership	
Moderator: Ganesh Prasad Ghimire, MAN Executive Committee Member, Advocate and Human Rights Activist	
Speakers	Positions
Krishna Poudel	Chairperson and Editor, News Agency Nepal
Kabita Adhikari	Editor-in-Chief, Chakrapath.com
Kalpana Acharya	Editor-in-Chief, Health TV Online
Upasana Ghimire	Editor, Nari (Kantipur Media Group)
Ramkala Khadka	Former Editor, Annapurna Ankur
Laxmi Khatiwada	Associate Editor, Muna (Gorkhapatra Corporation)
Shikha Neupane	Correspondent, Nepalpress.com
Priyanka Jha	MAN Vice-Chairperson

Media Action Nepal is working to promote freedom of expression and media development. Our core working areas include media and journalism, human rights, media research, right to information, communication and policy advocacy. We are committed to making media independent and accountable. Our goals: inclusive, independent and responsible media, and professional journalism, protection of human rights, strengthening of democracy.

Media Action Nepal has been advocating for the effective implementation of international mechanisms for freedom of expression, the United Nations Action Plan on the Safety of Journalists and the Issue of Impunity, and the the standards of gender sensitivity both in media content and the editorial leadership.

Since its inception in 2015, the organization has been contributing to independent and responsible press through research, dialogue, advocacy, publication, and documentation, capacity building of journalists in collaboration with national and international organizations.

Within the five years of its establishment, the organization has its presence in all the provinces of Nepal and focal persons the remaining districts. So far, nearly one thousand journalists have had their competences built through its programs and activities. It has its active and skilled hands working in all districts across the country.



media action nepal



Buddhanagar-10, Kathmandu, Nepal



00977-1-4793480



info@mediaactionnepal.org/mediaactionnepal@gmail.com



<http://mediaactionnepal.org/>



MediaActionNepal



MediaActionNpl